
AUSTRALIA

A birding tour 1989 - 90.



INTRODUCTION

From December 1989 to February 1990 Nils Kjellén and myself did a bird-watching tour in the eastern half of Australia.

We organised the tour ourselves and did most of the travelling in a car we bought. To get close to the birding areas and lower the costs we camped most of the time.

GETTING THERE

To find cheap air tickets, we checked ads in the newspapers and phoned travel agencies. We paid for membership in "Skandinavisk-Australisk Nya Zeeländska Vänskapsförbundet" (the Skandinavian Friendship Union) and got a reduction on air tickets (Air India). You also get reductions on Pioneer buses, Hertz car rental and Backpackers hostels in Australia if you are a member.

VISA

You need a tourist visa to enter. It's for free and valid for 6 months.

CUSTOMS

It is forbidden to bring in animals and plants (like fresh fruit), due to quarantine regulations.

MONEY

Travellers cheques are OK. Most shops, restaurants, hotels and many petrol stations accept credit cards. You can also withdraw cash on your credit card in some banks. Another possibility is to open a passbook savings account in a bank and transfer money from your home bank. The Commonwealth Savings Bank is recommended in this case. With such an account you can draw money also on post offices.

COSTS

Australia is fairly cheap. Food and petrol is much cheaper than in Sweden, manufactured goods are slightly cheaper but imported goods are the same or even a bit more expensive sometimes (f. ex. film)

HEALTH

Australia and Sweden have an agreement on health insurance since 1989. Swedish tourists get care free of charge. Don't forget your *certificate of sickness insurance* (sjukföräkringsbevis).

Don't forget to contact the vaccination centre and check with them what shots you need.

ABBREVIATIONS

NSW	New South Wales
QLD	Queensland
NT	Northern Territory
SA	South Australia
VIC	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
TAS	Tasmania
N.P.	National Park
N.R.	Nature Reserve
G.R.	Game Reserve
S.F.	State Forest
C.P.	Conservation Park
R.P.	Recreation Park
N.S.W.E.	North, South, West, East

LANGUAGE

Some useful (or funny) words in Australian (*strine*).

aussie - Australian
back of Bourke - back of beyond
banana bender - Queenslander
billabong - water hole in dried up riverbed, or more correctly, an oxbow bend (korv-sjö) which has been cut off
bitumen - surfaced road
bull dust - fine dust on outback roads
bush - anywhere away from the city, even real forest
BYO - Bring Your Own (booze) to a restaurant
creek - river bed with seasonal water
cut lunch - sandwiches
deli - delicatessen, milkbar
esky - cool bag
floater - meat pie floating in pea soup !
never never - a remote part in NT
outback - remote part of the bush
Oz - Australia
pot - large mug of beer
road house - service station with pub, showers and often a camping ground
road train - a 50 m truck
roo-bars - kangaroo bars on a vehicle
schooner - large glass of beer
sea wasp - very dangerous jelly fish
sealed - surfaced road
station - large farm
stubby - small beer bottle
tea - evening meal
technicolour yawn - vomit
uni - university
ute - utility vehicle, pickup truck

INFORMATION

Tourist bureaus in the various states can provide you with general information.

If you are member of the Automobile Association in any state, NRMA in NSW for example, they provide you with excellent maps, literature, detailed guides to accommodation and campsites, and emergency breakdown service. Membership in one state is valid in all the others too.

The national parks organisations in the various states also have offices in the major cities. They can give you detailed information about the parks you want to visit. There is a flood of leaflets about the flora and fauna, nature trails, bush walking etc.

If you don't have the opportunity to visit these offices, the park headquarter often have these leaflets and maps, and don't forget to ask the ranger about birds you are interested in. Sometimes they have a good knowledge about "their" birds, but don't be surprised if they know very little.

Before you leave from home, you should contact the Australian Tourist Commission (address in Sweden: Kammakarg. 41, 111 24 Stockholm) and ask for a copy of the very useful "Australia Travellers Guide". It's not available in Australia.

Another source of information is the friendship organisation: Skandinavisk-Australisk-Nya Zeeländska Vänskapsförbundet. Tel. to Copenhagen:+45-97425011.

ACCOMMODATION

We camped most of the time in Australia, 54 nights in a row, which is the cheapest way of accommodation, and also the best way to get close to nature. But avoid caravan parks, try to find ordinary campsites, which are more equipped for people in a tent: rainshelters, kitchens with dining areas, barbecue, showers and so on. In the outback it's easy to find a spot to put up the tent, in more heavily populated areas try picnic areas. If there is a sign telling "no camping" and you're desperate, wait until it's dark to put up the tent, and take it down early in the morning.

If you don't want to camp, Youth Hostels are reasonably cheap. YHA has 145 hostels in Australia, you have to be a member (STF in Sweden is valid, bring the card). One disadvantage with YHA is that you have to do a *duty* in the morning, not very good if you are a birdwatcher. Hostels that don't belong to YHA are often called *backpackers* and they don't have the same strict rules. They are nice if you want to meet other travellers, but be prepared for some noise.

FOOD

Cheap in Oz. If you stay at a campsite there are often electric barbecues where you can fix a nice meal with a big beef and luscious salad. The groceries and meat in Oz are very cheap and of very good quality. Don't forget to buy some good red wine before you leave the civilisation.

The aussies eat a lot of junk food. If you want to save money and time this is good value. Typical junk food are hamburgers (always with a slice of beet root in it), chips (French fries) and meatpie. The real challenge is a *floatie*, a meatpie floating in peasoup ! Another weird staple is *Vegemite*, which is a yeast spread. Many aussies wouldn't survive without it.

But don't forget all the good restaurants started by the flood of immigrants: Chinese, Vietnamese, Japanese, Malayan, Greek, Italian, French, Indian, Middle East, you name it.

Along the coasts there are also restaurants with seafood, often expensive, but you should try it.

One nice thing about restaurants in the lower range is *BYO*. That means *Bring Your Own*. You sneak around the corner to the nearest bottle shop and buy some wine or beer and then drink that in the restaurant. I'm waiting for that sign to show up in a Swedish restaurant....

DRINKS

Soft drinks like Coke are available everywhere. If you want something stronger there are lots of beer and wine varieties to choose among.

Aussies are heavy beer drinkers. The majority prefers the light types like Foster's, Four X and Cooper's to wash down the dust in the heat. If you are driving, there are types with lower alcohol content, like Foster's Light, to save your driving licence.

If you want something tastier there are many smaller breweries that make more interesting beer. Sometimes the pub, often called *hotel* in Oz, have their own small brewery. Two examples are George Inn in Picton, NSW, and Battery Point Pub in Hobart, TAS. The beer is ordered in a lot of different measurements, like *middies*, *schooners*, *pots*, *halfpints*, *ounces* or *jugs*, depending on which state you are in. Very confusing in the beginning ! The cheapest way is to buy a *jug* (1 liter) and share it . The typical aussie style in the weekend is to take the 4-wheel jeep, drive into a *drive in liquor store*, buy 36 cans of cold beer to put in the *esky* and then take off to a picnic area in a N.P. together with the family and some steaks.

Here are some of our favourite beers:

Balman Bock, Carlton Crown Lager, Reschs Dinner Ale (Carlton), Sparkling Pale Ale (Cascade), Sparkling Ale (Cooper), Cooper Stout, Hahn Premium Lager, Kent Old Brown, Redback (Matilda Bay, WA), Brass Monkey Stout (North Freemantle, WA), Powers Bitter, Southwark Premium, Emu Export (Swan), Swan Export Lager, Hunter Old (Toheys) and Our Blue Velvet Classie (Battery Point Pub, Hobart).

Over to wine. Avoid the cheapest ones, buy the vintages. Many wineries welcome visitors, and conduct guided tours. Then you can try their wines for free, or for a small fee. Avoid weekends, it's quite popular among the natives to go wine-tasting. In Barossa Valley we did 5 wineries and 45 brands in one afternoon, one of the favourites was Krondorf Show Reserve Cabernet Sauvignon 1985.

GETTING AROUND

By air

If you are short of time you will have to use the domestic airlines (AA and Ansett). They are fairly expensive but have standby tickets, and if you fly international you get 30 % reduction on an connecting domestic flight. There is also *Airpass*, a round Australia ticket.

By bus

There are two big companies, Ansett-Pioneer and Greyhound. Both have bus passes of different kinds for unlimited travel for a week up to six months, which is good value.

By rail

Slow and expensive, but more comfortable than bus. The oddest line is the short line out in the middle of nowhere between Croydon and Normanton.

By car

If you want to be independent and visit all the good areas (and you are not on a package tour) a car is the only mean of transportation. If you visit Australia for a short time you can rent a car (bring a credit card). For a longer period buying one is more economical. If you are reasonably lucky, you will get most of the money back when you sell it.

In Sydney, the most popular spot for used tourist cars is Victoria Street, at Kings Cross.

We bought a Holden Torrana (1979, 6 cyl., 2.85 lit, automatic) the same day we arrived in Australia. It was 2400 AU\$, and we sold it 16 000 km later for 1900 AU\$. You can also check signboards at shops, hostels and small ads in newspapers for private cars. Another way is to buy from a car dealer, it's more expensive, but then you can get a repurchase guarantee. Most car dealers are along Paramatta Road, another one we heard about was Mach 1 at Canterbury Road.

If you want to be sure to get the car fixed if it breaks down, then buy an Australian car, like Holden or Ford, because every workshop has spare parts for them. Stationwagons like Ford Falcon are popular among travellers, because you can sleep in them, but they are a bit more expensive than sedans.

You are strongly recommended to join the Australian Automobile Association (AAA). It has different names in different states, in NSW it's NRMA (151 Clarence Street), in NT it's AA, in QLD it's RACA, in SA it's RAA, in TAS it's RACT, in VIC

it's RAVC and finally in WA it's called RAC. If you are member of a motorists organisation back home (KAK in Sweden), bring proof of membership, and you get free membership. If not, the fee is 60 AU\$. You can also transfer membership from others, and if you pay for a year, you get money back if you go home before that.

NRMA and the other state organisations give you a lot of help, for example "NRMA's worry-free guide to buying a car", maps, bookings, rescue service, and repair. For a fee they'll also check over a used car.

There is some paperwork to do when you buy a car:

A registration, *rego*, costs 100 AU\$ for a year, then you get a label on the windscreen, a *pink slip*. Check the validity of the rego before you buy a car, it's much easier if it's valid the whole period you plan to stay. If you sell the car in another state you will have to pay for a new rego. A *third party personal injury insurance* is included in the vehicle registration cost. Remember to bring documentation from your insurance company at home. When you fill in the registration form, use an address that is non-existing, otherwise tickets and fines will be traced to you. In some states, NSW for example, *road worthiness check* is compulsory every year when you come to renew the registration.

Stamp duty has to be paid when you buy a car, so try to agree with the seller to understate the price privately, to reduce the duty.

If you buy a car through an authorised dealer, and the price is 2 500 - 30 000 AU\$, you get a 3 months or 5 000 km guarantee.

DRIVING AND EQUIPMENT

It's left hand traffic, as you will soon notice. Seat belts must be worn. Police speed checks exist's, but I was caught once, and when I told the police officer I was leaving Australia the next week, he said "then I suggest you don't pay this" ! The Queensland police car that stopped us when Nils was driving on the right side of the road and ignored a stop sign only said "don't do this again" when he told them he was from Sweden !

Your ordinary driving licence is OK in Oz.

Most main roads on Oz are bitumen (sealed) but in the outback you will find *dirt-roads* (unsealed) with *bull-dust*. Outside the big cities, there is very little traffic, except along the east and south coast highways. The Pacific Highway has a high death-rate. In NT, give way to the huge road-trains . In the dark hours, drive carefully so you don't bump into animals on the road, especially kangaroos. Also on weekend nights - look out for drunken aussie drivers.

Petrol is cheaper than back home. Most service stations accept credit cards, but not always the one **you** have. If you are two or more in the car it's a good idea to have different credit cards.

Equipment you need for outback travel is camping gear, jerry can with petrol, some tools and plenty of water. In NT also a plastic emergency windscreen could be useful. We bought a gas stove, which is good for coffee-making, and dinner if there is a ban on open fires, which is often the case in Australia.

A strong torch is very useful for camping and for spotlighting nocturnal animals.

Don't leave any stuff outside your tent - a dingo might steal your boots, and there are several marsupials who wouldn't say no to your food.

If you bring video camera or other electronic equipment, observe that the voltage in Australia is higher than home, 240-260 volt. This higher voltage can destroy equipment, batteries etc.

DANGEROUS THINGS

In "Crocodile Dundee" it looks like Australia is full of *salties*, saltwater crocodiles. We didn't see a single croc, only signs warning for them. But it's recommended to

avoid rivers, mudflats and mangrove at night in northern Australia. The Sea Wasp (*Chironex fleckeri*) is a dangerous box jellyfish (Cubomedusae). It occurs between October and May in the sea along the tropical coast in northern Australia and makes it impossible to swim there, except on the Barrier Reef. Sharks occur along all coasts. At beaches with life savers, you are only supposed to swim between the flags. Of the 130 snake species, only 20 are poisonous.

BIG THINGS

The aussies are crazy about constructing *big things*. What about these:

The Big Banana at Coff's Harbour, NSW
The Big Cheese at Moruy, NSW
The Big Potato (the Spud) at Wollongong, NSW.
The Big Lobster at Kingston SE, SA
The Big Pineapple at Namboor, QLD
There are about 55 more.

THE FUNNY NAMES LIST:

Ulladulla
Wagga Wagga
Yattheyatteh

POPULATION

30 June 1990: 17 086 200. 22.5 % were born outside Australia.

CLIMATE

The seasons are opposite to ours down under: **summer** is from December – February, **autumn** is from March – May, **winter** is from June - August and **spring** is from September – November. The seasons are less pronounced than ours and Australia is generally warm and sunny all the year. Australia is the driest continent, situated at the Tropic of Capricorn, with little rain and high evaporation in general. The seasons are even less pronounced as you go north, and the 40 % of Australia situated north of the Tropic of Capricorn, in the tropics, has two seasons only, in Australia called *the wet* and *the dry*. Most of the raining up here occurs between December – March, this is also when the cyclones occur.

In the south the winter months can be rather cold, grey and rainy, but it's seldom freezing, except in Snowy Mountains and on Tasmania. Victoria and Tasmania are often at their best in midsummer, December – January. In *the red centre* it's extremely dry, with hot summers.

It's also worth bearing the holiday seasons in mind too. Christmas is worst, with booked hotels and camping grounds. The school holidays in May and August can also be difficult times to travel.

The best season for seabird watching from land is in winter, especially in windy conditions. But boat trips with seabird watching is OK all year.

VEGETATION & HABITATS

The Australian Region has some unique habitats, and some similar to other regions. The most important ones are the following:

Mallee = dense, dry bush with dwarf eucalyptus trees, about 4 - 8 m high.

Mulga = tall shrubland with Mulga (*Acacia aneura*) in semi-arid regions (annual rainfall less than 250 mm)

Spinifex = very spiny hummock grasses of the genus *Triodia* and others in dry areas. Birds like emu-wrens and spinifexbirds, lizards, spiders and insects live inside the tussocks.

Gibber plain = desert with a sheet of continuous small- to medium-sized stones

Rainforest = tropical (see map on next page), subtropical, temperate. A forest type with high annual rainfall and lots of different trees of different height. The mean annual temperature decides which type. Occurs along the east-coast and on Tasmania.

Sclerophyll forest = a more open forest type with hardleaf-species like *Eucalyptus*.

Woodland = a forest type in the semi-arid zone, with widely spaced trees.

BOOKS

The best general guidebook is Australia - a travel survival kit, from Lonely Planet.

There are a number of other ones, two in Swedish that I can recommend are: Kent Lindell, *Vagabond Down Under*, and Gunnar Richt, *Australien - en resehandbok*.

The bible for birdwatchers is John Bransbury, *Where to find birds in Australia*.

Concerning bird-books, the choice is between;

Simpson & Day, *Field Guide to the Birds of Australia* (which is the one I prefer) or the Slater *Field Guide to Australian Birds*.

The new "Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds"-series is an excellent complement but is no field guide. Only vol. 1 is available for the moment.

Another nice book in folio format is "Australian Birds" by D. & M. Trounson, with fantastic colour photographs of all species.

Strange enough there is no field guide for the mammals, the excellent "Complete Book of Australian Mammals" is big and expensive.

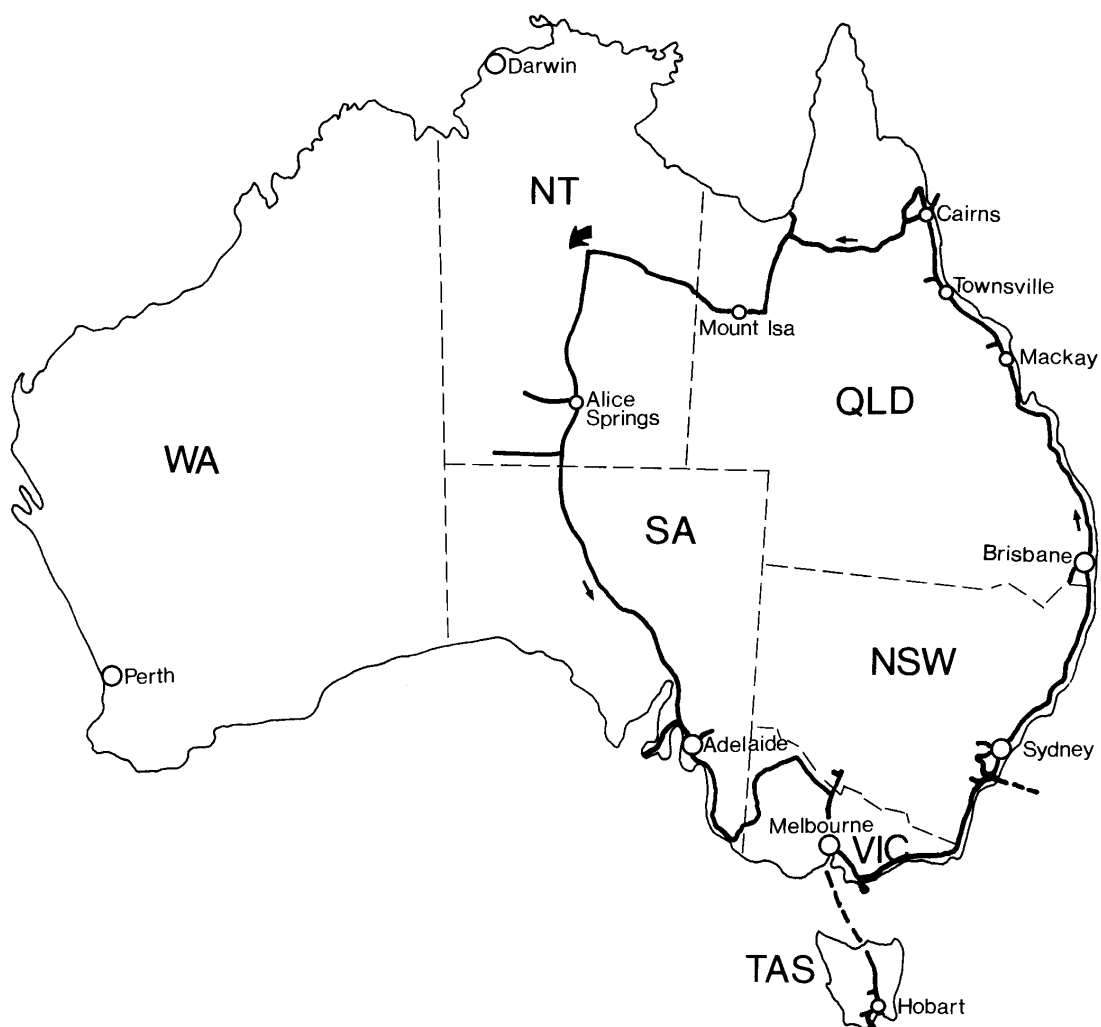
The nice series of photographic guides by Clifford and Dawn Frith is recommended. They are cheap and handy. The following titles are available: *Australian Tropical Rainforest Life*, *Australian Tropical Birds*, *Australian Tropical Reef Life*, *A Walk in the Rainforest* and *Tropical Reptiles & Frogs*.

The best book about snakes I've seen is Graeme Gow's, *Complete Guide to Australian Snakes*, with fine colour photographs of all species.

As for books about plants there is a large number to choose between, but I haven't seen a good field guide. Most books cover one state only, or a group of plants. I bought two:

Cronins' *Key Guide to Australian Wildflowers* and J. O. Dark, *Trees and Shrubs for Eastern Australia*.

Our route



There are many more pictures in the printed reports.

See the printed report for the following;

ITINERARY: 29 Nov 1989 - 17 Feb 1990.

BIRDING SITES AND MANY DETAILED MAPS, page 11-39.

BIRD LIST: 513 species.
MAMMALS: 39 species.
REPTILES: 12 species.

This report was originally written and printed including lots of drawings and maps.

First issue 1990.

Text and pictures: Erling Jirle.

Species list: Erling Jirle & Nils Kjellén.

In this pdf version most of the drawings and maps are omitted.

Erling Jirle, oktober 2004.

