

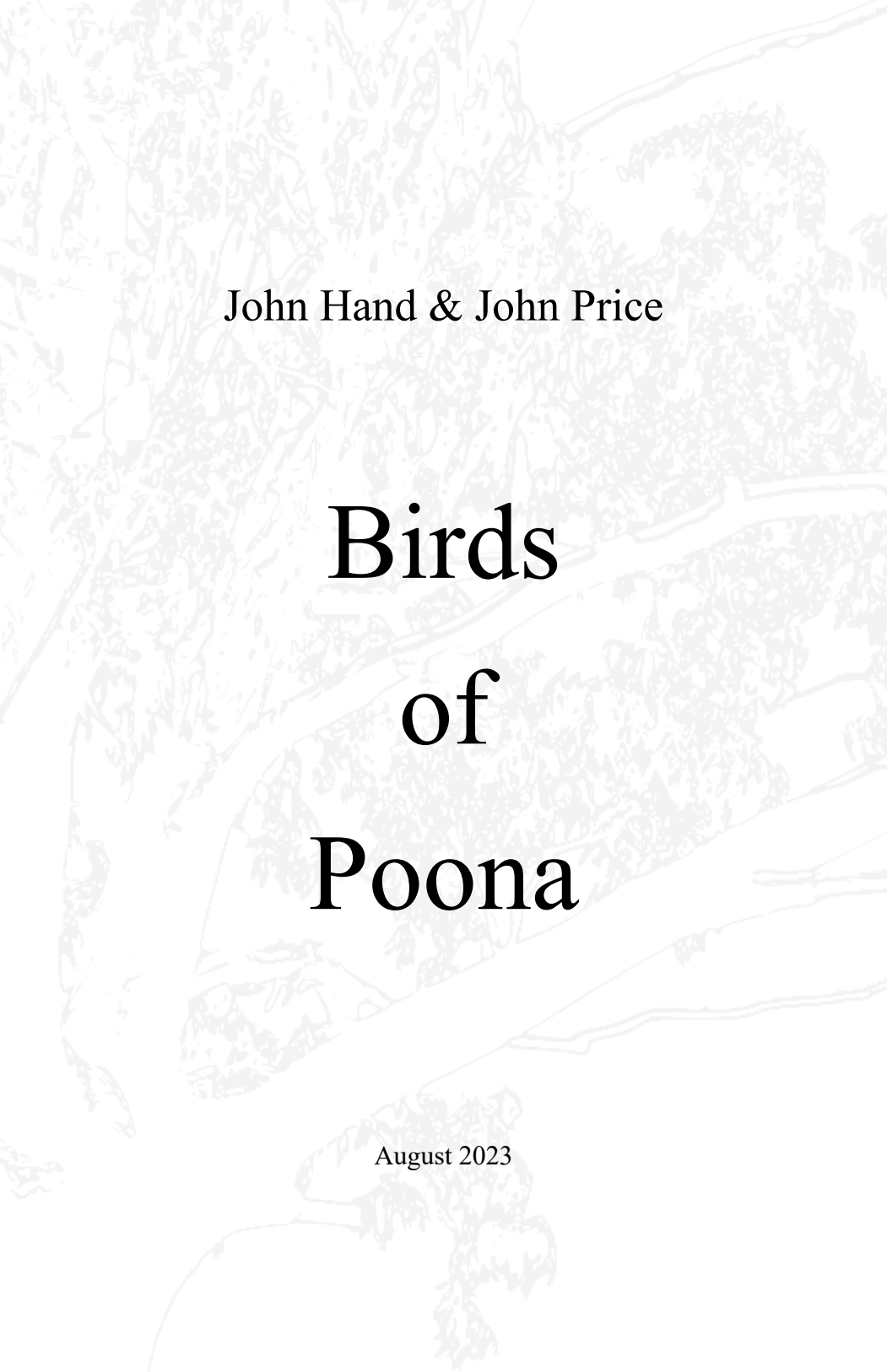
Birds

of



Poona





John Hand & John Price

Birds of Poona

August 2023

Foreword

**By George Seymour,
Mayor, Fraser Coast Regional Council**

There is an incredible world around us. It is external to us, but the extent to which we fully experience it is dependent upon that which is internal to us. Curiosity, openness, and knowledge are the keys to opening this up; to more fully experience that which is around us. To be aware of the distinctiveness, variation, and lives of the birds that we encounter opens up a whole new level of experience.

I know there are many reasons to be interested in birdlife; but for me it is this: it opens up another world. Or at least another way of looking at the world. This is a very special and enriching experience.

John Hand and John Price have put together here a handbook on the birdlife of a heavenly place: Poona on the Fraser Coast. This is a beautiful place to explore and immerse oneself in nature. Through this book you will be able to more fully experience the natural splendour of Poona, and hopefully find within your connection to the birds that call it home, a deeper connection to the environment we share with them.

George Seymour, June 2023

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Introduction

Poona is a small coastal village on the Great Sandy Strait and just 36 kilometres south of the city of Maryborough in Queensland and part of the Fraser Coast region. The town is ideally located on the Marine Park and much of the area is in a pristine state.

This book is a collection of photographs of many of the readily seen birds in the Poona area and aids in identifying various species. The official Government records (included in the Appendices) show additional species in the area. In the book the common bird name is used but detail including the respective scientific name is included in the Species of the Area Appendix.

In and around Poona, there are many walking trails that collectively cover several kilometres. Trails start with the foreshore walks and then extend into various parts of the nature reserves as well as parts of the recognised Ramsar wetlands where the migratory shorebirds can be seen.

For more information visit

<https://poonacommunity.com.au/species.html> where there are photographs of some additional species found in the Poona area.

The work is co-authored by John Hand and John Price on behalf of the Poona Community Progress Association Inc. with the high-definition photographic images provided by John Price, Judy Sumner and Ellen Watherston. All, have had a long association with the town of Poona and appreciate its special significance.



John Hand



John Price



Judy Sumner



Ellen Watherston

The book is intended as resource for our community and our visitors.

It is a free publication that can be downloaded from the Poona Community website but cannot be otherwise distributed or modified without the prior approval of the authors.

Photographers

John Price

John has had a long connection with the Poona/Boonooroo district. John's father, in the 1960s, purchased the original, Boonooroo home built by the Rawson's in the 1800s. Hence, John has been a regular visitor to the area from an early age.

In the 1990s, John purchased his house on Poona Point (adjacent to the iconic Fig Tree) which incidentally was the site of the first dwelling in Poona (demolished for the first Poona subdivision). John renovated that house on the Point and continues his long connection with the district. A keen photographer and environmentalist, John has mapped many of the local trails and freely made available his collection of photographs.

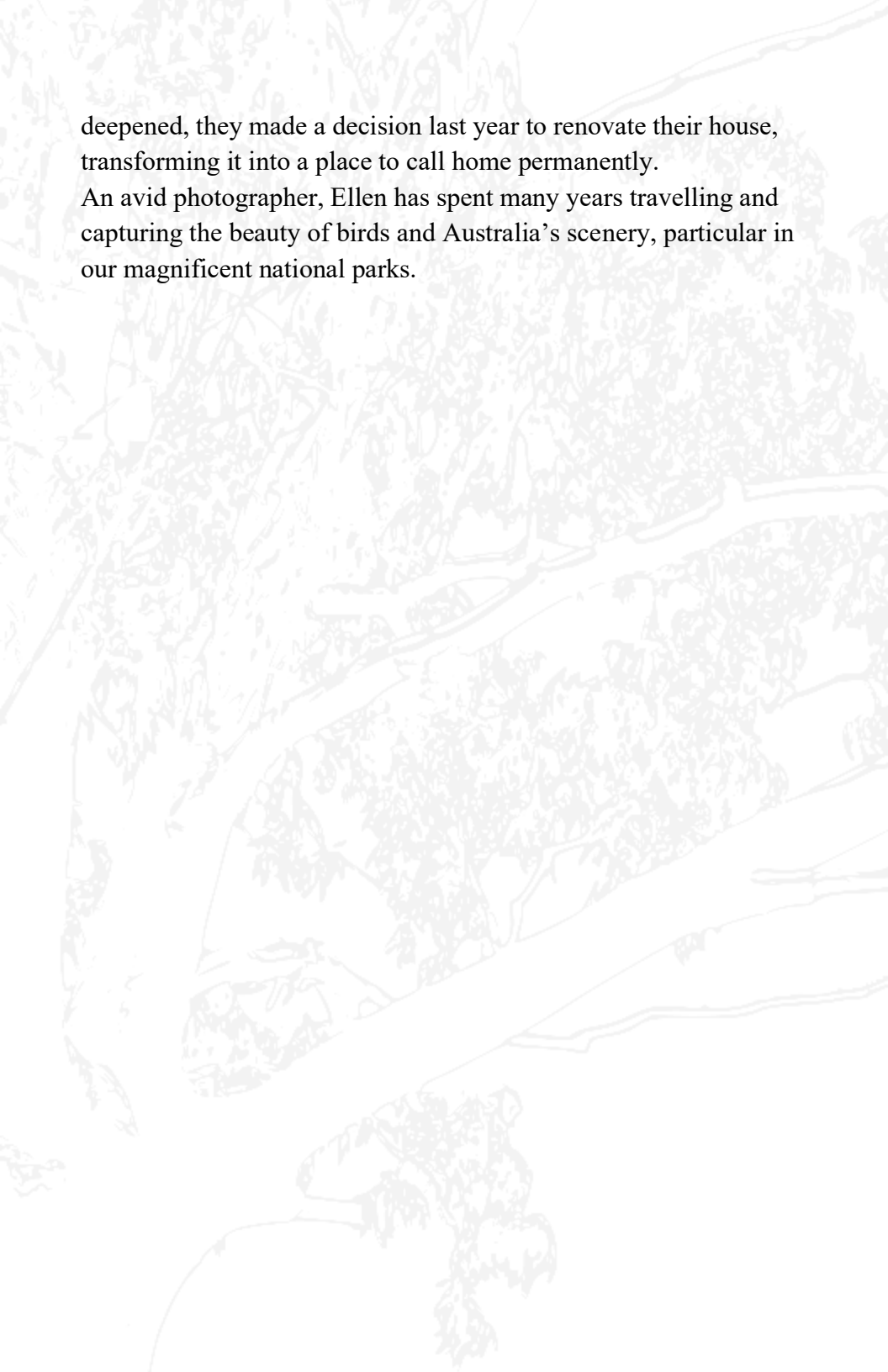
Judy Sumner

Judy is a well-known Poona local, avid bush walker and photographer. With a keen eye for nature and great prowess with the camera, Judy captures some spectacular images including many of our local birds.

