

QUICK IDENTIFICATION LOCAL BIRDS

Small

Medium

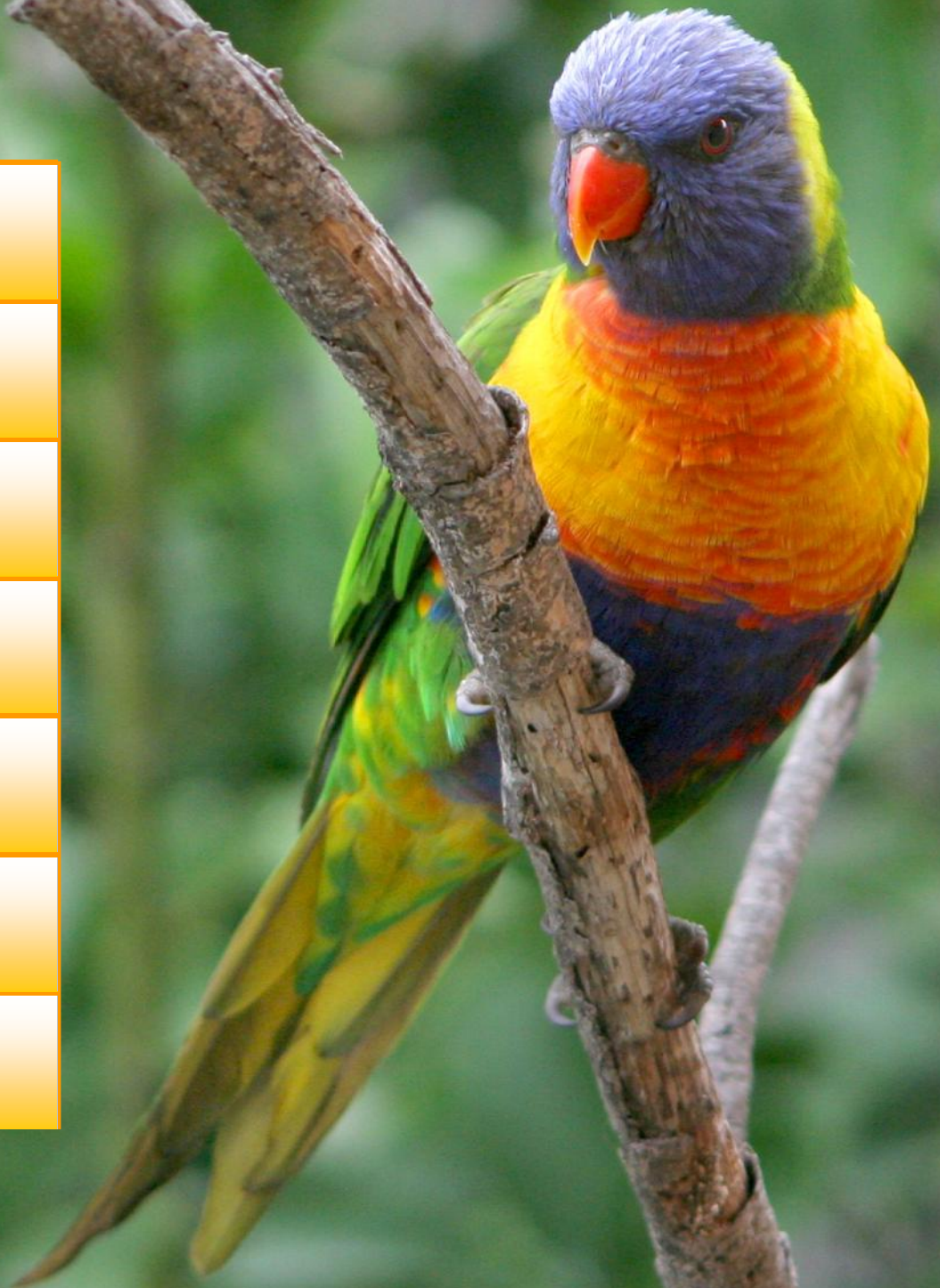
Large

Huge

Habitats

Bird List

Glossary



CENTRAL VICTORIA & HIGHLANDS

QUICK IDENTIFICATION

LOCAL BIRDS

By Debbie & David Hibbert and Robert (Bob) Tate.
and an amazing team of contributing photographers.

This is a growing educational database of birds found in the Central Victorian bushland and Highland areas. The book is based mostly on images taken by people with local links or visitors to our district. The database grows when we receive photographic submissions. If you can help, please contact us.

Bird count: **1** **8** **9** common local birds.



Thanks to Kelly Petersen, Ron Turner, Kathie Maynes and Con Boekel for their help. Also to BirdLife Australia's Birds in Backyards Program (www.birdsinbackyards.net) & Wiki Encyclopedia.

Contributing Photographers:

Con Boekel, Ken Coller, Ron Cooper, David Corke, Jamie Flynn, Robert Gardiner, Debbie Hibbert, Steven Hibbert, Denis Martin, Kathie Maynes, Sue Morey, John Norbury, Robert (Bob) Tate, Shez Tedford, Ron Turner, David Hibbert and some photographers of the Creative Commons.

Project commenced 20 December 2012. Reached 150 birds 18 December 2013.

Updated quarterly.
[Download the latest version here.](#)

An Artworkz Free Publication

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FORWARD



By Robert (Bob) Tate

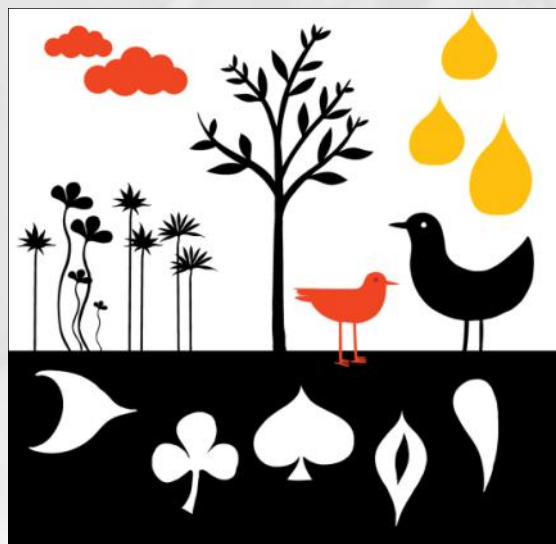
Nature study was an integral part of study in Primary Schools up until the mid 1900s. In those days nature was much closer to us than now, with the bush not far away and country students having easy access to nature on the way to and from school, and of course at home.

The Gould League of Bird Lovers played a very big part in this aspect of education. Unfortunately in this day and age, more emphasis is placed on environmental issues, though to appreciate this we still need to know just what is in the environment.

That is where I hope this eBook will help in raising awareness of the birds which are still here, and many of which can be seen on a regular basis. It can help students in identifying the various species shown, and thereby help them gain an interest which could eventually be in birds, plants, fungi, rocks or many other aspects of nature.

Bob Tate. B.V.Sc. L.D.A.

February 2013.



SMALL

Chats

White-fronted Chat

Dotterels

Black-fronted Dotterel

Red-kneed Dotterel

Fantails

Grey Fantail

Rufous Fantail

Fairywrens

Splendid Fairy-wren

Superb Fairy-wren

Flowerpeckers

Mistletoebird

Grassbirds

Little Grassbird

Honeyeaters

Black-chinned Honeyeater

Brown-headed Honeyeater

Crescent Honeyeater

Eastern Spinebill

Fuscous Honeyeater

Lewin's Honeyeater

Little Lorikeet

New Holland Honeyeater

Painted Honeyeater

Purple-crowned Lorikeet

Scarlet Honeyeater

Singing Honeyeater

Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater

Striped Honeyeater

White-eared Honeyeater

White-naped Honeyeater

White-plumed Honeyeater

Yellow-faced Honeyeater

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater

Kingfishers

Azure Kingfisher

Monarch & Flycatchers

Black-faced Monarch

Leaden Flycatcher

Restless Flycatcher

Satin Flycatcher

Pardalotes

Spotted Pardalote

Striated Pardalote

Plovers

Red-capped Plover

Pseudo-babblers

Grey-crowned Babbler

White-browed Babbler

Reed-Warblers & Allies

Australian Reed-Warbler

Speckled Warbler

Robins

Jacky Winter

Eastern Yellow Robin

Flame Robin

Hooded Robin

Pink Robin

Red-capped Robin

Rose Robin

Scarlet Robin

Sittellas

Varied Sittella

Sparrow

Eurasian Tree Sparrow

House Sparrow

Swallows

Welcome Swallow

Tree Martin

Fairy Martin

White-backed Swallow

Swifts

White-throated Needletail

Allies & Thornbills

White-browed Scrubwren

Brown Thornbill

Buff-rumped Thornbill

Chestnut-rumped Heathwren

Large-billed Scrubwren

Striated Thornbill

White-throated Gerygone

Weebill

Western Gerygone

Yellow Thornbill

Yellow-rumped Thornbill

Treecreepers

Brown Treecreeper

Red-browed Treecreeper

White-throated Treecreeper

Wagtails & Pipits

Australasian Pipit

Willie Wagtail

Waxbills, Finches & Allies

Diamond Firetail

European Goldfinch

European Greenfinch

Plum-headed Finch

Red-browed Finch

Zebra Finch

Whistlers & Allies

Brush Cuckoo

Crested Shrike-tit

Gilbert's Whistler

Golden Whistler

Ground Cuckoo-shrike

Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo

Olive Whistler

Rufous Whistler

Shining Bronze-Cuckoo

Spotted Quail-thrush

Yuhinas, White-eyes & Allies

Silvereye

Other

Golden-headed Cisticola

Southern Whiteface

SMALL



VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

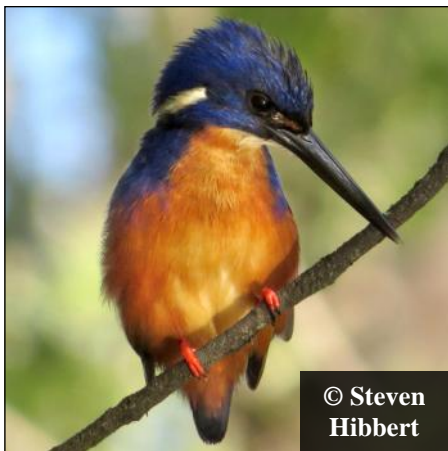


NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Australasian pipit

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 18 cm and feeds on ground insects and their larvae as well as seeds. It prefers open country and woodlands, though has adapted to almost all habitats in Australia. They form breeding pairs and nest on the ground.

Family: Motacillidae
Genus: *Anthus*
Species: *A. novaeseelandiae*



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Azure kingfisher

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 19 cm and feeds on fish, crustaceans, insects, small frogs and invertebrates. It prefers bushlands, woodlands and open forests near water.

Family: Alcedinidae
Genus: *Alcedo*
Species: *A. azurea*



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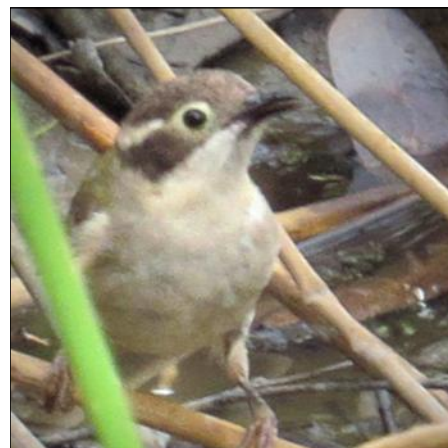
Black-fronted dotterel

A small native plover found in all states of Australia. It grows to 18 cm and feeds on small molluscs as well as terrestrial and aquatic insects. It prefers most habitats close to water sources such as streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands and marches.

Family: Charadriidae
Genus: *Elseya*
Species: *E. melanops*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Brown-headed honeyeater

Found in all states (except Tasmania). It grows to 15 cm and feeds mainly on insects. It is found in rainforests, forests, woodlands and bushlands.

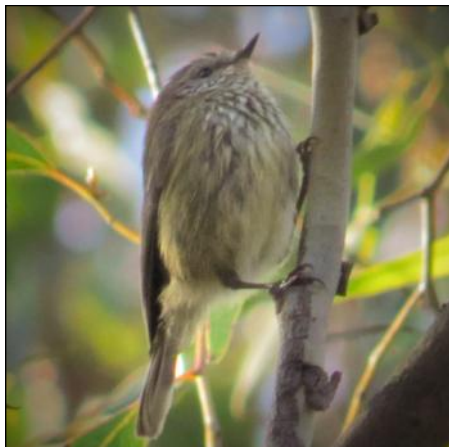
Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Melithreptus*
Species: *M. brevirostris*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Brown thornbill

Found in all states (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 10 cm and feeds on insects, seeds, nectar and fruit. It prefers dense shrubby habitats, forests, woodlands and rainforests.

Family: Acanthizidae
Genus: *Acanthiza*
Species: *A. pusilla*



Male

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Male

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Brown treecreeper

Found in eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia. It grows to 17 cm and feeds mainly on ant, nectar and small invertebrates. It prefers bushland, woodlands, forests, mallee areas, coastal areas and even rainforests. It is the largest of the treecreepers and is rarely seen on the ground.

Family: Climacteridae
Genus: *Climacteris*
Species: *C. leucophaea*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Buff-rumped thornbill

Found in south eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia. It grows to 11.5 cm and feeds on insects and seeds at ground level. It prefers eucalypt forests, bushland, woodlands and scrub. They will often be seen in small groups.

Family: Pardalotidae
Genus: *Acanthiza*
Species: *A. reguloides*



Male

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A close relative to the New Holland Honeyeater

Male

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Crescent honeyeater

Native to south eastern Australia from New South Wales to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 18 cm and feeds on nectar, fruits and small insects. It prefers densely vegetated habitats including forests, woodlands and bushland.

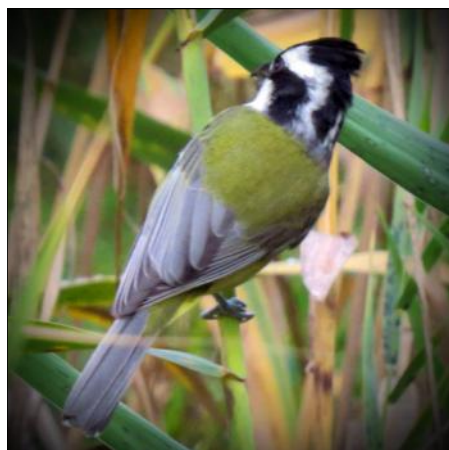
Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Phylidonyris*
Species: *P. pyrrhopterus*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Crested shrike-tit

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 19 cm and feeds mainly on insects, though will also eat fruit and seeds. It prefers eucalypt forests, woodlands, rainforests and being near water in drier areas. It will also be seen in urban parks and gardens.

Family: Pachycephalidae
Genus: *Falcunculus*
Species: *F. frontatus*



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© Jamie Flynn



Immature

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

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Eastern spinebill

A species of honeyeater found in all states (except the Northern Territory and Western Australia). It grows to 15 cm and feeds on nectar from flowers that include flowering gum trees. It prefers woodlands and forest areas, though is also found in metropolitan parks and gardens.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Acanthorhynchus*
Species: *A. tenuirostris*



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Eastern yellow robin

Found in south eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 16 cm and feeds on small spiders, insects and other arthropods. It prefers dry bushlands, woodlands, forests and rainforests.

Family: Petroicidae
Genus: *Eopsaltria*
Species: *E. australis*



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© Kathie Maynes

Immature

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Eurasian tree sparrow

Found in New South Wales and Victoria. It grows to 15 cm and feeds on seeds, though will eat almost anything available, including human scraps. It prefers urban areas, though is also found in bushland, woodlands and country areas including grasslands. It is considered a scavenger bird.

Family: Passeridae
Genus: *Passer*
Species: *P. montanus*



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European goldfinch

Also known as goldfinch, it is a small introduced passerine (in the order Passeriformes) bird native to Europe, North Africa and Asia. It is found in south eastern Australia from Queensland to SA and Tasmania. It grows to 15 cm and feeds mainly on seeds.

Family: Fringillidae
Genus: *Carduelis*
Species: *Carduelis carduelis*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

European greenfinch

Found in south eastern Australia from New South Wales to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 16 cm and feeds on grass seeds and insects. It prefers bushlands, woodlands and grasslands.

Family: Fringillidae
Genus: *Carduelis*
Species: *C. chloris*



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Fairy martin

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 12 cm and feeds in groups on flying insects. It prefers open countryside, bushland and open woodlands near water. It is a member of the swallow family and is known for its speed and agility.