SUMMARY OF OUR JOURNEY

29/11 Departure Copenhagen 10.35.
1/12 Arrival Sydney 06.40. Bought a car. Royal Botanical Garden.
2/12 Royal N.P.
3/12 Botany Bay, Cronulla Beach
4/12 Sydney City, Botanical Garden
5/12 Cumberland S.F. - Windsor district
6/12 Windsor district
7/12 Royal N.P.
8/12 Royal N.P. - Picton - Thirlmere Lakes N.P.
9/12 Thirlmere Lakes - Wollongong
10/12 Boattrip from Wollongong - then at last going north from the Sydney area.
11/12 Myall Lakes N.P. - Boorganna N.R.
12/12 Boorganna - Cassegrain vineyard - Nambucca Heads - Coff's Harbour
13/12 Coff's Harbour - Lamington N.P.
14/12 Lamington
15/12 Lamington
16/12 Lamington - Brisbane
17/12 Brisbane - Rockhampton -
18/12 - Eungella N.P.
19/12 Eungella
20/12 Eungella - Conway N.P. - Townsville
21/12 Townsville Common - Paluma
22/12 Paluma Dam Road - Mission Beach
23/12 Mission Beach - Eubenangee Swamps N.P. - Cairns
24/12 Cairns. Boat trip to Great Barrier Reef: Michaelmas Cay and Hastings Reef
25/12 Cairns Esplanade, Toogood Road, Botanical Garden, Edmonton
26/12 Edmonton - Kuranda Tourist Train - Botanical Garden
27/12 Cairns Mangrove Boardwalk - Yule Point - Julatten Caravan Park
28/12 Mt. Lewis State Forest - Kingfisher Caravan Park - Mt. Molloy
29/12 Big Mitchell Creek - Biboora Swamp - Nardellos Lagoon - Lake Tinaroo -
Curtain Fig Tree N.P. - Lake Eacham N.P.
30/12 Lake Eacham - Atherton - Hasties swamps N.P. - The Crater N.P.
31/12 The Crater - Forty Mile Scrub N.P. - Georgetown
1/1 Georgetown - Normanton - Karumba
2/1 Karumba - Burke & Willis Roadhouse - waterhole 120 km N. Cloncurry
3/1 Cloncurry - Clem Walton Park - Mt. Isa - Mica Creek - Lake Moondarra
4/1 Lake Moondarra - Mt. Isa - Barkly Homestead
5/1 Barkly Homestead - Tree Ways - Devils Marbles N.P. - Alice Springs - Simpsons
Gap N.P. - Ellery Creek Big Hole N.P.
6/1 Ellery Creek - Glen Helen - Ormiston Gorge N.P.
7/1 Ormiston Gorge - Standley Chasm - Simpsons Gap - Alice
Springs Sewage Farm - Alice
8/1 Hamilton Downs Youth Camp - Alice Springs
9/1 Alice Springs - Erldunda - Curtin Springs

10/1 Mount Olga - Yularra Resort
11/1 Ayers Rock - Marla
12/1 Marla - Coober Pedy - Pimba
13/1 Port Augusta - Innes N.P.
14/1 Innes N.P.
15/1 Innes - Adelaide - St. Kilda
16/1 St. Kilda - Barossa Valley - Sandy Creek C.P.
17/1 Sandy Creek - Parra Wirra R.P. - Strathalbyn - Lake Alexandrina
18/1 Tolderol G.R. - Wellington - the Coorong N.P.
19/1 The Coorong - Kingston SE - Robe - Naracoorte Caves - Bools Lagoon G.R.
20/1 Bools Lagoon - Naracoorte Caves - Horsham - Warracknabael - Hopetoun -
Wyperfeld N.P.
21/1 Wyperfeld
22/1 Wyperfeld - Hoyden - Hattah N.P.
23/1 Hattah N.P.
24/1 Hattah - Swan Hill - Deniliquin
25/1 Deniliquin - Wakool - Cheetham Salt Ponds -Deniliquin - Gulpa
Island S.F.
26/1 - Melbourne - Sheerbrook Forest
27/1 Sheerbrook Forest
28/1 Melbourne; City, Zoo, Botanical Gardens, Moorabbin Airport
29/1 Moorabbin. Flight to Launceston, Tasmania. Bus to Hobart. Rented a car. Mt.
Wellington N.P.
30/1 Mt. Wellington N.P. - Lamington Park, Hobart - Kettering - Bruny Island
31/1 Bruny Island
1/2 Bruny Island - Mt. Field N.P.
2/2 Mt. Field - Hobart
3/2 Hobart - Margate - Sandfly - Sorell - Hobart
4/2 Hobart - Launceston - flight to Melbourne
5/2 Melbourne - Wilsons Promontory
6/2 Wilsons Promontory N.P.
7/2 Wilsons Prom - Mallacoota - Croajingolong N.P.
8/2 Croajingolong - Ben Boyd N.P.
9/2 Ben Boyd N.P. - Ulladulla - Kiama - Jamberoo - Barren Grounds N.R.
10/2 Barren Grounds - Jamberoo - Windsor
11/2 Wilberforce - Sydney
12/2 Sydney
13/2 Sydney
14/2 Sydney
15/2 Sydney (sold the car)
16/2 Departure from Sydney 15.00.
17/2 Arrival Copenhagen 14.00.

Birding sites

NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney

Sydney covers a huge area (90 x 55 km), and it takes hours to cross it. With it's 3,5 million inhabitants, the fantastic harbour and many immigrants it's a very cosmopolitan and lively city. The streets are often narrow and winding, not so

wellplanned and strict as Melbourne for example. We spend a number of days here, first we had to wait one week for the Wollongong boattrip with seabird watching, and then we spend the last days of the trip selling our car. There is a lot to do in Sydney besides birdwatching. Lots of shops, for example The Strand, a Victorian shopping arcade, nice museums (the bird collection at The Australian Museum is huge), the Art Gallery of NSW is also very good, you find some of the oldest houses in Australia in the restored the Rocks, were you can have Guinness on tap at an Irish pub (the Mercantile) or taste wine (Fine Wine Cellar). There are some fantastic beaches here also, the most famous one, Bondi, with big waves full of surfers.

If Sidney is your first experience in Australia, then the Royal Botanical Garden is a suitable place to brush up on the Australian birdfauna, as you find many of the commoner species here to practice on. It's also close to the harbour and the "fucking turtles", the Opera House.

The most popular part of Sydney to stay at among travellers is Kings Cross, were you find lots of cheap hostels, most of them called *Backpackers*. Our favourite was Travellers Rest, at Victoria Street, we bought our car from two Canadians outside that hotel.

There are a lot of splendid birding areas around Sydney, we did many of them since we spent two weeks here. Over 50 % of the Australian avifauna, 400 species, have been recorded in the Sydney area.

Royal National Park

is the second oldest in the world and contains a fine mixture of rainforest, river vegetation, heath and beaches with over 200 recorded species. To reach the park, go south 36 km on Princess Highway and turn left after Loftus into Farnell Avenue. There is an entrance fee and then a visitors centre with bookstore, kiosk, picnic area with tame cockatoos and currawongs at Audley. At Bonnie Vale there is a camping ground, and at Bundeena a pub.

The best trail for rainforest birds starts at Audley. It's Lady Carrington Drive, which takes you through subtropical rainforest, characterised by Turpentine, Sassafras, Lilly-pilly, Cabbage tree palm, tree ferns and vines along the Hacking River. Be there early, later in the day joggers and mountain-bikers disturb the birds, especially the lyrebirds. And as usual in the national parks, avoid weekends if you can. Some birds you can see along the 10 km trail: Brown and Grey Goshawk, Wonga Pigeon, Topknot Pigeon, Australian King-parrot, Superb Lyrebird, Rose Robin, Flame Robin, Eastern Yellow Robin, Crested Shrike-tit, White's Thrush, Brush Cuckoo, Fan-tailed Cuckoo, White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike, Grey Shrike-thrush, Black-faced Monarch, Rufous Fantail, Eastern Whipbird, Large-billed Scrubwren, Varied Sitella, Red-browed Treecreeper, White-naped Honeyeater and Satin Bowerbird.

Most of the park is a heath-covered sandstone plateau with patches of mallee and banksia. The coastal heath at Curra Moors has some nice birds - Southern Emu-wren, Chestnut-rumped Hylacola, Tawny-crowned Honeyeater and Beautiful Firetail. Another spot to look for these is at Bundeena Drive, about 2 km before Bundeena.

Along Port Hacking there is mangrove, with species like Brown Honeyeater.

Botany Bay

Is just south of Sydney. The southern part, at Woollooware Bay and Quibray Bay is good for pelicans, cormorants, herons, swans, ducks, gulls, terns and waders. Near Kurnell there are still a few untouched swamps to check for moorhens and ducks. Cape Solander has a good view over the Tasman Sea, and we spotted penguin,

shearwaters, gannets, cormorants, skuas and terns from here. If you are here during the winter and the winds are strong enough, it's probably excellent seabird watching from here. To reach it, continue south from Captain Cooks Landing Place.

Cumberland State Forest

Is a small but nice forest, dominated by Sydney Blue Gum, but has patches of rainforest, with several of the birds mentioned under Royal N.P., plus lorikeets, rosellas, Bell Miner and during our visit very heavy raining. The information centre was a good rain shelter.

Windsor area

The lagoons at the small old town Windsor, situated at the banks of the Hawkesbury River is a very good area. The location is about 60 km north-west of Sydney. The first stop is **McGraths Hill sewage works**, park near the school at Mulgrave Road. The ponds and marshes are full of grebes, cormorants, pelicans, herons, ducks, waders (like Latham's Snipe), and moorhens.

Pitt Town Lagoon was full of dead fishes. In normal years it's supposed to be good, White-rumped Sandpiper has been recorded here for example.

Longneck Lagoon has a field studies centre with nice teachers. We were offered coffee during a heavy shower. They also showed us the best part of the forest, with Tawny Frogmouth, Pallid Cuckoo, Fan-tailed Cuckoo, Horsfield's and Shining Bronze-cuckoo, Speckled Warbler, Yellow-rumped Thornbill, Fuscous Honeyeater and Dusky Woodswallow.

At the lagoon there was spoonbills, ducks, Black-fronted Plover and Latham's Snipe. Also worth checking out are **Bakers** and **Bushells Lagoon**.

Thirlmere Lakes National Park

This is a small national park 100 km south-west of Sydney. To reach it, take Humes Highway via Picton and Thirlmere, towards Baxton, take Slades Road 2 km south of Thirlmere. Finally you reach a picnic area (we tented here). There are five interconnected freshwater lakes fringed with reedbeds. To the south there are sandstone cliffs, a good spot for Origma. The eucalyptus forest near the "water catchment area" was pretty good for birds. We saw Wonga Pigeon, Gang-gang Cockatoo, Brush Cuckoo, Fan-tailed Cuckoo, Ground Cuckoo-shrike, Crested Shrike-tit, Rufous Fantail, Superb Fairy-wren, Varied Sitella, Red-browed Tree-creeper, Noisy Friarbird, seven species of honeyeaters, Red-browed Firetail, Olive-backed Oriole and more.

Wollongong

NSW Field Ornithologists Club organises boat trips to the edge of the continental shelf about once a month, and this is an excellent opportunity to watch seabirds, especially if you are in Australia in a season when you don't see very many seabirds from land, as we were. It took "Sally K." 4 hours to reach the shelf 33 miles out in the ocean. It was one of their lousiest trips ever (lucky us!), but we were satisfied anyway because we saw some species we had dreamt about for a long time:

Wandering Albatross, Little Penguin, Great-winged Petrel, Flesh-footed Shearwater and Little Shearwater. On a normal trip usually some Storm-petrels (Wilson's & White-faced), prions and smaller petrels like Gould's show up. If you are interested, contact the bird club: Box C436, P.O. Clarence Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.

Barren Grounds Nature Reserve

A very interesting place west of Kiama on the heights above the Jamberoo Val approximately 30 km SW of Wollongong. The 2022 ha reserve is a hanging plateau encircled by sheer cliffs and with an elevation of 610 m. Further below is wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest. The rainfall is 2000-2500 per annum, and the soil, poor drainage, high exposure and frequent fires has created the mire. swamp/heath vegetation includes Hairpin Banksia, Buttongrass (*Gymnoschoenus spaerosephalus*), Victory Sedge (*Ptalanthelium deustum*), Swamp Heath (*Epacris paludosa*), *Juncus continuus*, Grass Tree, Christmas Bell (*Blandfordia nobilis*) and Cow Orchid.

The Bird Observatory, one of only four in Australia, was established in 1982 by the RAOU. Two full-time wardens run the observatory. Simple accommodation for 12 is available in a rustic sandstone "lodge" within the reserve. All meals are provided. Casual visitors are welcome Sunday to Thursday nights only, Fridays to Sundays are reserved for courses and groups. Cost: \$ 39 per day fully catered. It also includes a guided walk or banding in the morning. It's often fully booked over weekends, as we noticed.

The reserve was gazetted 1956 to protect the habitat of the endangered species Ground Parrot, Eastern Bristlebird and Long-nosed Potoroo. There are about 100 ground parrots in the reserve for the moment. The parrots can be heard calling half an hour after sunset, a good spot is the meteorological station near the lodge. If you want to see it, walk the trail westwards from the lodge in the morning, or take the Griffith's Trail. It's also good for Eastern Bristlebird and Southern Emu-wren. 120 species of birds have been recorded.

Access: From Jamberoo, which is a very nice village with a fine pub from 1857 ("The Warren Family's Jamberoo Pub"), take the narrow Jamberoo Pass Road towards Robertson. After 10 km you find the Observatory on the lefthand side. There is a picnic area where you can park. Camping is allowed in the national park 1 km further up the road. Address: Barren Grounds Bird Observatory, P.O. Box 3, Jamberoo, NSW 2533. Phone: (042)-360195.

Deniliquin

Contact Phil Maher, an excellent professional bird guide and expert on Plains Wanderer. He charged 150 AU\$ for one day, including the whole evening. His address: 94 Hunter Street, 2710 Deniliquin, NSW, and tel. no.: 058 - 813378.

We were shown a flooded area swarming with waterbirds and waders, among them Freckled Duck, Red-kneed Dotterel and Painted Snipe. Further north we caught and ringed two Plains Wanderer in the evening. We were also shown Spotless Crake, Painted Honeyeater and Australian Owlet-nightjar around Deniliquin. One species we **didn't** see was Superb Parrot, normally almost certain to be seen near Deniliquin, for example in a forest south of the town, where we also searched for Painted Buttonquail. He also gave us information about the tricky Banded Stilt, which we saw about 60 km to the west, at Cheetham Saltworks.

Ben Boyd National Park

is a forest along the coast close to the Victorian border. There is a dirt road passing through it, and several picnic sites where you can put up a tent. We saw some nice birds here, as Spotted Quailtrush, Gang-gang Cockatoo and other parrots, Scarlet Robin, Jacky Winter, Noisy Friarbird, Bellminer and White-naped Honeyeater.

Myall Lakes National Park

This park has 300 species on it's list, but we didn't see much. The park consists of a lake system along the coast, thick bush in between, and heathland with pockets of impoverished rainforest further north. The beach is excellent ! The park is 70 km N. Newcastle.

Boorganna Nature Reserve

is a nice small reserve with rainforest southwest of Port Macquarie and can be reached via Kew, Lorne and Comboyne. There is a short walking track, a waterfall and a picnic shelter. We saw Topknot Pigeon, White-headed Pigeon, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Australian King-parrot, Black-faced Monarch, Logrunner, Large-billed Scrubwren, Satin Bowerbird, Green Catbird and Grey Butcherbird.

Nambucca Heads

The Nambucca River, just along the Pacific Highway, is good for waders and terns. The river mouth is also worth checking out.

Coff's Harbour

At Coff's Harbour you can watch breeding shearwaters between November and March. Be at the harbour before dusk and walk out to the protected peninsula; Mutton Birds Island. After sunset the shearwaters starts to come in to their holes. Most of them are wedgies but listen after "ki-ki-ki"-calls, that's Black-winged Petrel. Cloudy weather is better than clear, because of predators. We had heavy raining, which was OK (for the birds). Don't forget to bring a torch.

QUEENSLAND

"The sunshine state" has no sales tax, therefore prices on food and petrol is lower here. Camping in the national parks is also free, but you need written permission from the ranger, and you are also allowed to stay 48 hours at picnic areas along the roads.

Brisbane

The Moreton Bay at Brisbane holds an estimated 18 000 waders in summer. 40 species have been recorded. Access to the good spots is a bit difficult, we visited two places:

At **Raby Bay**, east of the city centre and near Cleveland, land reclaiming was going on. But we saw waders like Red-capped Plover, Eastern Curlew, Grey-tailed Tattler and Great Knot. A koala was sleeping in a eucalyptus tree on Cowley Street, and in the mangrove along the beach you can see Brown Honeyeater, Mangrove Honeyeater, Collared Kingfisher and Mangrove Gerygone.

Lytton and **Fishermans Island** is 25 km NE of the city centre, at the Brisbane River mouth. Follow Pritchard Street to find it. You get fairly good views from the bridge, but also check the swamps, mudflats and mangrove on the way out. This area is also under development.

Sandgate has three small lagoons with a nice mixture of waterfowl. It's a good spot for taking photos of the following: Australian Grebe, Wandering Whistling Duck, Black Swan, Grey Teal and Comb-crested Jacana. Dowse Lagoon is best.

Lamington National Park

This famous 20 000 ha park 180 km south of Brisbane is the most significant area of rainforest in southeastern Queensland, and together with the adjoining 30 000 ha of the Border Ranges N.P. in NSW it protects a variety of vegetation types adapted to the volcanic soils of the area. Temperate rainforest, with Antarctic Beech (*Nothofagus moorei*), thrive in the mists and clouds of peaks above 1050 m along the McPherson Range. They are remnants of the vegetation of a much cooler time. Subtropical rainforest grows on the basaltic soil of much of the park. On more exposed slopes, the rainforest is drier and species like Hoop Pine emerge from the canopy. Less fertile soils support eucalyptus forest and montane heath.

O'Reillys Guest House, at a clearing in the north-west corner of Lamington is the place to go for. The lodge, at 920 m. altitude, charges 70 - 100 \$ per night. In the shop at O'Reillys you can buy a bird and mammal list from Håkan, a guy from Lund. There is also a coffee house with a fine view over the park, and King Parrots trying to steal your cake. 500 m north of the lodge there is a

camping ground , with toilets, cold-water showers but no powered sites. During holidays it's advisable to book in advance, contact the ranger office, open 2-4 p.m., tel. (075) 44 06 34. The rainfall is highest between November and March, we had problems with lots of leeches along the trails our first rainy day, and in winter the nights can be cold.

The picnic area is a well-known spot for taking photos of hundreds of Crimson Rosellas and Australian King Parrots. There are also Satin Bowerbird, Regent Bowerbird, Wonga Pigeon and Brush-turkey around.

Noisy Pitta is fairly easy to spot near the lodge, towards the small botanical garden, also Albert's Lyrebird and Logrunner are fairly common in this area. Rufous Scrubbird can be tricky to see, listen for the song along the Border Track 5.5 - 6.0 km from O'Reillys.

"Tree Top Walk" is a spectacular "hanging boardwalk" with interesting views of the rainforest from above and very informative signs. Be there early in the morning before the crowds or do spotlighting in the night. You get a very unusual view of the rainforest up in the canopy, there are even ladders up in the tree tops. You see a lot of epiphytic plants like Staghorn Fern (*Platyserium bifurcatum*), Hare's Foot Fern (*Davallia pyxidata*) and King Orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*). Another nice track is Box Forest circuit, with stands of huge Pink-barked Brush Box (*Tristania conferta*) and the Elbana Falls.

From the Green Mountains area you can walk several tracks, there are 4 short ones and 8 long ones.

The road down from Green Mountains is also good, stop and walk parts of it, we saw Paradise Riflebird, Pacific Baza and Glossy Black Cockatoo along this road.

Duck Creek Road with open eucalyptus forest is a different habitat with other species compared to the rainforest, look for Red-browed Treecreeper, Eastern Bristlebird and in the Lantana thickets Black-breasted Quail.

Eungella National Park

Eungella is 50 000 ha of N.P. with tropical and subtropical rainforest, containing several endemic plants and animals. The reason for this is that the Eungella rainforest

has been isolated from other rainforests by wide dry corridors of open forest – probably for 30 000 years or more. During cool, dry times Eungella has been a refuge with its cloudy, wet mountains.

The subtropical rainforest at high elevations of the park, for example at Broken River campsite, is dominated by the Mackay Tulip Oak, a tall buttressed tree found nowhere else. The lowland rainforest at Finch Hatton Gorge is tropical.

The long isolation of Eungella from other rainforest areas has made the animal community different. Many species have developed unique races in Eungella, for example the Brown Thornbill and the White-throated Treecreeper. The Eungella Honeyeater is a species endemic to the area, together with the Eungella Gastric Brooding Frog (*Rheobatrachus vitellinus*) - which incubates eggs in its stomach, the Eungella Day-frog (*Tandactylus eungellensis*), the Liem's Day-frog (*T. liemi*) and the Orange-sided Skink (*Sphenomorphus luteilateralis*). As usual most of the park's mammals are active at night; you may see some if you walk quietly with a torch.

Eungella is situated in the Clarks Range, 80 km west of Mackay. The last part of the road up to Eungella township is very steep. Most of it is rugged wilderness, accessible only by experienced bushwalkers. The southern section, however, between the small township of Eungella and the Broken River, offers an extensive network of walking tracks and a nature trail. Broken River Trail is recommended. There is excellent camping at Broken River with warm showers, visitors centre, ranger office and a nice café.

The main attraction is the Platypus. We saw Platypus already at 3 p.m. in the Broken River, at the Platypus Pool and Conical Pool, but the easiest way to see one is from the *Platypus Observation Platform* near the camping area (if you don't mind noisy tourists). Be there before dusk.

The bird fauna is somewhat impoverished, possibly because of its isolation. But there are a number of species to go for - the Eungella and Scarlet honeyeaters for example. We saw them from Dalrymple Road, a narrow unsealed track running northwards from Eungella township through dense forest towards Mt. Dalrymple. December - March is often wet and misty, but we had sunny and nice weather.

Conway National Park

A very beautiful area with a crystal blue sea dotted with lush green islands with white coral sand and coral reefs. To reach it, turn eastward at Proserpine, pass Airle Beach and stop at the Rangers Office, 2.5 km before Shute Harbour and check the parking for Bush Thick-knee. There is a camping ground nearby. Swamp Bay Trail is good for Orange-footed Scrub-fowl and Black Butcherbird. The habitat is dense vine forest.

At Shute Harbour nearby we saw Sooty Oystercatcher. From Shute Harbour you can make boat trips out to the many islands in the Whitsunday Group, most of the area is included in the National Park. Whitsunday Island supports a population of Unadorned Rock Wallabies (*Petrogale inornata*), while Gloucester Island is colonised by a species described in 1976, the Proserpine Rock Wallaby (*P. persephone*).

Townsville

This is the largest tropical town in Australia. The **Townsville Common Environmental Park** is a famous water bird reserve - and also holds a wide variety of bush birds. 240 species have been recorded. As usual with refuges for waterbirds the number of birds to be found fluctuates during the year. In December 1989 it was fairly wet in Queensland, and water in the inland lakes, so the amount of waterbirds in the Common was low. But we saw Magpie Goose (> 1000), Green Pygmy Goose, Comb-

crested Jacana, Brolga Crane, and darters, cormorants, herons, egrets and storks. In the bush we saw Brown Quail, King Quail, Bush Thick-knee, Zebra Finch and Double-barred Finch.

To reach the park, take Cape Pallarenda Road near the Rowes Bay Country Club. The gates are open from 6.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. The Freshwater Lagoon Road ends at a car park, with a bird hide near a lagoon. You can also walk the dam wall going west to get a view over the salt marshes and sedgelands in the western part. A good trail for forest birds is the forest track close to the ranger's house.

Also check the Borrow Pits in the south, close to the airport, we saw Green Pygmy-goose here.

Paluma

A nice little village in the cool moist rainforest 800 m above sea level. To reach it take left at Bruce Highway 66 km northwest of Townsville and continue 19 km up the sealed winding road to Paluma. There is a very nice Ivy Tea-house, with a small garden in the backyard offering Devonshire Tea. While you enjoy it you can watch three species of tame honeyeaters and Grey-headed Robin, with luck also Victoria's Riflebird and Green Catbird. The Gallery and Rainforest Shop have the famous photographers Clifford and Dawn Frith as former owners. There is also a butterfly museum and a Ranger office in the village. Stretching north from the road is the Mount Spec N.P. Most of it is inaccessible. Instead the unsealed Paluma Dam Road west of the National Park is highly recommended for birdwatching. To reach it, turn right 4 km beyond Paluma. The forest here is tropical mountain rainforest. We saw Tooth-billed Bowerbird, Spotted Catbird, Victoria's Riflebird, Little Kingfisher, Mountain Thornbill, Bower's Shrike-thrush, doves, pittas, Australian Fernwren and Chowchilla (common) along the road. The road can be impassible in wet conditions. At Paluma Dam there is a nice camping ground, but without any facilities, bring water.