Over many years, Judy has freely made her time available to lead groups through the range of the Poona walking trails so that others get to share her experiences and some of what Poona has to offer the visitor.

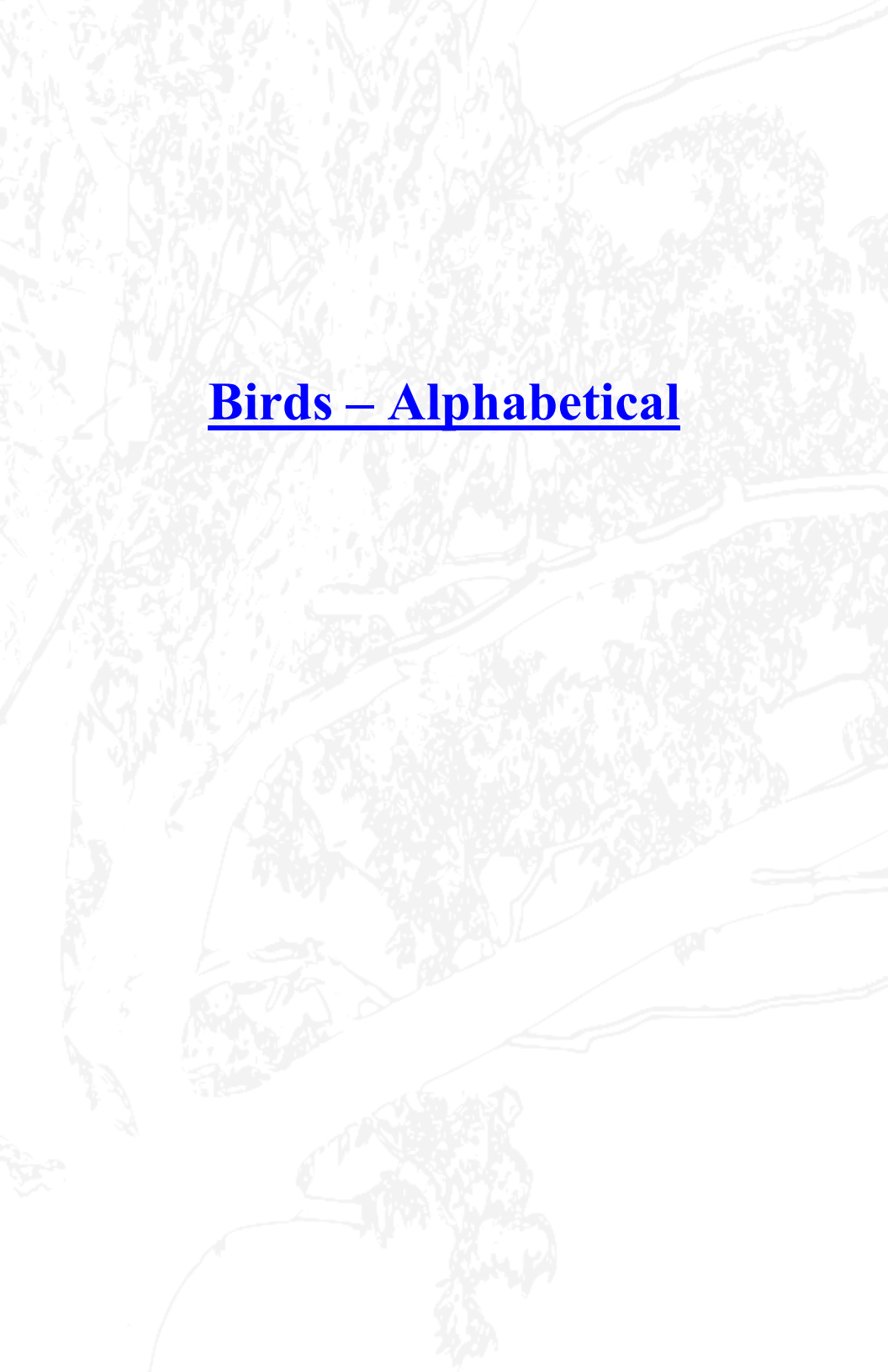
Ellen Watherston

Ellen first came to Poona in 1990 and was so taken with the idyllic location, she and her husband decided to buy a block of land. For the next 5 years, they rented a house here just for holidays before building their own holiday home. As their bond for Poona



deepened, they made a decision last year to renovate their house, transforming it into a place to call home permanently.

An avid photographer, Ellen has spent many years travelling and capturing the beauty of birds and Australia's scenery, particular in our magnificent national parks.

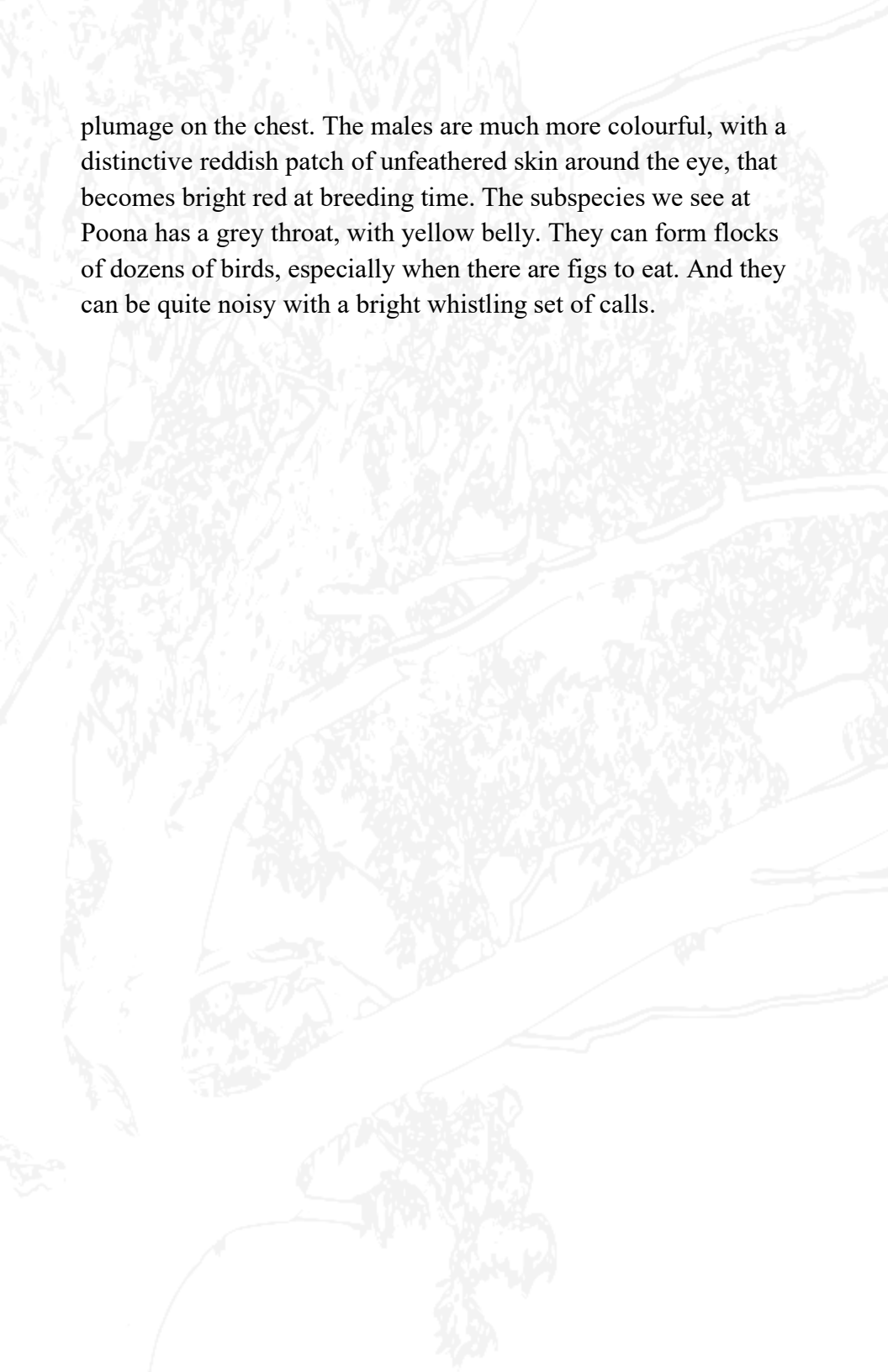


Birds – Alphabetical

Australasian Figbird



In the same family as the oriole (male top, female bottom). Like them, the figbird female and juveniles, have heavily streaked



plumage on the chest. The males are much more colourful, with a distinctive reddish patch of unfeathered skin around the eye, that becomes bright red at breeding time. The subspecies we see at Poona has a grey throat, with yellow belly. They can form flocks of dozens of birds, especially when there are figs to eat. And they can be quite noisy with a bright whistling set of calls.

Australian Magpie



Our magpie is unrelated to those in the old world; its relatives are the butcherbirds. You might notice different individuals can show varying amounts of white on the back. Its song is justly famous. There is something adulatory about the sound at the break of day that caused the poet David Campbell to write: “Hear the praises of the bird! The magpie in the dreaming mist Turns the vaporous ice

to gold, Tips the talons of the frost.” They have strong legs for walking, and the ground is where they get their living.



Australian Pipit



A smallish, upright brown streaky bird with longish legs. Although this one is perched, you'd more often see them on the ground, in grass, or along the shore. Typically, they run a short way before halting to look around, sometimes on a little rise. They eat insects mostly. Found pretty much over the whole continent.

Azure Kingfisher



This little kingfisher, should you see one in the sun, will stop your breath. They shine like jewels. It's a true aquatic kingfisher, diving to get small fish. Look for them along the creeks, but be patient. They are a bit shy, and easy to miss. They nest in a burrow, dug into a bank usually.