Family: Hirundinidae
Genus: *Petrochelidon*
Species: *P. ariel*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Flame robin

Found in south eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 14 cm and feeds on insects, spiders and other small arthropods. It prefers bushlands, woodlands and forests up to 1,800 m. It is often found in family groups.

Family: Petroicidae
Genus: *Petroica*
Species: *P. phoenicea*



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Aviceda CCL 3.0

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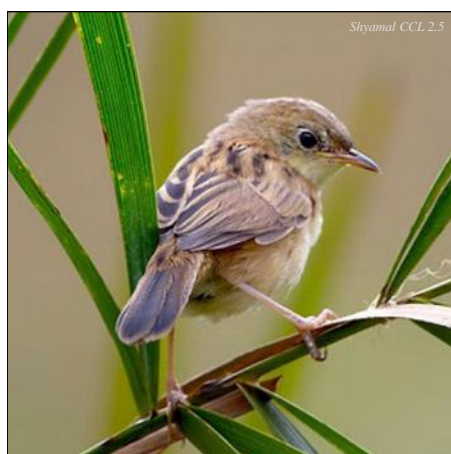
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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Fuscous honeyeater

Found in south east Australia from Queensland to South Australia. It grows to 17 cm and feeds on insects, invertebrates and nectar. It prefers dry eucalypt forests and woodlands with shrubby or grassy understory. It may be seen in flocks of up to twenty birds.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Lichenostomus*
Species: *L. fuscus*



Shyamal CCL 2.5

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Golden-headed cisticola

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 11cm and feeds on grass seeds and insects taken at grass level. It prefers areas around water, including wetlands, swamps, near rivers, streams and irrigated farmland, as well as coastal areas.

Family: Cisticolidae
Genus: *Cisticola*
Species: *C. exilis*



Male

Harrison CCL 3.0

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Female

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Golden whistler

Also known as the Australian Golden Whistler, it is found in all states (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 19 cm and feeds on berries, insects, spiders and other small arthropods. It prefers bushlands, woodlands and scrub.

Family: Pachycephalidae
Genus: *Pachycephala*
Species: *P. pectoralis*



Juvenile

Grey fantail

Found in all states (except the Western Desert areas). It grows to 16 cm and feeds on insects it captures in flight. It prefers bushlands, forests and woodlands. It is identifiable by its constantly fanned tail feathers and is similar to the Willie Wagtail and Rufous Whistler.

Family: Rhipiduridae
Genus: *Rhipidura*
Species: *R. albiscapa*



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Hooded robin

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 17cm and feeds on insects found on or near the ground. It prefers lightly timbered bushland and woodlands dominated by acacia and eucalypt trees. They breed in monogamous pairs.

Family: Petroicidae
Genus: *Melanodryas*
Species: *M. cucullata*



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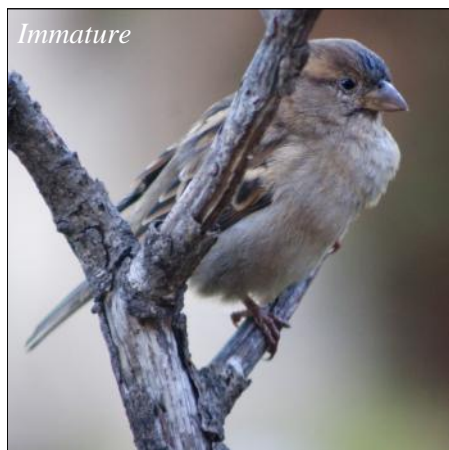


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Horfield's bronze-cuckoo

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 18 cm and feeds on insects and their larvae, especially hairy caterpillars. It will also eat plant material. It prefers all but the most wet and cold of habitats and is often seen near orchards and vineyards and in urban parks and gardens.

Family: Cuculidae
Genus: *Chrysococcyx*
Species: *C. basalis*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

House sparrow

A large introduced finch also known as the sparrow is found in all states of Australia. It grows to 16 cm and prefers bushlands, woodlands and areas with human activity. It feeds on seeds, though will eat almost anything available., and is therefore considered by many as a scavenger bird.

Family: Passeridae
Genus: *Passer*
Species: *P. domesticus*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Jacky winter

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 14 cm and feeds on insects it catches in flight. It prefers bushlands, woodlands, grasslands and scrub. It sings constantly and has a small cup shaped nest built from small pieces of bark and grass.

Family: Petroicidae
Genus: *Microeca*
Species: *M. fascians*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Large-billed scrubwren



Found in south eastern Australia from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 12 cm and feeds on insects and spiders found above ground by working its way up tree trunks and along branches. It prefers heavily forested and rainforest areas. It is endemic to Australia.

Family: Acanthizidae
Genus: *Sericornis*
Species: *S. magnirostra*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Leaden flycatcher



Found in all states (except Tasmania). It grows to 15 cm and feeds on insects caught in the mid canopy area. It prefers dry open forests, woodlands and bushland. It is almost identical to the more rare Gilbert Whistler (named after naturalist John Gilbert).

Family: Monarchidae
Genus: *Myiagra*
Species: *M. rubecula*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Lewin's honeyeater



Found in south eastern Australia from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 22 cm and feeds on fruit, berries, insects and nectar. It prefers wet forests, rainforests, wet bushland and woodlands.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Meliphaga*
Species: *M. lewinii*



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Duncan McCaskill/WikiCCL 3.0

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Mistletoebird



Also known as the Australian Flowerpecker, it is found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 11 cm and feeds on mistletoe berries. It prefers all but the driest habitats where eucalypt trees grow. It spreads the mistletoe plant by excreting undigested berry seeds onto other trees.

Family: Dicaeidae
Genus: *Dicaeum*
Species: *D. hirundinaceum*

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

New Holland honeyeater

Found in all states of Australia (except the NT). It grows to 18 cm and feeds on nectar, fruit, insects and spiders. It prefers bushlands, forests, woodlands, parks, and anywhere where Grevilleas and Banksias grow in abundance.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Phylidonyris*
Species: *P. novaehollandiae*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Pink robin

Native to southern New South Wales, eastern South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania. It grows to 13.5 cm and feeds on small spiders, ants, flies, caterpillars, beetles, as well as other small insects. It prefers temperate forests in summer and open drier areas in winter.

Family: Petroicidae
Genus: *Petroica*
Species: *P. rodinogaster*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Red-browed finch

Found on the south and east coast of Australia from Queensland to South Australia (except Tasmania) and in a small area near Perth on the West Coast. It grows to 12 cm and feeds on seeds and insects at ground level. It prefers grasslands, bushlands and areas beside waterways.

Family: Estrildidae
Genus: *Neochmia*
Species: *temporalis*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Red-capped plover

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 16 cm and feeds on molluscs, crustaceans and vegetation found on mudflats, mangroves, beaches and around the edges of water. It prefers wetlands in hotter areas, and will be found near saline and brackish waters.

Family: Charadriidae
Genus: *Charadrius*
Species: *C. ruficapillus*



SMALL



Male



Immature female

Avicda CCL 3.0

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Red-capped robin

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 13 cm and feeds on insects and invertebrates found near or on the ground. It prefers most habitats with tall trees and shrubs. Females are grey-brown above and off-white below, with a reddish cap.

Family: Petroicidae
Genus: *Petroica*
Species: *P. goodenovii*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Red-kneed dotterel

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 19 cm and feeds on insects aquatic insects, larvae and seeds. It prefers wetlands, lagoons, swamplands, and freshwater areas prone to flooding. It nests at ground level along shores and banks, and is known to use the nests of other birds.

Family: Charadriidae
Genus: *Erythrogonys*
Species: *E. cinctus*



Male



Female

Avicda CCL 3.0

Avicda CCL 3.0

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Rose robin

A small native robin, it is found in eastern Australia from Queensland to south eastern South Australia. It grows to 13 cm and feeds on small spiders and insects found from ground level to the upper canopy area. The male has a distinctive pink breast when mature.

Family: Petroicidae
Genus: *Petroica*
Species: *P. rosea*



© David Corke



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Rufous fantail

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 16 cm and feeds on insects from the lower to middle canopy level. It prefers rainforests, forests, dense woodlands and wetland areas. It is migratory, flying to south eastern Australia in spring to breed and northern Australia in autumn.

Family: Rhipiduridae
Genus: *Rhipidura*
Species: *R. rufifrons*



SMALL



Rufous whistler

Found in all states (except Tasmania). It grows to 17 cm and feeds on insects, fruit and seeds. It prefers woodlands, forests, parkland and farmland areas. It has a short beak and long tail and the male has a distinctive black mask on its head.

Family: Pachycephalidae
Genus: *Pachycephala*
Species: *P. rufiventris*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED



Satin flycatcher

Found in eastern Australia, from Queensland to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 18 cm and feeds on insects that are attracted to its satin wing, as well as insects found on the ground and on trees and bark. It prefers woodlands and wetter forest area, though not rainforests.

Family: Monarchidae
Genus: *Myiagra*
Species: *M. cyanoleuca*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED



Scarlet honeyeater

Found in eastern Australia from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 11 cm and feeds on nectar, fruit and insects. It prefers bushlands, woodlands, open forests and wetland areas with sparse understory. The male is brightly coloured. The female is a dull brown and white with a reddish wash under the chin.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Myzomela*
Species: *M. sanguinolenta*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED



Scarlet robin

A common red breasted Australian robin found in all states of Australia (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 14 cm and feeds mainly on insects. It prefers eucalypt bushlands, woodlands and forests up to 1,000 metres above sea level.

Family: Petroicidae
Genus: *Petroica*
Species: *P. boodang*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Shining bronze cuckoo

Found in all states of Australia (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 17 cm and feeds on insects, caterpillars, beetles and bugs. It prefers forests, bushland, woodlands and scrubby areas. It can also be found in urban areas.

Family: Cuculidae
Genus: *Chrysococcyx*
Species: *C. lucidus*



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© Robert Gardiner

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Singing honeyeater

An omnivorous bird found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 24 cm and feeds on nectar, fruit, berries, grubs and insects. It is often seen foraging on the ground or in low shrubs. It prefers scrub and woodlands.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Lichenostomus*
Species: *L. virescens*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Silvereeye

Also known as the White-eye or Wax-eye and found in all states (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 12 cm and feeds on insects, fruit and nectar. It prefers woodlands, parkland and gardens. It has a distinctive white ring around both eyes and is considered a pest by commercial orchards.

Family: Zosteropidae
Genus: *Zosterops*
Species: *Z. lateralis*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Southern whiteface

Found in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and southern Western Australia. It grows to 12 cm and feeds on insects and small arachnids. It prefers drier open bushland, woodlands, forests and country areas with grassy undergrowth. It builds small domed nests with side entrances.

Family: Acanthizidae
Genus: *Aphelocephala*
Species: *A. leucopsis*



SMALL



Aviceda

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Speckled warbler

Found in north eastern Australia from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 12 cm and feeds on insects found on the ground. It prefers dry bushland, woodlands and forests dominated by eucalypt trees. It is mostly seen on the ground foraging for food.

Family: Acanthizidae
Genus: Pyrrholaemus
Species: *P. sagittatus*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Spiny-cheeked honeyeater

A large honeyeater, it is found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 27 cm and feeds primarily on nectar, fruit, berries and insects, though will also eat other birds' eggs and small reptiles. It prefers dry bushland and woodlands as well as acacia scrub.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Acanthagenys*
Species: *A. rufogularis*



Male

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Female

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Splendid fairy-wren

Found in all states of Australia (Except Tasmania). It grows to 14 cm and feeds on insects found in shrubs and on the ground. It prefers arid to semi-arid areas such as woodlands, scrublands, mallee and eucalyptus forests with thick shrubs.

Family: Maluridae
Genus: *Malurus*
Species: *M. splendens*



Male

VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



Female

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Spotted pardalote

Also known as the Diamond Bird, it is found in all states of Australia (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 10 cm and feeds on insects found in the foliage of eucalypt trees. It prefers bushlands, forests and woodlands abundant in eucalypt trees.

Family: Pardalotidae
Genus: *Pardalotus*
Species: *P. punctatus*



SMALL



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Striated pardalote

Also known as the Pickwick, Wittachew or Chip-Chip and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 10 cm and feeds on insects and larvae. It prefers bushlands, woodlands and forests. This small pardalote is the least colourful and most common of the four pardalote species.

Family: Pardalotidae
Genus: *Pardalotus*
Species: *P. striatus*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Striated thornbill

Found in eastern and south eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 10 cm and feeds on insects, seeds, nectar and fruit. It prefers eucalypt bushlands and woodlands, though is also found in parks and gardens.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Lichenostomus*
Species: *L. chrysops*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Striped honeyeater

Found in south eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia. It grows to 23 cm and feeds on insects, spiders, berries, fruit and nectar. It prefers bushland, woodlands and areas close to water. It is also found in urban parks and gardens.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Plectorhyncha*
Species: *P. lanceolata*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Superb fairy-wren

Also known as the Fairy-wren or the Superb Blue-wren and found in all states of Australia (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 14 cm and feeds on insects and other small arthropods. It is found in most habitats where dense cover and shrubs are located. It is a highly territorial bird.

Family: Maluridae
Genus: *Malurus*
Species: *M. cyaneus*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

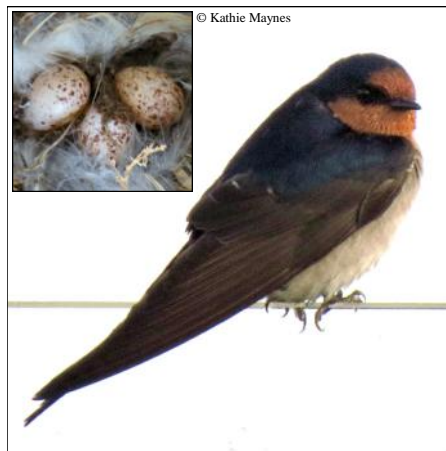
Tree martin

A member of the Swallow family found in Eastern Australia from southern Queensland to South Australia. It grows to 14 cm and feeds in groups on insects usually found high in the air. It prefers open woodlands and bushlands that are close to water. It migrates north during winter months.

Family: Hirundinidae
Genus: *Petrochelidon*
Species: *P. nigricans*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Welcome swallow

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 15 cm and feeds on insects. It prefers most habitats (except the driest deserts and wettest forests). It is partially migratory in that it will move around with the availability of food. Its nest is a small open cup-like structure made of mud and grass.

Family: Hirundinidae
Genus: *Hirundo*
Species: *H. neoxena*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

White-browed scrubwren

Found in all states of Australia (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 13 cm and feeds mostly on insects and small arthropods. It prefers rainforests, forests, bushlands and woodlands. It is the more common of the five Scrubwren species.

Family: Acanthizidae
Genus: *Sericornis*
Species: *S. frontalis*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

White-eared honeyeater

Found in all states (except the Northern Territory and Tasmania). It grows to 21 cm and feeds on insects, nectar and fruit. It prefers dry eucalypt forests and woodlands. They build their nests near the ground in small trees and bushes.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Lichenostomus*
Species: *L. leucotis*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

White-plumed honeyeater



Found in all states (except Tasmania). It grows to 17 cm and feeds on nectar, fruit and insects. It prefers open bushland, woodlands and forests near water (especially Redgum forests).

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Lichenostomus*
Species: *L. penicillatus*



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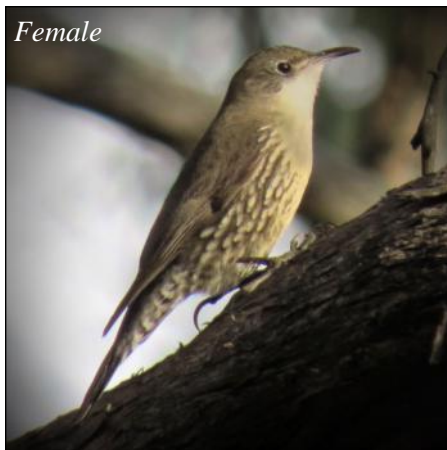
NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

White-throated gerygone



Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 12 cm and feeds on insects and other arthropods. It prefers open eucalypt bushland and woodlands as well as treed areas surrounding water courses. It mates for life and builds an oval or pair shaped bark nest held together by spiders silk.

Family: Acanthizidae
Genus: *Gerygone*
Species: *G. olivacea*



Female

Female

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

White-throated treecreeper



Found in south eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia. It grows to 17 cm and feeds mainly on ant, nectar and small invertebrates. It prefers bushland, woodlands, forests and rainforests. It is rarely seen on the ground. The female has a small orange mark on the side of its face.