Mission Beach

One of the few remaining tropical lowland rainforests in Queensland. To reach it, turn right at Tully, the wettest town in Australia (> 4500 mm per annum). Fan Palm Walk with beautiful Fan Palms (*Licuala ramsayi*) offers Yellow-breasted Boatbill. Mission Beach has several camping grounds and small seafood restaurants, try Barra Burger ! The rainforest walk straight through Tam O'Shanter State Forest is good for cassowary, scrubfowl, Double-eyed Fig-parrot, Forest Kingfisher, Varied Triller, Lemonbellied Flycatcher, Grey Whistler, monarchs, Metallic Starling, and the beautiful butterfly Queensland Blue. Over 300 bird species have been recorded in the area.

One of the safest spots for cassowary is the picnic site at Laceys Creek with a tame one. Bring bananas !

Dunk Island close by is said to offer some of the best rainforest walks in northern Queensland.

Eubenangee Swamp National Park

An important waterfowl refuge, where birds like Great-billed Heron have been observed, was empty when we visited it.

Cairns

The area around Cairns has a wide range of habitats - and as a result a very rich avifauna. It's a nice town with a lot of hotels and restaurants from low budget and upwards concentrated along the famous Esplanade. Cairns receives a lot of rain during the cyclone season - December to April, but we had wonderful weather during Christmas. May to October is less humid, but for waders the best period is September to March.

The Esplanade is a fantastic place along the Cairns foreshore, where you can sit at a café watching thousands of waders at the mudflats, coming closer and closer as the tide comes in. 170 species of birds have been recorded here, more than 26 species of waders. We had good numbers, around 3000 waders of 21 species. In the trees along the Esplanade you can find Helmeted Friarbird, Varied Honeyeater, Figbird and Rufous Night Heron. There's even a full time ornithologist here, John Crowhurst. He will probably approach you if you show up with a pair of binoculars and a scope. Ask him about the latest observations and details of localities in northern Queensland. We didn't meet him though, he was on vacation. He lives on 157 Esplanade.

Flecker's Botanic Gardens

Another good area for birdwatching, with an open parkland, two lakes, a Pandanus-palm swamp with a boardwalk, Melaleuca wetland and a nice trail up to a lookout through relatively undisturbed, dense tropical rainforest. The trail continues up to the top of Mt. Whitfield, 391 m. The boardwalk is a locality for White-browed Crake, and the rest for Pacific Baza, Double-eyed Fig Parrot, honeyeaters, flycatchers and Yellow Oriole.

Toogood Road Rainforest Walk

A good trail through rainforest in the western outskirts. To find it, go to Bay Heights and Toogood Road, the trail starts at Ellen Climb and continues to Pine Climb. We saw Grey Goshawk, Buff-breasted Paradise Kingfisher, Lemon-bell Flycatcher, Satin Flycatcher and Spectacled Monarch along the trail.

The Great Barrier Reef

We had a fantastic Christmas Eve in this paradise. The boat we took was the slow but nice Seastar II (tickets at Action Backpackers), departing from Merlin Jetty at 7 a.m. You are supposed to bring your own food, which is good, because "smorgasbord" is not good before diving! The first stop is made at Michaelmas Cay, a 200 m long sandy island with thousands of breeding terns: Sooty, Black-naped, Crested, Lesser Crested Tern and Common Noddy. We also saw both species of frigatebirds, Brown Booby and Masked Booby. Good snorkelling. Then the boat continues to Hastings Reef, 54 km out in the ocean, where the skipper performs a guided underwater tour. Hump-head Wrasse, Alligator Fish, Banana Fish, Sweetlips, Boxfish, Idolfish, Harlequin Parrotfish, Blue Seastar, Purpleheaded Parrotfish and White-tipped Reef-shark was some of the coral reef fishes we saw. After 2 hours of snorkelling you are quite satisfied. The boat trip is 40 AU\$, snorkelling equipment and coffee or tea included.

Kuranda Tourist Train

If you have time, enjoy this scenic steamtrain trip up to little Kuranda, passing waterfalls, bridges and 15 tunnels on the way. But you won't see many birds.

Edmonton

The mangrove east of Edmonton (10 km S. Cairns) is a well-known locality for

Mangrove Robin, but we couldn't find any. But we saw Black-eared Cuckoo, Shining Flycatcher, Mangrove Gerygone, Fairy Gerygone and honeyeaters. The best spot is near the boatramp.

Yule Point

Approximately 55 km north of Cairns the road to Mossman runs quite close to the coast, and here is a good view over the beach. This is a well-known spot for Beach Thick-knee, which is a very shy species. To find it, check the sandy areas with scattered mangrove bushes carefully at low tide. Among the other waders we spotted one Double-banded Plover, despite the season.

Cape York

If you want the Cape York rainforest birds on your list, you must fly up to the Iron Range N.P. We didn't. In the dry season, June - September, it is possible to drive up there with a 4-wheel-drive vehicle. There are almost no facilities, so bring everything you need. The following species are possible to see:

Palm Cockatoo, Eclectus and Red-cheeked Parrot, Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo, Yellow-billed Kingfisher, Rufous Owl, Marbled Frogmouth, Red-bellied Pitta, Northern Scrub-robin, Yellow-legged Flycatcher, White-faced Robin, Frilled Monarch, Tropical Scrubwren, Tawny-breasted, Green-backed and White-streaked Honeyeater, Fawn-breasted Bowerbird, Magnificent Riflebird, Trumpet Manucode and Black-backed Butcherbird.

Kingfisher Caravan Park

A good spot for Buff-breasted Paradise Kingfisher and Red-necked Crake. Don't follow "Where to watch", it says Julatten Caravan Park which is another caravan park further north. When you arrive, ask the friendly owner about permission to stroll around here, and about the direction to the pond where you can see the crake at dusk it's close to his office. Other species in the area are Australian Fernwren, Large-billed Scrubwren, Victoria's Riflebird, shrike-thrushes, monarchs and honeyeaters.

Mount Lewis State Forest

A few kilometres to the west is this excellent rainforest, one of the best we visit. Much of it is above 1000 m, and in the mountain forest you can see typical altitude species like Atherton Scrubwren, Bridled Honeyeater and Golden Bowerbird.

To find the forest, go north from Julatten, turn left at the sign "Mt. Lewis Road", left, and stop at the sign "no vehicles". Continue by foot upwards. We walked about 1 km upwards and saw a lot of birds: Superb and Wompoo Fruitdove, Topknot Pig, Buff-breasted Paradise Kingfisher, Yellow-eyed Cuckoo-shrike, Eastern and Pale Yellow Robin, monarchs, Chowchilla, Large-billed Scrubwren, Mountain Thornbill, Yellow-spotted and Scarlet Honeyeater, Victoria's and Toothbilled Riflebird. Blue-faced Finch is an irregular visitor lower down in the forest, check the grass along the road in the beginning.

Mt. Molloy southwards has a pub, store and a kiosk. At the cemetery there is a Great Bowerbird with bowers. Another species to look out for is Squatter Pigeon.

Big Mitchell Creek

is further south towards Mareeba (map on page 20). You cross the creek at Mitchell Dam, 20 km before Mareeba. Along the creek towards the dam we saw Red-winged Parrot, White-browed Robin, Leaden Flycatcher, Northern Fantail, Great Bowerbird, Black-faced Woodswallow and Black-throated Finch. Check the dam for waterfowl.

Nardellos Lagoon

A small lagoon with Wandering Whistling-duck and both species of pygmy-goose.

Atherton Tableland

From 4 million to less than 100 000 years ago the tablelands of Atherton and Evelyn were in a state of volcanic upheaval. Numerous volcanoes erupted. Today conical hills, vertical faces of waterfalls and rich red soils remains.

In the same time cool moist climate was superseded by drier periods. Ancient rainforest species contracted into the cool, moist areas like mountain summits and wet valleys. As the last ice age receded 10 000 years ago, surviving forest began to re-expand.

When Europeans arrived in the 1890s they transformed the landscape into the rural landscape with forest islands seen today.

We visited the following sites on Atherton Tableland: Lake Eacham, the Crater, Curtain Fig Tree, Tinaroo Lake and Hasties Swamps.

Lake Eacham National Park

This is a *maar*, a volcanic crater formed by explosions, and surrounded by rainforest. A 4.5 km track encircles the crater lake. Alongside the roadway to the south-east lies a structurally "simple" rainforest type which occurs on less fertile, grey soils. When you start seeing trees with large buttresses you have entered the more complex rainforest with red soil and more diverse flora and fauna.

Birds to be seen are Orange-footed Scrubfowl, Tooth-billed Bowerbird, Spotted Catbird and Victoria's Riflebird. You also get good views of Musky Rat-kangaroos, one of few small mammals active in daylight.

Crater National Park

Has its name from a 90 000 years old volcanic pipe which is 140 m deep. At an altitude of 950 m the forest here is wetter, cooler and more sub-tropical than the other forests on the tableland. The avifauna is also more mountainous – Australian Fernwren, Atherton Scrubwren, Mountain Thornbill, Bridled Honeyeater – and the speciality, Golden Bowerbird. We saw this rarity at its bower just south of the park. The best time to look for it is during the breeding season, October - January. Besides birds the park has several interesting marsupials, like lemuroid possums and Lumholtz's Tree-kangaroo.

Bring a strong torch and try to spot some in the evening.

We saw Long-nosed Bandicoot.

Tinaroo Lake

This huge man-made lake was formed in 1958 when the Tinaroo Dam was completed, and attracts many waterbirds, such as whistling ducks, pygmy geese,

ducks and moorhens. Danbulla Forest Drive along the lake is nice, with rainforest east of the lake. There was few birds in the lake when we visited it.

Atherton township have facilities like food, beer and ice-cream.

2 km from Yungaburra is the state park with the fantastic "**Curtain Fig Tree**", a strangler fig with 15 m rope-like roots from a sloping tree.

Hasties Swamp

is a small swamp 3 km south of Atherton. Depending on season, it is possible to see over 50 species of waterbirds here. Walk along the road on the east side.

Forty Mile Scrub National Park

You pass right through this park on Kennedy Highway just before the junction towards Mt. Isa. Don't take a walkabout here without a compass, it's easy to get lost in this type of bush-country. We just stopped along the highway and saw Buff-breasted Buttonquail and Diamond Dove.

Georgetown

Georgetown is a small town on the Gulf Development Road, 350 km west of Innisfail. It's a bitumen road all the way from the coast.

This area is surprisingly rich in birds: Red-backed Kingfisher, Rufous Songlark, Weebill, Brown Treecreeper, Yellow-throated Miner, Yellow-tinted, Blue-faced and Rufous-throated Honeyeater, Zebrafinch, Double-barred and Black-throated Finch, Apostlebird, Stubble-quail, Red-chested Buttonquail, Squatter Pigeon and Grey-crowned Babbler. The best bird habitats are the creeks; 4 Mile Creek west of the town was good. One bird to look out for especially is Gouldian Finch.

Going west from Georgetown

The dirtroad Georgetown - Croydon - Normanton (Gulf Development Road) can be impassable during rain. Check with the local police before you depart. We had dry conditions and no troubles.

Birds along this road was Black-breasted Buzzard, Ground Cuckooshrike and Banded Honeyeater.

An alternative route is the sealed Flinders Highway from Townsville towards Mount Isa.

The bitumen road Normanton - Karumba is very good. The road passes interesting swamps and grasslands with waterbirds and waders. The Little Wimbrel is known to winter here, but we didn't see any. Pied Heron, Black-backed Stork and Sarus Crane was seen.

Karumba,

a shrimp-fishing village at the Carpentarian Gulf, is a very warm, humid place, but there is a pub with restaurant. The mangrove is loaded with mosquitoes and signs warning for "salties". There is a narrow mangrove-border south of the town with some good birding. Be there early in the morning, after 9 a.m. it gets too hot, because you have to be covered with mosquito-safe clothing.

Birds around are Zitting Cisticola, Little Corella, Lovely Fairy-wren, Rufous-throated Honeyeater, White-breasted Whistler, Broad-billed and Leaden Flycatcher and Red-headed Honeyeater. Also recorded are Mangrove Robin and Mangrove Golden

Whistler.

Going south from Karumba

Then it's a long way down to the **Bourke & Willis Roadhouse** oasis, with aircon pub & restaurant, camping, showers and a small shop.

The waterholes made for the cattle in this area attracts many birds in the morning and evening. Park the car near a waterhole and sit still. We saw Flock Bronzewing, Plumed Whistling-duck and Black Bittern in this way. Other birds in the area are Brown Songlark, Crimson Chat, Australian Pratincole, Spinifex Pigeon, Cockatiel, Budgerigar, Masked Woodswallow and Little Buttonquail.

Cloncurry is a town with all basic facilities. 55 km to the west is **Clem Walton Park**, an oasis in the dry landscape, with a nice picnic area in a creek, where you can see Mallee Ringneck of the Cloncurry race, Little Woodswallow and take a refreshing bath in the **Corella Dam**. Check the dam for waterbirds, herons and Black Bitterns.

Mount Isa

South of the town is Mica Creek, supposed to be a good spot, but we didn't see much except Grey-headed Honeyeater.

Lake Moondarra is a large water reserve north of the town. You get a good view of the lake from the pump station, we saw Crested Grebe, Pelican, Darter, all four cormorants, both whistling ducks, Wood Sandpiper, Pintail Snipe and Latham's Snipe. The spinifex-areas along the road to the picnic site is the place for Spinifex Dove and Spinifex Bird, the last one can be a bit tricky to spot. Try the creek to the left 12 km from the entrance. We also saw Black Falcon, Tawny Frogmouth and Red-browed Pardalote here.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Going further west

The road westwards from Mount Isa is hot as hell in the summer (we scored + 44 ° C in the shade) so we did birding in morning and evening and drove between pubs in the day. Excellent places to stay overnight are Carnoweal and Barkly Homesteads (the last one with a nice cool pub, restaurant, and camping area with showers), Tree Ways and Ti Tree Roadhouse (the most central pub in Australia).

In this area, with the extremely flat Barkly Tableland, you can see Black-breasted Buzzard, Oriental Pratincole, and some years Letter-winged Kite and Inland Dotterel.

If you are keen on Carpentarian Grasswren, check the **Caranbirini Waterhole**, 40 km southwest of Boorooloola. The road up to **Lawn Hill N.P.**, 220 km southwest of Burketown is bad the last 30 km, but if you want to see Purple-crowned Fairy-wren, Sandstone Shrike-thrush and other northern birds, try to go there.

The Top

At Three Ways you have to decide on going all the way up to Darwin and Kakadu. Due to lack of time, the heat and the approaching thunderstorm season (January) we decided not to go further north.

If you have the possibility it's the place to go to for the following species (well-known spots in brackets):

Radjah Shelduck, Red Goshawk, Grey Falcon (Pine Creek), Chestnut Rail, White-browed Crane, Oriental Plover (possible also along Stuart Highway

further south), Little Curlew, Banded Fruit Dove (at Baroalga Springs in Kakadu N.P.), Chestnut-quilled Rock-pigeon, (at Nourlangie Rock in Kakadu N.P.), Partridge Pigeon (Kakadu N.P.), Hooded Parrot, Rainbow Pitta, Sandstone Shrike-thrush, White-throated Grasswren (Waterfall Creek Nature Park), Green-backed Gerygone, White-lined, White-gaped, Bar-breasted and Rufous-banded Honeyeater, Yellow Chat (South Alligator River), Star, Crimson, Masked and Long-tailed Finch, Pictorella and Yellow-rumped Mannikin and Gouldian Finch.

Alice Springs area

Alice Springs is a tourist spot with lots of touring companies and with the lowest prices in Oz on aboriginal handicraft. The town also has a bad reputation concerning crimes. Alice itself is not much to see, but the surroundings are;

Alice Springs Sewage Farm, with permanent water, has an abundance of waterbirds; Hoary-headed Grebe, Pink-eared Duck, Black-tailed Native-hen, Coot, Red-kneed Dotterel, Red-necked Avocet and other waders.

The road to **Hamilton Downs Youth Camp** is very good for birding. To find it take the road northwards from Alice, and then turn left after 20 km on to Tanami Road. After 30 km there is a sign to the left towards the camp. This is mulga country, where you can see Mulga Parrot, Bourke's Parrot, Red-capped Robin, Hooded Robin, White-browed Babbler and Grey Honeyeater.

For the really tough guys a new trekking trail, the Larapihta Trail, opened in 1991. It goes to the Western Desert.....

MacDonnell Ranges

(see next page)

This beautiful mountain range west of town have a string of National Parks with gorges through the mountains, many of them with a nice waterhole where you can cool down and have a swim. They have an interesting flora, with relict species from a warmer and moister period, such as the cycas *Macrozamia macdonnellii*. The information centres are good, especially the one in Ormiston Gorge, where also the rangers are good (not always the case in the national parks). An example is the programme on controlled bush-fires, to get better habitats for the flora and fauna. Since the Europeans settled in Australia the aborigines have been forced aside and their burn-beating has decreased, and many species adapted to this with them. Up to 1/3 of the native animals in Central Australia are believed to have disappeared since the burnings decreased. The plan is to release threatened species caught in other areas, on suitable treated areas.

Ormiston Gorge has very good camping, with solar-heated showers. Ormiston Pound Trail is a nice track through the gorge, we saw Painted Firetail in several places, plus Dusky Grasswren, Spinifexbird and Spinifex Dove.

If you long for a beer, drive to **Glen Helen Gorge**, with a nice pub. Many interesting brands and a pub owner to discuss them with.

Ellery Creek Big Hole has the usual waterhole surrounded by high cliffs with cycads. In the Spinifex areas we looked for the elusive Rufous-crowned Emu-wren without succeeding .

Standley Chasm is a spectacular cut in the ranges, with 100 m high walls only 5 m apart.

Simpsons Gap is good for Dusky Grasswren and Black-footed Rock-wallabies, who emerge from their cliff-holes at dusk. Cassia Hill, near the visitors centre have some nice birds in the mulga; Crested Bellbird, Western Gerygone and at the top there is a pair of Redthroats.

Going south from Alice

The road between Alice Springs and Erldunda, the Stuart Highway, runs through mulga with Mulga-trees (*Acacia aneura*) and Tea-tree bushes (*Melaleuca glomerata*), river-valleys with gums, and gibber plains, which are flat semideserts with a cover of small stones.

Good gibber plains are at kilometre post 48 and 52 from Alice (25 and 21 km north of Erldunda). This is the place for Inland Dotterel, Budgerigar, Chestnut Quail-thrush, Brown Songlark, Banded White-face, Orange Chat and White-winged Fairy-wren. The mulga is good for Pink Cockatoo, Port Lincoln Ringneck, Mulga Parrot, Bourke's Parrot, Ground Shrikethrush, Crested Bellbird, White-fronted and Black Honeyeater and Chiming Wedgebill. The river valleys (Hugh, Palmer and Finke River) are worth checking up.

Uluru (Ayers Rock / Mount Olga) National Park

in the arid heart of Australia is owned by the Anangu, the aborigines of the area, since 1985 and leased to the National Parks and Wildlife Service. To protect the area, especially around Ayers Rock, the No. 1 tourist attraction in Australia, the 165 million \$ project Yulara Resort was completed. Parts of it are built in red sandstone, and the buildings are low, to avoid disturbing the landscape. Facilities include luxury hotels, cabins, campgrounds, supermarket, shopping plaza, ice cream parlour, service station, post office, banks, medical centre and an excellent information centre, worth visiting before entering the bush.

Geologically, Uluru (Ayers Rock) and Kata Tjuta (the Olgas) are the relics of an immense bed of red sedimentary rock now almost entirely covered by debris from erosion and by wind-blown sand. Kata Tjuta once may have been a single dome many times the size of Uluru, which is now the worlds biggest monolith, of which you only see the top.

Many of the bird species in inner Australia are either nomadic or migratory. During long droughts you only find a dozen species in the park. On the other hand, following periods of good rain, the bird population can jump enormously.

As in several other parks in the interior of Australia small areas are burned every year to get mulga vegetation of different maturity, just as the aborigines have been doing for thousands of years. Many plants, birds and especially some specialised marsupials are adapted to these types of habitats, and hopefully some of the very rare ones will increase in numbers in the future. As an example, Variegated Fairy-wren prefers recently burned Mulga and Splendid Fairy-wren mature mulga.

The most common habitats in this semidesert area are spinifex (*Triodia*), Desert She Oak (*Casuarina decaisneana*) and dune shrubs. Check flowering plants for nectar-feeding birds. In Hard Spinifex (*Triodia irritans*) found in higher elevations at Mount Olga Dusky Grass-wren and Painted Firetail can be found. Chiming Wedgebill is confined to Prickly Wattle (*Acacia victoriae*) around the foot-slopes. Look out for the strange lizard Thorny Devil !

Ayers Rock (Uluru) is the No. 1 tourist attraction in Oz, "the worlds biggest

monolith", with the "sunset-outlook" at 7.30 p.m. and "the climb" early in the morning. You can drive or walk around it, not very many birds but nice views.

Mount Olga (Kata Tjuta) are more impressive and interesting than Ayers Rock. The Olgas consists of 36 fantastic mountains in red breccia. We walked from the south, via Kata Tjuta Lookout straight through to "Valley of the Winds" and back. If you are short of time or it's very hot, you can have a nice view from the short "Dome Walk". In dry conditions, bring plenty of water. If there have been some raining the days earlier you can drink in the small streams (with strange frogs in them).

Continuing south

The road from Erldunda is mulga and gibber, with Inland Dotterel and Banded Lapwing. In one spot we had a heavy westward migration of Budgerigar, 10 000 in half an hour. The area south of Coober Pedy down to Port Augusta is rather boring flat grassland with some emus.

There is a number of birds in central and inner Australia which are very tricky to find. Try to get localities by local birders before you set out for one of the following:

Letter-winged Kite, Grey Falcon, Alexandra's Parrot, Scarlet-chested Parrot, Chirruping Wedgebill, Hall's Babbler, Chestnut-breasted White-face, Yellow Chat and Gibberbird.

The extremely remote **Stuart N.P.** in the northwest corner of NSW is a known locality for the wedgebill, gibberbird and kite, but be prepared for + 50 °C and harsh and desolate conditions if you are keen on them. Take contact with the ranger at Stuart N.P. first.

Marree 650 km north of Adelaide is an important stop for petrol, beer and food. From Marree there are several dirtroads out in "the Dead Heart", with Lake Eyre, Birdsville Track and Oodnadatta Track.

Coober Pedy is one of the hottest places in Oz, therefore most of the people live in dugouts from the opal mining (Coober Pedy means "white fellow's hole in the ground"). It's sometimes +50°C in the summer, and water has to be brought into the town.