Bar-shouldered Dove



A medium sized pigeon with a distinctive patterned coppery coloured patch on the back of the neck and a lighter band on the shoulder - features that are missing in younger birds. A seed eater. When you hear them call, you'll probably recognise a background noise that is common enough to be ignored.

Bar-tailed Godwit



One of these birds set the world record for non-stop flight in 2022 - 13,500 km from Alaska to Tasmania in 11 days. It was a kid too, 4 months old. Shorebird migration is one of the wonders of the natural world and we still don't know a lot about it. The record-setting youngster, for instance, had never been to Australia; it hatched that northern summer on a shore in Alaska, yet somehow performed a feat of navigation that should leave us speechless.

Beach Stone Curlew



This is one of the two Australian species of this interesting group, with others found in every continent except Antarctica. It's not common, and a bit shy, but you can find it on any Poona shore where there are some mangroves, looking mostly for crabs. It's shorter than the bush stone curlew, and has a strong beak for catching and crushing fairly large crabs.

Black Chinned Honeyeater



A small honeyeater with a blue sclera in its eye - at least in the fully grown birds. The white stripe around the back of the head makes it similar to two others - the white-naped, and the white throated honeyeaters - all of which can be seen at Poona.

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike



The top image is a mature bird and the second an immature specimen. This bird is neither a cuckoo or a shrike - these are old world names that got stuck in colonial times. The bird always does a little wing-shuffle after alighting - so distinctive that you can identify it from a distance. They are found all over the continent in woodlands and semi-open country. When they fly it might remind you of rowing on a wavy sea.

Black-fronted Dotterel



A jaunty small wader, usually spotted near the water's edge, taking short runs before pecking in the mud or sand. Often either alone or with a couple of companions.

Blue Faced Honeyeater



A larger honeyeater with a loud call. Pretty unmistakable, with its beautiful greenish back and alarming blue patch of naked skin around the eye. Younger birds have a pale greenish patch instead.

Brahminy Kite



This is an Indo-Pacific bird, which explains its name. Occurs round the whole Australian coast. Adult birds are unmistakable, but the young ones can look very much like a whistling kite. They nest around Poona making a big pile of sticks up in a high tree fork. Their cat-like call is unmistakable too. They eat fish and crabs, but don't seem to mind carrion either.

Brown Cuckoo Dove



A long-tailed brown pigeon, typical of rainforests and their margins. It loves the introduced wild tobacco. It's a handsome bird, with its coppery coloured body and an even more attractive colour beneath the wings. The popular name probable arose because of its call, which is vaguely like an old-world cuckoo.

Brown Honeyeater



A small lively honeyeater, common here and elsewhere. Can be quite noisy; often in groups. Young birds don't have much of the yellow mark behind their eye, and males in breeding plumage don't have the yellow on their beak

Brush Turkey



These birds are so familiar we forget how extraordinary they are - members of a small Australasian group, the megapodes, which are the only birds in the world to incubate their eggs in a compost heap. The male first builds the incubating mound, before the wet season starts, then mates with as many females as he can attract, then tends the nest, regulating its internal temperature, for the couple of months it takes for the egg series to hatch. Chicks simply burrow their way out, and run away, with even less parental care than a cuckoo - that is, none at all. Most die young.

Buff-Banded Rail



Not a regular sighting, but it might have once been more common. Tends to be a bit secretive, and stays near cover. If you do get a good look, the plumage is very beautiful. Young birds have duller colours and less distinct bands on the front

Bush Stone Curlew



This is the bird that calls loudly at night. It shares this call with the beach stone curlew, but is much more vocal. The squealing can be quite striking if you haven't heard it before. They come and go here, but there can be several families around Poona at once. They spend the day in cover, usually standing still; sometimes sitting, staying still and alert when approached, until they either walk or run off or (less often) fly. At night, they look for flying insects, frogs, and other small prey.

The prone bird here is incubating the normal clutch of two beautifully camouflaged eggs. The parents share this duty for the month it takes for them to hatch. The chicks can follow the adults almost immediately.



Channel-billed Cuckoo



This is the world's biggest cuckoo - an impressive bird with a massive beak vaguely reminiscent of a hornbill. They use it for eating fruit, especially figs. They spend the winter in New Guinea and parts of the Indonesian archipelago, arriving here in September to October - which is why they are often called 'storm bird'. If you see one chased by a crow, it's because crows are among their favourite hosts, along with currawongs, and magpies. The raucous call can be given night or day, often in flight.

Collared Kingfisher



Once called the mangrove kingfisher, it is the one most often seen on the shore, or in mangroves. Their favourite food is crustaceans, small crabs and fish. Typically seen perched on a mangrove watching the water or mud. The call is a robust version of the sacred kingfisher's squeaky insistent cry.

Crested Pigeon



An inland pigeon that has moved to the coast as forests were cleared. Lives exclusively on seeds, so you will see them either perched, waiting, or else feeding on the ground in small groups. The call is a repeated “whoo”. They make a loud whirring noise when they take off.

Dollar Bird



This is the only Australian representative of a group of African and Asian birds called 'rollers', for their acrobatic flying displays - and you can see dollar birds do this when they visit from New Guinea in summer to breed. They get their name (supposedly) from the white patches beneath the wings that are obvious in flight. They make a nest in a hollow high up in an old tree. The call is a pretty distinctive cackling.

Double Bar Finch



One of the two finches at Poona (the other being the red-browed). Preferred food is grass-seeds - so they move around to where these are plentiful - but they also eat insects. You can sometimes tell they are around by the small squeaky call. The nest is a hollow of dry grass, stuck in a fork - about the size of a big mango

Dusky Moorhen

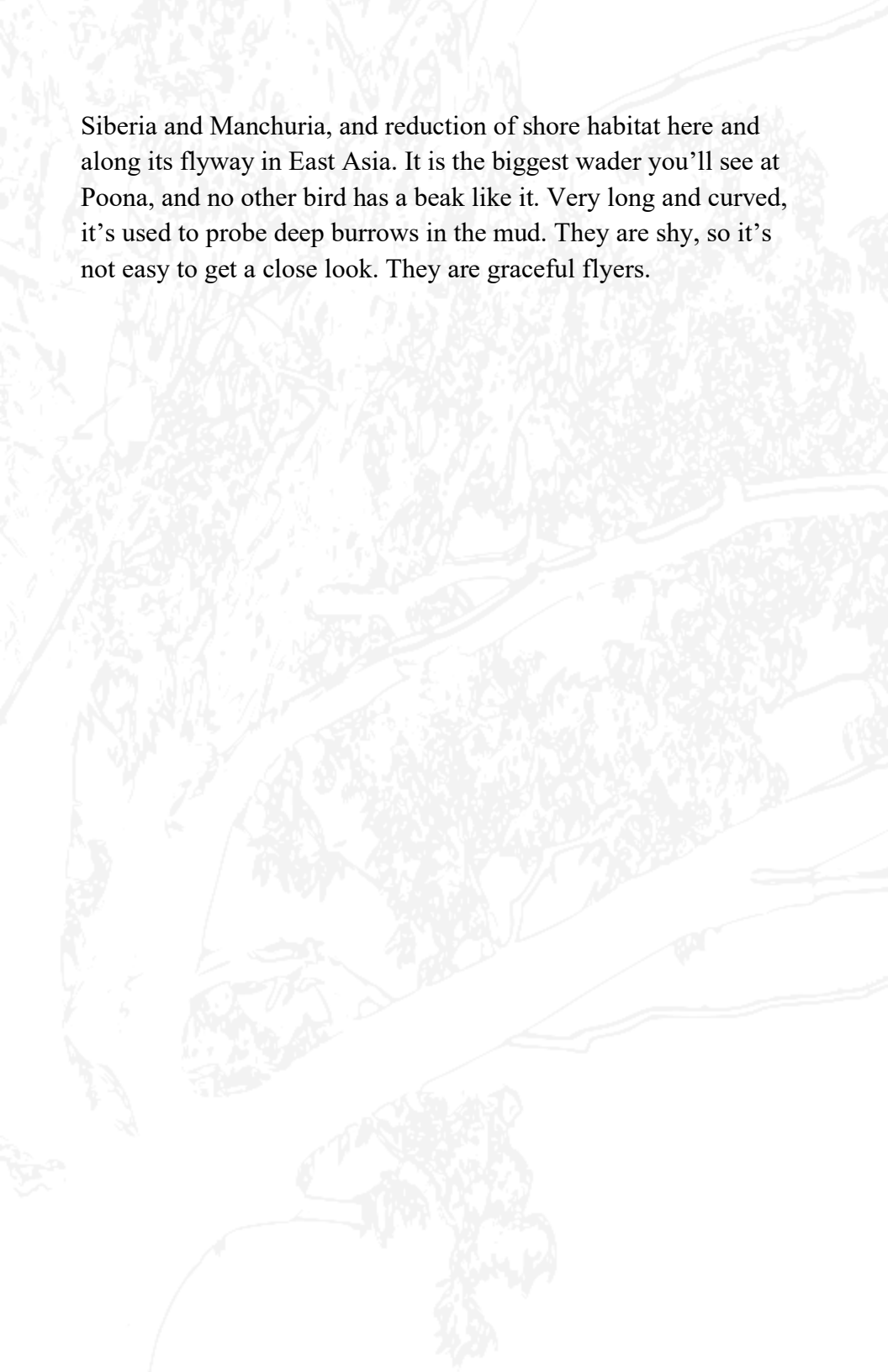


A freshwater bird which can occasionally enter the sedge wetland in Poona reserve, or wander onto nearby grass. Striking dark blue & black plumage with a scarlet and yellow bill.

Eastern Curlew



Now famous for its pathetic predicament. It is Australia's largest migrating shorebird, quite common not so long ago, it is now on the verge of extinction because of mortality on its annual route to



Siberia and Manchuria, and reduction of shore habitat here and along its flyway in East Asia. It is the biggest wader you'll see at Poona, and no other bird has a beak like it. Very long and curved, it's used to probe deep burrows in the mud. They are shy, so it's not easy to get a close look. They are graceful flyers.

Eastern Great Egret



Five species of egrets can be found in eastern Australia, differing in size and habits. Telling them apart can be tricky. You can readily see three of them - the little egret, the intermediate egret, and this one, the biggest - stalking on the mud, or in shallow water, or else standing quite still. Its neck is used like a fish spear.