Family: Climacteridae
Genus: *Cormobates*
Species: *C. leucophaea*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Willie wagtail



Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 22 cm and feeds on insects and other small creatures. It prefers forests, woodlands, bushland and parkland. Its name is taken from its habit of wagging its tail while foraging for food. Males can often be seen singing during a full moon.

Family: Rhipiduridae
Genus: *Rhipidura*
Species: *R. leucophrys*

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Yellow-faced honeyeater



Found in south eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia. It grows to 17 cm and feeds on nectar, pollen, fruit and seeds. It prefers bushland, forests and woodlands. It is one of the first birds heard in the morning and has a loud distinct call.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Lichenostomus*
Species: *L. chrysops*



David Cook CCL 2.0

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Yellow thornbill



Found in south eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia. It grows to 11 cm and feeds on insects and seeds. It prefers bushland, woodlands and open forests.

Family: Acanthizidae
Genus: *Acanthiza*
Species: *A. nana*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Yellow-rumped thornbill



Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 12 cm and feeds on grass insects and seeds. It prefers open woodlands, bushlands and grasslands. It is the largest and best know of the Thornbills and can mimic other birds calls, especially the alarm calls of the noisy miner.

Family: Acanthizidae
Genus: *Acanthiza*
Species: *A. chrysorrhoa*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Yellow-tufted honeyeater



Found in south eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia. It grows to 12 cm and feeds on nectar and insects from leaves and bark of eucalyptus trees. It prefers bushlands, woodlands and dry forests dominated by eucalypt trees.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Lichenostomus*
Species: *L. melanops*

SMALL



Zebra finch

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 12 cm and feeds on grass seeds and insects. It prefers bushland, woodlands and grasslands. It is found in mating pairs and spend most of its time in flocks of up to 100 birds.



Family: Estrildidae
Genus: *Taeniopygia*
Species: *T. guttata*

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MEDIUM

Bee-eaters

Rainbow Bee-eater

Bellmagpies, Butcherbirds & Allies

Australian Magpie
Grey Butcherbird
Pied Butcherbird

Bellbirds

Crested Bellbird

Blackbird

Blackbird

Bowerbird

Satin Bowerbird

Crake

Australian Spotted Crake

Cuckoo

Fan-tailed Cuckoo

Falcons

Australian Hobby

Friarbirds

Little Friarbird
Noisy Friarbird

Gebes

Australasian Grebe

Honeyeaters

Blue-faced Honeyeater

Larks

Magpie lark
Skylark

Miners

Bell Miner
Noisy Miner

Nightjar

Australian Owlet-nightjar

Pigeons & Doves

Brush Bronzewing
Common Bronzewing
Crested Pigeon
Diamond Dove
Peaceful Dove
Rock Dove
Wonga Pigeon

Parrots

Blue-winged Parrot
Budgerigar
Cockatiel
Crimson Rosella
Eastern Rosella
Little Lorikeet
Little Corella
Musk Lorikeet
Rainbow Lorikeet
Swift Parrot (*en*)
Red-rumped Parrot
Turquoise Parrot

Pheasants

Brown Quail
Little Button Quail
Painted Button Quail
Stubble Quail

Plovers & Lapwings

Banded Lapwing
Double-banded Plover
Masked Lapwing

Rails

Buff-banded Rail

Rollers

Dollarbird

Sandpipers

Common Sandpiper
Marsh Sandpiper
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper

Songlark

Brown Songlark
Rufous Songlark

Starlings & Mynas

Common Myna
Common Starling

Stints

Red-necked Stint

Triller

White-winged Triller

Thrushes

Bassian Thrush
Grey Shrike-Thrush
Song Thrush

Wattlebirds

Little Wattlebird
Red Wattlebird

Whipbird

Eastern Whipbird

Whistlers & Allies

Pallid Cuckoo

Woodswallows

Black-faced Woodswallow
Dusky Woodswallow
Masked Woodswallow
White-breasted Woodswallow
White-browed Woodswallow

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Aviceda

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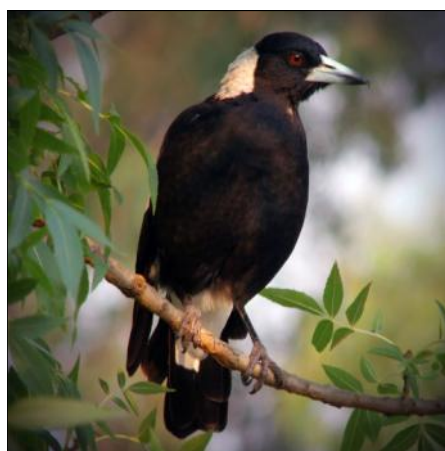
Australian hobby

Also known as the little falcon, it is a bird of prey found in all states of Australia. It grows to 36 cm and feeds on small to medium sized birds, small mammals, reptiles and larger insects. It prefers bushland, woodlands, dry forests, farmland and countryside areas. It is often seen near water courses.

Family: Falconidae
Genus: *Falco*
Species: *F. longipennis*



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Australian magpie

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 43 cm and feeds on a wide variety of insects as well as millipedes, worms, spiders, skinks, beetles, caterpillars, frogs moths and butterflies. It is an omnivorous relative of the butcherbird.

Family: Cracticidae
Genus: *Gymnorhina*
Species: *G. tibicen*



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Australian spotted crane

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 23 cm and feeds on seeds, insects, molluscs, spiders and crustaceans. It prefers wetlands and bodies of water with lush vegetation on and around the banks. It will frequent both fresh water and salt water habitats of this kind.

Family: Rallidae
Genus: *Porzana*
Species: *P. fluminea*



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Australian owl-nightjar

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 25 cm and feeds on insects often caught in flight. It prefers , Woodlands, bushland, forests, rainforest and coastal forests. It is found in all but the most arid of desert areas. It is one of the most common and the smallest of all nocturnal Australian birds.

Family: Aegothelidae
Genus: *Aegotheles*
Species: *A. cristatus*



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Keith Lightbody CCL 3.0

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Australasian grebe

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 27 cm and feeds on small fish and aquatic insects. It is found at in most habitats where freshwater ponds and waterways are found. When alarmed, it dives under water and swims away from the danger. They will often fly at night as they are not good flyers.

Family: Podicipedidae
Genus: *Tachybaptus*
Species: *T. novaehollandiae*



JJ Harrison CCL 3.0

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Bassian thrush

Also known as a Ground Thrush and found in all states (except Western Australia and the Northern Territory). It grows to 29 cm and feeds on small invertebrates. It prefers forests, woodlands and bushland and gullies with a thick canopy.

Family: Turdidae
Genus: *Zoothra*
Species: *Z. lunulata*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Bell miner

Also known as a Bellbird, it is found in south eastern Queensland to south eastern Victoria. It grows to 20 cm and feeds on the Bell Lerp insect (which feeds on Eucalypt tree sap). It prefers eucalypt forests, woodlands and bushland. It has a loud bell like call.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Manorina*
Species: *M. melanophrys*



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Juvenile

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Blackbird

A member of the Thrush family and also called the Common Blackbird found in all states (except WA and the NT). It grows to 28 cm and feeds on insects, worms, snails, spiders, fruit and seeds. It prefers urban parks and gardens as well as open woodlands and bushland. Juvenile birds leave the nest just over 2 weeks after hatching.

Family: Turdidae
Genus: *Turdus*
Species: *T. merula*



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Jim Bendon

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Black-faced woodswallow

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 20 cm and feeds on insects found mostly at ground level. It prefers grasslands and woodlands near water, and will move to coastal areas during periods of drought. It is often seen in small groups.

Family: Artamidae
Genus: *Artamus*
Species: *A. cinereus*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Blue-faced honeyeater

Also called the Bananabird, it is found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 32 cm and feeds on insects, invertebrates, nectar and fruit. It prefers open bushland, woodlands, forests and urban parks and gardens.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Entomyzon*
Species: *E. cyanotis*



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Duncan Wright CCL 3.0

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Brown quail

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 20 cm and feeds on seeds, green shoots and small insects. It prefers grasslands, and areas of good low cover. Will sometimes be seen in grass on roadsides. It is a very shy bird, and is not often seen.

Family: Perdiciinae
Genus: *Coturnix*
Species: *C. ypsilophora*



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PuppiesAreProzac CCL 2.0

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Budgerigar

Also known as Budgie and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 18 cm and feeds on the seeds of native grasses and herbs. It prefers open habitats near water. It is a popular pet, and has been bred to produce in multiple colours. It was originally predominately green and yellow in colour.

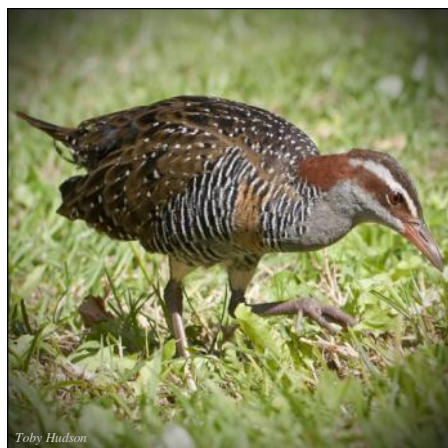
Family: Melopsittacini
Genus: *Melopsittacus*
Species: *M. undulatus*



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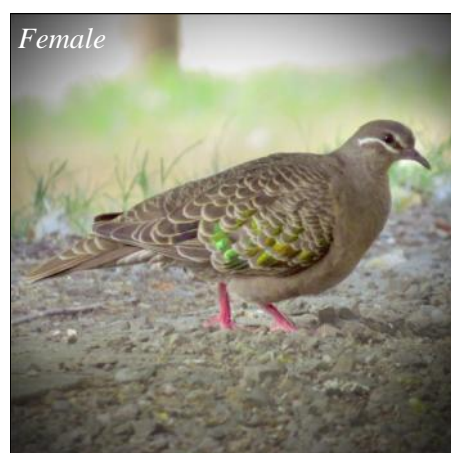


NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Buff-banded rail

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 33 cm and feeds on insects, crustaceans, molluscs, seeds, fruit, carrion and human rubbish. It prefers dense habitats near waterways or wetlands, including artificial waterways such as water channels and sewage ponds.

Family: Rallidae
Genus: *Gallirallus*
Species: *G. philippensis*



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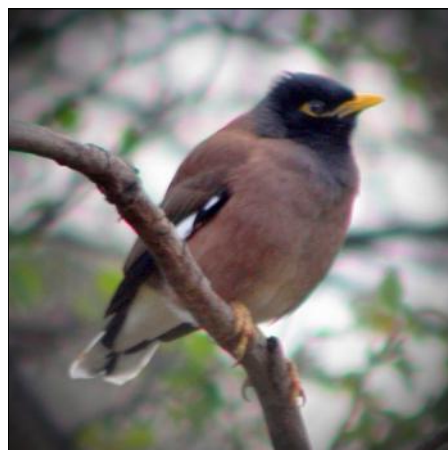
Common bronzewing pigeon

A pigeon found in all states of Australia. It grows to 36 cm and feeds on seeds and vegetable matter found at ground level. It prefers all habitats except alpine and desert locations. The male has a distinctive yellow patch on his forehead. Juveniles lack the bright colours of adults.

Family: Columbidae
Genus: *Phaps*
Species: *P. chalcoptera*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Common myna

Also called the Indian Myna, it is native to India and found in south eastern Australia from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 26 cm and feeds on insects, fruits and scraps, in competition with native birds. It prefers parklands, bushland, woodlands and parks and gardens. It is a noisy omnivorous bird with a strong territorial instinct.

Family: Sturnidae
Genus: *Acridotheres*
Species: *A. tristis*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Common sandpiper

Found in all states of Australia, it grows to 21 cm and feeds on small molluscs and aquatic and terrestrial insects. It prefers coastal and inland wetlands near rocky shores. It is a migratory bird, spending winter in Australia and south Asia.

Family: Scolopacidae
Genus: *Actitis*
Species: *A. hypoleucos*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Common starling

Also called the European Starling or Starling and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 23 cm and feeds on insects, worms, snails, spiders, fruit and seeds. It prefers woodlands and parkland, though is often found in parks and gardens. It was introduced into Australia and is considered a pest.

Family: Sturnidae
Genus: *Sturnus*
Species: *S. vulgaris*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Crested pigeon

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 35 cm and feeds mainly on native seeds, though they will also eat insects and leaves at times. They are found in almost most habitats except the most arid areas.

Family: Columbidae
Genus: *Ocyphaps*
Species: *O. lophotes*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Crimson rosella

Found in eastern and south eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 36 cm and feeds on fruit, seeds, nectar, berries, and nuts. It prefers older and wetter woodlands, forests and bushland.

Family: Psittaculidae
Genus: *Platycercus*
Species: *P. elegans*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Diamond dove

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 21 cm and feeds at ground level on the seeds of grasses. It prefers bushland, woodlands and open forests. They are usually seen in pairs or small groups. Their wings generate a whistling sound when the bird is in flight.

Family: Columbidae
Genus: *Geopelia*
Species: *G. cuneata*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Dollarbird

Also known as the Oriental Dollarbird or Dollar Roller, it is found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 31 cm and feeds on flying insects and grasshoppers. It prefers bushland, woodlands and open forests.

Family: Coraciidae
Genus: *Eurystomus*
Species: *E. orientalis*



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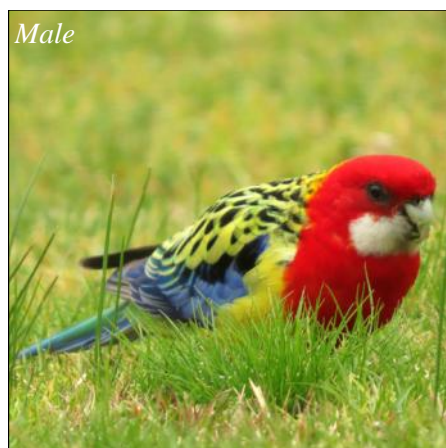
Dusky woodswallow

Found in all states (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 18 cm and feeds on insects and flower nectar. It prefers open woodlands and forests. Although the name 'Woodswallow' would suggest otherwise, it is not closely related to swallows.

Family: Artamidae
Genus: *Artamus*
Species: *A. cyanopterus*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Eastern rosella

Found in all states (except Western Australia and the Northern Territory). It grows to 30 cm and prefers lightly wooded areas and is found in backyards. It is a popular pet and is considered a smart bird which can be trained to whistle. Females are similar to males, but duller in colour.

Family: Psittaculidae
Genus: *Platycercus*
Species: *P. eximius*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Eastern whipbird

An shy insectivorous medium sized bird found in eastern Australia from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 30 cm and feeds mainly on insects, though will also eat fallen fruit and insects. It prefers rainforests and wet bushland where it can easily blend in. It has a distinct whip-like call mostly heard in during the morning.

Family: Psophodidae
Genus: *Psophodes*
Species: *Psophodes olivaceus*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Fan-tailed cuckoo

Found in all states of Australia and not in the Northern Territory. It grows to 28 cm and feeds on insects, small mammals (including bird chicks), reptiles, some species of insect larvae as well as fruit. It prefers wet bushland, forests and the margins of rainforest.

Family: Cuculidae
Genus: *Cacomantis*
Species: *C. flabelliformis*



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Immature

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Grey butcherbird

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 30 cm and is an aggressive predator that feeds on insects, small reptiles and mammals, invertebrates and small birds and eggs. It prefers woodlands, bushland and metropolitan areas. It is in the same family as the Magpie. It will store food in a branch folk while consuming it.

Family: Artamidae
Genus: *Cracticus*
Species: *C. torquatus*



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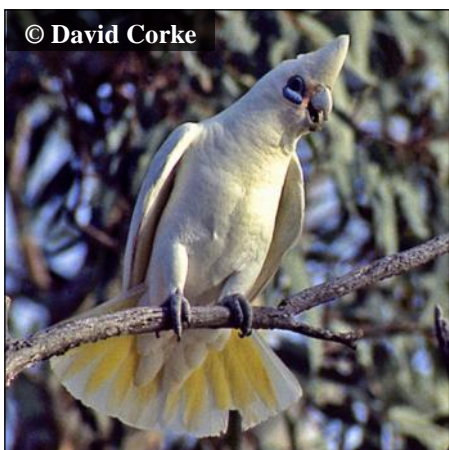
© Kelly Petersen

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Grey shrike-thrush

Also known as a Grey Thrush and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 25 cm and feeds on insects, spiders, small mammals and occasionally fruit and seeds. It prefers forests and woodlands. It is known as one of the most distinctive songbirds in Australia.