Everything is underground in Coober: cinema, church, post office, camping, pubs, hotels and shopping centre.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Innes National Park

This beautiful park west of Adelaide has a spectacular coastline. There are wide ocean beaches, sheltered bays and extensive heathlands. Further inland mallee covers much of the park. Stretching across the interior is a chain of saline lakes or salinas frequented by waders, also used for gypsum mining. The cliffs and heaths is good for Rock Parrot and Rufous Calamanthus (try Cape Spencer lighthouse). A spot for Western Whipbird is the closed area the Loop Camping Ground (but we didn't see it). The mallee is good for Gilbert's Whistler, Purple-gaped Honeyeater and Malleefowl.

Ask the wardens to show you a mound. Other birds in the park includes Blue Bonnet, Scarlet Robin, Brown-headed Honeyeater, Grey Currawong, Little Raven, Pacific Gull and Sooty Oystercatcher. There are 3 000 Western Grey Kangaroos in the park. Facilities: Stenhouse Bay has basic supplies, petrol and telephone. Entrance fee to the park is about 4 AU\$. There are several good camping grounds in the park, for example Pondalowie Well (warm showers, drinking water, gas barbecues, and wardens with bush slide show).

Waterbirds and waders

During 1989 it rained a lot in Australia. The swamps in north and central Australia got waterfilled, even the big lakes such as Lake Eyre got waterfilled (fourth time this century). As an effect of this, many waterbirds and waders started to breed and stayed for feeding in north and inner Australia. Therefore places along the southern coast normally bustling with life now were rather empty when we visited them. This was the case with famous areas such as the Coorong, St. Kilda Saltworks, Bool Lagoon in S.A. and Port Phillip Bay at Melbourne.

As a contrast, freshwater swamps and saltponds in S.W. NSW, around Deniliquin, held lots of interesting waterbirds and waders. Also at Cairns in QLD the number of waders were higher than normal, about 7 000.

St. Kilda, Adelaide

These famous salt ponds are about 25 km north of the city centre of Adelaide. The area is normally excellent for waterbirds, with up to 27 species of waders. To enter the salt ponds, go to the office of Penrice Salt Co. (former I.C.I.) at Magazine Road and ask the director to get permission to enter the salt pans. He was very friendly, we even got booklets of the birdlife in the pans. The problem was that most birds were gone because the waders and waterfowl were up further north. We didn't see a single Banded Stilt for example.

We also checked with J. B. Cox if he had seen any Cox's sandpipers, but he hadn't for a long time.

There is a mangrove board walk at the end of St. Kilda Road, with entrance fee, recommended if you want too see Australian Crake and hundreds of Black Swans.

Para Wirra National Park

This area, also a Recreation Park, lies about 40 km N.E. Adelaide and is accessible via the Main North Road and One Tree Hill. The vegetation consists of dry sclerophyll forest with Pink Gum, savannah woodland with Blue Gum and along the deep South Para River Gorge she-oaks, Yacca and River Red Gum.

Birds that occur here are: Adelaide Rosella, Musk Lorikeet, Scarlet Robin, Weebill, Jacky Winter, Restless Flycatcher, Superb Fairy-wren, Yellow-faced, Brown-headed, Crescent and Black-chinned Honeyeater (along South Para River), Diamond Firetail and Grey Currawong.

There is an entrance fee, park headquarter, lots of picnic areas and a kiosk with tame emus and Eastern Grey Kangaroos.

Another similar area outside Adelaide is **Belair Recreation Park**, 13 km S.E. the city centre.

Sandy Creek Conservation Park

A nice little park (104 ha) with mixed forest 50 km N.E. Adelaide, in the I Valley. At Gawler, take Barossa Valley Highway and look for a small sign to the

about 2 km east of Sandy Creek. You can camp at the car park. There are also several camping grounds and accommodation possibilities in the valley. The bird list contains an amazing 108 species. Notable species are Whistling Kite, Brown Goshawk, Little Eagle, Spotted Harrier, Common Bronzewing, Little Corella, Elegant Parrot, Adelaide Rosella, White-browed Babbler, Brown-headed Honeyeater, Diamond Firetail and White-winged Chough. There is a nursery south of the park with banksias where honeyeaters are abundant.

When in **Barossa Valley**, you shouldn't miss all the free wine-tasting and the nice, clean towns, Tanunda for example. We did Orlando's, Krondorf's, Seppelt's and Penfold's in one afternoon. Krondorf Show Reserve Cabernet Sauvignon 1985 was a no. 1.

The Coorong

The name Coorong is derived from the aboriginal word karangh, meaning *narrow neck*. The N.P. was established in 1966. In 1968 an additional area of the Coorong was purchased and set aside as a game reserve.

The Coorong is located south of the River Murray mouth and is a series of lagoons separated from the sea by the sandy, 130 km long Younghusband Peninsula. The lagoons contain shallow saline water which fluctuates in salinity and depth. The Coorong is renowned for the vast number of waterfowl that gather to feed on the seeds and tubers of the water plants that grow in the lagoons. It is one of the most important wader sites in Australia, in February 1982 214 000 waders of 27 species were recorded. Many species can be seen, for example Grey Plover, Hooded Plover, Marsh Sandpiper, Great Knot and Oriental Plover. Banded Stilts are usually very numerous in summer, about 60 000 were present 1982, but in 1990 there were none.

Since the Coorong is only minimally affected by tidal action, the waders are usually spread thinly over a wide area. The best place for waders is between Magrath Flat and Policemans Point, where the Princes Highway follows the shore, another spot is Tea Tree Crossing.

The Coorong is also an important drought refuge and at times supports huge numbers of waterfowl, 2 million ducks 1964-65.

About 2-3 000 Pelicans breed off Policeman's Point, and Caspian, Fairy and Crested Terns breed on islands elsewhere in the Coorong.

Salt Creek is a good place to look for Buff-banded Rail and Baillon's, Australian and Spotless Crake.

Several interesting landbirds occur. A good spot is the Old Melbourne Road, just south of the bridge at Salt Creek. Look for Beautiful Firetail and listen for Rufous Bristlebird and Southern Scrub Robin, also try the nature trail in the morning.

In winter the endangered Orange-bellied Parrot migrates through the Coorong.

Camping is permitted and there are two caravan parks. Supplies of petrol, drinking water, beer and food are available from stores at Woods Well, Policeman's Point and Salt Creek. There is a nature trail (3 km) which starts from the car park 2 km south of Salt Creek which gives a good opportunity to see both a dolomite lake and carbonate lakes.

Adjoining the north end of the Coorong are the two huge, shallow freshwater lakes fed by the River Murray; **Lakes Alexandria and Albert**.

A good road to explore the shores of Lake Alexandrina from is the unsealed Narrun Road. To reach it, take the highway from Meningie towards Tailem Bend and turn left to Narrung after 23 km. In the vicinity of Poltallock is a good spot. The shores south of Milang, where the road follows the shore, is a good place for Cape Barren Goos

Australian Shelduck, Baillons Crake, Australian Crake and White-fronted Chat. **Tolderol Game Reserve**, N.E. of Milang, was dry when we were there. You can check the conditions before you go there with the ranger in Victor Harbour, tel.: 085-523480. The pond just east of the Murray River ferry at **Wellington** was nice. Australian Shoveller, Blue-billed Duck and Australian Crake among others.

Bool Lagoon Game Reserve

Located midway between Adelaide and Melbourne. One of the largest freshwater lagoon systems in southern Australia, and an important drought refuge.

Normally a splendid area for waterbirds, with 47 species breeding. 1989/90 was no normal year though, with lots of water in central and north Australia. There was quite a few water birds anyway in the lagoons, but dense vegetation made it difficult to spot them. We saw Rufous Night Heron (45 at dusk), Australian Bittern (easy here !), introduced Magpie and Cape Barren Goose, high numbers of Straw-necked Ibis, Australian Shelduck, Australian Shoveller and Swamp Harrier. We also saw Hardhead, Blue-billed Duck, Musk Duck, Lewin's Rail, Baillon's Crake, Australian Crake, Long-billed Corella and Little Grassbird.

During times of drought you see more species of waterbirds, such as Freckled Duck and Plumed Whistling-duck. Waders such as Painted Snipe, Little Ringed Plover and Long-toed Stints have also turned up. Other birds recorded are Little Bittern, Spotless Crake, Brolga and Black Falcon.

The best trail for crakes and bitterns is Gunawar Walk.

You can drive along the lagoons via Big Hill on a grass road and all the way up to Little Bool Lagoon. The surroundings are good for Long-billed Corella.

To get there take a right 17 km S. of Naracoorte on the road to Penola. There is a sealed road to the Park Office. There is a boardwalk with guided tours (4 AU\$). Camping is permitted north of the Park Office. Bring drinking water with you.

When at Bool Lagoon, don't miss **Naracoorte Caves**, just 8 km N.E. of Bool. It's a Conservation Park with 17 fantastic limestone caves. The most beautiful is Alexandra Cave, it's breathtaking. Victoria Fossil Cave is one of the top three fossil caves in the world, 13 extinct animals deposited over 10 000 years ago have been found. In Maternity Cave thousands of Bent Wing Bat breed. Cave Tours are conducted between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. daily. There is also an interesting Information Centre with kiosk and a good camping ground with showers and washing machines.

South of Victoria Cave there is a Brown Stringybark forest with a trail and rich birdlife, especially along Mosquito Creek (with River Red Gums). The following birds can be seen: Black-chinned Honeyeater, Purple-crowned Lorikeet, White-throated Gerygone, Crested Shrike-tit, Restless Flycatcher and Chestnut-rumped Hylacola.

VICTORIA

is the most densely populated state in Australia and has the best roads. There are no less than 58 national parks here.

Melbourne, with 3 million people, is big and British. Both the **Zoological Gardens**, with a big aviary, which you can walk through, and the **Botanical Gardens** are very good.

Another good thing is Sports Bar on Swanston Street, opposite St. Pauls Cathedral, which has 9 beer brands on tap ! To the right of it is Nicks Wines, good selection of wine and lots of imported beer. If you want small, nice, cheap restaurants and hotels, try St. Kilda.

The Victorian mallee

The mallee is one of the most distinct regions of Victoria, and most of the trees that characterise its landscape are relatively rare elsewhere. It consists of about 40 species of trees (14 *Eucalyptus*, 15 *Acacia*) many of them only 5-6 m high.

Most of the mallee that once covered N.W. VIC have been cleared for farmland. But the big reserves protect a fair amount of the original vegetation: Wyperfeld N.P. (100 000 ha), Little Desert N.P. (35 300), Pink Lakes State Park (50 700), Big Desert Wilderness (113 500) and Hattah-Kulkyne N.P. (50 000).

Wyperfeld National Park

(see map

on next page)

This N.P. protects 100 000 ha of mallee country. There is a chain of normally dry lakes in the central part, the last time they were filled was in 1977.

The park is situated 450 km N.W. Melbourne and can be reached via Hopetoun and Yaapeet. The sealed road provides access to a huge camping area which was deserted when we were there in summer. Cold water. No showers. No fee. There is a good Visitors Centre, but the rangers were difficult to find. In Hopetoun or Yaapeet there is a pub, petrol station and supplies.

There are 450 species of plants native to the park, and an amazing 300 species of ants. River Red Gum and Black Box woodlands cover the floodplains, rests of Cypress-pine woodlands grow on dunes near the lakes, mallee with Yellow Gum (*Eucalyptus incrassata*) covers most of the eastern section, and the rolling sand plains of the western section are covered with heathland with Mallee Tea-tree (*Leptospermum myrsinoides*).

The camping ground is full of Emu, Western Grey Kangaroo and Galahs in the evening. The population of kangaroo in the park is so big that special "one-way-gates" have been constructed to get rid of some of them. Stumpy-tailed Lizards and Sand Goannas are fairly common.

224 species of birds have been recorded. There is a 15 km "Eastern Lookout Nature Drive" (leaflet in visitors centre) where you can make stops and walk for example Lake Brambuk Nature Walk (with another leaflet), crossing dunes with Porcupine Grass (or Spinifex) (*Triodia irritans*). Here we saw Southern White-face and Regent Parrot.

Dattuck Track through mallee or Lowan Track was also good. After about 300 m along Lowan Track there was a marked trail to the left leading to a Malleefowl at its mound. In the mallee we saw Southern Scrub-robin, Restless Flycatcher, Splendid Fairy-wren, Shy Hylacola, Striped Honeyeater, Yellow-rumped Pardalote, Jacky Winter and White-winged Chough.

In the heathlands in west there is a chance to see Redthroat and Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (follow the Nine Mile Square Track).

Other birds occurring are Pink Cockatoo, Chestnut Quailtrush, Red-lored Whistler, Rufous-crowned Emu-wren and Striated Grasswren. A WARNING, it's easy to get lost in the mallee, don't go too far from the track, and bring water with you.

Hattah-Kulkyne National Park

Most of Hattah is mallee, but there is also a lake system, normally with water in it. There are two camping areas, one at Lake Hattah, near the Visitors Centre, where you can take a nice swim when it's hot. Bring your own drinking water in summer. There are few birds in the lakes, but they have many visitors in the morning and evening

who come to drink, Regent Parrots for example.

To reach Lake Hattah, turn off the Calder Highway at Hattah and follow the Murray Highway for 4 km, then turn left and then another 1,5 km to the Visitors Centre and the camping area. There are tame birds on the camping area as usual, in this case White-winged Chough. Here you will also find a "Nature Drive" (by car of course) and a "Nature Walk".

We explored the mallee along the dirt road **Old Calder Highway**, where we saw Little Buttonquail, Regent Parrot, Mallee Ringneck, Mulga Parrot, Crested Bellbird, Chestnut-crowned Babbler, White-browed Woodswallow and Apostlebird. The areas with Porcupine Grass is the place to look for Striated Grasswren and Mallee Emu-wren. We saw them along the old highway and also at the new highway 2 km N Hattah Petrol Station. The petrol station is an oasis, with petrol, beer, food supplies and showers.

Sheerbrook Forest, Melbourne

This is a scenic reserve, with huge Mountain Ash (*Eucalyptus regnans*), which can be up to 120 m. It's 40 km East of Melbourne via Belgrave and Kallista. There are several trails, the best is Ridge Track, where we saw Pilotbird and Superb Lyrebird. It's also a good spot for Song Thrush and Olive Whistler. Be there early, later in the day people start jogging and biking.

At the Kallista car park there is a nice café with Devonshire tea, shops nearby and a few kilometres further north there is a camping ground.

If you don't spot any Pilotbird or lyrebirds, **Ferntree Gully N.P.** in the same area is an alternative.

Wilson's Promontory National Park

A beautiful N.P. at the southern tip of the Australian mainland. The camping ground at Tidal River is very big (500 sites) but is often fully booked during holidays. It has very good facilities (showers, cooking rooms, shop, café, cinema !, petrol station and visitors centre with a nice exhibition) and is shaded by very old Coastal Tea-tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*). Open fires are forbidden 1 November - 30 April, bring a stove or use the electric barbecues.

Good spots: At **Tidal River Camping** you can have Crimson Rosella (tame), Red and Little Wattlebird, Crescent Honeyeater and Forest Raven. In the evening Koalas and Wombats are active.

From the top of **Mount Oberon**: White-throated Needletail and a splendid view.

At **Norman Beach**: Pacific Gull.

Lilly-Pilly Nature Walk is very nice. As with most nature walks in Australia there is a box at the start with information pamphlets of what you will see along the path. You pass through several habitats during the 5 km walk. Heath with Dwarf Banksia, Dwarf She-oaks and Hyacinth Orchid, sclerophyll forest with Stringybark and Messmate, and warm temperate rainforest with Swamp Gum, Lilly-pilly and Soft Tree-fern. Birds: Gang-gang Cockatoo, Flame, Scarlet, Rose and Eastern Yellow Robin, Olive Whistler, Golden Whistler, Crested Shrike-tit, Satin Flycatcher, Brown and Striated Thornbill and Grey Currawong.

Pillar Point: From here we saw Australian Furseals on the islands further out.

Millers Landing Nature Walk (2.5 km) is a locality for Ground Parrot (the first km). After one kilometre you enter Saw-banksia forest and when you reach the landing you see the southernmost mangrove in the world. We saw Black-faced Shag, Black Oystercatcher, Musk Duck and > 1 000 Black Swans here. The mudflats in Corner Inlet

sometimes support great numbers of waders.

Cotters Lake is the best spot for heath birds: Ground Parrot, Blue-winged Parrot, Striated Calamanthus and Southern Emu-wren. Hog deer are introduced here. In the evening look for Wombats.

The Prom offers 16 more walking tracks. There is a folder covering all of them.

Croajingolong National Park

protects 100 km of wild coastline. The heathlands holds such birds as Ground Parrot, Southern Emu-wren, Eastern Bristlebird, Chestnut-rumped Hylacola, Rufous Calamanthus, Tawny-crowned Honeyeater and Beautiful Firetail. We camped at Shipwreck Creek. To reach it, pass through Malacoota southwards, pass the airfield, and take a narrow road down to the camping area. There are no facilities (bring drinking water). In Malacoota there are several motels, hostels and caravan parks.

The heathlands at the camping and south of the creek is good for Striated Calamanthus and Southern Emu-wren. And snakes ! This was the third locality for Ground Parrot we visited without seeing it. In the open woodland in this area rare birds like Turquoise Parrot and Regent Honeyeater have been observed. Also look for Spotted Quail-thrush.

TASMANIA

is certainly something different from the mainland.

The Tasmanian vegetation is the Australian stronghold of the descendants of the ancient vegetation of Gondwanaland. Many plant species on Tasmania have close relatives in South America and New Zealand. The lush rainforest, dominated by Myrtle Beech (*Nothofagus cunninghamii*), requires at least 300 fire-free years to reach maturity. The Huon Pine can reach over 2000 years of age.

There are many interesting animals on the island, among them 11 endemic bird species.

We saw all of them in two days. Tasmanian Native Hen is fairly common in wet areas, along rivers for example, we saw the first from the bus in Launceston. Green Rosella occurs in most forests, at Mt. Wellington for example. Dusky Robin is fairly common in open eucalyptus forest and woodland and edgings of clearings. It sits quietly on branches. Scrubtit can be tricky. It's very secretive and prefers wet gullies with fern-trees and other dense rainforest habitats. Often associates with thornbills and scrubwrens and behaves like a tree-creeper. Tasmanian Thornbill is well distributed in wetter forests. Responds to "squeaking". Yellow Wattlebird is widespread in forests, it's fond of flowering Blue Gums. Yellow-throated Honeyeater is common in gardens in Hobart. Strong-billed Honeyeater feed on eucalyptus trunks, we saw it at Mt. Wellington and on Bruny Island. Black-headed Honeyeater is fairly common in open woodland. It prefers White Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*), the same is valid for Forty-spotted Pardalote which is rare except on Maria Island and Bruny Island (more info below under Bruny Island). Finally Black Currawong, which is seen and heard in montane forests. Then there are some species that can be tricky to find on the mainland: Swift Parrot, Blue-winged Parrot, Pink Robin, Flame Robin and Forest Raven.

To get there:

If you want to go by the expensive ferry "Abel of Tasmania" (former the Swedish "Nils Holgersson") you have to book several months in advance, especially in the

tourist season. You can bring a car, but the car hire on Tasmania is cheap, due to strong competition. We hired a Japanese Datsun 120 Y for 8 AUD a day, free mileage, at "Cheapa' renta' car".

Another disadvantage with the ferry is that it leaves in the evening from Melbourne and arrives in the morning at Hobart, so you won't see many seabirds from the boat.

There are several air lines, both to Hobart and to Launceston on North Tasmania. We flew Melbourne - Launceston for 272 AU\$ and then took a bus (Redline Coach) to Hobart.

It's also easy to hitchhike in Tasmania.

Hobart

Lambert Park, opposite the casino, close to Sandy Bay Caravan Park, where we put up our tent in the rain, is a good spot for Swift Parrot, Yellow Wattlebird and Yellow-throated Honeyeater.

Battery Point is a nice district with the oldest houses in Hobart. Battery Point Brewery is a micro-brewery with an adjoining pub.

South of Sorrell (passing the Tasmanian Bridge) is a marshy area by the sea, and mudflats which are favoured by waders.

We met a local birdwatcher in Hobart, Les E. Wall, who took us around for two days in the Hobart area. He had a friend south of Hobart, and at his private airstrip we saw Blue-winged Parrot.

Mt. Wellington National Park, Hobart

(see map next page)

This park is just outside the town, and the mountain dominates the Hobart area. It has a diverse vegetation and fauna. There is a good sealed road all the way to the top, and several fine walking tracks. Pipeline Track leads through dry sclerophyll forest via Halls Saddle and Ferntree upwards. Birds along the way are Green Rosella, Dusky Robin, Strong-billed Honeyeater, Black Currawong and Forest Raven. From Fern Tree (with a nice café and regular bus service to Hobart) and upwards it's wet sclerophyll forest. The Fern Glade Track follows a small stream through a dense stand of tree ferns - this is a good spot for smaller birds like Scrubtit, Brown and Tasmanian Thornbill. The White-browed Scrubwrens here, of the *humilis* race, are larger and duller than on the mainland. The Scrubtit runs around on branches and trunks like a tree-creeper. Also try Middle Track and Radfords Track in this area. The summit is at 1270 m and has a very strange vegetation consisting of low bushes (*Richea* and others), orchids and a lot of half dead Snow Gum trees after a bushfire in 1967. Here we found breeding Flame Robin. If the weather is good you have a fantastic view over Hobart and SE Tasmania.

Bruny Island

This beautiful island lies off the east coast, 35 km south of Hobart. The ferry from Kettering takes 20 min. and charges 10 AU\$ for one car. The northern part is more cultivated but has a locality where we saw the rare Forty-spotted Pardalote (total population: < 3 000 individuals):

From the ferry, go east. Take a left towards **Barnes Bay** at the sign. Drive along the gravel road and stop at the second bridge. Check the high trees close to the bridge and listen for soft, nasal "whit-whit"-calls.

At the northeast-part of the **Isthmus** dividing the island there is a protected area with

stairs and a platform. Be there just after sunset and see lots of Short-tailed Shearwater coming in to their breeding holes and the funny Little Penguins walking up the beach to their holes (we preferred this to the commercial Penguin Parade at Phillips Island). Along the beaches at Great Bay and the Isthmus you find Common and Sooty Oystercatchers, Pacific Gull and Kelp Gull.

Cape Bruny: We were lucky enough to get windy weather the first night on the island. After climbing through the difficult banksia scrub we managed to reach the southern tip just S.E. of the lighthouse and watched lots of Shy Albatrosses and many other seabirds.

The trail up to **Mt. Mangana** (570 m) passes through temperate rainforest with Myrtle Beech, but we saw few birds here.

Adventure Bay: A beautiful and exciting place where all the explorers anchored up to collect drinking water (Furieux in 1773, Cook in 1777, Bligh in 1778 and Bruny D'Entrecasteaux in 1792). Don't miss the museum, small but filled up! There is also the Captain Cook Camping, a local shop with meatpie, video films and a bank, and the Penguin Tea House with nice ladies offering Meringue Pie.

The beach is a place for Hooded Plover and Pacific Gull. At the camping ground you'll see Swift Parrot, Green Rosella and Yellow Wattlebird.

Mt. Field National Park

The oldest on Tasmania, from 1885. There are many vegetation zones, all from wet eucalyptus forest, temperate rainforest, subalpine forest, dwarf coniferous forest, Pandani, alpine herbland with Pineapple Grass (*Astelia alpina*) and bolster moors at 1400 m.