Eastern Koel



This is one of the cuckoos you can see here - and one of the biggest. It spends the summer in northern and eastern Australia, but flies to New Guinea and Indonesia in winter. You know it's around and breeding because it can be very noisy, even at night. The calling can go on for most of the summer. The male (top) is the noisy one, and he's a very handsome shiny black bird with a bright red eye. The female is beautifully patterned and camouflaged. They eat fruit mostly, especially figs. Their victims

include pee-wees, fig birds, and large honeyeaters like the friarbirds.”.



Eastern Spinebill



Unmistakable smaller honeyeater with a long thin curved bill for probing flowers. The nearest thing we have to a humming bird - they can hover expertly while getting nectar, without perching. Quite feisty around the nest; you might be lucky enough to have a pair nest in the garden

Eastern Whipbird



The bird with the famous call, associated with rainforests and wet gullies, it nonetheless inhabits or visits drier and more open forests and woodland. This is a young bird. The adults of both sexes have a black head and chest and a white patch on the throat which is very striking. You might see them scratching around in leaf litter, which is their favourite way to get their living. They mate for life (and the second part of the call is given by the female), so if you see just one, it's probably an unattached youngster.

Eastern Yellow Robin



The robin specialises in hunting insects from a perch, often hanging onto the side of a trunk, then pouncing. They give two typical calls - one a monotonous piping; the other a ringing double note, often early in the morning.

Emerald Dove



A plump little pigeon of the east coast and north, in rainforest margins and coastal and monsoon scrubs. Beautiful iridescent green wings. They eat seeds on the ground.

Emu



Emus appear occasionally in Poona, but once they were abundant over the whole continent apart from dense forests and the true deserts. They are one of two Australian species of ratites (the other being the cassowary), an ancient group of flightless birds thought to have originated in the old southern continent of Gondwana. The group includes the ostrich and the South American rhea, as well as the kiwi and all of the extinct New Zealand moas. While cassowaries can be dangerous, emus, although a large bird, are not, so if you bump into one on a walking trail, take a good look. Chicks are very cute - until around three months old, they wear very marked stripes, as a camouflage - but you'll be very lucky to see any in Poona. Emus are omnivores, with a taste for fruits and berries, as well as grasshoppers and other available critters.

Forest Kingfisher



If you see a ‘normal-sized’ kingfisher with a beautiful blue back, and very white front, it will be this one. If it’s about ‘half-sized’ it will be the azure one. Like the sacred kingfisher, this one makes a nest in a tunnel, usually by boring a hole into an arboreal termite colony. The call is a high-pitched staccato.

Fuscou Honeyeater



Another small, common honeyeater, with a squeaky call. Like all honeyeaters, when there isn't nectar they eat insects. They are pretty mobile, but when they are around, likely to be in groups and chattering a lot.

Galah



Galahs are another inland bird that has moved to the coast in the wake of forest clearance and cropping. Like the other cockatoos, they need old tree hollows to nest. They feed on the ground, eating seeds, grass, tubers and grubs. Many a visitor to Australia has wondered that we take these sometimes-clownish birds for granted. To the eye of a stranger the pink and grey flocks are a stunning sight.

Golden Whistler



The male (top) is a striking smallish bird, while the female (right top) is rather plain as is the juvenile (bottom right). The female has an alert, intelligent look, like the grey shrike-thrush. Both sexes give the beautiful call - once heard never forgot



Grey Butcherbird



One of the two butcherbirds found in Poona. They are both superb vocalists and mimics. Typically perched, looking for something to pounce on. They are easily accustomed to being fed, and unafraid. Apart from prey on the ground, they will raid the nests of smaller birds, eating both eggs and nestlings.

Grey Fantail



Specialised for catching small flying insects, it's a remarkably restless little bird, displaying and twitching the long tail constantly, and making short irregular flights. It is very tame, and will come close enough to touch. Quite vocal, with a squeaky chatter.

Grey Goshawk



This is a juvenile specimen and not by any means the most common bird of prey in Poona, but it is a very handsome one. This bird is immature - adults have a red/orange eye and finer stripes on the front. They hunt birds and mammals around forest margins.

Grey Shrike-thrush



One of the best song-makers in the bush. It's plain looking, but with an alert, intelligent air. They don't mind human company, and will make nests readily in your garden.

Gull-billed Tern



There are quite a few species of terns along the Pacific coast, and it's not always easy to tell which you are looking at. Like all of them, this one has pointed wings, and its flight looks effortless and skilful. In fact, it routinely picks up small fish from the surface without getting wet, or crabs on the beach without landing - quite a feat. The birds tend to go north for winter.

King Parrot



Surely one of the most handsome birds. (Male – top, Female – bottom). You might know they are around before seeing them, by the high-pitched, clear call.

Kookaburra



The biggest kingfisher in the world. It might be possible to see the northern kookaburra species in Poona, the blue-winged one - if so, you will certainly know when you hear its loud call, which sounds sort of demented, compared to the laugh of the familiar bird. It's not hard to induce kookaburras to eat mince, but probably not a great idea, since birds can become dependent on provided food - and in any case they need a diverse diet.

Leaden Flycatcher



The male is the top photo and the female below. They are remarkably good at catching insects on the wing, not patrolling the air like a swallow, but sallying like the fantail. The other flycatcher likely seen at Poona is the satin - a shiny black version of this one, mostly in and around the mangroves.

Lewins Honeyeater



A common middle-sized honeyeater with a yellowish crescent patch behind the ear. Can be pretty noisy, with a machine-like staccato chatter. Easily found along any of the bush trails, and in your garden.

Little Egret



Smallest of the three long legged and long-necked pure white birds you can see stalking on the low tide.

Little Corella



Little corellas are birds of open country, and were absent in coastal Australia before settlement. Now, they take advantage of abundant food in the cleared, cultivated and pasture lands, even adapting to semi-forested habitats. They feed on the ground. The sight of a flock of ghost-white birds either taking off, or filling a roost tree, like so many flowers, is quite something.

Little Friarbird



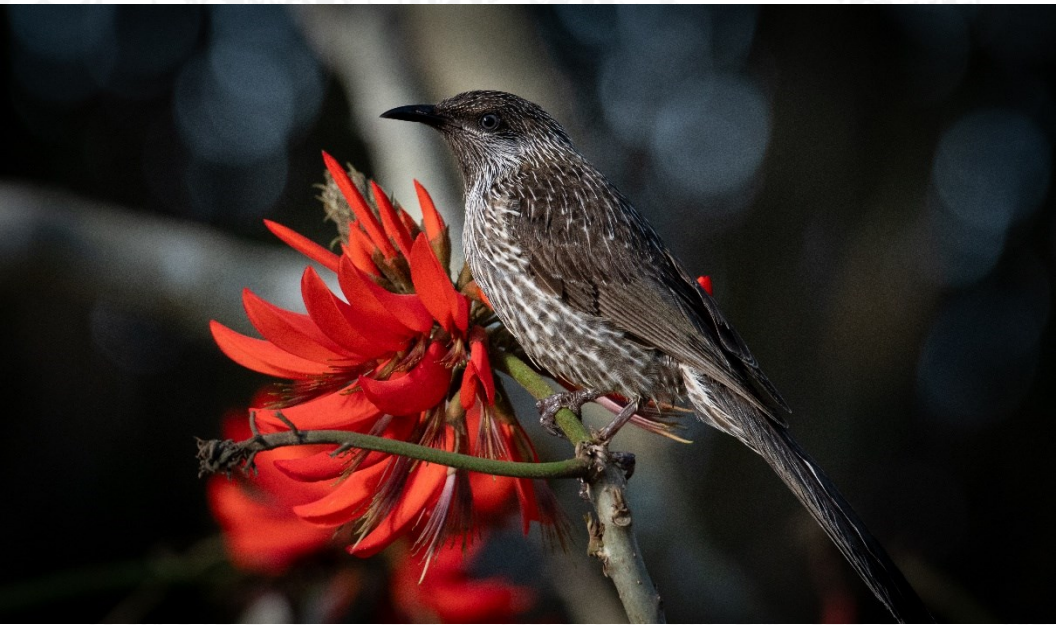
One of the bigger honeyeaters, not quite as big, or as striking as the noisy friarbird. It gives a pleasant variety of calls when feeding in a group. Would be easy to find around flowering eucalypts.

Little Shrike-thrush



This bird is like a little cousin of the more familiar grey shrike-thrush, exactly alike in shape and attitude - both are extremely alert. However, this one is coloured chestnut rather than grey. It sings just as well as its bigger relative, and shares its feeding habits too.

Little Wattlebird



Sometimes called scrub wattlebird. It doesn't have the red wattles of its bigger relative from further south. Common at Poona. If you get close enough you will see the unusual plumage pattern, a vividly textured effect especially on the front of the bird. Pretty noisy, with a characteristic bold call when there are several birds feeding together

Magpie Lark



Magpie lark (Mudlark or Peewee) gets its names first because it's all black and white; second because it makes a cupped nest out of mud; third because of its voice, which everyone knows. Oddly, it's relatives are the flycatchers and monarchs, although it looks nothing like them and its way of life is completely different. There's nowhere in Australia they don't live - although of course, they can't nest without mud, so inland you tend to find them not too far from water. Breeding birds occupy a territory, while non-breeders wander anywhere.

Mangrove Honeyeater



Typically, in the mangroves, but anywhere nearby. A nice musical call, a bit like the calling of the brown honeyeater. They can be quite common, but like other honeyeaters, travel to where nectar is plentiful.