Family: Pachycephalidae
Genus: *Colluricincla*
Species: *C. harmonica*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Little corella

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 42 cm and feeds on grains, seeds, bulbs and fruit. It prefers grasslands near watercourses, and wherever seeding grass is found in abundance. They are known for flocking in large numbers, causing noise pollution and displacement of other birds.

Family: Cacatua
Genus: *Licmetis*
Species: *C. sanguinea*



MEDIUM



© Kathie Maynes



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Little wattlebird

Found in all states of Australia (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 30 cm and feeds mainly on nectar, though will also consume insects, lerps, psyllids, seeds, flowers and berries. It prefers dry forests, woodlands, bushland and scrub.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Anthochaera*
Species: *A. chrysoptera*



Male



Female

Male

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Magpie lark

Also known as a Mudlark and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 30 cm and feeds on insects, worms and invertebrates. It is found in almost all habitats. It pairs for life, and is one of the rare world birds that will sing in duet.

Family: Monarchidae
Genus: *Grallina*
Species: *G. cyanoleuca*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Masked lapwing

Also known as the masked plover, spur-winged plover and plover and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 38 cm and feeds on insects, larvae and earthworms. It prefers wetter areas including marshes, mudflats, beaches, grasslands and parklands. Chicks hatch around September and by late September should be walking.

Family: Charadriidae
Genus: *Vanellus*
Species: *V. miles*



Steve CCL2.0



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Musk lorikeet

Also called the Green Keet and Red-eared lorikeet and found in all states (except Western Australia and the Northern Territory). It grows to 22 cm and feeds mainly on eucalypt pollen and nectar. It prefers bushlands, woodlands and more dry forests. It is easily identified by a red band running from its forehead to behind its eyes.

Family: Psittaculidae
Genus: *Glossopsitta*
Species: *G. concinna*



MEDIUM



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Noisy friarbird

Found in eastern Australia from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 35 cm and feeds on fruit, nectar, small insects and invertebrates. It will also eat small bird eggs and even baby birds. It prefers bushland, woodlands, forests, coastal scrub, wetlands and heathland and is known for being noisy.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Philemon*
Species: *P. corniculatus*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Noisy miner

Found in all states (except Western Australia and the Northern Territory). It grows to 29 cm and feeds on insects, nectar and fruits. Less commonly it will feed on small reptiles and amphibians. It prefers woodland, open forests, parklands and dryer forests.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Manorina*
Species: *M. melanocephala*



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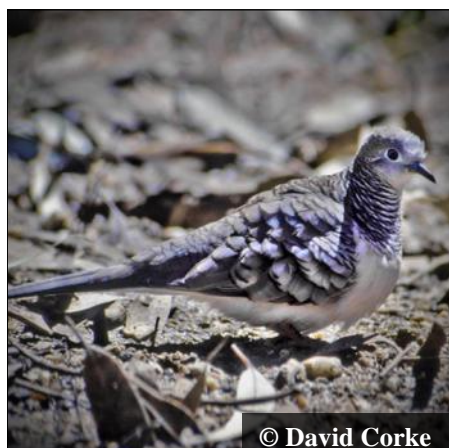
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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Pallid cuckoo

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 33 cm and feeds on hairy caterpillars, insects and their larvae. It prefers all but the most arid and alpine of habitats, though is most often seen in open areas such as woodlands and open forests.

Family: Cuculidae
Genus: *Cacomantis*
Species: *C. pallidus*



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Dick Daniels

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Peaceful dove

A pigeon native to Australia, it is found in all states of Australia. It grows to 24 cm and feeds on grass seeds, though will also eat small insects. It prefers grasslands, woodlands and bushland. They are usually seen in pairs or small flocks.

Family: Columbidae
Genus: *Geopelia*
Species: *G. placida*



MEDIUM



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Pied butcherbird

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 38 cm and feeds on small reptiles, frogs, other birds and large insects. It prefers drier bushland, woodlands and forests. It is an aggressive hunter that will often group together to trap prey.

Family: Artamidae
Genus: *Cracticus*
Species: *C. nigrogularis*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Rainbow bee-eater

Found in all states (except Tasmania). It grows to 28 cm and feeds mainly on insects such as bees, wasps, dragonflies, beetles and bugs. It prefers woodlands, and open forests, though will also be found in parklands and gardens.

Family: Meropidae
Genus: *Merops*
Species: *M. ornatus*



Male

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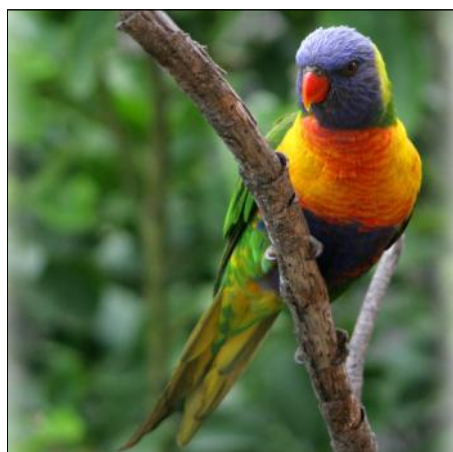
Male

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Red-rumped parrot

Found in south eastern Australia from southern Queensland to eastern South Australia. It grows to 27cm and feeds mainly seeds, grasses and leaves. It prefers grasslands and woodlands and will often be seen on or near farming areas of waterways.

Family: Platycercini
Genus: *Psephotus*
Species: *P. haematonotus*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

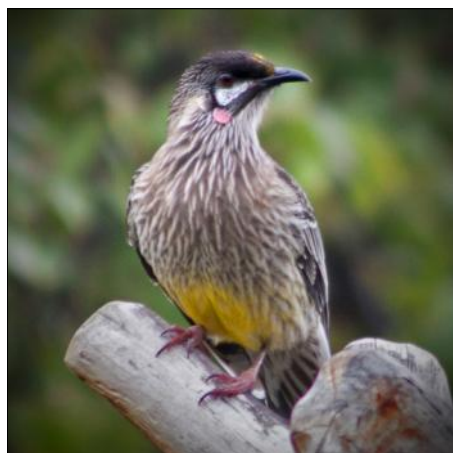
Rainbow lorikeet

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 32 cm and feeds mainly on fruit, seeds, and pollen and nectar gathered from flowers, including eucalypts. It prefers bushland, woodlands, open forests, parkland and gardens.

Family: Psittaculidae
Genus: *Trichoglossus*
Species: *T. haematodus*



MEDIUM



Red wattlebird



Also known as the Gillbird and the Barkingbird and found in southern Australia from Queensland to Western Australia. It grows to 36 cm and feeds on nectar, berries and insects, which it often catches in flight. It prefers forests and woodlands, though it is also common in parks and gardens. In urban areas it can become very tame.

Family: Meliphagidae
Genus: *Anthochaera*
Species: *A. carunculata*

VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED



Rock dove



Introduced to Australia and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 36 cm and feeds mainly on seeds, though will feed on human food scraps. It prefers open country areas and urban habitats. They are considered pests as they are often found in large numbers in towns and cities.

Family: Columbidae
Genus: *Columba*
Species: *C. livia*

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED



Satin bowerbird



Endemic to Eastern Australia, it is found from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 33 cm and feeds on fruit and insects. It prefers wetter forests, bushland and woodlands. It has a distinctive violet-blue eye. Male Bowerbirds attract females with stick structures decorated with predominately blue objects it collects.

Family: Ptilonorhynchidae
Genus: *Ptilonorhynchus*
Species: *P. violaceus*

VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED



Song thrush



Introduced from Europe and Asia and found in small numbers from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 30 cm and feeds on a range of invertebrates such as snails, worms and berries. It prefers urban parks and gardens, and has also adapted to metropolitan living. It is similar to a blackbird.

Family: Turdidae
Genus: *Turdus*
Species: *T. philomelos*

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MEDIUM



Lizardstomp CCL 2.0

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HeatehrW CCL 2.0

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Swift parrot

Found in south eastern Australia from southern Queensland to eastern South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 26 cm and feeds mainly on the nectar of flowering eucalypts, though will also consume lerps, psyllids, seeds and flowers. It prefers dry forests, woodlands, and bushland.

Family: Psittaculidae
Genus: *Lathamus*
Species: *L. discolor*



Male

VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



Female

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

White-browed woodswallow

Found in all states of Australia, with some vagrants found in northern Tasmania. It grows to 21 cm and feeds on insects and nectar. It prefers bushland, forests, woodlands, lightly wooded country areas and is also seen in farming and urban areas. Females are duller with a brownish body and fawn under parts.

Family: Artamidae
Genus: *Artamus*
Species: *A. superciliosus*



Male

© Bob Tate

VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



Female feeding chick

© Con Boekel

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

White-winged triller

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 19 cm and feeds on insects, fruit, seeds and nectar. It prefers woodlands, bushland and country areas with a good grass cover and low scrub.

Family: Campephagidae
Genus: *Lalage*
Species: *L. tricolor*



Toby Hudson

VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



Robin Jay

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Wonga pigeon

Found in south eastern Australia from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 38 cm and feeds mainly on seeds, though will also eat fallen fruit and insects. It prefers scrub, bushland, forests, rainforest and coastal forests.

Family: Columbidae
Genus: *Leucosarcia*
Species: *L. melanoleuca*



LARGE

Avocet

Red-necked Avocet

Cuckoos

Black-eared Cuckoo

Brush Cuckoo

Shining Bronze-Cuckoo

Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo

Pallid Cuckoo

Cockatoos, Corellas

Galah

Gang-gang Cockatoo

Long-billed Corella

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo

Red tailed Black Cockatoo

Yellow Tailed Black Cockatoo

Coots

Eurasian Coot

Cuckooshrikes

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike

White-winged Triller

Cicadabird

White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike

Varied Triller

Curlew

Bush Stone-curlew

Currawongs

Grey Currawong

Pied Currawong

Doves

Spotted Dove

Ducks, Geese, Teals & Waterfowl

Australasian Shoveler

Australian Shelduck

Australian Wood Duck

Blue-billed Duck

Chestnut Teal

Cotton Pygmie-goose

Dusky Moorhen

Freckled Duck

Grey Teal

Hardhead

Magpie Goose

Mallard

Musk Duck

Pacific Black Duck

Pink-eared Duck

Falcons, Goshawks, Hawks & Caracaras

Black Falcon

Black-shouldered Kite

Brown Falcon

Brown Goshawk

Collared Sparrowhawk

Grey Goshawk

Nankeen Kestrel

Peregrine Falcon

Whistling Kite

Godwit

Bar-tailed Godwit

Grebes

Great Crested Grebe

Hoary-headed Grebe

Greenshanks

Common Greenshank

Gulls

Silver Gull

Hérons, Egrets & Bitterns

Nankeen Night Heron

Kingfishers

Laughing Kookaburra

Sacred Kingfisher

Koels

Eastern Koel

Larks

Magpie-lark

Magpies, Crows, Ravens & Jays

Australian Raven

Little Raven

Nightjars & Allies

Tawney Frogmouth

White-throated Nightjar

Old World Orioles

Olive-backed Oriole

Owls

Barking Owl

Barn Owl

Powerful Owl

Southern Boobook

Parrots

Australian King Parrot

Swamphens

Australasian Swamphen

Snipes

Latham's Snipe

Painted Snipe

Stilts

Black-winged Stilt

Terns

Caspian Tern

Whiskered Tern

Gull-billed Tern

White-winged Chough & Apostlebird

White-winged Chough

LARGE



Male



Female

VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

AUSTRALIAN KING PARROT

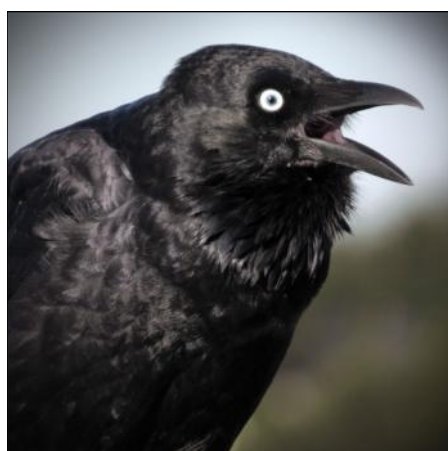


Endemic to eastern Australian and found from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 43 cm and feeds on seed, fruit and small insects. The male has a red head, breast and underside. The female has a green head, breast and a grey beak. It prefers forests, bushland and rainforests. In captivity, they have lived to 25 years.

Family: Polytelini
Genus: *Alisterus*
Species: *A. scapularis*



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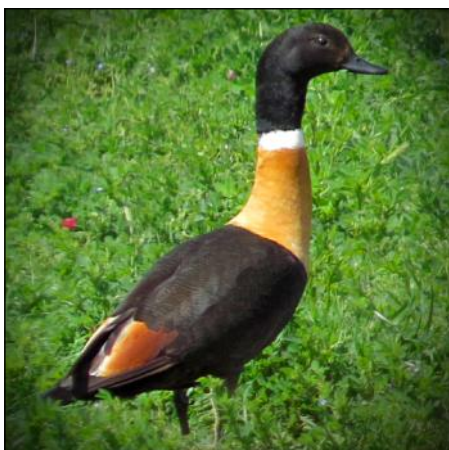
NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

AUSTRALIAN RAVEN



The largest member of the genus *Corvus* and found in all states of Australia. It grows up to 55 cm with a wingspan of 100 cm. It feeds on grains, insects, fruits, small animals, eggs, and scraps and prefers most habitats except desert areas. It is mainly a carnivorous bird.

Family: Corvidae
Genus: *Corvus*
Species: *C. coronoides*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

AUSTRALIAN SHELDUCK



Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 72 cm and feeds on green grass found in and around waterways as well as algae, insects and molluscs. It prefers fresh water environments though will be found in saltwater habitats that have a fresh water source close-by. It is easily identifiable by its black head and white neck band.

Family: Tadorninae
Genus: *Tadorna*
Species: *T. tadornoides*



Male in eclipse plumage



Male

Sascha Weninger CCL 2.0

VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

AUSTRALASIAN SHOVELER



A surviving member of the dabbling duck (surface feeders) and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 53 cm and filter feeds on small insects, crustaceans, and aquatic plants. It prefers bodies of water, including wetlands, coastal areas and inland rivers.

Family: Anatidae
Genus: *Anas*
Species: *A. rhynchotis*

LARGE



VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

AUSTRALASIAN SWAMPHEN



Also known as the Purple Coot and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 48 cm and feeds on soft roots, reeds, grasses and rushes as well as small animals such as frogs and snails. It prefers swamps, waterways, streams, lakes and marshes. It is considered a subspecies of the Purple Swamphen.

Family: Rallidae
Genus: *Porphyrio*
Species: *P. porphyrio*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

AUSTRALIAN WOOD DUCK



Also known as the Maned Duck/Goose and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 51 cm and feeds on aquatic grasses, herbs and clover. It prefers wetlands, woodlands and bushland near rivers, as well as coastal inlets and bays.

Family: Anatidae
Genus: *Chenonetta*
Species: *C. jubata*



VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

BAR-TAILED GODWIT



A migratory bird that arrives in Australia in August of each year. Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 45 cm and feeds on aquatic insects, worms and molluscs. It prefers salt or fresh water estuarine mudflats, mangroves and also beaches. They are a social bird often seen in large groups.

Family: Scolopacidae
Genus: *Limosa*
Species: *L. lapponica*



VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

BARN OWL



Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 39 cm and feeds on small mammals such as mice, as well as frogs, insects, other birds and lizards. It prefers open habitats such as woodlands and open bushlands, and will often be seen in open farmland areas.

Family: Tytonidae
Genus: *Tyto*
Species: *T. alba*

L A R G E



© Kathie Maynes



BARKING OWL

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 45 cm and feeds small mammals, birds, reptiles and large insects - taken around dawn and dusk. It prefers forests, bushland, woodlands and will often be seen near farming areas. Their call is similar to the bark of a medium sized dog.

Family: Strigidae
Genus: *Nixon*
Species: *N. connivens*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED



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BLACK-FACED CUCKOO SHRIKE

An Australian native found in all states of Australia. It grows to 34 cm and feeds on insects and invertebrates. It prefers all habitats with the exception of rainforests. It is a passerine bird (perching bird) that is often seen on power lines throughout the country, including urban areas.

Family: Campephagidae
Genus: *Coracina*
Species: *C. novaehollandiae*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED



© David Corke



David Cook

BLACK FALCON

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 55 cm and is a raptor bird that feeds on birds such as quail, finches and magpies as well as mammals such as mice and rabbits. It will also feed on reptiles and large insects. It prefers bushland and woodlands, especially near watercourses.