The road up to Lake Dobson was unfortunately blocked by fallen trees, so we couldn't reach the heathland at Lake Dobson with Pandanis, the worlds largest heathplant (12 m !).

There are three nature walks: Russell Falls, Lyrebird Nature Walk, Pandani Grove, and good camping with hot water, showers, washing machines and electric barbecue. Also a kiosk with basic food (meatpie available of course !), Visitors Centre, and Ranger Office.

You find the park 72 km west of Hobart on the Maydena Road.

The forest vegetation consists of a lot of endemic species like Myrtle Beech (*Nothofagus cunninghamii*), Native Laurel (*Anopterus glandulosus*), Sassafras (*Atherosperma moschatum*), Manfern (*Dicksonia antarctica*), Celery Top Pine (*Phyllocladus aspleniifolius*) and Native Currant (*Coprosoma quadrifida*). They are described in the informative pamphlets at the nature walks.

Tassie animals like Bennet's Wallaby and Rufous Pademelon usually come out from the forest to graze in the picnic areas during early evening. Other nocturnal mammals to be seen are Barred Bandicoot, Wombat, Tasmanian Devil (check the garbage dump) and Native Cat. Platypus also occurs.

The buttongrass plains in **South West N.P.** further down the road from Mt. Field is the best locality in Australia for Ground Parrot.

If you are really keen on seeing Tasmanian Devil, go to **Cradle Mountain Lodge**, where these state symbols gather at dusk to feed on kitchen scraps. But be prepared on bad weather up in the mountains.

Another famous place is **Maria Island**, on the east-coast, with many of the endemics easy to spot.

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Notes -----

Bird list

1. **Emu** (*Dromaius novaehollandiae*). 4 S. Bourke & Willis Roadhouse 2/1, 10 Coober Pedy – Port Augusta 12/1, 5 Innes N.P. 14/1, 2 tame Parra Wirra R.P. 17/1, 9 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1, 20 22/1, 2 Hattah N.P. 23/1, 3 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.
2. **Southern Cassowary** (*Casuarius casuarius*). 1 tame at Lacey's Creek, Mission Beach + 1 with young + 1 Mission Beach 22/12.
3. **Great Crested Grebe** (*Podiceps cristatus*). 2 Clem Walton Park 3/1, 50 Lake Moondarra 4/1, 5 St. Kilda Salt Ponds 16/1, 10 Bool Lagoon G.R. 20/1, 10 Hattah N.P. 23/1.
4. **Hoary-headed Grebe** (*Poliiocephalus poliocephalus*). 2 McGrath's Hill 5/12, common Alice Springs – SA and VIC. Highest number 200 St. Kilda Salt Ponds 16/1.
5. **Australasian Grebe** (*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*). Common in the eastern part, fewer inland.
6. **Little Penguin** (*Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae*). 1 Cronulla Boat Harbour, Sydney 3/12, 1 off Wollongong 10/12, 6 Adventure Bay, Bruny Island 30/1.
7. **Wandering Albatross** (*Diomedea exulans*). 1 ad. off Wollongong 10/12.
8. **Grey-headed Albatross** (*D. chrysostoma*). 1-2 ad. Cape Bruny 31/1.
9. **Shy Albatross** (*D. cauta cauta*). > 100 Cape Bruny 31/1.
10. **Southern/Northern Giant-Petrel** (*Macronectes giganteus/halli*). 1 juv. Cape Bruny 31/1.
11. **Great-winged Petrel** (*Pterodroma macroptera gouldii*). Common off Wollongong 10/12.
12. **Black-winged Petrel** (*P. nigripennis*). 1-2 plus 5 heard Mutton Bird Island, Coff's Harbour 12/12.
13. **Prion sp.** (*Pachyptila sp.*). 1 Cape Bruny 31/1.
14. **Flesh-footed Shearwater** (*Puffinus carneipes*). 50 off Wollongong 10/12.
15. **Wedge-tailed Shearwater** (*P. pacificus*). Common along the coast Wollongong – Coff's Harbour (NSW). 1 Michaelmas Cay 24/12. 3 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2.
16. **Sooty Shearwater** (*P. griseus*). At least 2 off Wollongong 10/12.
17. **Short-tailed Shearwater** (*P. tenuirostris*). Common along the coast Innes N.P. – border VIC/NSW. Highest number, > 10 000 Cape Bruny 31/1. 30 off Wollongong 10/12.
18. **Streaked Shearwater** (*Calonectris leucomelas*). 1 Michaelmas Cay – Hastings Reef 24/12.
19. **Fluttering Shearwater** (*P. gavia*). 5 Wollongong 9/12, 5 off Wollongong 10/12.
20. **Hutton's Shearwater** (*P. huttoni*). 3 off Wollongong 10/12.
- Fluttering/Hutton's Shearwater** (*P. gavia/huttoni*). 3 Cape Solander 3/12, 5 off Wollongong 10/12.
21. **Little Shearwater** (*P. assimilis*). 1 off Wollongong 10/12.
22. **Australian Pelican** (*Pelecanus conspicillatus*). Fairly common along the coast, fewer inland.
23. **Australasian Gannet** (*Morus serrator*). Small numbers along the coast Sydney (NSW) – Innes N.P. (SA). 100 Cape Bruny 31/1.
24. **Masked Booby** (*Sula dactylatra*). 1 ad. Michaelmas Cay 24/12.
25. **Brown Booby** (*S. leucogaster*). 20 Michaelmas Cay + 3 at sea 24/12.
26. **Darter** (*Anhinga melanogaster*). Singles Sydney – Mount Isa. 7 Clem Walton Park 3/1, 40 Lake Moondarra 3/1. [Now considered a separate species: Australian Darter, *A. novaehollandiae*].
27. **Black-faced Shag** (*Leucocarbo fuscescens*). 10 Innes N.P. 13/1, 1 Hobart 29/1, 20 Cape Bruny + 2 Adventure Bay, Bruny Island 31/1, 20 Millers Landing, Wilsons Promontory N.P. 7/2.
28. **Pied Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax varius*). Fairly common.
29. **Little Pied Cormorant** (*P. melanoleucos*). Fairly common.
30. **Great Cormorant** (*P. carbo*). Fairly common along the coast.
31. **Little Black Cormorant** (*P. sulcirostris*). Fairly common.
32. **Great Frigatebird** (*Fregata minor*). 1 fem. Michaelmas Cay 24/12.
33. **Least Frigatebird** (*F. ariel*). 1 fem. + 3 younger birds Michaelmas Cay 24/12.
34. **Pacific Heron** (*Ardea pacifica*). Singles in NSW and QLD. Fairly common in Bool Lagoon area (SA) and Deniliquin area (NSW). Highest number 30 Deniliquin 24/1.
35. **White-faced Heron** (*A. novaehollandiae*). Common.
36. **Pied Heron** (*A. picata*). 250 Normanton – Karumba 1/1 and 2/1.
37. **Cattle Egret** (*A. ibis*). Common N.E. NSW – S.E. QLD.
38. **Great Egret** (*A. alba*). Common along the coast, few inland. Highest number 500 Bool Lagoon G.R. 20/1.
39. **Little Egret** (*A. garzetta*). Fairly common along the coast.
40. **Intermediate Egret** (*A. intermedia*). 2 McGrath's Hill 5/12. Fairly common in QLD. Highest

- number 30 Normanton – Karumba 1/1.
41. **Eastern Reef Egret** (*A. sacra*). 1 Fisherman’s Island 16/12, 1 Conway N.P. 20/12, 2 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12, 5 Yule Point 27/12, 1 Karumba 1/1.
42. **Striated Heron** (*Ardeola striata*). 2 Wooloware Bay, Sydney 3/12, 2 Raby Bay 16/12, 3 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12.
43. **Rufous Night Heron** (*Nycticorax caledonicus*). 1 Lake Moondarra 4/1, 45 flying from roost at dusk Bool Lagoon G.R. 19/1, 3 in park in Deniliquin 24/1, 5 Melbourne Zoo 28/1.
44. **Black Bittern** (*Ixobrychus flavicollis*). 1 Pelican Waterhole, S. Normanton 2/1.
45. **Australasian Bittern** (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*). 3 Bool Lagoon G.R. 19/1, 1 20/1, 1 heard Cheetham Salt Ponds 25/1.
46. **Black-necked Stork** (*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*). 1 N. Murwillumbah 13/12, 2 Big Mitchell Creek 29/12, 1 Georgetown 31/12, 2 Normanton – Karumba 1/1, 1 Karumba 2/1.
47. **Glossy Ibis** (*Plegadis falcinellus*). 1 McGrath’s Hill 5/12, 30 Lake Moondarra 4/1, 20 Bool Lagoon G.R. 20/1, 7 N.E. Deniliquin.
48. **Sacred Ibis** (*Threskiornis aethiopica*). Fairly common along the coast.
49. **Straw-necked Ibis** (*T. spinicollis*). 5 Rockhampton 17/12, common southern SA, large colonies around Bool Lagoon 19/1, fairly common in the Deniliquin area 24/1.
50. **Royal Spoonbill** (*Platalea regia*). Fairly common along the coast, fewer inland. Highest number 200 Normanton – Karumba 1/1.
51. **Yellow-billed Spoonbill** (*P. flavipes*). 1 Windsor 6/12, 1 W. Mt. Isa 3/1, 10 W. Naracoorte 19/1, 20 in the Deniliquin area 24 – 25/1.
52. **Magpie Goose** (*Anseranas semipalmata*). Locally common in QLD. > 1 000 Townsville Common 21/12, 100 Bool Lagoon G.R. 20/1.
53. **Wandering Whistling-Duck** (*Dendrocygna arcuata*). Fairly common in QLD.
54. **Plumed Whistling-Duck** (*D. eytoni*). 1 N. Cloncurry 3/1, 30 Lake Moondarra 4/1.
55. **Black Swan** (*Cygnus atratus*). Common. Highest number 700 St. Kilda 15/1.
56. **Freckled Duck** (*Stictonetta naevosa*). 4 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.
57. **Cape Barren Goose** (*Cereopsis novaehollandiae*). 22 S. Milang 17/1, 35 Bool Lagoon G.R. 20/1.
58. **Australian Shelduck** (*Tadorna tadornoides*). Common southern SA, VIC and Deniliquin (NSW). Highest number 450 S. Milang 17/1, thousands the Coorong 18/1 & Bool Lagoon G.R. 20/1, 100 Sorell 3/2.
59. **Pacific Black Duck** (*Anas superciliosa*). Common, fewer inland.
60. **Mallard** (*A. platyrhynchos*). 5 ”domestic” Royal N.P. 2/12, 3 Surfer’s Paradise 16/12.
61. **Grey Teal** (*A. gibberifrons*). Common. 500 Alice Springs Sewage Ponds 7/1, 10 000 Cheetham Salt Ponds 25/1.
62. **Chestnut Teal** (*A. castanea*). 4 Wooloware Bay 3/12, 15 McGrath’s Hill 5/12, 2 Longneck Lagoon 6/12, 4 Royal N.P. 7/12, 50 Fisherman’s Island 17/12, 10 St. Kilda Salt Ponds 16/1, 10 E. Wellington 18/1, 10 Cheetham Salt Ponds 25/1, 400 Derwent River, N Hobart 2/2.
63. **Australasian Shoveler** (*A. rhynchotis*). 1 McGrath’s Hill 5/12, 10 E. Wellington 18/1, 200 Bool Lagoon G.R. 20/1, 50 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1, 5 Cheetham Salt Ponds 25/1, 300 Derwent River, N Hobart 2/2.
64. **Pink-eared Duck** (*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*). 100 Alice Springs Sewage Ponds 7/1, 2 100 km N Marla 11/1, 300 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1, 500 Cheetham Salt Ponds 25/1.
65. **Hardhead** (*Aythya australis*). 6 Wooloware Bay 3/12, 3 Hastie’s N.P. 30/12, 150 Lake Moondarra 4/1, 100 Alice Springs Sewage Ponds 7/1, 20 Bool Lagoon G.R. 20/1, 10 Cheetham Salt Ponds 25/1.
66. **Maned Duck** (*Chenonetta jubata*). Common in the eastern part.
67. **Cotton Pygmy-Goose** (*Nettapus coromandelianus*). 8 Nardellos Lagoon + 10 Danbulla Forest Drive 29/12.
68. **Green Pygmy-Goose** (*N. pulchellus*). 4 Townsville Common 21/12, 4 Big Mitchell Creek + 8 Nardellos Lagoon + 4 Danbulla Forest Drive 29/12, 10 Normanton – Karumba 1/1, 10 Lake Moondarra 4/1.
69. **Blue-billed Duck** (*Oxyura australis*). 1 male E. Wellington 18/1, 1 fem.with young Bool Lagoon G.R. 19/1, 1 male 20/1, 2 males N. Edenhope 20/1.
70. **Musk Duck** (*Biziura lobata*). 1 McGrath’s Hill 5/12, 1 Grahams Town Lake 11/12, 30 St. Kilda Salt Ponds 16/1, 1 E Wellington + 1 the Coorong 18/1, 75 Bool Lagoon G.R. 20/1, 20 Sorell 3/2, 10 Millers Landing, Wilsons Promontory N.P. 7/2.
71. **Osprey** (*Pandion haliaetus*). Singles N.E. NSW and QLD. A total of 11 seen.

72. **Black-shouldered Kite** (*Elanus notatus*). Fairly common in open areas. A total of 53 seen. Highest number 10 around Deniliquin 25/1. [Usually considered conspecific with *caeruleus*].
73. **Pacific Baza** (*Aviceda subcristata*). 1 Lamington N.P. 16/12, 1 N. Rockhampton 17/12, 1 Eungella N.P. + 1 E. Eungella N.P. 18/12.
75. **Square-tailed Kite** (*Lophoictinia isura*). 1 N. Porcupine 20/12, 1 Paluma 22/12.
76. **Black-breasted Buzzard** (*Hamirostra melanosternon*). 1 E. Croydon 1/1, 2 E. Three Way Junction + 2 S. Three Way Junction 5/1.
74. **Black Kite** (*Milvus migrans*). Locally common in QLD and NT.
77. **Brahminy Kite** (*M. indus*). Singles along the coast N.E. NSW and QLD. A total of 16 seen.
78. **Whistling Kite** (*M. spheonurus*). Fairly common Sydney – Cairns, singles inland and in southern Australia.
79. **Brown Goshawk** (*Accipiter fasciatus*). 6 identified, well spread over the country.
80. **Collared Sparrowhawk** (*A. cirrhocephalus*). Singles in most visited parts, a total of 17 seen.
81. **Grey Goshawk** (*A. novaehollandiae*). 1 Royal N.P. 7/12, 2 Lamington N.P. 15/12, 1 Eungella N.P. 18/12, 1 19/12, 1 Paluma 21/12, 1 Toogood Road, Cairns 25/12, 1 Mt. Lewis 28/12, 1 white phase Barren Grounds N.R. 9/2.
82. **White-bellied Sea-Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*). Singles along the coast. A total of 20 seen.
83. **Wedge-tailed Eagle** (*Aquila audax*). Singles, more common inland. A total of 44 seen. Highest number 10 Alice Springs – Curtain Springs 9/1.
84. **Little Eagle** (*Hieraaetus morphnoides*). A total of 14 seen. Highest number 3 between Hattah N.P. – Deniliquin 24/1.
85. **Spotted Harrier** (*Circus assimilis*). 1 21 km N. Erldunda 9/1, 1 ad + 1 juv S. Marla 11/1, 1 S. Marla 12/1, 1 Sandy Creek C.P. 17/1, 1 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.
86. **Swamp Harrier** (*C. approximans*). Fairly common SA, VIC and TAS. A total of 78 seen. Highest number 30 Bool Lagoon 20/1. 1 E. Thirlmere Lakes 9/12.
87. **Black Falcon** (*Falco subniger*). 1 Lake Moondarra 4/1, 1 W. Erldunda 11/1.
88. **Peregrine Falcon** (*F. peregrinus*). 1 W. Bonnie Vale, Royal N.P. 7/12, 1 W. Ravenshoe 31/12, 1 Simpsons Gap 5/1.
89. **Australian Hobby** (*F. longipennis*). A total of 14 seen, the majority in the coastal region.
90. **Brown Falcon** (*F. berigora*). Common inland, fewer along the coast. A total of 131, highest number 15 Ayers Rock – Marla 11/1.
91. **Australian Kestrel** (*F. cenchroides*). Fairly common, fewer in the South.
92. **Orange-footed Scrubfowl** (*Megapodius reinwardt*). 2 Conway N.P. 20/12, 1 Mission Beach 22/12, 1 23/12, 1 Cairns Botanical Garden 26/12, 2 Yule Point 27/12, 2 Julatten 28/12, 1 Lake Eacham N.P. 29/12, 2 30/12.
93. **Malleefowl** (*Leipoa ocellata*). 1 at mound Innes N.P. 14/1, 1 at mound Wyperfeld N.P. 22/1.
94. **Australian Brush-turkey** (*Alectura lathamii*). Common Lamington N.P. (QLD), common in Eungella N.P. (QLD), 2 Conway N.P. 20/12, singles Paluma 22/12, 1 Mission Beach 23/12, 4 Cairns Botanical Garden 26/12, 5 Lake Eacham 29/12, fairly common Crater N.P. 30/12.
95. **Stubble Quail** (*Coturnix pectoralis*). 2 Georgetown and 2 Karumba 1/1, 2 Hells Gate, the Coorong 18/1, 1 Bool Lagoon 19/1, 20 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.
96. **Brown Quail** (*C. australis*). 5 Townsville Common 21/12, 1 Karumba 2/1.
97. **King Quail** (*C. chinensis*). 2 Porcupine 20/12, 2 Townsville Common 21/12.
- (98. **Peafowl** (*Pavo cristatus*). 1 + 1 heard Windsor 6/12, 1 N. Rockhampton 17/12).
- (99. **Helmeted Guinea Fowl** (*Numida meleagris*). 1 Paluma – Mission Beach 22/12).
100. **Red-backed Button-quail** (*Turnix maculosa*). 2 Townsville Common 21/12.
101. **Buff-breasted Button-quail** (*T. olivei*). 1 pair by the road at Forty Mile Scrub N.P. 31/12.
102. **Little Button-quail** (*T. velox*). 2 N. Cloncurry 3/1, 3 Hattah N.P. 23/1.
103. **Red-chested Button-quail** (*T. pyrrhotorax*). 1 female Georgetown 1/1.
104. **Plains-wanderer** (*Pedionomus torquatus*). 1 male + 1 female caught N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.
105. **Buff-banded Rail** (*Gallirallus philippensis*). 1 E. Tolga 29/12.
106. **Lewin's Rail** (*Dryolimnas pectoralis*). 1 heard Thirlmere Lakes 9/12, 1 Bool Lagoon G.R. 20/1.
107. **Red-necked Crake** (*Rallina tricolor*). 1 Kingfisher Caravan Park, Julatten 28/12.
108. **Baillon's Crake** (*Porzana pusilla*). 1 S. Milang 17/1, 3 Bool Lagoon G.R. 20/1.
109. **Australian Crake** (*P. fluminea*). 3 St. Kilda Board Walk 15/1, 7 S. + 1 N. Milang 17/1, 1 E. Wellington 18/1, 6 Bool Lagoon G.R. 20/1, 7 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.
110. **Spotless Crake** (*P. tabuensis*). 1 E. Deniliquin 25/1.

111. **Tasmanian Native-hen** (*Gallinula mortierii*). Fairly common TAS.
112. **Black-tailed Native-hen** (*G. ventralis*). 2 Alice Springs Sewage Ponds 7/1, 30 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.
113. **Dusky Moorhen** (*G. tenebrosa*). Common in NSW and QLD.
114. **Purple Swamphen** (*Porphyrio porphyrio*). Common.
115. **Eurasian Coot** (*Fulica atra*). Locally common.
116. **Brolga** (*Grus rubicundus*). 2 Broadwater N.P. 13/12, 20 Porcupine 20/12, 20 Townsville Common 21/12, 20 Georgetown – Karumba 1/1, 15 Karumba – Bourke & Willis Roadhouse 2/1.
117. **Sarus Crane** (*G. antigone*). 1 Croydon – Normanton and 1 Normanton – Karumba 1/1, 1 E. Karumba 2/1.
118. **Kori Bustard** (*Ardeotis kori*). 4 41 km S. Ayr 20/12, 1 Georgetown 1/1, 2 N. Cloncurry 3/1, 1 E. Tree Way Junction 5/1, 1 Hamilton Downs 8/1, 2 Hugh River 9/1.
[Now considered as a separate species: Australian Bustard, *Choriotis australis*].
119. **Comb-crested Jacana** (*Irediparra gallinacea*). 1 Sandgate 17/12, 3 Townsville Common 21/12.
120. **Bush Thick-knee** (*Burhinus grallarius*). 1 Conway N.P. 20/12, 2 Townsville Common 21/12, 2 E. Edmonton 25/12, 1 E. Mt. Lewis 28/12.
121. **Beach Thick-knee** (*Esacus magnirostris*). 2 Yule Point 27/12.
122. **Painted Snipe** (*Rostratula benghalensis*). 1 male N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.
123. **Pied Oystercatcher** (*Haemantopus ostralegus*). 10 Nambucca Heads 12/12, 8 Raby Bay 16/12, 20 Great Bay, Bruny Island 30/1, 30 Cloudy Lagoon, Bruny Island 31/1, 35 1/2, 10 Margate + 40 Sorell 3/2. [Often considered a separate species: *H. longirostris*].
124. **Sooty Oystercatcher** (*H. fuliginosus*). 2 Shute Harbour 20/12, 8 Innes N.P. 14/1, 1 Great Bay, Bruny Island 30/1, 6 Cloudy Lagoon, Bruny Island 31/1, 3 Wilsons Promontory N.P. 5/2, 20 Millers Landing, Wilsons Promontory N.P. 7/2.
125. **Masked Lapwing** (*Vanellus miles*). Common.
126. **Banded Lapwing** (*V. tricolor*). 8 S. Coober Pedy 12/1, 2 S. Launceston 29/1.
127. **Lesser Golden Plover** (*Pluvialis (dominica) fulva*). 1 Woollooware Bay 3/12, 10 Nambucca Heads 12/12, 10 Raby Bay 16/12, 200 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12, 100 Sorell 3/2.
128. **Red-kneed Dotterel** (*Erythronyx cinctus*). 2 Alice Springs Sewage Ponds 7/1, 1 St. Kilda Salt Ponds 16/1, 50 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1, 1 Cheetham Salt Ponds 25/1.
129. **Hooded Plover** (*Charadrius rubricollis*). 3 Adventure Bay, Bruny Island 31/1, 7 W. Cotters Lake, Wilsons Promontory N.P. 5/2.
130. **Mongolian Plover** (*C. mongolus*). 50 Woollooware Bay 3/12, 1 Nambucca Heads 12/12, 5 Raby Bay 16/12, 400 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12, 75 Yule Point 27/12.
131. **Double-banded Plover** (*C. bicinctus*). 1 with Mongolian Plovers Yule Point 27/12.
132. **Large Sand Plover** (*C. leschenaultii*). 20 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12.
133. **Red-capped Plover** (*C. ruficapillus*). Fairly common along the coast and by inland waters. Highest number 100 the Coorong 18/1.
134. **Black-fronted Plover** (*Elseyaornis melanops*). Singles at small inland waters. 8 Baker's Lagoon 6/12.
135. **Inland Dotterel** (*Peltohyas australis*). 27 21 km N. Erldunda 9/1, 7 50 km S. Marla + 5 50 km S. Marla + 1 Coober Pedy 12/1.
136. **Black-winged Stilt** (*Himantopus himantopus*). Fairly common. [Sometimes considered a separate species: White-headed Stilt, *H. leucocephalus*].
137. **Banded Stilt** (*Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*). 8 Cheetham Salt Ponds 25/1.
138. **Red-necked Avocet** (*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*). 20 Alice Springs Sewage Ponds 7/1, 4 100 km N. Marla 11/1, 50 St. Kilda Salt Ponds 16/1, 150 the Coorong 18/1, 400 Cheetham Salt Ponds 25/1.
139. **Ruddy Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres*). 3 Woollooware Bay 3/12, 2 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12, 20 Michaelmas Cay 24/12.
140. **Eastern Curlew** (*Numenius madagascariensis*). Fairly common along the coast, highest numbers 50 Tea Garden 11/12, 50 Raby Bay 16/12.
141. **Whimbrel** (*N. phaeopus*). 1 Woollooware Bay 3/12, 1 Nambucca Heads 12/12, 5 Raby Bay 16/12, 200 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12, 1 Sorell 3/2.
142. **Wood Sandpiper** (*Tringa glareola*). 1 Lake Moondarra 4/1, 2 Alice Springs Sewage Ponds 7/1, 6 100 km N. Marla 11/1, 5 E. Wellington 18/1.
143. **Grey-tailed Tattler** (*T. brevipes*). Fairly common Sydney – Cairns. Highest number 50 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12.