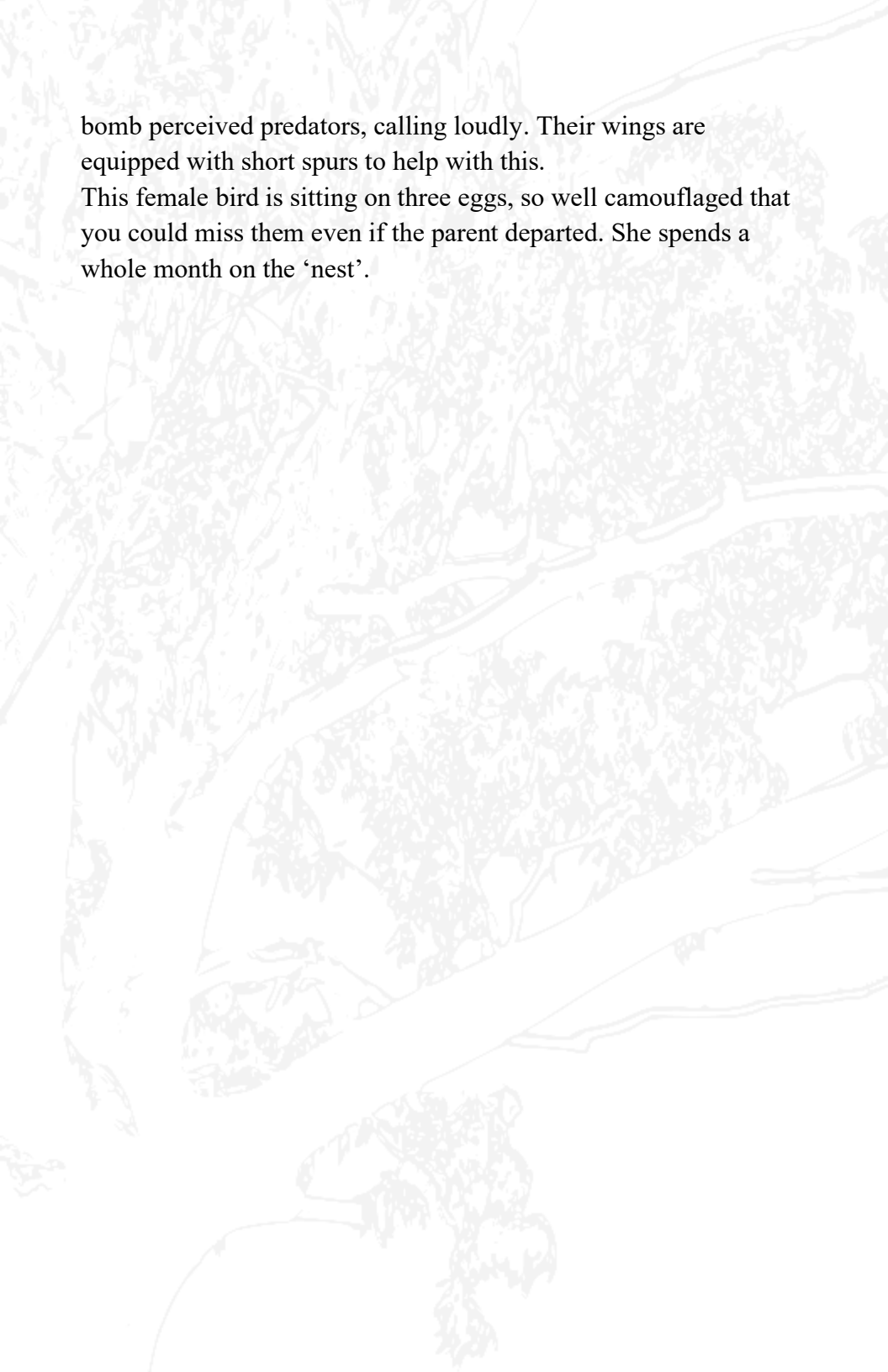
Masked Lapwing



This bird used to be called a plover. They live, feed and nest on the ground, and at Poona, often hunt on the shore. If you disturb a nesting bird, you just might see the famous ‘broken wing’ act, where the parent-to-be limps away, keeping just far enough from the disturber to be out of reach, drawing it away from the vulnerable eggs or chicks. They are eager defenders, and will dive-

bomb perceived predators, calling loudly. Their wings are equipped with short spurs to help with this.

This female bird is sitting on three eggs, so well camouflaged that you could miss them even if the parent departed. She spends a whole month on the 'nest'.



Mistletoe Bird



Only the male has this handsome red and black plumage; females just have the bit of red under their tail. They specialise in the fruits of mistletoes but can eat insects and other fruits as well. The specialty means they are found all over the continent. They defecate on their perch, rather than off it, so the sticky mistletoe seeds can germinate there.

Noisy Friar-bird



A large honeyeater with a rather formidable appearance, and a habit of non-stop chattering when feeding on nectar in groups. They will eat plenty of insects when nectar isn't available, including grasshoppers and cicadas, which they can catch on the wing. It is a favourite host of the Koel..

Noisy Miner



This interesting honeyeater seems to come and go at Poona. Just as well as they establish one of their big colonies and will dominate their territory. Their territorial aggression is famous, and it's a cause of the decline of smaller song-birds in many parts of the country, especially urban and semi-urban places, where they would otherwise thrive. Noisy miners have a complex social organisation, and one of the most complex sets of vocalisations of any song bird in the world. Still, don't encourage them

Olive-backed Oriole



A good-looking medium sized bird with a piercing red/orange eye. They mostly eat fruit, especially figs, but can also raid the nests of smaller birds.

In young birds (bottom image) the beak is dark grey; the whole front is streaky; the back is brown, and the eye is brown, not orange. Adult females acquire the orange eye and some of the olive colour on their neck and back.

Osprey



They are found along coasts and lakes all over the world - a true cosmopolitan. In the Sandy Strait, and probably around the whole Australian coast, they eat pretty much nothing but fish, and are much less inclined to eat carrion than, say, the Brahminy kite. You will see them expertly hover over near-surface fish, Sun behind, and grab the prey with their feet, sometimes entering the water, sometimes not. Then they will turn the fish so it's head-first, and fly with it to a perch. They nest around Poona, in a tall tree with a view of the water.

Pacific Baza



Used to be called crested hawk - a distinctive raptor with a particular taste for stick insects and mantids. You can find it perched in the foliage, searching unobtrusively for prey. In flight, it is slow, with broad fingered wings. Also eats tree frogs and lizards. Common enough in northern Australia, and Timor and NewGuinea, and out to the Solomons.

Pacific Black Duck



Can be seen on salt or fresh water. One of the commonest and most widespread Australian duck species.

Painted Button-quail



They are so well camouflaged that the only sight you are likely to get of this shy little bird is when it suddenly flushes from the long grass in front of you. Its flight will be short, with a whirring noise, but trying to find it again after disturbing it is usually fruitless. They make a perfectly camouflaged nest in a small shallow depression, but the only way to discover one is the flush the parent, then look carefully.

Pale-headed Rosella



They eat seeds, sometimes aloft, where they are hard to spot in the foliage, and other times on the ground, probing for fallen seeds or grass seeds. If you can get close enough, you'll appreciate the beautiful colouring of their textured plumage. In flight, they have a penetrating staccato call, but foraging in trees it's a chattery sound. They can be in flocks, or just a couple of birds. They tend to be silent when feeding on the ground.

Peaceful Dove



A small pigeon with a soothing, pleasant call. Usually seen in groups, feeding on the ground, or perched waiting for you to pass by. If you get close enough you can see the distinctive fine black bars on the neck and breast,

Pelican



The Australian pelican is found over the whole continent, even in the deserts when inland waterways and lakes are full. In fact, they prefer to breed inland in large colonies. No breeding occurs in the Sandy Strait - at least not these days. They fly effortlessly, and far. Although primarily adapted for fishing, they can eat anything that will go down that big throat, including ducklings, and even a small dog.

Pied Butcherbird



It has the same way of life as the grey butcherbird; its song is perhaps even better - a real pleasure. The birds seem to learn their songs when they are young, so no two are exactly alike. Once in a while you might hear one perform a little concert, like a lyrebird - singing a repertoire of imitated bird calls of other species. How and why, they do this is unknown.

Pied Cormorant



There are four species of Australian cormorant: two are black all over - one bigger than the other; and the other two white on the front, again one bigger. They are true specialists, being excellent divers, equipped to catch fish with the strong hooked beak. Once caught, they surface and flip the fish around before swallowing it whole and head-first with a gulp

Pied Currawong



They didn't always live on the coast, but, like many other species, currawongs have moved, specially to urban habitats, to exploit opportunities we have made. They will eat fruit and grasshoppers lots of other stuff, but when feeding their nestlings, they become a fierce predator of small birds, robbing nests of both eggs and hatchlings. The call is familiar and musical.

Pied Oystercatchers



Like the sooty oystercatcher, they live on shellfish, opening tough shells with the chisel-shaped beak. At Poona, usually a pair or small group, but elsewhere, can be in larger groups. Typical piping call, especially when alarmed.

Plumed Whistling Duck



This duck is distinguished by the peculiar curved light-coloured plumes along the bird's sides, and by their erect posture. Also, by their unique call, a rather piercing whistle, uttered when they are gathered in groups as well as in flight.

Purple Swamphen



Usually inhabits freshwater habitats with plenty of vegetation, but can be seen along estuaries. A striking large wading bird with beautiful black and purple plumage and a strong red bill.

Radjah Shelduck



A very handsome biggish bird, once called the Burdekin duck. It's not as easy to find on the East coast now, but it's common enough in the north. Specialises in brackish water, and eats mainly plants as well as grubs, worms & larvae.

Rainbow Bee Eater



The only Australian bee-eater. Other species occur on all the continents except Antarctica. They specialise in catching flying insects, including honey bees, beating the bee to release its poison before swallowing it. The Rainbow bee-eater is migratory (although some birds can be found at the latitude of Poona year round), appearing in September-October, and departing around Easter. At those times, you can see them congregating on perches & power-lines. Their characteristic call is a cheery 'twirling' sound you can hear from quite a distance. One of the most beautiful birds.

Rainbow Lorikeet



A noisy, bold nectar-eater, familiar and easily seen. Almost certain to be around when there are many eucalypt flowers - in Poona, mostly bloodwoods, stringy-bark, ironbarks, scribbly gums and forest red gum. They compete with other honeyeaters at those times, and tend to roost for the night in a biggish group in one or two trees

Red -backed Fairy Wren



This is a northern wren, with Brisbane near its southern limit. It is very eye-catching, if you happen to see a male in breeding plumage - his back sports a brilliant scarlet or orange-red patch, while the rest of him is jet black. The females, young and non-breeding birds are all plain brown. Several of them will normally accompany their gorgeous companion. Look for them in long grass.