Family: Falconidae
Genus: *Falco*
Species: *F. subniger*

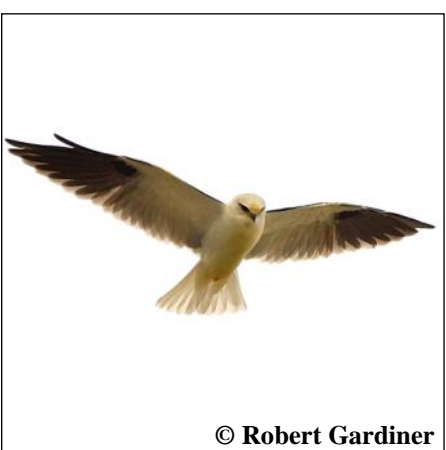


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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED



Leo



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BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE

A raptor bird found in all states of Australia. It grows to 38 cm and feeds primarily on small rodents like the introduced house mice, though it will eat larger insects. It prefers farmland, grasslands and open forests and bushland. It forms monogamous pairs after a courtship which includes the male feeding the female in flight.

Family: Accipitridae
Genus: *Elanus*
Species: *E. axillaris*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

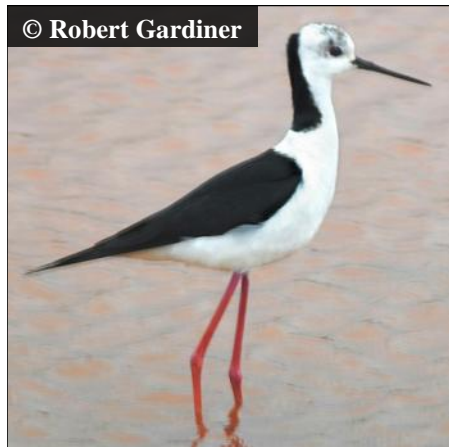
L A R G E

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

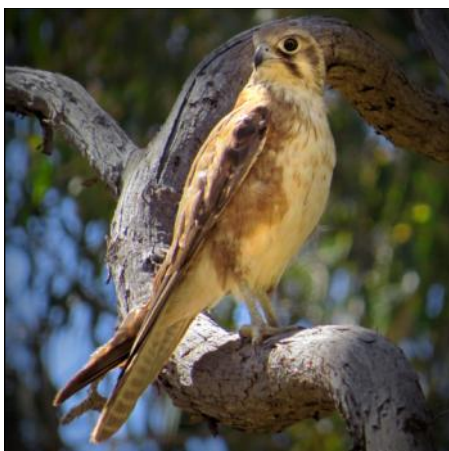
BLACK-WINGED STILT

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 39 cm and feeds on aquatic insects, molluscs and crustaceans. It prefers freshwater and saltwater marches, mudflats, and the shallow edges of lakes and rivers.

Family: Recurvirostridae
Genus: *Himantopus*
Species: *H. himantopus*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

BROWN FALCON

A raptor bird that is also known as Brown Hawk and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 51 cm and feeds on small mammals, reptiles, insects and other small birds. It is found in all habitats. It often sits and looks for its prey and also searches for prey while flying above it. It swoops down onto its prey from above.

Family: Falconidae
Genus: *Falco*
Species: *F. berigora*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

BROWN GOSHAWK

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 55 cm and feeds on small animals such as mice and rats, though will also eat other birds and larger animals such as the rabbit. It prefers bushland, woodlands and forests near waterways. Females are much larger than their male counterparts.

Family: Accipitridae
Genus: *Accipiter*
Species: *A. fasciatus*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

BUSH STONE-CURLEW

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 58 cm and feeds on insects, molluscs, lizards, seeds and sometimes small mammals. It prefers bushlands, woodlands, and forests and rainforests.

Family: Burhinidae
Genus: *Burhinus*
Species: *B. grallarius*



LARGE

Non-breeding



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Non-breeding

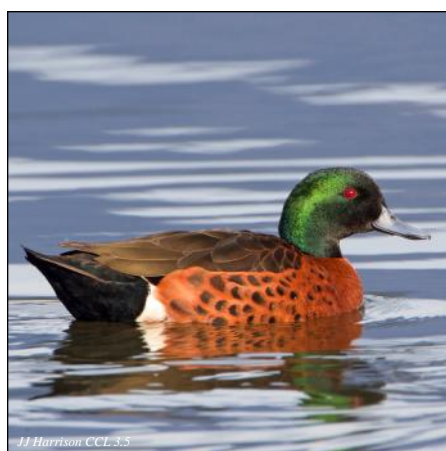


NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

CASPIAN TERN

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 61 cm and feeds on almost entirely on fish found by plunging into shallow waters. It swallows fish whole - head first. It prefers coastal waters or large inland lakes or wetlands where sufficient food can be found. It is the largest tern in Australia.

Family: *Sternidae*
Genus: *Hydroprogne*
Species: *H. caspia*



JJ Harrison CCL 3.5

VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

Female



© Con Boekel

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

CHESTNUT TEAL

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 50 cm and feeds primarily on seeds and insects, though will eat some vegetation, molluscs and crustaceans. It prefers wetlands, estuaries, lakes and large dams.

Family: *Anatidae*
Genus: *Anas*
Species: *A. castanea*



Juvenile

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Juvenile



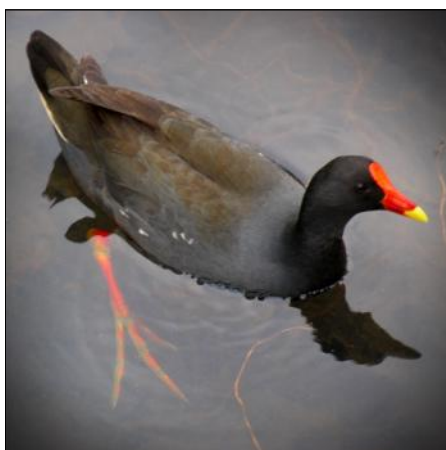
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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

COLLARED SPARROWHAWK

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 40 cm and feeds on small birds mostly caught in flight. It prefers bushland, forests, woodlands, open country and farmland. It is a raptor bird with distinctive bright tallow eyes.

Family: *Accipitridae*
Genus: *Accipiter*
Species: *A. cirrocephalus*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



Kip Lee CCL 2.0

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

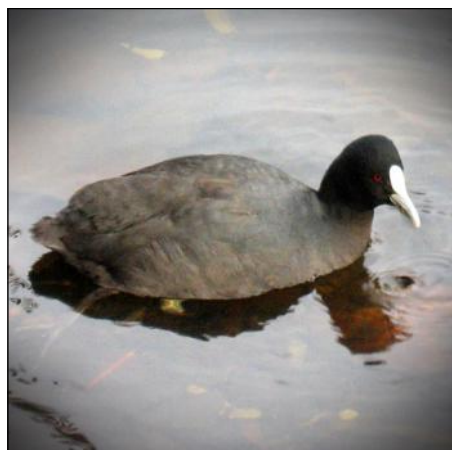
DUSKY MOORHEN

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 38 cm and feeds on water grasses, seeds, fruit, algae, molluscs and invertebrates. It prefers wetlands, swamps, rivers, lakes and artificial waterways.

Family: *Rallidae*
Genus: *Gallinula*
Species: *G. tenebrosa*



LARGE



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

EURASIAN COOT

Also known as a Coot and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 42 cm long, and feeds on small live prey including the eggs of other birds, as well as algae, seeds, fruits and similar kinds of vegetation. It prefers lagoons, swamps and shallow waterways.

Family: Rallidae
Genus: *Fulica*
Species: *F. atra*



Male

VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



Female

© Robert Gardiner

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

FRECKLED DUCK

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 59 cm and feeds on algae, seeds, aquatic plants and vegetable matter. It prefers freshwater swamps, creeks, dams, lakes and waterways.

Family: Cacatuidae
Genus: *Calyptorhynchus*
Species: *C. funereus*



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Juvenile

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

GALAH

Also known as the Rose-breasted cockatoo, Galah Cockatoo and the Pink & Grey Cockatoo. It is found in all states of Australia and grows to 35 cm and feeds on seeds. It prefers most habitats. It is the most common and widespread of the cockatoo family, and agriculturalists consider it a pest.

Family: Cacatuidae
Genus: *Eolophus*
Species: *E. roseicapilla*



The Gang-gang Cockatoo is the faunal emblem of the Australian Capital Territory

Male

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Female

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

GANG-IGANG COCKATOO

Found in cooler wetland and forested areas in south eastern Australia from New South Wales to Victoria. It grows to 35 cm and feeds on the seeds of eucalypt and acacia trees. It prefers forests, bushland and woodlands. It is known for its call which resembles a cork being pulled from a bottle.

Family: Cacatuidae
Genus: *Callocephalon*
Species: *C. fimbriatum*



LARGE



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

HOARY-HEADED GREBE

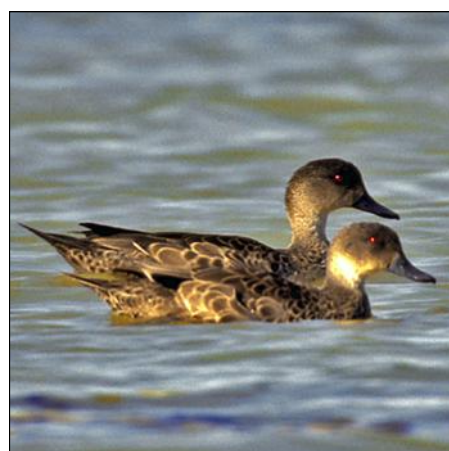
Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 30 cm and feeds on aquatic arthropods caught by diving under the water. It prefers open areas near large open waterways of both the saltwater and freshwater variety. It will dive under water to avoid predators.

Family: Podicipedidae
Genus: *Poliocephalus*
Species: *P. poliocephalus*



Leo

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

GREY TEAL

One of the smaller Australian ducks found in all states of Australia. It grows to 48 cm and feeds in flocks on aquatic and dry land plants, as well as seeds, and insects. It prefers salt, fresh, and brackish waters that are well sheltered.

Family: Anatinae
Genus: *Anas*
Species: *A. gracilis*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

HARDHEAD

A medium sized duck that appears chocolate brown when swimming. It is found in all states of Australia. It grows to 60 cm and feeds on aquatic plants and animals, especially freshwater shellfish and mussels. It prefers freshwater swamps, wetlands and sheltered estuaries.

Family: Aythyinae
Genus: *Aythya*
Species: *A. australis*



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Jason Givyan CCL3.0

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

LATHAM'S SNIPE

An omnivorous migratory bird found in all states of Australia (except Western Australia). It grows to 33 cm and feeds on plants, seeds, worms, insects, spiders, molluscs and centipedes. It prefers freshwater wetlands surrounded with grass and reeds. It is the largest spine found in Australia.

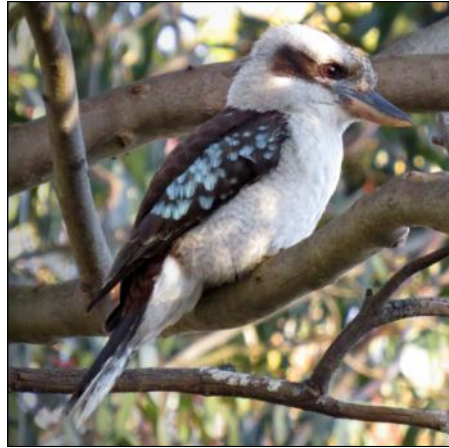
Family: Scolopacidae
Genus: *Gallinago*
Species: *G. hardwickii*



LARGE



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

LAUGHING KOOKABURRA



Also known as the laughing Jackass and found in all states (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 45 cm and is a carnivorous bird, eating mince, snakes, lizards, small or baby mammals, large insects and other small birds. It prefers bushland, woodlands and forests. It laughs to indicate territory. It does not laugh at humans.

Family: Halcyonidae
Genus: *Dacelo*
Species: *D. novaeguineae*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

LITTLE RAVEN



Found in south eastern Australia from southern New South Wales to South Australia. It grows to 50 cm and feeds primarily on insects, though will eat carrion and vegetable matter. It prefers bushland, open forests, country areas, grasslands and agricultural areas.

Family: Corvidae
Genus: *Corvus*
Species: *C. mellori*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

LONG-BILLED CORELLA

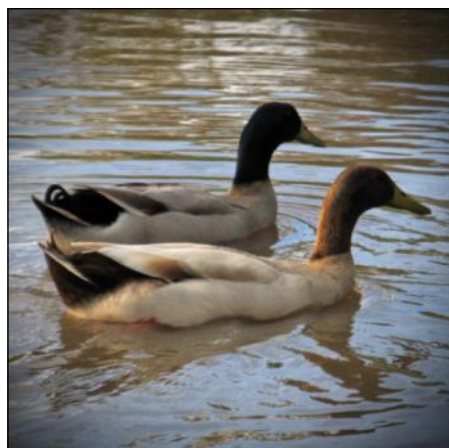


Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 41cm and feeds on grass seeds, roots and bulbs. It prefers grassy woodlands, grasslands and agricultural crop areas.

Family: Cacatuidae
Genus: *Cacatua*
Species: *C. tenuirostris*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

MALLARD



Also known as the Wild Duck and found in all states (except the Northern Territory). It grows to 70 cm and feeds on aquatic vegetation and insects. It prefers wetlands, lakes, streams, rivers, estuaries and grasslands. It feeds in shallower waters.

Family: Anatidae
Genus: *Anas*
Species: *A. platyrhynchos*

LARGE



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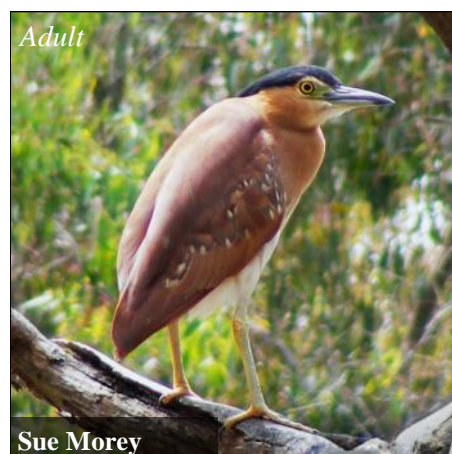
David Jenkins

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

NANKEEN KESTREL

One of Australia's smallest raptor birds, it is found in all states of Australia. It grows to 36 cm and feeds on small mammals, reptiles, birds and insects. It prefers woodlands, bushlands and slightly forested grasslands, though will also be seen on rural farming properties.

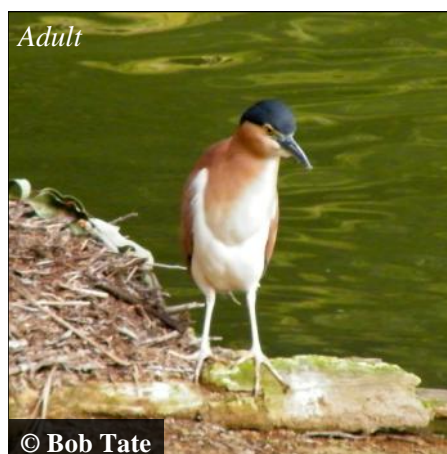
Family: Falconidae
Genus: *Falco*
Species: *F. cenchroides*



Adult

Sue Morey

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Adult

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

NANKEEN NIGHT HERON

Also known as the Rufous Night Heron and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 64 cm and feeds on insects, crustaceans, small fish and amphibians that it finds in shallow water. It prefers wetlands, rivers and shallow bodies of water. It generally feeds at night.

Family: Ardeidae
Genus: *Nycticorax*
Species: *N. caledonicus*



Adult

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Female

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

OLIVE BACKED ORIOLE

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 28 cm and feeds on insects and fruit in the canopy of trees. It prefers bushland, forests, woodlands, rainforests and well treed urban areas.

Family: Oriolidae
Genus: *Oriolus*
Species: *O. sagittatus*



Adult

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Adult

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

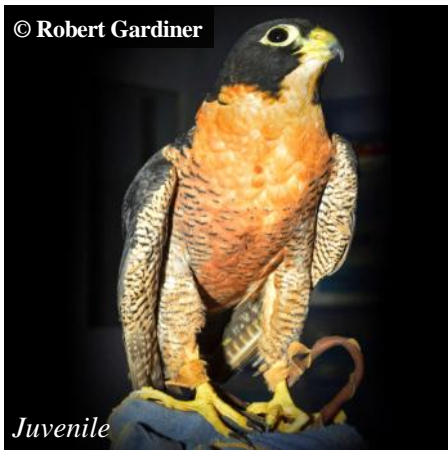
PACIFIC BLACK DUCK

A surviving member of the dabbling duck (surface feeders), it is found in all states of Australia. It grows to 60 cm and feeds on the seeds of aquatic plants, though will also eat insects, crustaceans, molluscs. It prefers bodies of open water.