144. **Common Sandpiper** (*Actitis hypoleucos*). 1 Woollooware Bay 3/12, 1 the Esplanade, Cairns 26/12, 1 Lake Moondarra 4/1, 5 Alice Springs Sewage Ponds 7/1.
145. **Greenshank** (*Tringa nebularia*). Singles – fairly common. Highest numbers 100 St. Kilda Salt Ponds 16/1, 50 the Coorong 18/1.
146. **Marsh Sandpiper** (*T. stagnatilis*). 1 Fisherman's Island 16/12, 2 Alice Springs Sewage Ponds 7/1, 15 St. Kilda Salt Ponds 16/1, 30 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1, 20 Cheetham Salt Ponds 25/1.
147. **Terek Sandpiper** (*Xenus cinereus*). 2 Nambucca Heads 12/12, 30 Raby Bay 16/12, 100 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12.
148. **Latham's Snipe** (*Gallinago hardwickii*). 5 McGrath's Hill 5/12, 10 Longneck Lagoon 6/12, 1 Lake Moondarra 4/1, 6 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.
149. **Pin-tailed Snipe** (*G. stenura*). 1 Lake Moondarra 4/1.
150. **Asian Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus semipalmatus*). 1 the Esplanade, Cairns 25/12.
151. **Black-tailed Godwit** (*Limosa limosa*). 200 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12, 5 Karumba 2/1, 10 Alice Springs Sewage Ponds 7/1.
152. **Bar-tailed Godwit** (*L. lapponica*). 50 Woollooware Bay 3/12, 30 Nambucca Heads 12/12, 50 Raby Bay 16/12, 500 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12.
153. **Great Knot** (*Calidris tenuirostris*). 1 Raby Bay 16/12, 200 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12, and 25/12, 5 Yule Point 27/12.
154. **Sharp-tailed Sandpiper** (*C. acuminata*). Fairly common. Highest number 500 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12, 500 the Coorong 18/1, 500 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.
155. **Red-necked Stint** (*C. ruficollis*). Locally common along the coast. Highest number 2 000 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12, 2 000 the Coorong 18/1.
156. **Curlew Sandpiper** (*C. ferruginea*). 5 Woollooware Bay 3/12, 50 Raby Bay 16/12, 500 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12, 50 St. Kilda Salt Ponds 16/1, 200 the Coorong 18/1, 3 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1, 15 Cheetham Salt Ponds 25/1, 20 Sorell 3/2.
157. **Sanderling** (*C. alba*). 1 Michaelmas Cay 24/12.
158. **Broad-billed Sandpiper** (*Limicola falcinellus*). 100 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12.
159. **Oriental Pratincole** (*Glareola maldivarum*). 8 S. Three Way Junction 5/1.
160. **Australian Pratincole** (*Stiltia isabella*). 2 S. Normanton 2/1, 8 N. Cloncurry 3/1, singles Lake Moondarra 4/1, common Mt. Isa - Barclay Homestead 4/1.
161. **Arctic Jaeger** (*Stercorarius parasiticus*). 1 Port Hacking Point 7/12, 5 off Wollongong 10/12, 1 Great Bay, Bruny Island 30/1.
162. **Pomarine Jaeger** (*S. pomarinus*). 3 Cape Solander 3/12, 30 off Wollongong 10/12, 1 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2.
163. **Silver Gull** (*Larus novaehollandiae*). Common along the coast, fewer inland.
164. **Pacific Gull** (*L. pacificus*). 10 Innes N.P. 14/1, 3 Hobart 29/1, 1 Bruny Island 30/1, 1 1/2, 20 Wilsons Promontory N.P. 5/2, 30 6/2.
165. **Kelp Gull** (*L. dominicanus*). 13 Cape Solander - Cronulla Boat Harbour 3/12, 4 Wollongong 9/12, 1 off Wollongong 10/12, fairly common on TAS, highest number 200 Bruny Island 30/1.
166. **Whiskered Tern** (*Chlidonias hybrida*). Fairly common. Highest number 200 St. Kilda Salt Ponds 16/1 & 100 Cheetham Salt Ponds 25/1.
167. **White-winged Black Tern** (*C. leucoptera*). 4 Cronulla Boat Harbour 3/12, 1 off Wollongong 10/12, 5 Sandgate 17/12.
168. **Caspian Tern** (*Sterna caspia*). Fairly common along the coast, singles inland. Highest number 20 St. Kilda Salt Ponds 16/1.
169. **Gull-billed Tern** (*S. nilotica*). 3 S. Erldunda 11/1, 8 Marla - Coober Pedy 12/1, 1 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1, 40 Cheetham Salt Ponds 25/1.
170. **Common Tern** (*S. hirundo*). 500 Cronulla Boat Harbour 3/12, 10 Nambucca Heads 12/12.
171. **Black-naped Tern** (*S. sumatrana*). 4 Michaelmas Cay 24/12.
172. **Sooty Tern** (*S. fuscata*). More than 1 000 Michaelmas Cay and at sea 24/12.
173. **Bridled Tern** (*S. anaethetus*). 5 Cairns - Michaelmas Cay 24/12.
174. **Little Tern** (*S. albifrons*). 70 Nambucca Heads 12/12, 50 Fisherman's Island 17/12, 5 Mission Beach 22/12, 100 the Esplanade, Cairns 23/12, 50 Yule Point 27/12.
175. **Fairy Tern** (*S. nereis*). 1 St. Kilda Salt Ponds 16/1, 15 the Coorong 18/1.
176. **Crested Tern** (*S. bergii*). Common along the coast. Highest numbers 100 Cronulla Boat Harbour 3/12, 100 Nambucca Heads 12/12, common breeder Michaelmas Cay 24/12.
177. **Lesser Crested Tern** (*S. bengalensis*). 50 Michaelmas Cay + singles at sea 24/12.
178. **Common Noddy** (*Anous stolidus*). More than 1 000 Michaelmas Cay and at sea 24/12.
179. **Superb Fruit-Dove** (*Ptilinopus superbus*). 10 Eungella N.P. 19/12, common Paluma 22/12,

- 1 Mission Beach 22/12, common Mission Beach 23/12, fairly common Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12, singles Danbulla Forest Drive + Lake Eacham 29/12.
180. **Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove** (*P. regina*). 100 Lamington N.P. 16/12.
181. **Wompoo Fruit-Dove** (*P. magnificus*). 5 + heard Eungella N.P. 19/12, fairly common Paluma N.P. 22/12, fairly common Mission Beach 23/12, fairly common Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12, 2 heard Lake Eacham 29/12, 1 heard Crater N.P. 30/12.
182. **Torresian Imperial-Pigeon** (*Ducula bicolor*). 1 Conway N.P. 20/12, 3 Townsville Common 21/12, 3 Paluma - Mission Beach 22/12, fairly common in the Cairns area.
183. **Topknot Pigeon** (*Lopholaimus antarcticus*). 8 Boorganna N.R. 12/12, common Lamington N.P. (QLD), common Eungella N.P. 19/12, fairly common Paluma 22/12, 10 Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12.
184. **White-headed Pigeon** (*Columba leucomela*). 6 Boorganna N.R. 12/12, 4 heard Lamington N.P. 14/12, 2 heard 15/12, 1 16/12, 1+2 heard Eungella N.P. 19/12, 1 Lake Eacham N.P. 29/12, 4 Youngabarra 30/12.
185. **Feral Pigeon** (*C. livia*). Fairly common in the big cities.
186. **Spotted Turtle-Dove** (*Streptopelia chinensis*). Common in Sydney and Melbourne areas, singles elsewhere.
187. **Brown Cuckoo-Dove** (*Macropygia amboinensis*). 25 Boorganna N.R. 12/12, common Lamington N.P. (QLD), fairly common Eungella N.P. (QLD), fairly common Paluma 22/12, fairly common Mission Beach 23/12, common Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12, 5 Lake Eacham N.P. 29/12.
188. **Peaceful Dove** (*Geopelia placida*). Common in NSW and QLD.
189. **Diamond Dove** (*G. cuneata*). Common in N.W. QLD and NT. Singles in SA.
190. **Bar-shouldered Dove** (*G. humeralis*). Singles Porcupine - Townsville 20/12, 10 Townsville Common 21/12, 1 Cairns Botanical Garden 25/12, 10 Georgetown 1/1, 5 Karumba 2/1.
191. **Emerald Ground-Dove** (*Chalcophaps indica*). 2 Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12.
192. **Common Bronzewing** (*Phaps chalcoptera*). Fairly common.
193. **Brush Bronzewing** (*P. elegans*). Common Innes N.P. 13-14/1, 5 the Coorong 19/1, 2 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1, 2 22/1, 4 Wilsons Promontory N.P. 6/2, 6 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2.
194. **Flock Bronzewing** (*P. histrionica*). 5 N. Cloncurry 3/1.
195. **Crested Pigeon** (*Geophaps lophotes*). Common, fewer along the coast.
196. **Squatter Pigeon** (*G. scripta*). 1 W. Ravenshoe 31/12, 10 Georgetown and 4 Georgetown - Croydon 1/1.
197. **Spinifex Pigeon** (*G. plumifera*). 3 S. Bourke & Willis Roadhouse 2/1, 7 Clem Walton Park 3/1, 10 Cloncurry - Mt. Isa 3/1, 5 Lake Moondarra & 2 W. Mt. Isa 4/1, 6 Ormiston Gorge N.P. 6/1, 30 Ormiston Gorge 7/1, 4 Finke River 9/1.
198. **Wonga Pigeon** (*Leucosarcia melanoleuca*). 1 Royal N.P. 2/12, 1 Thirlmere Lakes N.P. 9/12, 1 Boorganna N.R. 12/12, common in Lamington N.P. (QLD).
199. **Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo** (*Calyptorhynchus banksii*). 3 N. Marlborough 18/12, 4 Eungella N.P. 19/12, 5 Townsville Common 21/12, 6 Ravenshoe - Georgetown 31/12, 30 Georgetown - Karumba 1/1, 15 Karumba 2/1, 3 21 km N. Erldunda 9/1.
200. **Glossy Black-Cockatoo** (*C. lathami*). 1 pair with nest N. Lamington N.P. 16/12.
201. **Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo** (*C. funereus*). 6 Myall Lakes N.P. 11/12, 2 Boorganna N.R. 12/12, 3 S. Rockhampton 17/12, 1 N. the Coorong 18/1, 4 Naracoorte Caves 19/1, 2 Bool Lagoon G.R. + 4 Naracoorte Caves 20/1, 4 Mt. Wellington N.P. + 1 Bruny Island 30/1, 1 Bruny Island 31/1, 5 Mt. Field N.P., 30 Wilsons Promontory N.P. 5/2, 30 6/2, 10 Ben Boyd N.P. 9/2.
202. **Gang-gang Cockatoo** (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*). 2 Thirlmere Lakes N.P. 9/12, 20 Wilsons Promontory N.P. 6/2, 4 Ben Boyd N.P. 8/2 & 9/2.
203. **Galah** (*Cacatua roseicapilla*). Common in most areas, highest number 300 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1.
204. **Long-billed Corella** (*C. tenuirostris*). 8 Bool Lagoon G.R. 19/1, 50 N. Edenhope + 50 S. Hopetoun 20/1, 30 E. Deniliquin 25/1.
205. **Little Corella** (*C. pastinator*). 10 E. Normanton & common Karumba 1/1, 5 Normanton - Bourke & Willis Roadhouse 2/1, 2 N. Cloncurry 3/1, 10 Lake Mondarra 4/1, 20 Mt. Isa - Barclay Homestead 4/1, 20 Alice Springs Sewage Ponds 7/1, 8 Marla 11/1, 50 S Marla 12/1, common S Port Augusta 13/1, 15 W. Sandy Creek C.P. 17/1, 30 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1.
206. **Pink Cockatoo** (*C. leadbeateri*). 1 S Alice Springs + 10 W. Erldunda 9/1, 3 Curtain Springs - Ayers Rock 10/1, 3 Ayers Rock + 6 Ayers Rock - Erldunda 11/1, 5 Hattah N.P. 23/1.
207. **Sulphur-crested Cockatoo** (*C. galerita*). Locally common.
208. **Rainbow Lorikeet** (*Trichoglossus haematodus*). Fairly common along the coast.
209. **Scaly-breasted Lorikeet** (*T. chlorolepidotus*). Common W. Bundjalung N.P. 13/12,

- common Sandgate 17/12, 6 Eungella N.P. 19/12, 10 Big Mitchell Creek 29/12, 4 Hastie's N.P. 30/12, 10 W. Ravenshoe 31/12.
210. **Varied Lorikeet** (*Psitteuteles versicolor*). 2 Georgetown - Croydon 1/1, 8 S. Bourke & Willis Roadhouse 2/1, 2 N. Cloncurry 3/1.
211. **Musk Lorikeet** (*Glossopsitta concinna*). 5 Salisbury 15/1, 5 N. Parra Wirra N.P. 17/1, 1 S. Hopetoun 20/1, 2 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2, 100 Ben Boyd N.P. 9/2.
212. **Purple-crowned Lorikeet** (*G. porphyrocephala*). 35 Coorong N.P. 19/1, 30 S. Hopetoun 20/1.
213. **Little Lorikeet** (*G. pusilla*). 3 Eungella N.P. 19/12, 4 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2.
214. **Double-eyed Fig-Parrot** (*Cyclopsitta diophthalma*). 3 Mission Beach 23/12, 4 E. Edmonton + 3 Kuranda 26/12.
215. **Australian King Parrot** (*Alisterus scapularis*). 2 Boorganna N.R. 12/12, common in Lamington N.P. (QLD). 8 Eungella N.P. 19/12, 1 Paluma 22/12, 2 Ellery Creek Big Hole N.P. 6/1, 3 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2, 1 Barren Grounds N.R. 10/2.
216. **Red-winged Parrot** (*Aprosmictus erythropterus*). 2 Big Mitchell Creek 29/12, 1 E. Georgetown 31/12, 10 Georgetown - Normanton 1/1, 10 Cloncurry - Mt. Isa 3/1.
217. **Regent Parrot** (*Polytelis anthoepus*). 7 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1, 15 Hattah N.P. 22/1, 30 23/1, 10 24/1.
218. **Cockatiel** (*Leptolophus hollandicus*). Fairly common N.W. QLD and NT. Singles SA and VIC.
219. **Ground Parrot** (*Pezoporus wallicus*). 4 heard Barren Grounds N.R. 9/2, 2 10/2.
220. **Budgerigar** (*Melopsittacus undulatus*). Common N.W. QLD & NT. Heavy eastward migration Marla - Coober Pedy 12/1. In one place approximately 10 000 feeding. 2 Hattah N.P. 23/1.
221. **Swift Parrot** (*Lathamus discolor*). 2 Lambert Park, Hobart 30/1, 10 Adventure Bay, Bruny Island 31/1, 2 Lambert Park, Hobart 3/2.
222. **Green Rosella** (*Platycercus caledonicus*). Fairly common on TAS.
223. **Crimson rosella** (*P. elegans*). Race *elegans* locally common in the east and race *adelaidae* common east of Adelaide. Highest number 150 Lamington N.P. 14/12.
224. **White-cheeked Rosella** (*P. eximius*). Race *eximius*, **Eastern Rosella**, fairly common in the Sydney area, Deniliquin area (NSW) and E. VIC. Race *adscitus*, **Pale-headed Rosella**, 6 N. Lamington N.P. 16/12, 4 Brisbane - Rockhampton 17/12, 10 Eungella N.P. 19/12, 4 Porcupine - Townsville 20/12, 10 Ravenshoe - Georgetown 31/12, 10 Georgetown - Normanton 1/1.
225. **Ringneck** (*Barnardius zonarius*). Race *zonarius*, **Port Lincoln Ringneck**, fairly common Alice Springs - SA. Race *macgillivraya*, **Cloncurry Parrot**, 1 Clem Walton Park & 2 Mica Creek 3/1, 1 Lake Moondarra 4/1. Race *barnardi*, **Mallee Ringneck**, common Wyperfeld N.P. & Hattah N.P. (VIC).
226. **Red-rumped Parrot** (*Psephotus haematonotus*). Singles in the Sydney area. Fairly common southern SA, Wyperfeld N.P. (VIC), Hattah N.P. (VIC) and Deniliquin (NSW). Highest number 100 Hattah N.P. 23/1.
227. **Mulga Parrot** (*P. varius*). Fairly common Alice Springs - SA, Wyperfeld N.P. & Hattah N.P. (VIC).
228. **Blue Bonnet** (*Northiella haematogaster*). 6 N. Port Augusta 12/1, 4 13/1, 4 Innes N.P. 14/1.
229. **Bourke's Parrot** (*Neophema bourkii*). 8 Hamilton Downs 8/1, 3 40 km N. Erldunda 9/1, 4 40 km S. Marla 12/1.
- * **Blue-winged Parrot**, see No. 513.
230. **Elegant Parrot** (*N. elegans*). 3 Sandy Creek C.P. 17/1, 50 Hells Gate, the Coorong N.P. 18/1, 2 the Coorong N.P. 19/1.
231. **Rock Parrot** (*N. petrophila*). 2 Innes N.P. 13/1, 1 14/1, 4 15/1.
232. **Oriental Cuckoo** (*Cuculus saturatus*). 1 Yule Point 27/12.
233. **Pallid Cuckoo** (*C. pallidus*). 1 Longneck Lagoon 6/12, 1 Duck Creek Road 16/12, 2 Lake Moondarra & 2 W. Mt. Isa 4/1, 1 S. Marla 11/1.
234. **Brush Cuckoo** (*C. variolosus*). 1 heard Royal N.P. 8/12, 2 Thirlmere Lakes N.P. 9/12, 1 heard Boorganna N.R. 12/12, 1 heard Duck Creek Road 16/12, 1 + 1 heard Eungella N.P. 19/12, 1 heard Big Mitchell Creek 29/12.
235. **Fan-tailed Cuckoo** (*C. flabelliformis*). 1 juv. Royal N.P. 2/12, 2 Longneck Lagoon 6/12, 2 Royal N.P. 8/12, 2 Thirlmere Lakes N.P. 9/12, 1 Lake Eacham 29/12.
236. **Black-eared Cuckoo** (*Chrysococcyx osculans*). 1 E. Edmonton 26/12, 1 Normanton - Bourke & Willis Roadhouse 2/1, 1 Ormiston Gorge N.P. 6/1.
237. **Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo** (*C. basalis*). 1 Pit Town Lagoon 5/12, 2 Longneck Lagoon

- 6/12, 1 S. Mt. Molloy 29/12, 2 Normanton - Bourke & Willis Roadhouse 2/1, 1 the Olgas 10/1, 1 Bool Lagoon G.R. 19/1.
238. **Shining Bronze-Cuckoo** (*C. lucidus*). 1 Longneck Lagoon 6/12, 1 Royal N.P. 7/12, 1 Mt. Wellington 30/1.
239. **Little Bronze-Cuckoo** (*C. minutillus*). 2 Karumba 2/1.
- Gould's Bronze-Cuckoo** (*C. russatus*). 1 Georgetown 31/12.
240. **Common Koel** (*Eudynamys scolopacea*). Fairly common Sydney - Cairns - Mt. Isa. [Now considered a separate species, Australian Koel, *E. cyanocephala*].
241. **Channel-billed Cuckoo** (*Scythrops novaehollandiae*). 2 Thirlmere Lakes N.P. 9/12, 1 N. Lamington N.P. 16/12, 3 Brisbane - Rockhampton 17/12, 1 E. Eungella 20/12, 1 N. Cloncurry 3/1.
242. **Pheasant Coucal** (*Centropus phasianinus*). Fairly common in QLD.
243. **Southern Boobook** (*Ninox novaeseelandiae*). 1 heard S. Lake Moondarra 4/1, 5 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1, 1 Mt. Wellington N.P. 30/1.
244. **Barking Owl** (*N. connivens*). 1 heard Stannix Park Road, N. Wilberforce 10/2.
245. **Barn Owl** (*Tyto alba*). 4 Alice Springs 9/1, 2 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.
246. **Masked Owl** (*T. novaehollandiae*). 1 Mt. Field N.P. 1/2.
247. **Sooty Owl** (*T. tenebricosa*). 1-2 heard Shearbrooke Forest 26/1.
248. **Tawny Frogmouth** (*Podargus strigoides*). 1 pair with pull Longneck Lagoon 6/12, 1 Lake Moondarra 4/1, 1 heard Lambert Park, Hobart 2/2.
249. **Australian Owlet-nightjar** (*Aegotheles cristatus*). 1 Crater N.P. 30/12, 1 Lake Moondarra 4/1, 1 N. Deniliquin 25/1.
250. **White-throated Nightjar** (*Caprimulgus mystacalis*). 2 Mission Beach 22/12.
251. **Spotted Nightjar** (*Eurostopodus argus*). 1 W. Simpsons Gap N.P. 5/1, 1 heard S. Marla 11/1.
252. **White-rumped Swiftlet** (*Aerodramus spodiopygia*). 2 Paluma 21/12, fairly common in the Cairns area (QLD)
253. **White-throated Needletail** (*Hirundapus caudacutus*). Locally along the coast.
254. **Fork-tailed Swift** (*Apus pacificus*). 5 N. Cairns 27/12, 5 Karumba 2/1.
255. **Azure Kingfisher** (*Alcedo azurea*). 1 Royal N.P. 2/12, 1 Stannix Park Road 7/12, 1 Thirlmere Lakes N.P. 9/12, 10 Eungella N.P. 19/12, 1 Big Mitchell Creek 29/12.
256. **Little Kingfisher** (*A. pusilla*). 1 Paluma 22/12.
257. **Laughing Kookaburra** (*Dacelo novaeguineae*). Common in NSW and QLD, few further South.
258. **Blue-winged Kookaburra** (*D. leachii*). 2 N. Marlborough 17/12, 2 Townsville Common 21/12, 3 Big Mitchell Creek 29/12, 5 Ravenshoe - Georgetown 31/12, 10 Georgetown - Normanton 1/1, 2 Cloncurry - Mt. Isa 3/1, 2 Lake Moondarra 4/1.
259. **Forest Kingfisher** (*Halcyon macleayii*). Fairly common in QLD.
260. **Red-backed Kingfisher** (*H. pyrrhopygia*). Fairly common in N.W. QLD.
261. **Sacred Kingfisher** (*H. sancta*). Fairly common Sydney - southern QLD. Singles in N. QLD & NT.
262. **Collared Kingfisher** (*H. chloris*). 1 Raby Bay 16/12, 1 Fisherman's Island 17/12.
263. **Buff-breasted Paradise-Kingfisher** (*Tanysiptera sylvia*). 1 Toogood Road, Cairns 25/12, 1 Mt. Lewis S.F. & 1 Kingfisher Caravan Park, Julatten 28/12.
264. **Rainbow Bee-eater** (*Merops ornatus*). Fairly common in QLD, singles in NT.
265. **Dollarbird** (*Eurystomus orientalis*). Fairly common in NSW and QLD.
266. **Noisy Pitta** (*Pitta versicolor*). 2 Lamington N.P. 13/12, 2 14/12, 1 15/12, 1 16/12, 1 Eungella N.P. 19/12, 1 Paluma 21/12, 2 22/12.
267. **Albert's Lyrebird** (*Menura alberti*). 1 + 2 heard Lamington N.P. 14/12, 1 heard 15/12.
268. **Superb Lyrebird** (*M. novaehollandiae*). 6 Royal N.P. 2/12, 8 8/12, 5 Shearbrooke Forest 27/1.
269. **Rufous Scrub-bird** (*Atrichornis rufescens*). 2 heard Lamington N.P. 14/12.
270. **Singing Bushlark** (*Mirafra javanica*). Fairly common in QLD and NT.
271. **Skylark** (*Alauda arvensis*). Locally common in farmland in the South.
272. **White-backed Swallow** (*Cheramoeca leucosternum*). 2 W. Simpsons Gap N.P. 7/1, 15 Curtain Springs - the Olgas 10/1, 5 Ayers Rock 11/1, 5 N. Port Augusta 12/1, 5 Sandy Creek C.P. 16/1.
273. **Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*). 1 Eubenangee Swamp N.P. 23/12.
274. **Welcome Swallow** (*H. neoxena*). Common, missing inland.
275. **Tree Martin** (*H. nigricans*). Fairly common.