Red Browed Finch



Several finches are recorded as being present at Poona, but in practice, you are likely to see just two - double-bars and this one. They are a beautiful little bird, with an olive back and pale grey front, and a red brow and tail. You might hear them first - a tiny squeaky finch call, as they keep in touch while foraging in the grass. Like the double-bars, their nest is a ball of fine grass, stuck in a fork a metre or two or more off the ground.

Red Winged Parrot



A beautiful bright green parrot with a bright red patch on the wings, visible folded as well as in flight. The male has the biggest red mark, with a contrasting patch of black on the back, with azure blue beneath. They feed on flowers, nectar, fruit and seeds mostly, and also insects. Also observed trying to reach into a hollow to get the nestlings of a brown tree creeper, so this parrot likes meat too.

Rose-crowned Fruit Dove



This beautifully coloured smallish pigeon inhabits rainforests and coastal forests along coastal eastern Australia, and monsoon forests in the north. It feeds on fruit-bearing trees, rather than on the ground. It has a distinctive call, audible at a distance, sometimes like the accelerating series of notes given by the pheasant-coucal. It likes figs.

Rose Robin



Smaller and less common than the yellow robin, it also spends more time in foliage and not so much on the ground. If ever you find, fallen on the ground, a delicate small cup nest covered in a camouflage of bits of moss and lichen, it might have belonged to one of these. In place, in a fork, the nest will be pretty much invisible.

Royal Spoonbill



One of the two Australian spoonbills. Both species get their living by sweeping the open bill sideways back and forth as they wade. This bird has a black bill and legs

Rufous Whistler



Very widespread whistler. Like the golden, the male (top) is a very handsome and noticeable bird, while his companion is plainer, with a streaky front. Both sexes call. It is a loud, musical repertoire, most abundant around breeding time, and very pleasant to hear

Sacred Kingfisher



It's not always easy to tell this kingfisher from the collared one - but it has a small buff spot in front of its eye, whereas the collared kingfisher's spot is white. The colour on the back is a bluey-green, distinct from the deep blue of the forest one. Just like a kookaburra, they search the ground from a perch, and pounce on small lizards, snakes, or invertebrates. To make a nest, they break into a tree termite colony by flying straight at it repeatedly, using their beak like a pick.

Satin Flycatcher



An active, busy bird, like all flycatchers. Seems to like hunting in mangroves. Its black parts have a beautiful glossy effect. The female has a fawn patch on the front of her throat and chest. Unfortunately for them, they are a favourite host of some of the smaller cuckoos.

Scarlet Honeyeater



The male (top) is a very striking black and scarlet little bird, while the female (bottom) is brown with a tiny bit of pink around her face. You can tell they are about by the high pitched ‘tseep-tseep’ call coming from the tree canopy. Fairly common in and around Poona

Scaly-breasted Lorikeet



A common lorikeet of the East coast, as far south as the Victorian border. Even when you know they are in the tree above you, they can be hard to spot. The plumage is all green except for the pattern of yellow 'scales' on the front. The beak is red or orange. They live on nectar, but also fruit, and they can make a mess of an orchard if there are enough of them.

Silver Gull



The most common gull around our coast. Very familiar, bold, scavenging. The plumage of young is patterned, instead of smooth like adults, and they lack the red legs and beak.

Silvereye



They usually get around in smallish groups, busily foraging in foliage. They do migrate north in winter, but not all of them. Plumage can vary quite a bit in different parts of the east of the continent, and there's a western sub-species as well. If you get close enough, you'll see the beautiful greens, yellows and buff colours blended in their plumage.

Sooty Oystercatcher



They get their living the same way as the pied oystercatchers, by prying open shellfish. Not so common, with just black plumage and a red bill and legs.

Southern Boobook



Australia has four owls of the genus *Ninox* - owls without a facial mask. This is by far the most familiar, and the smallest. They are found all over the continent, and so there are a few sub-species, as well as a distinct Tasmanian one, (now considered to be a separate species) but you would recognise any of them. And they all make the two-note call that gave them their common name. Mice are a favourite food - in fact any critter around that size - as well as flying insects & frogs. They spend the day inconspicuously in dense foliage - but if discovered by small birds, you might be led to the roost by their fuss.

Spectacled Monarch



A smaller monarch that catches insects on short flights, a bit like a fantail. Birds from Poona tend to go north for the winter.

Spotted Dove



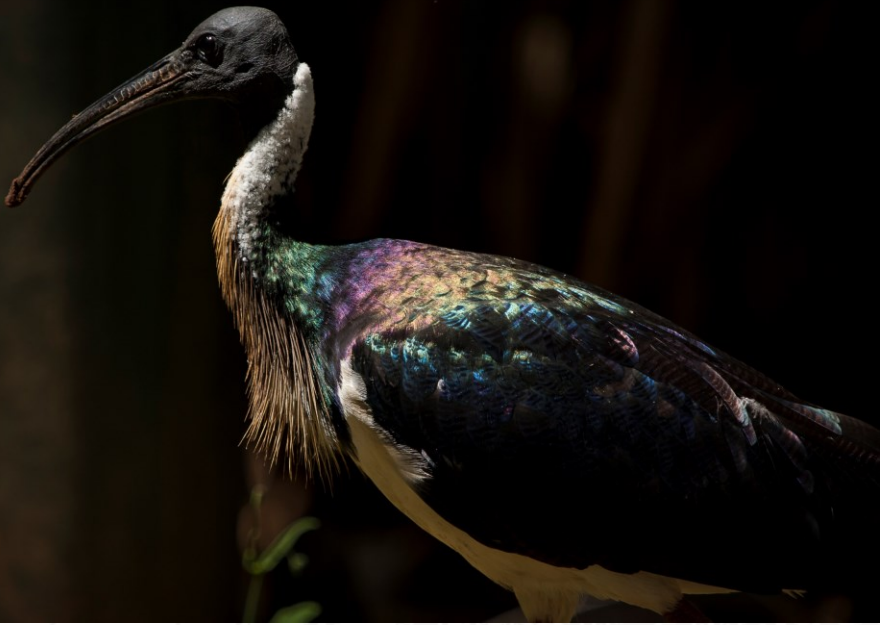
A south-east Asian bird, introduced to the Australian capitals over a century ago. The biggest population is along the east coast and hinterland. Sometimes called ‘turtledove’. They are inoffensive, and don’t seem to be a serious environmental burden.

Spotted Pardalote



Both of the common pardalotes are at Poona - this one perhaps a bit less often seen than the other. They are tiny birds, and almost always up high combing the leaves for lerps and other insects, which they prise off with the blunt little beak. So you might hear, rather than see them, but if you get a good look, they are exquisitely beautiful. The call is a surprisingly loud ‘tinkling’ which, once heard, you’ll not forget. Oddly, they don’t nest in trees, but underground (usually), digging a tunnel in a sandy bank

Straw-necked Ibis



The ibis has a long-curved beak, in order to probe into spider holes (on land) or yabbie and worm holes on the shore. It's curved (like the curlew's beak) to follow the arc of its descending neck.

Iridescent purple & blue/black plumage looks very good in the right light. Both sexes sport the yellowish feathers on the front.

Striated Heron



Used to be called mangrove heron. It has a ‘skulking’ look, often just sitting still, hunched, waiting for something to move on the mud. Quite shy. Roosts in a tree during the high tide.

Striated Pardalote



This tiny bird is spread over the entire continent, including the deserts. Because of this, and because they don't fly far, they are an unusually diverse species - that is, there are at least a half-dozen sub-species, as well as a lot of variation in plumage. This one, for instance, has solid black bits around the head, a red wing-spot, a grey patch on the shoulder, and an orange eye-spot. Each of these features can be different in other birds.

Sulphur-Crested Cockatoo



No introduction needed. The best-known cockie both in captivity and the wild. They readily accept food, but all experts discourage this, for various reasons to do with dependency. They can live for decades, and, like the yellow-tailed black cockatoos, they figured out long ago how to use the exotic pine plantations for food.

Tawny Frogmouth



Often called an owl, it is not closely related to the owls, but closer to the nightjars. Its plumage gives it an uncanny camouflage. You can walk right by without noticing this otherwise obvious bird, as it sits hunched on its daytime perch. Sometimes seen in car headlights, and occasionally swooping onto a lighted veranda to get moths. If you ever hear a muffled, drawn-out ‘Oooom’ repeated at night, it will be one of these. The nest is a very spare thing on a horizontal branch.

Varied Triller



The top bird is the male and the second, the female. The male Triller is more distinctive with black and white, while the female is lighter and heavier, barring on underparts. An omnivore, like other members of the family of cuckoo-shrikes.

They feed among foliage, and make one of those elaborate, carefully constructed nests bound together with spider web.