Family: Anatidae
Genus: *Anas*
Species: *A. superciliosa*



LARGE



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

PEREGRINE FALCON



Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 48 cm and feeds on other birds, and mammals active during the day such as rabbits and mice. It prefers most habitats, as long as there is abundant prey and secure nesting sites. It is known as the fastest bird on the planet, reaching speeds in excess of 320kmh during free-fall hunting.

Family: Falconidae
Genus: *Falco*
Species: *F. peregrinus*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

PIED CURRAWONG



One of three Currawong species and found in all states (except Western Australia and Tasmania). It grows to 51 cm and feeds on berries, small insects, lizards, caterpillars and will prey on other small or juvenile birds, sometimes hunting in groups. It prefers bushland, forests and woodlands. It is closely related to Magpies and Butcherbirds.

Family: Artamidae
Genus: *Strepera*
Species: *S. graculina*



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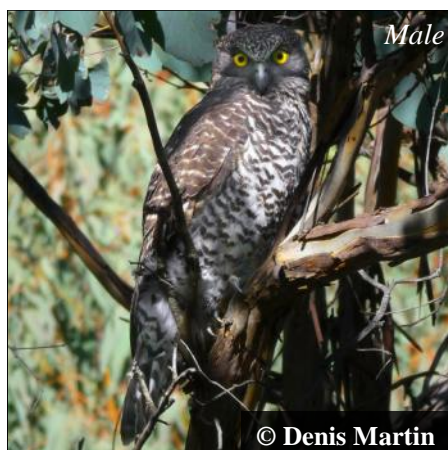
NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

PINK-EARED DUCK



A native duck found in all states of Australia. It grows to 45 cm and feeds on tiny aquatic plants and animals found in warmish waters. It prefers shallow warmer waters near well timbered areas however large groups are also found in open wetlands. It has a small pink patch behind its eye.

Family: Anatidae
Genus: *Malacorhynchus*
Species: *M. membranaceus*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

POWERFUL OWL



Native to South-eastern and Eastern Australia, it is found from Queensland to Victoria. It grows to 60 cm and feeds on small to medium sized animals such as possum and gliders, as well as rabbits, mice and other roosting birds. It prefers forests, bushland and woodlands. It is the largest owl species in Australia.

Family: Strigidae
Genus: *Ninox*
Species: *N. strenua*

LARGE



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

RED-NECKED AVOCET

Found in all states of Australia (except Tasmania). It grows to 45 cm and feeds on aquatic insects, crustaceans and seeds. It prefers large freshwater and saltwater lakes and estuarine mudflats. When not breeding, it will visit much of Australia, though rarely travels to Tasmania.

Family: Recurvirostridae
Genus: *Recurvirostra*
Species: *R. novaehollandiae*



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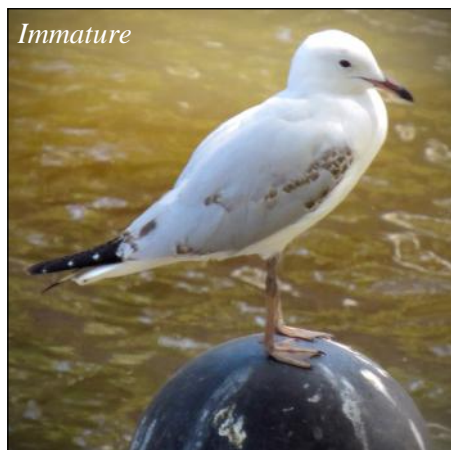


NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

SACRED KINGFISHER

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 24 cm and feeds on large insects, small mammals, reptiles, crustaceans and occasionally small fish. It prefers bushland, woodlands, paperbark forests or eucalypt forests. It will often remain perched while waiting for prey to pass by beneath it and then swoops down.

Family: Halcyonidae
Genus: *Todiramphus*
Species: *T. sanctus*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

SILVER GULL

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 45 cm and feeds on insects, fish, crustaceans and worms. It is also a scavenger bird that feeds on humans food scraps. It prefers large saltwater and freshwater bodies and is rarely seen far from land.

Family: Laridae
Genus: *Chroicocephalus*
Species: *C. novaehollandiae*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

SOUTHERN BOOBOOK

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 33 cm and feeds mainly at night on insects and small mammals such as mice. It prefers all but the driest habitats. It normally nests in tree hollows.

Family: Strigidae
Genus: *Ninox*
Species: *N. novaeseelandiae*



LARGE



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

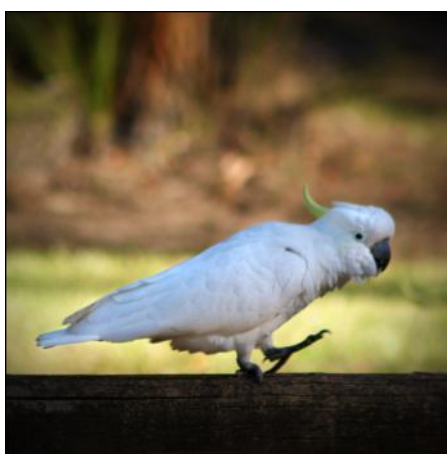
SPOTTED DOVE

Also known as the Spotted Pigeon and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 27 cm and feeds on seeds, grain and scraps. It prefers open bushland and woodlands, parks and gardens and urban areas. It is often considered a pest.

Family: Columbidae
Genus: *Spilopelia*
Species: *S. chinensis*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

SULPHUR CRESTED COCKATOO

A large white parrot found in all States of Australia. It grows to 50 cm and feeds on berries, nuts, seeds and roots of small plants. It is found across most habitats including regional townships and farmland areas.

Family: Cacatuidae
Genus: *Cacatua*
Species: *C. galerita*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

TAWNY FROGMOUTH

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 53 cm and feeds on worms, slugs, snails and a wide variety of insects. It is found in most drier treed habitats. It is known for sitting very still for prolonged periods during daylight hours to sleep and avoid detection.

Family: Podargidae
Genus: *Podargus*
Species: *P. strigoides*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

WHISTLING KITE

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 60 cm and feeds on small mammals such as mice, birds, fish and large insects. It will also feed on dead animals. It prefers wetlands, woodlands and forests. It nests in tall trees.

Family: Accipitridae
Genus: *Haliastur*
Species: *H. sphenurus*



© Jamie Flynn

LARGE



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

WHITE-WINGED CHOUGH



One of two surviving members of the mud-nest builders family. It is found in southern and eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia. It grows to 48 cm (a little smaller than a raven) and feeds on insects and seeds. It prefers open bushland, forests, and woodlands.

Family: Corcoracidae
Genus: *Corcorax*
Species: *C. melanorhamphos*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

YELLOW TAILED BLACK COCKATOO



A noisy Australian native found from Queensland to South Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 65 cm and feeds primarily on wood-boring grubs. It prefers eucalypt forests and pine plantations. It is known for stripping bark and wood from eucalypt trees looking for the grubs.

Family: Cacatuidae
Genus: *Calyptorhynchus*
Species: *C. funereus*

HUGE

Cormorant

Great Cormorant
Little Black Cormorant
Little Pied Cormorant
Pied Cormorant

Darter

Australasian Darter

Egret

Cattle Egret
Eastern Great Egret
Great Egret
Intermediate Egret (Breeding)
Little Egret

Fowl

Guineafowl

Geese

Cape Baron Goose

Harriers

Spotted Harrier
Swamp Harrier

Heron

White-faced Heron
White-necked Heron

Hawks, Eagles, & Kites

Little Eagle
Wedge-tailed Eagle
White-bellied Sea-Eagle

Ibis

Australian White Ibis
Glossy Ibis
Straw-necked Ibis

Kites

Black Kite
Square-tailed Kite

Lyrebirds

Superb Lyrebird

Peacock

Peacock

Pelicans

Australian Pelican

Spoonbills

Royal Spoonbill
Yellow-billed Spoonbill

Swan

Black Swan

HUGE



AUSTRALASIAN DARTER

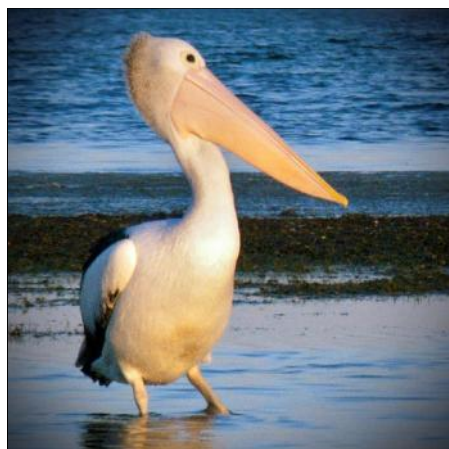


Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 90 cm and feeds primarily on fish caught in its bill while diving. It also eats smaller aquatic plants and animals. It prefers wetlands, inland lakes, sheltered coastal waters and other large bodies of water.

Family: Anhingidae
Genus: *Anhinga*
Species: *A. novaehollandiae*

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED



AUSTRALIAN PELICAN



Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 160 cm and feeds on fish caught with its beak. It prefers saltwater or freshwater wetlands, lakes, swamps and coastal inland shores. It is found on larger bodies of water as it requires 40 metres for taking off and landing.

Family: Pelecanidae
Genus: *Pelecanus*
Species: *Pelecanus onocrotalus*

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED



AUSTRALIAN WHITE IBIS

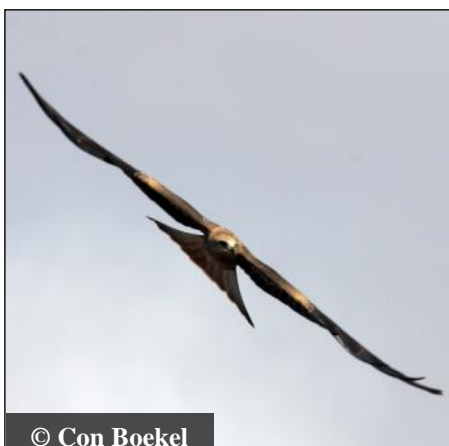


A large wading country bird that is found in all states of Australia. It grows to 77 cm and feeds primarily on mussels, crayfish and invertebrates. It is found in almost all habitats except extremely dry desert areas. It is considered a scavenger bird, often eating human scraps in park areas.

Family: Threskiornithidae
Genus: *Threskiornis*
Species: *T. molucca*

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED



BLACK KITE



Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 55 cm and feeds on small mammals, lizards and insects including grasshoppers. It prefers most habitats except the most arid of inland areas. They nest in isolated pairs with nests being high in tree branches and made of sticks lined with softer materials.

Family: Accipitridae
Genus: *Milvus*
Species: *M. migrans*

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

HUGE



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

BLACK SWAN

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 142 cm and feeds on algae and weeds from under the water. It prefers large saltwater or freshwater waterways as it requires around 35 metres of open water to take off. It was once hunted to extinction in New Zealand, though was later re-introduced.

Family: Anatidae
Genus: *Cygnus*
Species: *C. atratus*



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© Bob Tate



Derek Bakken

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

CATTLE EGRET

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 53 cm and feeds on small invertebrates such as grasshoppers. It will also eat small frogs, toads, lizards and some small mammals. It prefers grasslands, woodlands and wetlands, and avoids arid areas.

Family: Ardeidae
Genus: *Bubulcus*
Species: *B. ibis*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

CAPE BARREN GOOSE

Australia's only native goose, it is found in southern Australia from Victoria to Western Australia and Tasmania. It grows to 100 cm and feeds on native grasses as well as crops such as clover, barley and legumes. It prefers well grassed areas and is found on coastal islands as well as inland areas. It was first sighted on Cape Barren Island.

Family: Anatidae
Genus: *Cereopsis*
Species: *C. novaehollandiae*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

EASTERN GREAT EGRET

A large heron found from in all states of Australia. It grows to 103 cm and feeds primarily on fish, frogs, small reptiles, mammals and birds. It prefers large bodies of water where it hunts for prey by wading on the water and spearing its long bill, even spearing some prey. It is a protected species on Australia.

Family: Ardeidae
Genus: *Ardea*
Species: *A. alba*
Sub sp. *A. a. modesta*



HUGE



© David Corke



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

GLOSSY IBIS

Found in all states in Australia. It grows to 61 cm and feeds on small frogs, snails, aquatic insects and spiders. It prefers wetlands, floodplains, mudflats and mangroves. It is a migratory and nomadic bird that will often look black from a distance.

Family: Threskiornithidae
Genus: *Plegadis*
Species: *P. falcinellus*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

GREAT CORMORANT

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 90 cm and feeds on small fish, frogs, crustaceans, and aquatic insects. It is found in freshwater wetlands and sheltered coastal habitats as well as coastal inlets and estuaries. It can swim underwater and will often be seen drying its wings.

Family: Phalacrocoracidae
Genus: *Phalacrocorax*
Species: *P. carbo*



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Breeding plumage

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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

GREAT EGRET

Also known as the White Great Egret and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 104 cm with a wingspan of 170 cm and feeds primarily on small fish, frogs and small mammals. It prefers shallow wetland areas and coastal mudflats and shallows.

Family: Ardeidae
Genus: *Ardea*
Species: *A. alba*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

Helmeted Guineafowl

An monogamous bird native to Africa and introduced around the world and to all states of Australia as a domesticated farm bird. It grows to 58 cm and feeds like chickens on plants, fruits, berries, insects, snails, spiders, worms, frogs, small snakes, even small mammals. It prefers farmland.

Family: Numididae
Genus: *Numida*
Species: *Numida meleagris*



HUGE



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

INTERMEDIATE EGRET



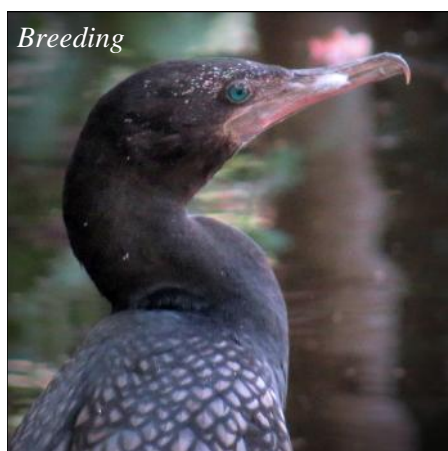
Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 70 cm and feeds primarily on small fish, frogs and small mammals. It prefers shallow wetland areas and coastal mudflats and shallows.

Family: Ardeidae
Genus: *Mesophoyx*
Species: *M. intermedia*



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Breeding

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

LITTLE BLACK CORMORANT



Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 65 cm and feeds on fish, crustaceans, and aquatic insects. It prefers freshwater wetlands, small rivers and lakes as well as protected dams. It is nearly always seen near water.

Family: Phalacrocoracidae
Genus: *Phalacrocorax*
Species: *P. sulcirostris*



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Male in breeding plumage

D. Gordon E. Robertson CCL 4.0

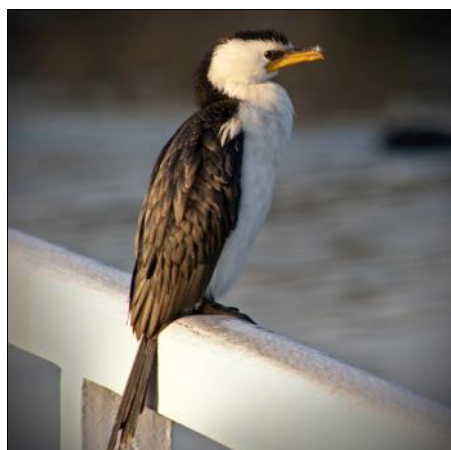
NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

LITTLE EGRET

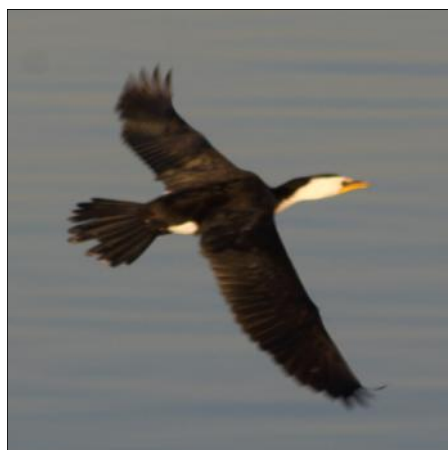


Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 65 cm and feeds on fish, amphibians, invertebrates and insects. It prefers freshwater of saltwater wetlands, mudflats, mangroves, and around rivers and streams where there is stationary bodies of water.