276. **Fairy Martin** (*H. ariel*). Fairly common.
277. **Richard's Pipit** (*Anthus novaeseelandiae*). Fairly common.
278. **Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike** (*Coracina novaehollandiae*). Common.
279. **Yellow-eyed Cuckoo-shrike** (*C. lineata*). 2 Eubenangee Swamp 23/12, 2 Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12.
280. **White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike** (*C. papuensis*). 2 Royal N.P. 8/12, common Townsville Common 21/12, singles Paluma 22/12, 2 Yule Point 27/12, 4 Big Mitchell Creek 29/12, 1 Georgetown 31/12, 2 Normanton - Bourke & Willis Roadhouse 2/1.
281. **Cicadabird** (*C. tenuirostris*). 1 Duck Creek Road 16/12, 1 N. Lamington 16/12.
282. **Ground Cuckoo-shrike** (*C. maxima*). 2 Croydon - Normanton 1/1, 8 Alice Springs - Erldunda 9/1, 1 40 km S. Deniliquin 26/1.
283. **White-winged Triller** (*Lalage tricolor*). Locally common in QLD, fewer elsewhere.
284. **Varied Triller** (*L. leucomela*). Fairly common along the coast in QLD.
285. **Red-whiskered Bulbul** (*Pycnonotus jocosus*). Common in the Sydney area.
286. **White's Trush** (*Zoothera dauma*). 4 Royal N.P. 2/12, fairly common Lamington N.P. (QLD), 1 Eungella N.P. 19/12, 2 Paluma 22/12.
287. **Blackbird** (*Turdus merula*). Locally common in southern NSW, VIC and TAS.
288. **Song Trush** (*T. philomelos*). 1 heard Shearbrooke Forest 27/1.
289. **Southern Scrub-robin** (*Drymodes brunneopygia*). 1 + heard Innes N.P. 14/1, 2 + 2 heard the Coorong N.P. 19/1, 5 + 4 heard Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1, 5 22/1.
290. **Rose Robin** (*Petroica rosea*). 1 Royal N.P. 8/12, 1 Lamington N.P. 15/12, 1 Barren Grounds N.R. 10/2.
291. **Pink Robin** (*P. rodinogaster*). 1 male + 2 juv. Mt. Wellington N.P. 30/1.
292. **Flame Robin** (*P. phoenicea*). 1 female at nest Mt. Wellington N.P. 30/1, 4 S. Lunawann, Bruny Island 31/1.
293. **Scarlet Robin** (*P. multicolor*). 4 Innes N.P. 13/1, 3 Mt. Field N.P. 2/2, 1 Ben Boyd N.P. 9/2.
294. **Red-capped Robin** (*P. goodenovii*). 1 Simpsons Gap N.P. 7/1, 5 Hamilton Downs 8/1, 4 S. Marla 12/1, 1 Innes N.P. 14/1, 5 Sandy Creek C.P. + 1 Parra Wirra N.P. 17/1, 2 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1, 2 22/1, 1 Hattah N.P. 23/1.
295. **Hooded Robin** (*Melanodryas cucullata*). Singles Alice Springs (NT), SA, Wyperfeld N.P. & Hattah N.P. (VIC).
296. **Dusky Robin** (*M. vittata*). Fairly common TAS.
297. **Eastern Yellow Robin** (*Eopsaltria australis*). Common in the coastal region.
298. **Lemon-bellied Flycatcher** (*Microeca flavigaster*). 6 Mission Beach 23/12, 2 Toogood Road, Cairns 25/12, 3 S. Mt. Molloy 29/12, 1 Georgetown 31/12.
299. **Jacky Winter** (*M. leucophaea*). 1 Stannix Park Road 6/12, 1 N. Cloncurry 3/1, 1 Parra Wirra N.P. 17/1, 2 Naracoorte Caves 20/1, 5 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1, 8 22/1, 4 Hattah N.P. 23/1, 10 Gulpa Island S.F. 26/1, 2 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2, 2 Ben Boyd N.P. 9/2.
300. **Pale Yellow Robin** (*Tregellasia capito*). 1 Lamington N.P. 15/12, 2 Paluma 21/12, 2 22/12, 10 Mission Beach 23/12, 5 Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12, 5 Lake Eacham N.P. 29/12, 1 Crater N.P. 30/12.
301. **White-browed Robin** (*Poecilodryas superciliosa*). 2 Big Mitchell Creek 29/12.
302. **Grey-headed Robin** (*P. albispecularis*). 5 Paluma 21/12, 6 22/12, 4 Mt. Lewis 28/12, 5 Lake Eacham N.P. 29/12, fairly common Crater N.P. 30/12.
303. **Crested Shrike-tit** (*Falcunculus frontatus*). 1 Thirlmere Lakes 9/12, 1 Duck Creek Road 16/12.
304. **Olive Whistler** (*Pachycephala olivacea*). 1 Shearbrooke Forest 27/1, 3 Mt. Wellington N.P. 30/1, 1 Mt. Mangana 31/1, 2 Wilsons Promontory N.P. 6/2.
305. **Gilbert's Whistler** (*P. inornata*). 3 Innes N.P. 13/1.
306. **Golden Whistler** (*P. pectoralis*). Common in the coastal region.
307. **Grey Whistler** (*P. simplex*). 3 Mission Beach 23/12.
308. **Rufous Whistler** (*P. rufiventris*). Fairly common.
309. **White-breasted Whistler** (*P. lanioides*). 1 male Karumba 2/1.
310. **Little Shrike-thrush** (*Colluricincla megarhyncha*). Fairly common in QLD.
311. **Bower's Shrike-thrush** (*C. boweri*). Fairly common Paluma 22/12, 2 Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12, 2 Lake Eacham N.P. 30/12.
312. **Grey Shrike-thrush** (*C. harmonica*). Fairly common.
313. **Crested Bellbird** (*Oreoica gutturalis*). Fairly common Alice Springs - N. SA. 1 + 1 heard Hattah N.P. 23/1.
314. **Yellow-breasted Boatbill** (*Machaerirhynchus flaviventer*). 1 Mission Beach 22/12.

315. **Black-faced Monarch** (*Monarcha melanopsis*). Fairly common Sydney - Cairns.
316. **Spectacled Monarch** (*M. trivirgatus*). 2 Lamington 16/12, fairly common Eungella N.P. (QLD), 2 Paluma 22/12, 4 Mission Beach 23/12, 2 Toogood Road, Cairns 25/12, 6 Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12, 3 Lake Eacham N.P. 29/12, 2 Crater N.P. 30/12.
317. **Pied Monarch** (*Arses kaupi*). 1 Mission Beach 22/12, 1 23/12, 1 Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12.
318. **Broad-billed Flycatcher** (*Myiagra ruficollis*). 2 Karumba 2/1.
319. **Leaden Flycatcher** (*M. rubecula*). 3 Eungella N.P. 18/12, 4 Townsville Common 21/12, 4 Big Mitchell Creek 29/12, 4 Karumba 2/1, 1 Ben Boyd N.P. 9/2.
320. **Satin Flycatcher** (*M. cyanoleuca*). 1 Toogood Road, Cairns 25/12.
321. **Shining Flycatcher** (*M. alecto*). 1 Eubenangee Swamp N.P. 23/12, 3 E. Edmonton 26/12.
322. **Restless Flycatcher** (*M. inquieta*). 2 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1.
323. **Rufous Fantail** (*Rhipidura rufifrons*). Singles in NSW and QLD. Common in Lamington N.P. (QLD), fairly common Paluma 22/12, 1 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2.
324. **Grey Fantail** (*R. fuliginosa*). Common.
325. **Northern Fantail** (*R. rufiventris*). 2 Big Mitchell Creek 29/12.
326. **Willie Wagtail** (*R. leucophrys*). Common, fewer in central Australia.
327. **Logrunner** (*Orthonyx temminckii*). 8 Boorganna N.R. 12/12, fairly common Lamington N.P. (QLD).
328. **Chowchilla** (*O. spaldingii*). 10 Paluma 21/12, common (30) 22/12, 3 Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12.
329. **Eastern Whipbird** (*Psophodes olivaceus*). Fairly common along the coast, Wilsons Promontory (VIC) - Cairns.
330. **Chiming Wedgebill** (*P. occidentalis*). Fairly common 21 km N. Erldunda - Curtain Springs 9/1, commonly heard Curtain Springs - the Olgas 10/1, 2 heard S. Marla 12/1.
331. **Spotted Quail-thrush** (*Cinclosoma punctatum*). 1 Ben Boyd N.P. 9/2.
332. **Chestnut Quail-thrush** (*C. castanotum*). 2 16 km N. Erldunda 9/1.
333. **Cinnamon Quail-thrush** (*C. cinnamomeum*). 3 21 km N. Erldunda 9/1.
334. **Grey-crowned Babbler** (*Pomatostomus temporalis*). Fairly common in N.W. QLD and NT.
335. **White-browed Babbler** (*P. superciliosus*). Fairly common Alice Springs (NT), SA, Wyperfeld N.P. & Hattah N.P. (VIC).
336. **Chestnut-crowned Babbler** (*P. ruficeps*). 3 Hattah N.P. 24/1.
337. **Clamorous Reed-warbler** (*Acrocephalus stentoreus*). Locally common.
338. **Tawny Grassbird** (*Megalurus timoriensis*). 5 Fisherman's Island 17/12, 3 Townsville Common 21/12.
339. **Little Grassbird** (*M. gramineus*). 1 McGrath's Hill 7/12, 1 St. Kilda Salt Ponds 16/1, 7 Bool Lagoon 20/1, fairly common N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.
340. **Spinifexbird** (*Eremiornis carteri*). 3 Lake Moondarra 4/1, 4 Ellery Creek Big Hole 6/1, 5 Ormiston Gorge 7/1.
341. **Zitting Cisticola** (*Cisticola juncidis*). Common E. Karumba 1/1.
342. **Golden-headed Cisticola** (*C. exilis*). Locally common along the coast, especially in QLD.
343. **Rufous Songlark** (*Cinclorhamphus mathewsi*). Locally common in N.W. QLD and NT.
344. **Brown Songlark** (*C. cruralis*). 8 N. Cloncurry 3/1, 1 N. Alice Springs 5/1, 5 21 km N. Erldunda 9/1, 2 Erldunda - Marla 11/1, locally common Marla - Port Augusta 12/1, singles Port Augusta - Innes N.P. 13/1, singles N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.
345. **Superb Fairy-wren** (*Malurus cyaneus*). Common in SE Australia.
346. **Splendid Fairy-wren** (*M. splendens*). Fairly common Alice Springs (NT) - SA, Wyperfeld N.P. & Hattah N.P. (VIC).
347. **Variiegated Fairy-wren** (*M. lamberti*). Common Sydney - Brisbane, fewer further West.
348. **Lovely Fairy-wren** (*M. amabilis*). 2 Karumba 2/1.
349. **White-winged Fairy-wren** (*M. leucopterus*). Common 21 km N. Erldunda 9/1, 10 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.
350. **Red-backed Fairy-wren** (*M. melanocephalus*). 2 E. Eungella N.P. and 1 Porcupine 20/12, 1 Townsville Common 21/12, 1 N. Julatten 28/12, 6 Big Mitchell Creek + 4 along the road 29/12.
351. **Mallee Emu-wren** (*Stipiturus mallee*). 4 Hattah N.P. 23/1, 4 24/1.
352. **Southern Emu-wren** (*S. malachurus*). 2 W. Bundeena, Royal N.P. 7/12, 6 Wilsons Promontory N.P. 5/2, 2 6/2, 15 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2, 10 Barren Grounds N.R. 10/2.
353. **Striated Grasswren** (*Amytornis striatus*). 7 Hattah N.P. 23/1, 4 24/1.
354. **Dusky Grasswren** (*A. purnelli*). 3 Simpsons Gap N.P. 5/1, 6 Ellery Creek Big Hole 6/1, 5 Ormiston Gorge N.P. 7/1, 3 the Olgas 10/1.

355. **Eastern Bristlebird** (*Dasyornis brachypterus*). 3 + 3 heard Barren Grounds N.R. 10/2.
356. **Rufous Bristlebird** (*D. broadbenti*). 1 + 4 heard the Coorong N.P. 18/1, 1 + 7 heard the Coorong N.P. 19/1.
357. **Pilotbird** (*Pycnoptilus floccosus*). 2 Shearbrooke Forest 27/1.
358. **Origma** (*Origma solitaria*). 2 Thirlmere Lakes N.P. 9/12.
359. **Australian Fernwren** (*Crateroscelis gutturalis*). 1 Paluma 22/12, 1 Crater N.P. 30/12.
360. **Atherton Scrubwren** (*Sericornis kerri*). 6 Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12, 2 Crater N.P. 30/12.
361. **Large-billed Scrubwren** (*S. magnirostris*). 1 Royal N.P. 8/12, 1 Boorganna N.R. 12/12. Fairly common in rainforest in QLD.
362. **Yellow-throated Scrubwren** (*S. citreogularis*). Common in rainforest Sydney - Brisbane and the Cairns area.
363. **White-browed Scrubwren** (*S. frontalis*). Common in the coastal region. Four races.
364. **Scrubtit** (*S. magnus*). 4 Mt. Wellington N.P. 30/1, 1 Mt. Field N.P. 2/2.
365. **Chestnut-rumped Hylacola** (*S. pyrrhopygius*). 4 W. Bundeena, Royal N.P. 7/12.
366. **Shy Hylacola** (*S. cautus*). 3 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1, 1 Hattah N.P. 23/1.
367. **Redthroat** (*S. brunneus*). 1 pair Simpsons Gap N.P. 7/1.
368. **Striated Calamanthus** (*S. fuliginosus*). 4 Wilsons Promontory N.P. 5/2, 6 6/2, 6 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2.
369. **Rufous Calamanthus** (*S. campestris*). 1 West Cape, Innes N.P. 14/1.
370. **Speckled Warbler** (*S. sagittatus*). 2 Longneck Lagoon 6/12.
371. **Weebill** (*Smicrornis brevirostris*). Fairly common inland.
372. **Brown Gerygone** (*Gerygone mouki*). Common along the coast in NSW and QLD.
373. **Large-billed Gerygone** (*G. magnirostris*). 4 Conway N.P. 20/12.
374. **Mangrove Gerygone** (*G. laevigaster*). Common Fisherman's Island 17/12, 2 E. Edmonton 26/12, 3 Karumba 2/1.
375. **Western Gerygone** (*G. fusca*). 1 Simpson's Gap N.P. 7/1.
376. **Fairy Gerygone** (*G. palpebrosa*). 5 Mission Beach 23/12, 1 E. Edmonton 26/12, 1 Forty Mile Scrub N.P. 31/12.
377. **White-throated Gerygone** (*G. olivacea*). Fairly common Longneck Lagoon 6/12, 1 Stannix Park Road 7/12.
378. **Mountain Thornbill** (*Acanthiza katherina*). 6 Paluma 22/12, 4 Mt. Lewis 28/12.
379. **Brown Thornbill** (*A. pusilla*). Common along the coast Adelaide - Brisbane & TAS. Race *apicalis*, Inland Thornbill, 5 E. Ormiston Gorge N.P. 6/1, 15 Hamilton Downs 8/1, common Innes N.P. 13/1, common Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1 & Hattah N.P. 23/1.
380. **Tasmanian Thornbill** (*A. ewingii*). Common TAS.
381. **Chestnut-rumped Thornbill** (*A. uropygialis*). 6 Alice Springs - Eraldunda 9/1, 25 S. Marla 12/1, 10 Wyperfeld N.P. 22/1, fairly common Hattah N.P. 23/1.
382. **Slaty-backed Thornbill** (*A. robustirostris*). 2 Simpson's Gap N.P. 7/1.
383. **Buff-rumped Thornbill** (*A. reguloides*). Common Duck Creek Road 16/12.
384. **Yellow-rumped Thornbill** (*A. chrysorrhoa*). 5 Longneck Lagoon 6/12, fairly common Alice Springs (NT) - SA & W. VIC.
385. **Yellow Thornbill** (*A. nana*). 6 S. Botany Bay 2/12, common Longneck Lagoon 6/12, common Sandy Creek C.P. and Parra Wirra N.P. 17/1, fairly common Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1, 5 Hattah N.P. 23/1.
386. **Striated Thornbill** (*A. lineata*). Fairly common Royal N.P. (NSW), common Eungella N.P. (QLD), singles Wilsons Promontory N.P. 6/2, 3 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2.
387. **Southern Whiteface** (*Aphelocephala leucopsis*). Fairly common Alice Springs (NT) - N. SA, 9 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1.
388. **Banded Whiteface** (*A. nigrincta*). 30 21 km N. Eraldunda 9/1.
389. **Varied Sitella** (*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*). 1 Royal N.P. 8/12, 7 Thirlmere Lakes N.P. 9/12, 8 Duck Creek Road 16/12, 4 N. Port Augusta + 8 Innes N.P. 13/1, 2 Naracoorte Caves 20/1.
390. **White-throated Treecreeper** (*Cormobates leucophaea*). Fairly common along the East coast.
391. **Red-browed Treecreeper** (*Climacteris erythroptera*). 1 Royal N.P. 8/12, 4 Thirlmere Lakes N.P. 9/12, 5 Duck Creek Road 16/12.
392. **White-browed Treecreeper** (*C. affinis*). 1 Ormiston Gorge N.P. + 1 E. of 6/1.
393. **Brown Treecreeper** (*C. picumnus*). 1 Georgetown 31/12, 1 Croydon - Normanton 1/1, 6 Parra Wirra N.P. 17/1, 10 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1, 10 22/1, 10 Hattah N.P. 23/1, common Gulpa

Island S.F. 26/1.