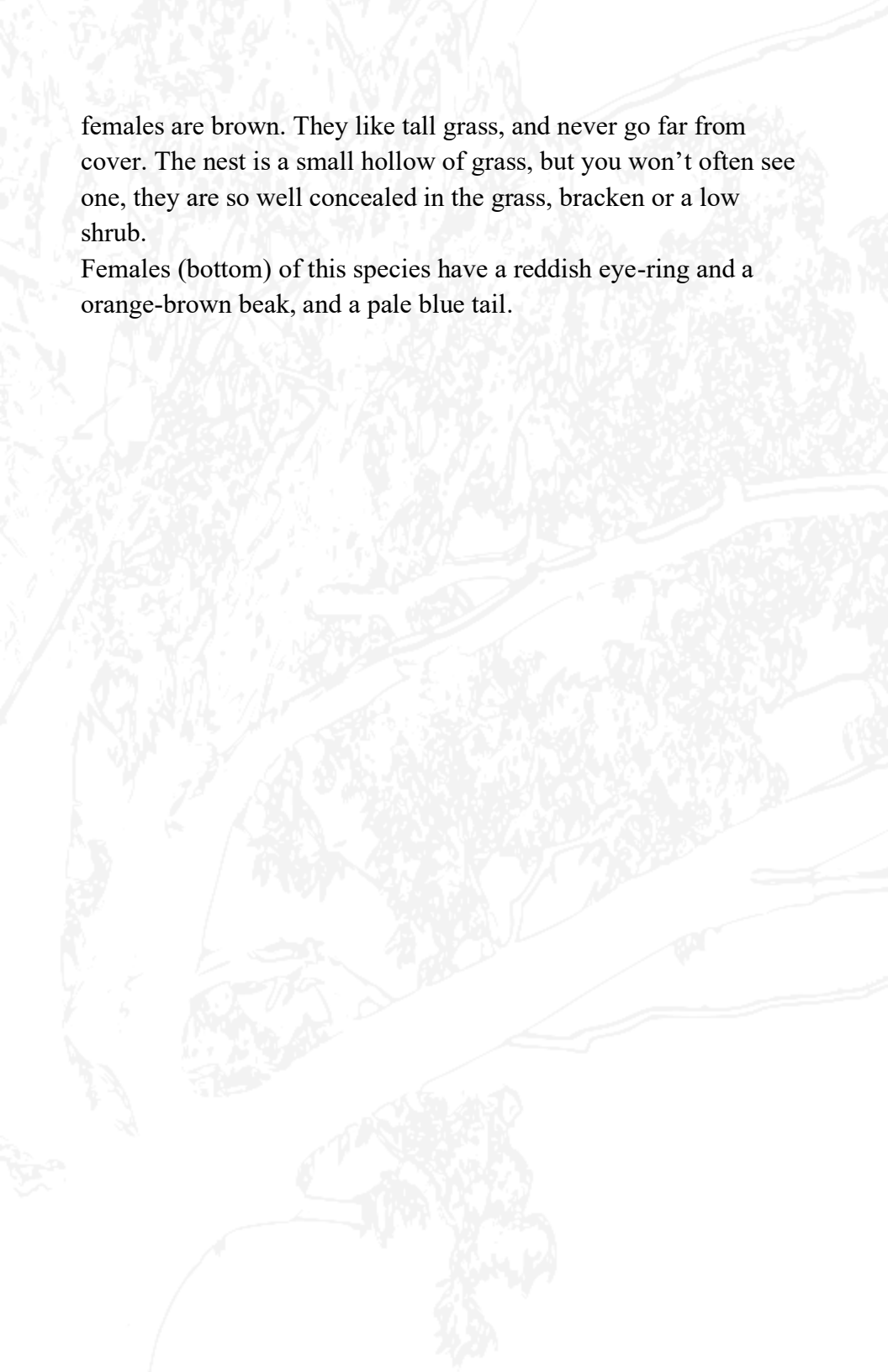
Variegated Fairy-wren



Fairy wrens are a distinctive Australasian group of small, very beautiful insect-eaters. You can see three of them around Poona - the superb (blue); the red-backed, and this one. This might be the easiest. The usual thing is to encounter one or two males in a group with up to six or so females and young. The males (top) are brightly coloured, specially (or only) at breeding time, while the

females are brown. They like tall grass, and never go far from cover. The nest is a small hollow of grass, but you won't often see one, they are so well concealed in the grass, bracken or a low shrub.

Females (bottom) of this species have a reddish eye-ring and a orange-brown beak, and a pale blue tail.



Welcome Swallow



You can see them lined up on a power line, or swerving around adeptly catching flying insects invisible to us. Or you can see them building their mud nests in a corner of your house or shed, or under a culvert. If you do have them as guests, and you don't chase them, you'll notice how reliably they stick around for one brood after another. Southern birds tend to fly north for winter, so they can be more common then.

Whimbrel



Migrating shore birds like the whimbrel are declining everywhere. This one is too, but not so much as the bird which looks like its big brother - the eastern curlew. They appear at Poona around October after a flight from sub-Arctic lands where they take advantage of the northern summer bounty.

Whistling Kite



A brown kite, a bit scruffy-looking, about the size of an osprey, but with no white anywhere. They are found all over the continent, especially along inland waterways and lakes, as well as the coast. They can catch fish like an osprey, but often eat carrion or crabs. Once you hear their typical whistling call, it is unmistakable.

White-bellied Sea Eagle



The top image is an adult bird and second an immature bird. It is our biggest marine and shore raptor. It flies like a big moth, on broad wings with black trailing edges. Seen from below, all the rest of the bird is white. Not a true eagle, it is closer to the kites in origin. It can pick up quite large fish by snatching them from near the surface, then flying to a perch. It also robs smaller fishing birds

like ospreys. They nest in the Sandy Strait, always in a tall - often dead - tree not far from the shore. Immature birds, up to a few years old, are brownish.



White-breasted Wood-Swallow



Typically, you might see these as a flock, hawking for insects above the tree tops, or higher, or else roosting packed side by side. They often call to keep in touch while hunting, a soft chattering that can make you look up.

White-cheeked Honeyeater



You are likely to encounter this lively mid-sized honeyeater in the heath scrubs, whenever there are lots of flowers there, but they'll visit the garden too. It's very closely related to the New Holland honeyeater, which is common further south, and looks very similar. If there isn't nectar to eat, they will go for insects instead.

White-faced Heron



This is one of the most common waders on the Poona foreshore. Smokey grey, with a little bit of brown on the front, and a distinctive white face & yellow leg. It stalks the tidal flats, jabbing with its pointed beak. Often gives a loud drawn-out croak when it takes off after being surprised or flushed. Its long neck is folded in flight, like other herons. Occasionally forages on grass too.

White Ibis



Before they became ‘bin-chickens’, (only in the last decade or two) these birds were admired for their striking white plumage, with a delicate black tail decoration and a fine black trim on the trailing edge of their wings. They can still be seen in groups around the mangroves, but not as often as they once were.

White-Throated Honeyeater



One of two smallish honeyeaters which often forage in groups, for nectar and foliage insects. Not too shy, they are likely to come for a drink if you have a dish out.

White Throated Tree-creeper



You might hear the sharp piping call, one of several calls, before you see this bird, and then think it isn't much to look at. But get closer, and the beautiful plumage and extraordinary feet will make you look again. It gets a living exclusively climbing up the trunks of trees, probing for insects in the bark, using those razor sharp curved claws to hang on, even upside down.



Willie Wagtail



One of the most widespread and familiar birds, found over pretty much the entire continent, including the deserts. Being a fantail, it can catch airborne insects, but forages anywhere. The nest is a finely made cup of spider web and grass & small twigs.

Wonga Pigeon



A spectacular large pigeon, with distinctive markings and a fat body. Its typical habitat is rainforest and rainforest margins, but it can stray into coastal scrubs, and sometimes even drier ones inland. Feeds on the ground. They are wary, and nearly always see you before you see them, when they are inclined to walk silently away. The call is a rapid series of ‘whoo’ that can be heard for a long way.

Wood Duck



Wood ducks don't need water as much as other ducks, and you often see them grazing like geese. They nest in a tree hollow, sometimes quite high up, so that the ducklings have to make their first 'flight' before they are fledged, jumping and gliding down to the ground before following their parents to the nearest water. Around nesting time they can be quite noisy, as they search for a suitable hollow. If you get close enough you can appreciate the wonderful pattern of their plumage.

Yellow-billed Spoonbill



It has the same habits as the royal spoonbill - perhaps more common at Poona.

Yellow Faced Honeyeater



Another smallish honeyeater with a distinctive crooked yellow stripe below the beak, bordered by black. Pretty common at Poona. Quite noisy.

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater



A lovely yellow honeyeater with a deep black patch around its eye. This is about the northern extent of its range. It lives in colonies, and can be a bit aggressive (most honeyeaters are like that to some extent) when feeding.

Birds by Category

This section aids identification of birds by category with a small icon (corresponding name left to right, relevant to the image).

Refer to the '[Contents](#)' (alphabetical section) for larger images and descriptors.

Birds of prey



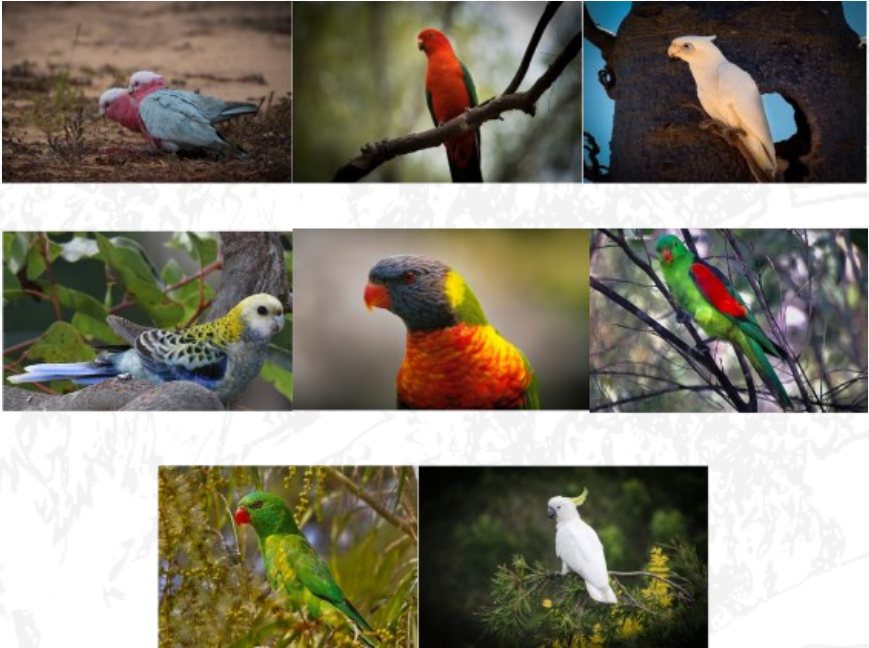
1 brahminy kite, 2 grey goshawk, 3 osprey, 4 pacific baza, 5 whistling kite. 6 white-bellied sea eagle

Butcherbirds, magpies & crows



1 Australian magpie, 2 grey butcherbird, 3 magpie lark, 4 pied butcherbird, 5 pied currawong

Cockatoos & parrots



1 galah, 2 king parrot, 3 little corella, 4 pale headed rosella, 5 rainbow lorikeet, 6 red wing parrot, 7 scaly-breasted lorikeet, 8 sulphur-crested cockatoo

Cuckoos, cuckoo-shrikes & trillers



1 black-faced cuckoo-shrike, 2 channel billed cuckoo, 3 eastern koel, 4 varied triller

Doves & pigeons



1 bar-shouldered dove, 2 brown cuckoo dove, 3 crested pigeon,
4 emerald dove, 5 peaceful dove, 6 rose crowned fruit dove, 7
spotted dove, 8 wonga pigeon