Family: Ardeidae
Genus: *Egretta*
Species: *E. garzetta*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

LITTLE PIED CORMORANT



A common waterbird found in all states of Australia. It grows to 65 cm and feeds on small fish, crustaceans, and aquatic insects. It is found in freshwater wetlands and sheltered coastal habitats. It can swim underwater and will often be seen drying its wings by holding them outstretched into the wind.

Family: Phalacrocoracidae
Genus: *Microcarbo*
Species: *M. melanoleucos*

HUGE



FOUND IN CAPTIVITY AND LOCAL ZOOS



NATIVE

INTRODUCED

ENDANGERED

PEACOCK

An introduced bird, also called a peafowl. It is best known for the male's amazing eye-spotted tail feathers, that flare out to attract females. It is usually seen in captivity at zoos and nature parks/sanctuaries. It grows to 130 cm and has an average lifespan of expectancy 20 years. It feeds on seeds, grain and nuts.

Family: Phasianidae
Genus: *Pavo*
Species: *Pavo cristatus*



DickDaniels CCL 3.0

VIC

N.S.W

QLD

S.A.

W.A.

N.T.

TAS



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NATIVE

INTRODUCED

ENDANGERED

PIED CORMORANT

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 75 cm and feeds primarily on fish caught when diving underwater. It will also feed on crustaceans and molluscs. It prefers most marine habitats, including estuaries, harbours and bays. They can dive for up to one minute at a time.

Family: Phalacrocoracidae
Genus: *Phalacrocorax*
Species: *P. varius*



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NATIVE

INTRODUCED

ENDANGERED

ROYAL SPOONBILL

Found in all states in Australia. It grows to 81 cm and feeds mainly on fish in freshwater and shrimp in salt water. It also eats crustaceans and aquatic insects. It prefers freshwater and saltwater wetlands, mud flats and wet or flooded grasslands.

Family: Threskiornithidae
Genus: *Platalea*
Species: *P. regia*



Adult Breeding

VIC

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NATIVE

INTRODUCED

ENDANGERED

STRAW-NECKED IBIS

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 76 cm and feeds on small terrestrial invertebrates such as grasshoppers. It prefers grasslands, farming pastures and crops and around the edges of swamps and lagoons. It is not as adaptable to habitats as the Australian White Ibis.

Family: Threskiornithidae
Genus: *Threskiornis*
Species: *T. spinicollis*



HUGE



Male



Male

SUPERB LYREBIRD

Found in lower Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. It grows to 100 cm and feeds on insects, spiders, worms and seeds. It prefers moist forests and rainforests. It is a large brown pheasant bird that is known for its ability to mimic natural and artificial sounds.

Family: Menuridae
Genus: *Menura*
Species: *M. novaehollandiae*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED



WEDGE-TAILED EAGLE

Found in all states in Australia. It grows to 105 cm and feeds on rabbits and hares, though will eat other small to medium sized animals. It prefers open country, forests and bushland areas. It has a huge wingspan of 2.27 metres which it uses for gliding on hot air streams. It has a distinctive wedge shaped tail.

Family: Accipitridae
Genus: *Aquila*
Species: *A. audax*



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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

© John Norbury



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WHITE-FACED HERON

Also called a white-fronted heron and found in all states of Australia. It grows to 70 cm and feeds on fish, eels, insects and amphibians. It prefers both fresh and salt water habitats including wetlands, grasslands, marshes and beaches. It is often seen perching on posts and trees.

Family: Ardeidae
Genus: *Egretta*
Species: *E. novaehollandiae*

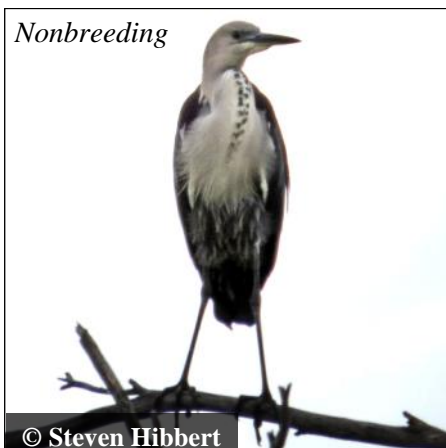


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NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED



Breeding



Nonbreeding

© Steven Hibbert

WHITE-NECKED HERON

Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 106 cm and feeds on fish, eels, amphibians, crustaceans and aquatic insects. It prefers fresh water habitats including wetlands, grasslands, and marshes, though may also be seen on salt water tidal flats.

Family: Ardeidae
Genus: *Ardea*
Species: *A. pacifica*



VIC N.S.W QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS

NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

HUGE



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

White Bellied sea eagle



Although the name suggests it is only found near the sea, it is actually found in all states of Australia. It grows to 85 cm and feeds on fish, sea snakes, turtles and amphibians. It prefers fresh and salt water habitats where there are high trees nearby. It forms a permanent pair which lasts for life.

Family: Accipitridae
Genus: *Haliaeetus*
Species: *H. leucogaster*



VIC N.S.W. QLD S.A. W.A. N.T. TAS



NATIVE INTRODUCED ENDANGERED

YELLOW-BILLED SPOONBILL



Found in all states of Australia. It grows to 91 cm and feeds on aquatic insects that it scoops from the water and bottom with its wide bill. It prefers freshwater wetlands, marshes, lagoons, dams and swamps and will be seen in pastures.

Family: Threskiornithidae
Genus: *Platalea*
Species: *P. flavipes*

AUSTRALIAN HABITATS

ALPINE



Areas of high altitude and given to snow in winter months

BUSHLAND



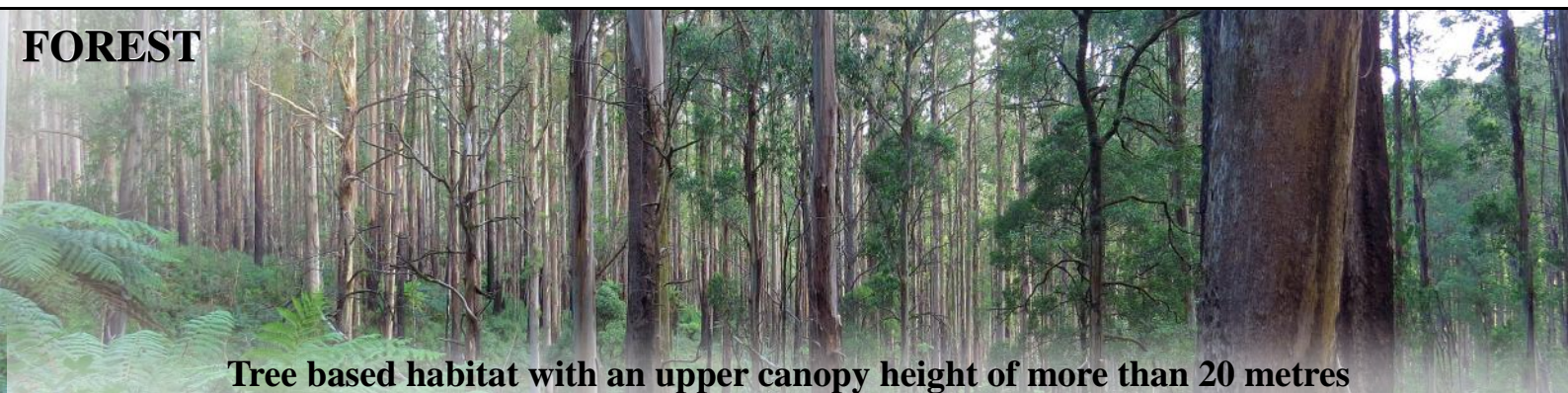
Bushlands are areas where the flora and fauna is predominately indigenous

FARM



Paddocks used by farmers for agriculture and livestock

FOREST



Tree based habitat with an upper canopy height of more than 20 metres

AUSTRALIAN HABITATS

GRASSLAND



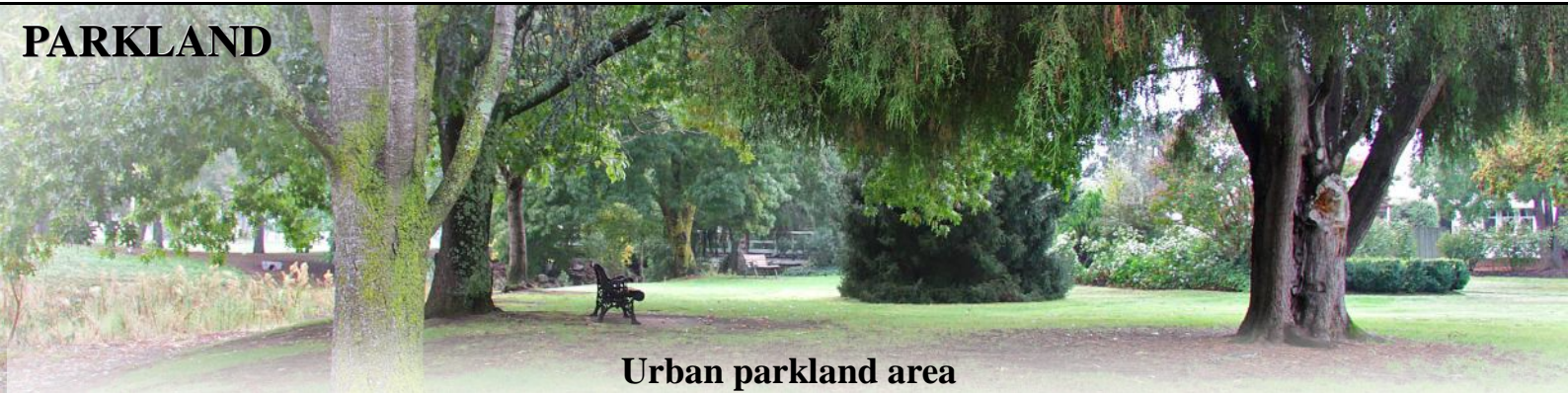
Grassland based habitat with few low shrubs and no tall trees

OPEN BUSHLAND



Open bushlands are areas where the flora and fauna is predominately indigenous and open

PARKLAND



Urban parkland area

RAINFOREST



A forest with a heavy annual rainfall

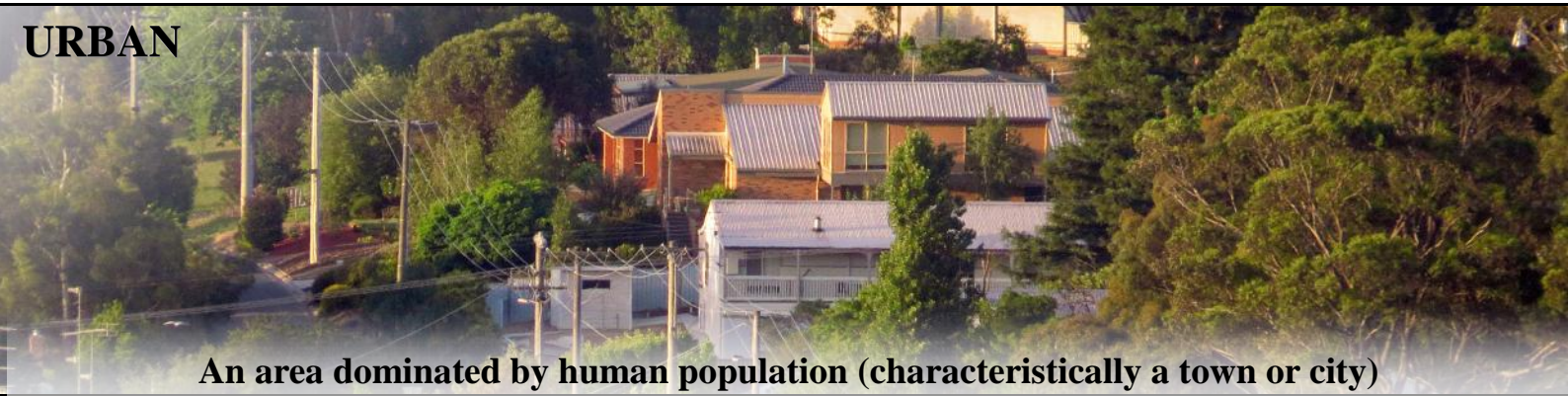
AUSTRALIAN HABITATS

SCRUB



Thick low growth habitat where vegetation ranges from 0.5 to 4 metres

URBAN



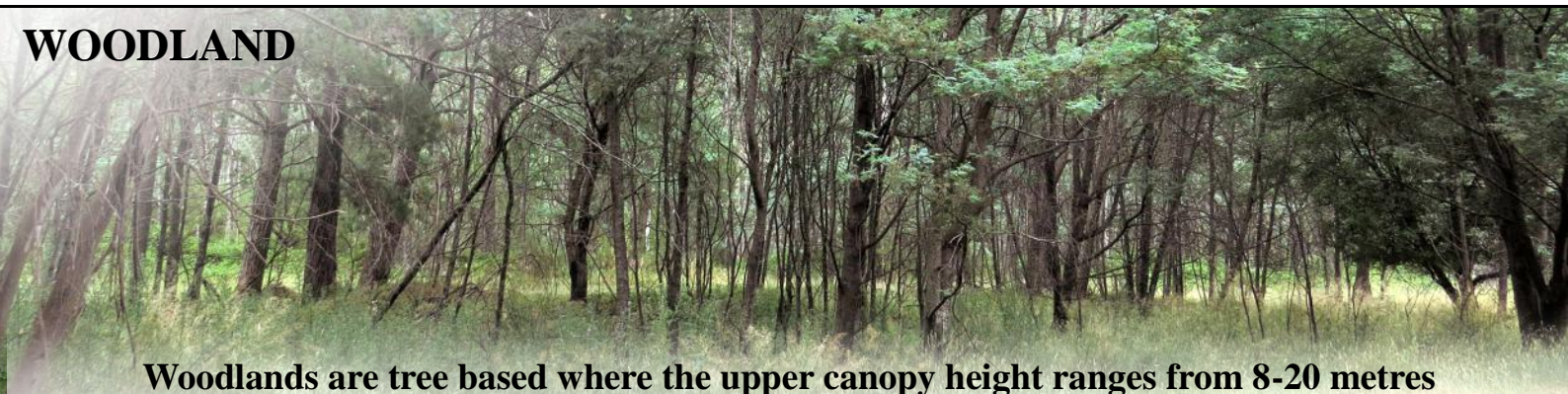
An area dominated by human population (characteristically a town or city)

WETLAND / MARSH / SWAMP



A low lying area of uncultivated land where water naturally collects

WOODLAND



Woodlands are tree based where the upper canopy height ranges from 8-20 metres

LOCAL BIRD LIST

Apostlebird
 Australasian Bittern
 Australasian Grebe
 Australasian Pipit
 Australasian Shoveler
 Australian Hobby
 Australian King-Parrot
 Australian Magpie
 Australian Owlet-nightjar
 Australian Pelican
 Australian Pratincole
 Australian Raven
 Australian Reed Warbler
 Australian Shelduck
 Australian Spotted Crake
 Australian White Ibis
 Australian Wood Duck
 Azure Kingfisher

Baillon's Crake
 Banded Lapwing
 Barking Owl
 Barn Owl
 Bar-tailed Godwit
 Bassian Thrush
 Bell Miner
 Blackbird
 Black Falcon
 Black Kite
 Black Honeyeater
 Black Shoveler
 Black Swan
 Black-chinned Honeyeater
 Black-eared Cuckoo
 Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
 Black-faced Monarch
 Black-faced Woodswallow
 Black-fronted Dotterel
 Black-shouldered Kite
 Black-tailed Native-hen
 Black-winged Stilt
 Blue Bonnet
 Blue-billed Duck
 Blue-faced Honeyeater
 Blue-winged Parrot
 Brolga

Brown Falcon
 Brown Goshawk
 Brown Quail
 Brown Songlark
 Brown Thornbill
 Brown Treecreeper
 Brown-headed Honeyeater
 Brush Bronzewing
 Brush Cuckoo
 Budgerigar
 Buff-banded Rail
 Buff-rumped Thornbill
 Bush Stone-curlew

Cape Barren Goose
 Caspian Tern
 Cattle Egret
 Chestnut Teal
 Chestnut-rumped Heathwren
 Chestnut-rumped Thornbill
 Cockatiel
 Collared Sparrowhawk
 Common Blackbird
 Common Bronzewing
 Common Greenshank
 Common Myna
 Common Sandpiper
 Common Starling
 Cotton Pygmy-goose
 Crescent Honeyeater
 Crested Bellbird
 Crested Pigeon
 Crested Shrike-tit
 Crimson Rosella

Darter
 Diamond Dove
 Diamond Firetail
 Dollarbird
 Double-banded Plover
 Dusky Moorhen
 Dusky Woodswallow
 Eastern Great Egret
 Eastern Rosella
 Eastern Spinebill
 Eastern Yellow Robin