394. **Black-tailed Treecreeper** (*C. melanura*). 1 N. Cloncurry 3/1.
395. **Red Wattlebird** (*Anthochaera carunculata*). 4 Sydney 3/12, 2 Royal N.P. 7/12, common Thirlmere Lakes N.P. 9/12, common Innes N.P. 13/1, fairly common Wilsons Promontory N.P. 6/2.
396. **Yellow Wattlebird** (*A. paradoxa*). 2 Lambert Park, Hobart 30/1 & 3/2, 5 Adventure Bay, Bruny Island 31/1, 2 1/2, 4 Margate 3/2.
397. **Little Wattlebird** (*A. lunulata*). Locally common Wilsons Promontory N.P. (VIC) - QLD.
398. **Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater** (*Acanthagenys rufogularis*). Common NT and SA. Singles in N.W. QLD and VIC.
399. **Striped Honeyeater** (*Plectorhyncha lanceolata*). 1 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1, 2 Hattah N.P. 23/1, 2 N. Deniliquin 25/1.
400. **Helmeted Friarbird** (*Philemon buceroides*). 2 Cairns Botanical Garden 25/12, 2 Kuranda 26/12, 2 Mangrove Boardwalk, Cairns 27/12.
401. **Silver-crowned Friarbird** (*P. argenticeps*). 1 W. Mt. Isa 4/1.
402. **Noisy Friarbird** (*P. corniculatus*). 2 Thirlmere Lakes N.P. 9/12, 1 Duck Creek Road 16/12, 7 Ben Boyd N.P. 9/2, 20 Wilberforce 11/2.
403. **Little Friarbird** (*P. citreogularis*). 2 Duck Creek Road 16/12, common Ravenshoe - Bourke & Willis Roadhouse 31/12 - 2/1, 1 Gulpa Island S.F. 26/1.
404. **Blue-faced Honeyeater** (*Entomyzon cyanotis*). 1 Coff's Harbour 13/12, common N. Marlborough 17/12, 1 Eungella N.P. 19/12, common around Georgetown 1/1.
405. **Bell Miner** (*Manorina melanophrys*). Common Cumberland S.F. 5/12, 5 heard Ben Boyd N.P. 9/2.
406. **Noisy Miner** (*M. melanocephala*). Locally common in the eastern parts.
407. **Yellow-throated Miner** (*M. flavigula*). Common in N.W. QLD & NT. Singles in SA.
408. **Macleay's Honeyeater** (*Xanthotis macleayana*). Common Paluma 21/12, fairly common Mission Beach 23/12, 2 E. Edmonton 26/12, 5 Mt. Lewis 28/12, 5 Lake Eacham N.P. 29/12.
409. **Lewin's Honeyeater** (*Meliphaga lewinii*). Common in NSW, QLD and NT. Singles in SA.
410. **Yellow-spotted Honeyeater** (*M. notata*). 10 Mission Beach 23/12, singles E. Edmonton and Cairns Botanical Garden 26/12, 3 Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12.
411. **Graceful Honeyeater** (*M. gracilis*). 5 Mission Beach 23/12.
412. **Eungella Honeyeater** (*Lichenostomus hindwoodi*). 2 Dalrymple Road, Eungella N.P. 19/12.
413. **Yellow-faced Honeyeater** (*L. chrysops*). Fairly common in the coastal region.
414. **Bridled Honeyeater** (*L. frenatus*). 1 Paluma 21/12, 6 22/12, common Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12, 2 Crater N.P. 30/12.
415. **Singing Honeyeater** (*L. virescens*). Common Alice Springs (NT) - SA.
416. **Varied Honeyeater** (*L. versicolor*). 1 the Esplanade, Cairns 25/12, 1 26/12, 2 Mangrove Boardwalk, Cairns + 5 Yule Point 27/12. Race *fasciogularis*, **Mangrove Honeyeater**, common Fisherman's Island 17/12.
417. **Yellow Honeyeater** (*L. flavus*). Fairly common in QLD.
418. **White-eared Honeyeater** (*L. leucotis*). 1 W. Bundeena, Royal N.P. 7/12, 1 Thirlmere Lakes N.P. 9/12, 1 Duck Creek Road 16/12, 2 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1, 5 22/1, 5 Hattah N.P. 23/1.
419. **Yellow-throated Honeyeater** (*L. flavicollis*). Fairly common on TAS.
420. **Yellow-tufted Honeyeater** (*L. melanops*). 3 Thirlmere Lakes N.P. 9/12.
421. **Purple-gaped Honeyeater** (*L. cratitius*). Common Innes N.P. 13/1, fairly common the Coorong N.P. 18-19/1.
422. **Grey-headed Honeyeater** (*L. keartlandi*). 1 Mica Creek 3/1, 2 Lake Moondarra 4/1, common Ellery Creek Big Hole N.P. & Ormiston Gorge N.P. 6/1, 5 Hamilton Downs 8/1, common Ayers Rock - the Olgas N.P. 10/1.
423. **Yellow-plumed Honeyeater** (*L. ornatus*). Common Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1 & Hattah N.P. 23/1.
424. **Grey-fronted Honeyeater** (*L. plumulus*). 4 N. Cloncurry 3/1, 6 Lake Moondarra 4/1.
425. **Yellow-tinted Honeyeater** (*L. flavescens*). Fairly common Georgetown - Karumba 31/12 - 1/1. Race *fuscus*, **Fuscous Honeyeater**, common Longneck Lagoon 6/12.
426. **White-plumed Honeyeater** (*L. penicillatus*). Locally common.
427. **Black-chinned Honeyeater** (*Melithreptus gularis*). 1 Parra Wirra N.P. 17/1.
428. **Strong-billed Honeyeater** (*M. validirostris*). 5 Mt. Wellington N.P. 30/1, 10 Bruny Island 31/1.
429. **Brown-headed Honeyeater** (*M. brevirostris*). 5 Innes N.P. 13/1, 5 Sandy Creek C.P. 17/1, 1 Hattah N.P. 23/1, 1 24/1.

430. **White-throated Honeyeater** (*M. albogularis*). 3 Conway N.P. 20/12, 10 Townsville Common 21/12, 10 Yule Point 27/12, 5 Big Mitchell Creek 29/12.
431. **White-naped Honeyeater** (*M. lunatus*). 1 Royal N.P. 2/12, 2 Cumberland S.F. 5/12, 2 Royal N.P. 8/12, common Thirlmere Lakes N.P. 9/12, common Duck Creek Road 16/12, fairly common Naracoorte Caves 20/1, 3 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1, 5 Ben Boyd N.P. 9/2.
432. **Black-headed Honeyeater** (*M. affinis*). Fairly common TAS.
433. **Brown Honeyeater** (*Lichmera indistincta*). 1 Raby Bay 16/12, 1 Sandgate 17/12, 2 Townsville Common 21/12, 1 S. Mt. Molloy 29/12, 4 Karumba 2/1, singles Clem Walton Park & Mica Creek 3/1, 2 Ormiston Gorge N.P. 6/1, 10 Alice Springs - Erldunda 9/1.
434. **Tawny-crowned Honeyeater** (*Phylidonyris melanops*). 1 W. Bundeena, Royal N.P. 7/12, 3 Cape Bruny 31/1, 2 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2.
435. **Crescent Honeyeater** (*P. pyrrhoptera*). 3 Sherbrooke Forest 27/1, fairly common TAS, common Wilsons Promontory N.P. 6/2.
436. **New Holland Honeyeater** (*P. novaehollandiae*). Common along the S.E. coast.
437. **White-cheeked Honeyeater** (*P. nigra*). Common Cumberland S.F. 5/12, 2 Paluma 21/12.
438. **White-fronted Honeyeater** (*P. albifrons*). 6 Alice Springs - Erldunda 9/1, 2 the Olgas N.P. 10/1.
439. **Painted Honeyeater** (*Grantiella picta*). 5 N. Deniliquin 25/1.
440. **Brown-backed Honeyeater** (*Ramsayornis modestus*). 4 Cairns Botanical Garden 25/12, 1 E. Edmonton 26/12, 2 Yule Point 27/12, 3 Big Mitchell Creek 29/12.
441. **Rufous-throated Honeyeater** (*Conopophila rufogularis*). Common in N.W. QLD.
442. **Grey Honeyeater** (*C. whitei*). 1 Hamilton Downs 8/1.
443. **Eastern Spinebill** (*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*). Common along the coast.
444. **Banded Honeyeater** (*Certhionyx pectoralis*). 6 Croydon - Normanton 1/1, 1 N. Cloncurry 3/1.
445. **Black Honeyeater** (*C. niger*). 3 Hugh River 9/1.
446. **Pied Honeyeater** (*C. variegatus*). 1 40 km N. Erldunda 9/1, 4 20 km N. Marla 11/1.
447. **Dusky Honeyeater** (*Myzomela obscura*). Common along the coast in QLD.
448. **Red-headed Honeyeater** (*M. erythrocephala*). 5 Karumba 2/1.
449. **Scarlet Honeyeater** (*M. sanguinolenta*). 2 Eungella N.P. 19/12, 3 Mt. Lewis S.F. 29/12, 1 W. Ravenshoe 31/12.
450. **Crimson Chat** (*Ephthianura tricolor*). 2 S. Bourke & Willis Roadhouse 2/1, common N. Cloncurry 3/1, 2 Mt. Isa - Barclay Homestead 4/1, fairly common NT.
451. **Orange Chat** (*E. aurifrons*). 12 21 km N. Erldunda 9/1, 6 100 km N. Marla 11/1, 3 S. Coober Pedy 12/1.
452. **White-fronted Chat** (*E. albifrons*). Locally common in the south.
453. **Yellow-bellied Sunbird** (*Nectarinia jugularis*). Common Townsville - Cairns (QLD).
454. **Mistletoebird** (*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*). Common.
455. **Spotted Pardalote** (*Pardalotus punctatus*). Fairly common in the coastal region. Race *xanthopygus*, Yellow-rumped Pardalote, 2 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1, 6 22/1, 10 Hattah N.P. 23/1.
456. **Forty-spotted Pardalote** (*P. quadragintus*). 3 S. Barnes Bay, Bruny Island 30/1.
457. **Red-browed Pardalote** (*P. rubricatus*). 1 Lake Moondarra 4/1, 3 Ormiston Gorge N.P. 7/1.
458. **Striated Pardalote** (*P. striatus*). Common Duck Creek Road 16/12, 5 Georgetown 31/12, 1 Lake Moondarra 4/1, 5 Naracoorte Caves 20/1, fairly common Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1, 5 Mt. Field N.P. 2/2.
459. **Yellow White-eye** (*Zosterops lutea*). 4 Karumba 2/1.
460. **Silvereye** (*Z. lateralis*). Common in the coastal region.
461. **European Goldfinch** (*Carduelis carduelis*). Fairly common Sydney (NSW) - Innes N.P. (SA).
462. **European Greenfinch** (*C. chloris*). 1 Barossa Valley 16/1, 1 Robe 19/1, 1 Adventure Bay, Bruny Island 31/1.
463. **House Sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*). Common in most urban areas.
464. **Tree Sparrow** (*P. montanus*). Fairly common Melbourne Zoo 28/1.
465. **Red-browed Firetail** (*Neochmia temporalis*). Common eastern VIC - QLD.
466. **Beautiful Firetail** (*Stagonopleura bellum*). 2 the Coorong N.P. 19/1, 3 S. Lunawanna, Bruny Island 31/1, 1 Wilsons Promontory N.P. 5/2, 3 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2, 7 Barren Grounds N.R. 10/2.
467. **Painted Firetail** (*Emblema pictum*). 50 Ormiston Gorge N.P. 7/1.

468. **Diamond Firetail** (*Stagonopleura guttata*). 5 Sandy Creek C.P. 17/1, 2 Gulpa Island S.F. 26/1.
469. **Zebra Finch** (*Taeniopygia guttata*). 3 Townsville Common 21/12, common N.W. QLD, NT & SA.
470. **Double-barred Finch** (*T. bichenovii*). 1 Townsville Common 21/12, fairly common Georgetown 31/12, 5 Karumba 1/1.
471. **Black-throated Finch** (*Poephila cincta*). 2 S. Mt. Molloy 29/12, 8 Georgetown 21/12.
472. **Chestnut-breasted Mannikin** (*Lonchura castaneothorax*). 10 McGrath's Hill 5/12, 10 Baker's Lagoon 6/12, 2 Fisherman's Island 17/12, 5 E. Eungella N.P. 18/12, 4 Townsville Common 21/12, common E. Edmonton 26/12, 20 N. Ravenshoe 31/12.
473. **Nutmeg Mannikin** (*L. punctulata*). 1 McGrath's Hill 5/12, common Townsville Common 21/12, common Kuranda 26/12.
474. **Metallic Starling** (*Aplonis metallica*). Common in the Cairns area (QLD).
475. **Common Starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris*). Common in S.E. Australia.
476. **Common Mynah** (*Acridotheres tristis*). Locally common in urban areas, especially in the Sydney region (NSW).
477. **Yellow Oriole** (*Oriolus flavocinctus*). 1 Mangrove Boardwalk, Cairns + 3 Botanical Garden 25/12, 5 Cairns Botanical Garden 26/12, 2 Mangrove Boardwalk, Cairns 27/12.
478. **Olive-backed Oriole** (*O. sagittatus*). 2 Longneck Lagoon 6/12, 1 Royal N.P. 8/12, 4 Eubenangee Swamp N.P. 23/12, 2 Georgetown 31/12.
479. **Figbird** (*Sphecotheres viridis*). Common Sydney (NSW) - Cairns (QLD).
480. **Spangled Drongo** (*Dicrurus bracteatus*). Fairly common in QLD.
481. **Golden Bowerbird** (*Prionodura newtoniana*). 1 male at bower + 1 female + 1 heard Crater N.P. 30/12.
482. **Satin Bowerbird** (*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*). Fairly common Royal N.P. (NSW) - S. QLD. 2 Ben Boyd N.P. 9/2.
483. **Regent Bowerbird** (*Sericulus chrysocephalus*). 5 Lamington N.P. 14/12, 3 15/12, 8 16/12, 30 Eungella N.P. 19/12.
484. **Spotted Bowerbird** (*Chlamydera maculata*). 1 S. Ayr 20/12, 10 Clem Walton Park 3/1, 2 Lake Moondarra 4/1.
485. **Western Bowerbird** (*C. guttata*). 3 Ormiston Gorge N.P. 6/1.
486. **Great Bowerbird** (*C. nuchalis*). 1 with bower, Mt. Molloy Cementary 28/12, 1 Big Mitchell Creek 29/12, 1 Georgetown 31/12.
487. **Tooth-billed Bowerbird** (*Scenopoeetes dentirostris*). Common Paluma 22/12, 1 Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12, 1 Lake Eacham N.P. 29/12, 1 Crater N.P. 30/12.
488. **Spotted Catbird** (*Ailuroedus melanotis*). Common Paluma & Mission Beach 22/12, fairly common Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12, fairly common Lake Eacham N.P. 29/12, common Crater N.P. 30/12.
489. **Green Catbird** (*A. crassirostris*). 1 Royal N.P. 2/12, 3 Boorganna N.R. 12/12, common Lamington N.P. 14/12.
490. **Paradise Riflebird** (*Ptiloris paradiseus*). 1 + 3 heard Lamington N.P. 16/12.
491. **Victoria's Riflebird** (*P. victoriae*). 1 + 5 heard Paluma 21/12, 3 + 5 heard 22/12, 2 heard Mission Beach 23/12, 1 + 4 heard Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12, 1 + 1 heard Lake Eacham N.P. 29/12, 1 heard Danbulla Forest Drive 29/12, 2 Lake Eacham N.P. + 1 heard Crater N.P. 30/12.
492. **White-winged Chough** (*Corcorax melanorhamphos*). 2 Sandy Creek C.P. + 5 N. Parra Wirra N.P. 17/1, 11 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1, 15 22/1, common Hattah N.P. 23/1.
493. **Apostlebird** (*Struthidea cinerea*). Common around Georgetown (QLD). Fairly common down to Mt. Isa (QLD). 2 Hattah N.P. 23/1.
494. **Australian Magpie-lark** (*Grallina cyanoleuca*). Common.
495. **White-breasted Woodswallow** (*Artamus leucorhynchus*). 5 Myall Lakes N.P. 11/12, fairly common in QLD & NT.
496. **Masked Woodswallow** (*A. personatus*). 8 E. Eungella N.P. 18/12, singles Bourke & Willis Roadhouse 2/1, common Cloncurry - Mt. Isa 3/1, 3 Gulpa Island S.F. 26/1.
497. **White-browed Woodswallow** (*A. superciliosus*). 3 the Coorong N.P. - Robe 19/1, 150 Hattah N.P. 23/1, 2 Deniliquin 25/1.
498. **Black-faced Woodswallow** (*A. cinereus*). 5 Big Mitchell Creek 29/12, common N.W. QLD and NT.
499. **Dusky Woodswallow** (*A. cyanoptorus*). Common Longneck Lagoon 6/12, 4 Wyperfeld

- N.P. 21/1, 15 Gulpa Island S.F. 26/1, 1 Bruny Island 30/1, 10 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2, 10 Ben Boyd N.P. 9/2.
500. **Little Woodswallow** (*A. minor*). 2 Clem Walton Park + 2 Mica Creek 3/1, 3 Simpson's Gap N.P. 5/1, singles Ellery Creek Big Hole N.P. & Ormiston Gorge N.P. 6/1, 5 Ormiston Gorge 7/1, 10 the Olgas 10/1.
501. **Black Butcherbird** (*Cracticus quoyi*). 2 Conway N.P. 20/12, 2 Mission Beach 23/12, 2 Eubenangee Swamp N.P. 23/12, 1 Cairns Botanical Garden 25/12, 4 26/12.
502. **Grey Butcherbird** (*C. torquatus*). Singles - fairly common.
503. **Pied Butcherbird** (*C. nigrogularis*). Singles in NSW, fairly common Brisbane - Marlborough 17/12, 2 Mangrove Board Walk, Cairns 27/12, 3 Ravenshoe - Georgetown 31/12, 5 Georgetown - Normanton 1/1, 3 Normanton - Bourke & Willis Roadhouse 2/1, 3 Lake Moondarra 4/1.
504. **Australian Magpie** (*Gymnorhina tibicen*). Common.
505. **Pied Currawong** (*Strepera graculina*). Fairly common in the eastern parts of NSW and QLD.
506. **Black Currawong** (*S. fuliginosa*). 4 Mt. Wellington N.P. 30/1, 1 Mt. Field N.P. 2/2.
507. **Grey Currawong** (*S. versicolor*). Fairly common Innes N.P. (SA) - Wilsons Promontory N.P. (VIC). Singles on TAS.
508. **Australian Raven** (*Corvus coronoides*). Common in VIC and NSW, fewer in QLD, NT, SA.
509. **Forest Raven** (*C. tasmanicus*). Common TAS and Wilsons Promontory N.P. (VIC).
510. **Little Raven** (*C. mellori*). Common S. SA - W. VIC, and Deniliquin area (NSW).
511. **Little Crow** (*C. bennetti*). Common N. Alice Springs (NT) - northern SA.
512. **Torresian Crow** (*C. orru*). Fairly common in QLD.
513. * **Blue-winged Parrot** (*Neophema chrysostoma*). 11 E. Sandfly 3/2, 6 Cotter's Lake, Wilsons Promontory N.P. 19/1.

Mammals

- Platypus** (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*). 3 Eungella N.P. 18/2, 1 19/12.
- Short-beaked Echidna** (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*). 1 Royal N.P. 2/12, 1 Thirlmere Lakes N.P. 9/12, 1 Yulatten 27/12, 1 Lanceston Airport 4/2.
- Eastern Quoll** (*Dasyurus viverrinus*). 2 Mt. Field N.P. 1/2.
- Spotted-tailed Quoll** (*D. maculatus*). 1 Mt. Wellington N.P. 30/1.
- Tasmanian Devil** (*Sarcophilus harrisii*). 2 dead along the road in TAS.
- Brown Antechinus** (*Antechinus stuartii*). 1 Lamington N.P. 16/12.
- Northern Brown Bandicoot** (*Isodon macrourus*). 1 E. Edmonton 26/12, 1 Mt. Lewis S.F. 28/12, 1 Crater N.P. 30/12.

Common Wombat (*Vombatus ursinus*). 3 Wilsons Promontory N.P. 5-6/2.

Koala (*Phascolarctus cinereus*). 1 Raby Bay 16/12, 1 Wilsons Promontory N.P. 5/2.

Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*). 2 Lamington N.P. 15/12, 2 Eungella N.P. 18/12, 3 Crater N.P. 30/12, 10 Mt. Field N.P. 1/2.

Musky Rat-kangaroo (*Hypsiprymnodon moschatus*). 1 E. Edmonton 25/12, 5 Lake Eacham 29/12, 7 30/12.

Long-nosed Potoroo (*Potorous tridactyla*). 1 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2.

Black-footed Rock-wallaby (*Petrogale lateralis*). 3 Simpson's Gap N.P. 5/1.

Red-legged Pademelon (*Thylogale stigmatica*). 3 Eungella N.P. 18/12.

Tasmanian Pademelon (*T. billardieri*). 30 Mt. Field N.P. 1/2.

Red-necked Pademelon (*T. thetis*). Common Lamington N.P.

Red-necked Wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*). 22 Mt. Field N.P. 1/2.

Whiptail Wallaby (*M. parryi*). 1 Lamington N.P. 15/12.

Agile Wallaby (*M. agilis*). 8 Townsville Common 22/12, 1 E. Edmonton 26/12, 2 Mt. Lewis 28/12, 1 Hasties Swamp N.P. 30/12, 1 S. Normanton 2/1.

Red Kangaroo (*M. rufus*). 3 N. Alice Springs 8/1, 2 The Olgas 10/1, 10 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.

Western Grey Kangaroo (*M. fuliginosus*). 13 Innes N.P. 15-16/1, common Sandy Creek C.P. & Parra Wirra N.P. 17/1, common (>100) Wyperfeld N.P., common Hattah N.P., 2 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.

Eastern Grey Kangaroo (*M. giganteus*). 6 Eungella N.P. 18-19/12, 3 Gulpa Island S.F. 26/1, common (\approx 100) Wilsons Promontory N.P. 5-6/2, 10 Ben Boyd N.P. 9/2.

Common Wallaroo (*M. robustus*). Singles E. Georgetown 31/12, 20 S. Normanton 2/1, singles N. Cloncurry 3/1, 6 Ormiston Gorge 6/1, 3 N. Deniliquin 25/1.

Swamp Wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor*). 1 Lady Carrington Drive, Royal N.P. 8/12, 4 Wilsons Promontory N.P. 5 & 6/2.

Black Flying-fox (*Pteropus alecto*). 1 Eungella N.P. 19/12.

Grey-headed Flying-fox (*P. poliocephalus*). 1 photographed Barren Grounds N.R. 10/2.

Flying-fox sp. Hundreds N. Yule Point 27/12.

Common Bent-wing Bat (*Miniopterus schreibersii*). 1 Naracoorte Caves 20/1.

Fawn-footed Melomys (*Melomys cervinipes*). 1 Paluma 21/12.

Australian Fur-seal (*Arctocephalus pusillus*). 100 on the islands W. Wilsons Promontory 6/2.

Southern Elephant Seal (*Mirounga leonina*). 1 female Innes N.P. 14/1.

Common Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*). 20 Wilsons Promontory N.P. 6/2.

Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*). Singles in E. & S. Australia.

Brown Hare (*Lepus capensis*). 1 Sandy Creek C.P. 16/1, 5 around Deniliquin 24-26/1.

Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). Common, especially around Sydney (NSW) and further south.

House Mouse (*Mus musculus*). 1 Marla 11/1, 1 Naracoorte Caves 20/1.

Dingo (*Canis familiaris dingo*). 3 Townsville Common 21/12, 2 Paluma 22/12, 1 W. Simpsons Gap N.P. 5/1, 1 Ormiston Gorge N.P. 6/1, 1 Alice Springs - Erldunda 9/1.

Hog Deer (*Axis porcupinus*). 3 Wilsons Promontory N.P. 6/2.

Reptiles

Red-bellied Blacksnake (*Pseudechis porphyriacus*). 1 Port Hacking Point 7/12, 1 Thirlmere Lakes N.P. 9/12, 1 Parra Wirra N.P. 17/1, 1 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2.

Western Brown Snake (*Pseudonaja nuchalis*). 1 Ayers Rock 11/1.

Eastern Brown Snake (*P. textilis*). 1 N.E. Deniliquin 24/1.

Black Tiger Snake (*Notechis ater*). 2 Mt. Mangana, Bruny Island 24/1.

Snake sp. 1 Crater N.P. 30/12, 1 Parra Wirra N.P. 17/1, 3 Croajingolong N.P. 8/2.

Eastern Water Dragon (*Physignathus lesueurii*). 1 Eungella N.P. 18/12.

Blotched Blue-tongued Lizard (*Tiliqua nigrolutea*). 2 The Coorong N.P. 18/1, 1 19/1.

Sand Monitor (or **Sand Goanna**) (*Varanus gouldii*). 1 Wyperfeld N.P. 21/1.

Shingle-back (*Trachydosaurus rugosus*). 2 E. Hattah N.P. 24/1.

Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*). 1 Conway N.P. 20/12, 1 Hastings Reef 24/12.

Northern Snapping Turtle (*Elseya dentata*). Common Eungella N.P. 18-19/12.

Saw-shelled Turtle (*E. latisternum*). 2 Lake Eacham N.P. 29/12.