Eurasian Coot
 Eurasian Tree Sparrow
 European Goldfinch
 European Greenfinch

Fairy Martin
 Fan-tailed Cuckoo
 Flame Robin
 Freckled Duck
 Fuscous Honeyeater

Galah
 Gang-gang Cockatoo
 Garganey
 Gilbert's Whistler
 Glossy Ibis
 Golden Whistler
 Golden-headed Cisticola
 Great Cormorant
 Great Crested Grebe
 Grey Butcherbird
 Grey Currawong
 Grey Fantail
 Grey Goshawk
 Grey Shrike-Thrush
 Grey Teal
 Grey-crowned Babbler
 Ground Cuckoo-shrike
 Gull-billed Tern

Hardhead
 Hoary-headed Grebe
 Hooded Robin
 Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo
 House Sparrow

Intermediate Egret

Jacky Winter

King Parrot

Latham's Snipe
 Large-billed Scrubwren
 Laughing Kookaburra

LOCAL BIRD LIST

Leaden Flycatcher	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	Stubble Quail
Lewin's Hneyeater	Purple Swampphen	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
Little Black Cormorant		Superb Fairy-wren
Little Button Quail	Rainbow Bee-eater	Swamp Harrier
Little Corella	Rainbow Lorikeet	Swift Parrot
Little Eagle	Red Wattlebird	
Little Egret	Red-browed Finch	Tawny Frogmouth
Little Friarbird	Red-browed Treecreeper	Tree Martin
Little Grassbird	Red-capped Plover	
Little Lorikeet	Red-capped Robin	Varied Sittella
Little Pied Cormorant	Red-kneed Dotterel	
Little Raven	Red-necked Avocet	Wedge-tailed Eagle
Little Wattlebird	Red-necked Stint	Weebill
Long-billed Corella	Red-rumped Parrot	Welcome Swallow
	Restless Flycatcher	Western Gerygone
Magpie Goose	Rock Dove	Whiskered Tern
Magpie-lark	Rose Robin	Whistling Kite
Mallard	Royal Spoonbill	White-backed Swallow
Marsh Sandpiper	Rufous Fantail	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike
Masked Lapwing	Rufous Songlark	White-bellied Sea-Eagle
Mistletoebird	Rufous Whistler	White-breasted Woodswallow
Musk Duck		White-browed Babbler
Musk Lorikeet	Sacred Kingfisher	White-browed Scrubwren
	Satin Bowerbird	White-browed Woodswallow
Nankeen Kestrel	Satin Flycatcher	White-eared Honeyeater
Nankeen Night Heron	Scarlet Robin	White-faced Heron
New Holland Honeyeater	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	White-fronted Chat
Noisy Friarbird	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	White-naped Honeyeater
Noisy Miner	Silver Gull	White-necked Heron
	Silvereye	White-plumed Honeyeater
Olive Whistler	Singing Honeyeater	White-throated Gerygone
Olive-backed Oriole	Skylark	White-throated Needletail
	Song thrush	White-throated Nightjar
Pacific Black Duck	Southern Boobook	White-throated Treecreeper
Painted Button-quail	Splendid Fairy-wren	White-winged Chough
Painted Honeyeater	Speckled Warbler	White-winged Triller
Painted Snipe	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	Willie Wagtail
Pallid Cuckoo	Spotted Harrier	
Peaceful Dove	Spotted Pardalote	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo
Peregrine Falcon	Spotted Quail-thrush	Yellow Thornbill
Pied Butcherbird	Spotted Dove	Yellow-billed Spoonbill
Pied Cormorant	Square-tailed Kite	Yellow-faced Honeyeater
Pied Currawong	Straw-necked Ibis	Yellow-rumped Thornbill
Pink Robin	Striated Pardalote	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater
Pink-eared Duck	Striated Thornbill	
Powerful Owl	Striped Honeyeater	Zebra Finch

BASIC GLOSSARY

AMPHIBIAN	<i>(noun)</i> A class of animals that spend part of their life on land and part in water.
ARTHROPOD	<i>(noun)</i> An invertebrate animal with an exoskeleton (skeleton on the outside of its body), a segmented body, and jointed appendages.
AVIARY	<i>(noun)</i> A structure used to keep birds.
BEAK	<i>(noun)</i> The part of a jaw of a bird that they use for eating and foraging.
BIOLOGY	<i>(adjective)</i> The study of living organisms.
BIRDWATCHING	<i>(adjective)</i> The act of watching birds to learn more about them.
BREEDING	<i>(adjective)</i> The process of raising a family of birds.
BROOD	<i>(noun)</i> The name given to a group of hatched birds.
CAMOFLAUGE	<i>(adjective)</i> The ability to blend in to your surroundings. With birds this refers to when their plumage makes it hard to see them within their surroundings.
CARNIVORE	<i>(noun)</i> An animal whose diet consist mainly of other animals.
CLASSIFICATION	<i>(noun)</i> The process of organising all species in the world into a useable format. The accepted standard in the animal world is: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species.
CRUSTACEAN	<i>(noun)</i> A member of the Crustacean class under the Arthropod class, of animals with hard shells. These include crabs, lobsters, shrimps, sand-hoppers, wood lice, water fleas and barnacles, amongst others.
ECOLOGY	<i>(noun)</i> The study of all the elements that form relationships between plants, animals and their environment.
DISTRIBUTION	<i>(adjective)</i> The description of the spread of species throughout the world.
ECOSYSTEM	<i>(noun)</i> A description of all the elements that make up an environment.
ENDEMIC	<i>(adjective)</i> prevalent or regularly found among a people or in a district; confined to a particular area (<i>biology</i>).
FLEDGLING	<i>(noun)</i> A bird that has left the nest.
FORAGING	<i>(adjective)</i> The act of finding food.
HABITAT	<i>(noun)</i> The name given to the description of where an organism lives.
HERBIVOR	<i>(noun)</i> An animal that primarily eats plants.
HYBRID	<i>(adjective)</i> When two different species mate and have offspring. This process can lead to a decline in certain species (i.e. Back Duck).
INCUBATION	<i>(adjective)</i> The period of time from when an egg is laid to when it hatches.
INSECT	<i>(noun)</i> An invertebrate of the Arthropod class that have six legs, and three distinct body parts (head, thorax and abdomen). There are over 700,000 described insect species.
INTRODUCED SPECIES	<i>(adjective)</i> A species that has been brought into an area where it does not normally or naturally belong.
INVERTEBRATE	<i>(noun)</i> An animal lacking a backbone. Invertebrates account for over 95 percent of all living species in the world today.
JUVENILE	<i>(noun)</i> A young immature bird that still has its baby plumage.
KINGDOM	<i>(noun)</i> The world is divided into five kingdoms covering all living things (Monera, Protists, Fungi, plants and animals).
MIGRATORY	<i>(Adjective)</i> Animals that move seasonally.

BASIC GLOSSARY

MOLLUSK	<i>(noun)</i> Invertebrates including oysters, clams, snails, and octopus. There are over 50,000 identified molluscs.
NATURALIST	<i>(noun)</i> Someone who studies nature.
NECTAR	<i>(noun)</i> A sweet, sticky substance excreted by aphids and often deposited on leaves and plant stems.
NEST	<i>(noun)</i> The place where birds lay and incubate their eggs.
NOMADIC	<i>(Adjective)</i> Mobile and of no fixed home.
ORGANIC	<i>(adjective)</i> Relating to or derived from living matter.
ORGANISM	<i>(noun)</i> A living animal or plant that has organic structure or acts as a unified whole.
ORNITHOLOGY	<i>(noun)</i> The study of birds.
PASSERINE	<i>(adjective)</i> Of or relating to the birds belonging to the Passeriformes order, denoted by larger feet designed for perching.
PIED	Having two or more different colours (often used to describe black and white birds)
PLUMAGE	<i>(noun)</i> A term used to describe the entire feathery covering of a bird.
PREENING	<i>(adjective)</i> The act of cleaning, and maintaining feathers.
RACE	<i>(noun)</i> The variations within a species. This is also called sub-species.
RANGE	<i>(noun)</i> Defines where a species is found.
RAPTORS	<i>(noun)</i> A term used to describe hawks and owls which have the ability to prey on and catch other animals.
RUFIOUS	<i>(adjective)</i> Reddish or brownish-red in colour.
SCAVENGER	<i>(noun)</i> A bird that eats scraps and rubbish (e.g. crows and ravens).
SONG	<i>(adjective)</i> All sounds made by a bird, including calls, feather noises, bill noises etc.
SPECIES	<i>(noun)</i> The smallest classification level in Taxonomy.
sp.	<i>(abbreviation)</i> Species.
spp.	<i>(abbreviation)</i> Sub Species.
STRIATED	<i>(adjective)</i> Having stripes or streaks, usually parallel to each other.
TAXONOMY	<i>(noun)</i> The study and grouping of individual organisms, and the classification and grouping of these into higher grouping to produce a logical classification system.
VAGRANT	<i>(noun)</i> The description given to a bird who strays outside of its expected breeding or migratory region by a large distance.
M	Male symbol.
F	Female symbol.

This is a basic glossary only, and is not intended to be a comprehensive source of information.

JOHN GOULD

Born: 1804

Died: 1881

Known for: John Gould was an English ornithologist and bird artist who published a number of books on birds and mammals in Australia. He is considered the forefather of Australian bird study and spent much time here. His works on Australian birds remain highly regarded and make up the foundation of Australian bird studies today.



He was born in Lyme, Regis in Dorset, and was the first son of a gardener who worked his way up to working at the Royal Gardens of Windsor.

John began training under his father's care at the Royal Gardens from 1818 to 1824, then took a position as a gardener at Ripley Castle in Yorkshire. He went on to become an expert in the art of Taxidermy, and established his own business in London as a taxidermist in 1824. It was this enterprise that helped John establish his name in the naturalist field, and in 1827 he became the official taxidermist for the Museum of the Zoological Society of London.

It was taxidermy that led Gould to meet other prominent naturalists of his time, and he often worked with new exotic bird species brought from other areas of the world by them. In 1830 he published a book titled *"A century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains"*. This led to seven more books in the four years that followed. One of these was a five volume set written by John himself. He went on to publish other books, and was successful in creating a substantial financial income from his books, employment and naturalist interests.

In 1838 he and his wife travelled to Australia and began work on a new book titled "Birds of Australia". They had wanted to be the first to create a detailed work on the subject of birds in Australia. They sailed with friend and naturalist John Gilbert and arrived in Tasmania in September of that same year. Here they befriended Sir John Franklin and his family. They collected bird and mammal samples in Tasmania before Gould sailed to Sydney, collecting in the Liverpool Range area. In May he sailed to Adelaide to meet British born Australian Explorer Charles Sturt. He collected more bird samples while in Adelaide and accompanied Sturt on an expedition to the Murray Flats.

In May 1840 he and his wife and two children returned to London, and he subsequently published "The Birds of Australia - (1840-1848). It included 600 images (plates) in a seven volume set. 328 of these were unknown species that were named by Gould. The following year his wife died after giving birth to their eighth child. In 1869 Gould published a supplement to "The birds of Australia.

PEOPLE SERIES

PEOPLE WHO INFLUENCED OUR SOCIETY

Gould went on to publish works including:

- ◇ *A Monograph of the Macropodidae, or Family of Kangaroos (1841–1842).*
- ◇ *The three volume work titled "The Mammals of Australia (1849–1861).*
- ◇ *Handbook to the Birds of Australia (1865).*
- ◇ *The Birds of Asia (1850–83).*
- ◇ *The Birds of Great Britain (1862–73).*
- ◇ *The Birds of New Guinea and the adjacent Papuan Islands (1875–88).*

In Australia in 1909, the "*Gould League*" was formed in his memory. The group helped establish naturalist and bird study in Australia as well as creating an educational platform for the study of birds. A major sponsor was the Australasian Ornithologists Union, known more commonly as "Birds Australia". In 1976, Australia Post immortalised John Gould by producing a stamp in his name.

Australia owes both John Gould and his employee John Gibson much for their bird and mammal studies. They are amongst a group of extraordinary early explorers and naturalists that helped discover and describe many of the continent's birds by the mid 1900s.

Photograph: *The Australian Kookaburra (below) was amongst the large list of Australian Birds named by John Gould. The food they are eating is from a salad roll which was cheekily removed from the hand of the Photographer's surprised and unsuspecting wife.*



PEOPLE SERIES

PEOPLE WHO INFLUENCED OUR SOCIETY

JOHN GILBERT



Born: 1812
Died: 1845 (*Reportedly speared by an aboriginal during a confrontation in Australia*).
Known for: English naturalist who discovered many bird and mammal species in Australia.

John Gilbert was an employee of John Gould, and did outstanding field work in Australia for him. Gilbert supplied Gould with thousands of specimens, including more than 60 new bird species. Gould named the small "*Gilbert's Whistler*" bird after John Gilbert, even though he resisted the temptation to name animal and bird discoveries after people. Gould surprisingly also named two mammals after Gilbert (the "*Gilbert's Dunnart*" and the "*Gilbert's Potaroo*"). In total, Gilbert collected an amazing 432 bird specimens and 318 mammal specimens before he was reportedly speared during a night attack on their camp by natives who had accused two of the group's aborigines of molesting some of their women. Gilbert's research was lost for nearly 100 years, before being rediscovered by A. H. Chisholm and published for all to appreciate.

Photograph: *This local Leaden Flycatcher (below) is almost identical to the extremely rare and camera shy Gilbert's Whistler. This was captured at the No 5 Timber Mill site in the Rubicon Ranges. It is most unlikely we will ever see a Gilbert's Whistler in our district, preferring the west of the state.*



JOHN COTTON

Born: 1801
Died: 1849
Known for: Local landowner, protector of Aborigines, artist, writer, naturalist and ornithologist.



John Cotton was an early district pastoral settler who had well established skills in drawing, writing and poetry. He also excelled as an ornithological writer and drawer (of birds). He was born in Balham Hill, Clapham Common in London on the 17th of December 1801, educated at Oxford and studied Law as a young man. He migrated to Australia in 1843 and took over the district station of J.H. Campbell's (Doogalook Station) along the Goulburn River near Yea. The station was over 26,000 acres, and he ran over 1,800 sheep and 400 cattle. In 1844 he extended his agricultural interests by acquiring the Maintongoon Station of J.M Matson (a further 28,000 acres) located on the Delatite River. By 1846 his total holdings exceeded 60 square miles (96.5 square kilometres) of country with over 10,000 sheep.

John had a passion for ornithology, and excelled as an ornithological artist. He was even active in the capture, preparation and the shipping of birds to England for identification, research and naming. John's passion for drawing and writing culminated in two books: (a) '*Journal of a Voyage in the Barque Parkfield*', and (b) '*Birds of Port Phillip*'. Due to competition at that time from author and illustrator John Gould (who had already released a two volume bird book series called the '*Handbook of the Birds of Australia*') Cotton's bird book was never published.

In 1974 a limited edition book of his works was published by his Granddaughter Mae Casey titled '*John Cotton's Birds of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales (1843-1849)*'. Just 850 copies of the book were made available.

Photograph: *The Bell Miner, one of the birds described by John Cotton in his early writings. He wrote of this bird: 'Wherever there is running or constant water the bell bird may be heard uttering his sonorous clear "tink" which, from its similarity to the sound of a silver bell, when many are heard at the same time, is the origin of its name.'*



PEOPLE SERIES

PEOPLE WHO INFLUENCED OUR SOCIETY



JOHN LATHAM

Born: 1740

Died: 1837

Known for: English based Ornithologist who named a number of our Australian birds and mammals. He was also a surgeon and author.



John Latham has been referred to as the 'Grandfather' of Australian Ornithology. Born the oldest son to an English surgeon, he grew to be a successful English based naturalist and ornithologist. In his position, he was able to study a large number of bird specimens shipped to England from exotic locations such as Australia. Latham was responsible for naming a number of Australian birds. These include the: Emu, Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, Wedge-tailed Eagle, Superb Lyrebird, Willie Wagtail and the Australian Magpie. He wrote two main works entitled: "*A General Synopsis of Birds* (1781–1801) and *General History of Birds* (1821–1828).

Photograph: *The Australian Magpie (below) was one of the many birds named in England by John Latham. Naming occurred after birds were caught in Australia, killed, prepared, and then shipped to England for study. Artists were sometimes employed to picture the birds for future reference, publication and display. Large numbers of stuffed birds were often shown at exhibitions in Britain, and people would be in amazement at the exotic birds from around the world.*





Artworkz

Serving the community