Finches



1 double-bar, 2 red-browed

Flower-peckers & silvereyes



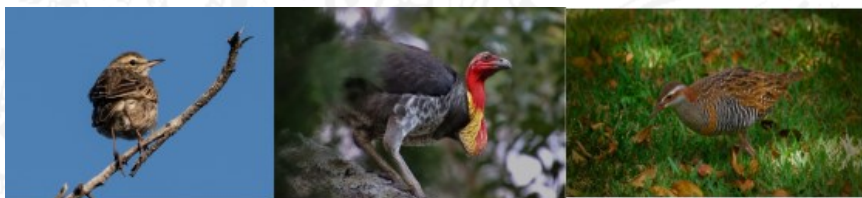
1 silvereye, 2 spotted pardalote, 3 striated pardalote

Fruit-eaters & drongos



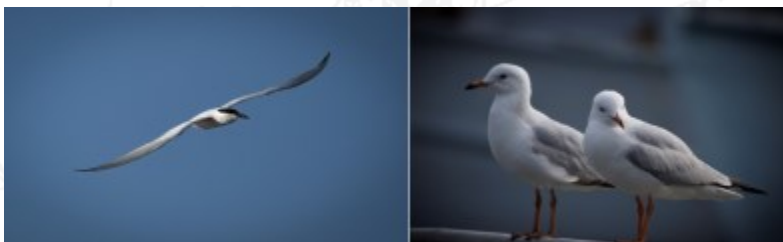
1 Australian Figbird, 2 mistletoe bird, 3 olive-backed oriole

Ground dwelling birds



1 Australian pipit, 2 brush turkey, 3 buff-banded rail, 4 bush stone-curlew, 5 eastern whipbird, 6 emu, 7 masked lapwing, 8 painted button-quail

Gulls, terns, seabirds



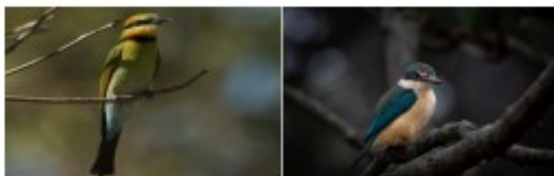
1 gull billed tern, 2 silver gull

Honeyeaters



1 black-chinned honeyeater, 2 blue-faced honeyeater, 3 brown honeyeater, 4 eastern spine bill, 5 fuscous honeyeater, 6 lewins honeyeater, 7 little friarbird, 8 little wattlebird, 9 mangrove honeyeater, 10 white cheeked honeyeater, 11 noisy friarbird, 12 noisy miner, 13 scarlet honeyeater, 14 white-throated honeyeater, 15 yellow-faced honeyeater, 16 yellow-tufted honeyeater

Kingfishers, bee-eaters, rollers, pittas



1 azure kingfisher, 2 collared kingfisher, 3 dollarbird, 4 forest kingfisher, 5 kookaburra, 6 rainbow bee-eater, 7 sacred kingfisher,

Migratory waders



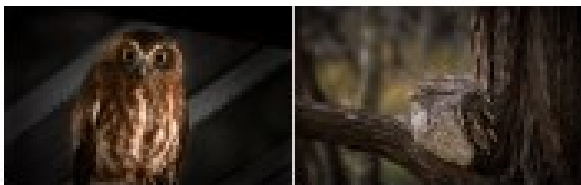
1 bar-tailed godwit, 2 eastern curlew

Monarchs & flycatchers



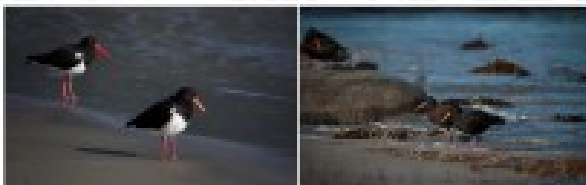
1 grey fantail, 2 leaden flycatcher, 3 satin flycatcher, 4 spectacled monarch, 5 willie-wagtail

Owls & nightjars



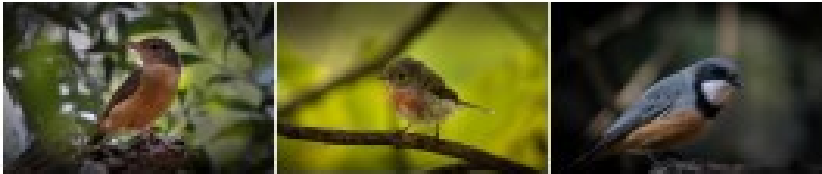
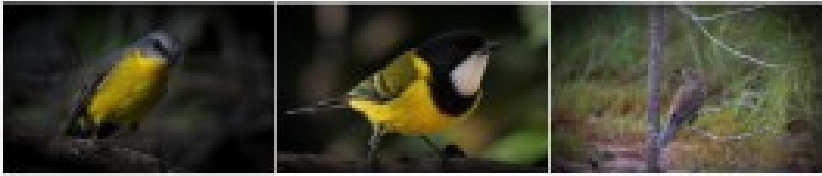
1 southern boobook, 2 tawny frogmouth

Oystercatchers



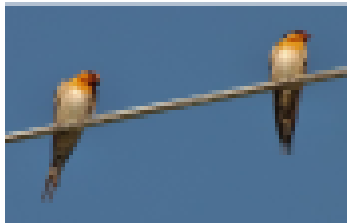
1 pied oystercatcher, 2 sooty oystercatcher

Robins, whistlers & shrike-thrushes



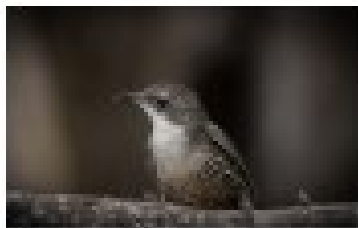
1 eastern yellow robin, 2 golden whistler, 3 grey shrike-thrush,
4 little shrike-thrush, 5 rose robin, 6 rufous whistler

Swifts, swallows, martins



1 welcome swallow

Treecreepers & sittellas



1 white-throated tree creeper

Water birds



1 dusky moorhen, 2 pacific black duck, 3 pelican, 4 pied cormorant, 5 plumed whistling duck, 6 purple swamp hen, 7 rajah shelduck , 8 wood duck,

Wetland birds



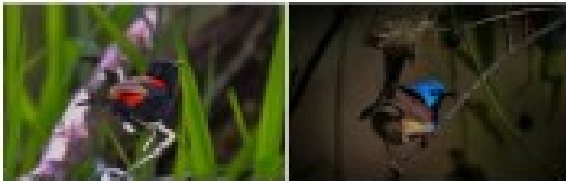
1 beach stone curlew, 2 black-fronted dotterel, 3 eastern great egret, 4 little egret, 5 royal spoonbill, 6 straw-necked ibis, 7 striated heron, 8 whimbrel, 9 white-faced heron, 10 white ibis, 11 yellow-billed spoonbill

Woodswallows



1 white-breasted woodswallow

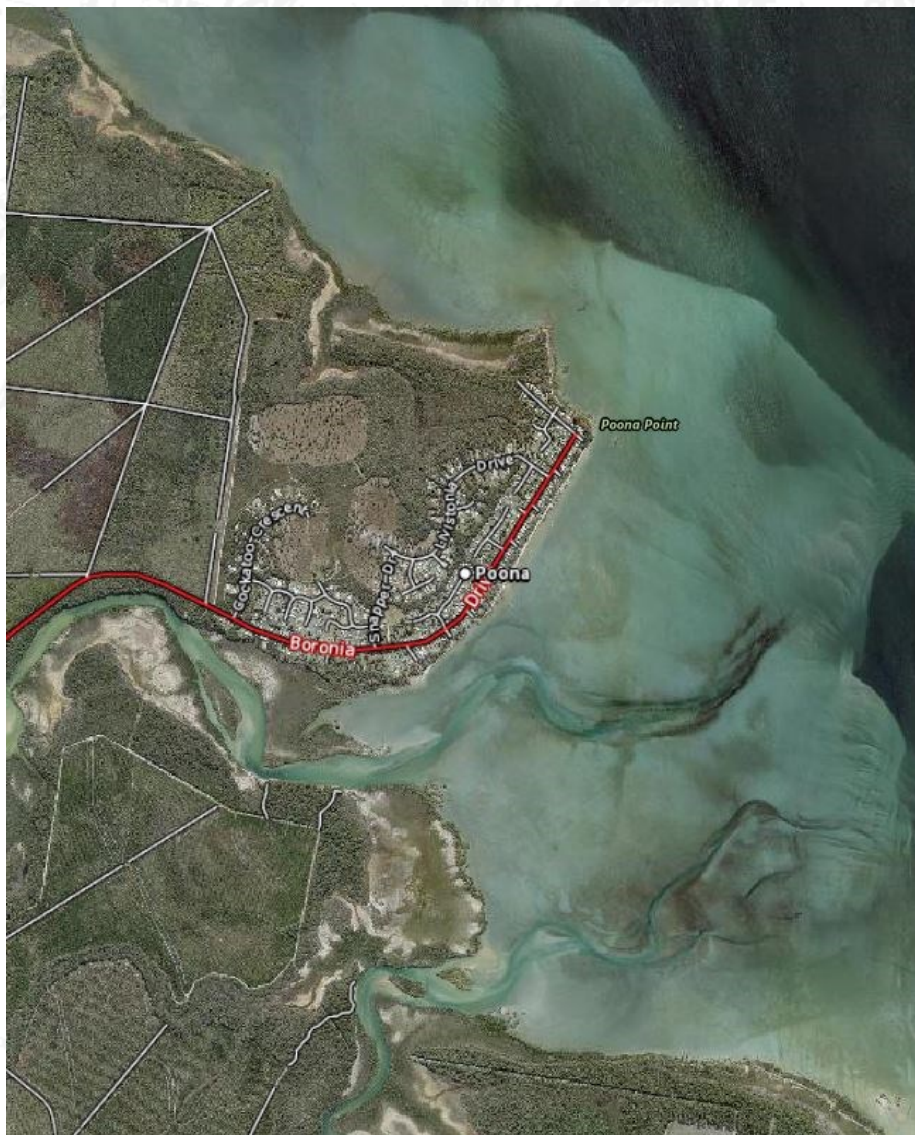
Wrens, gerygones & thornbills



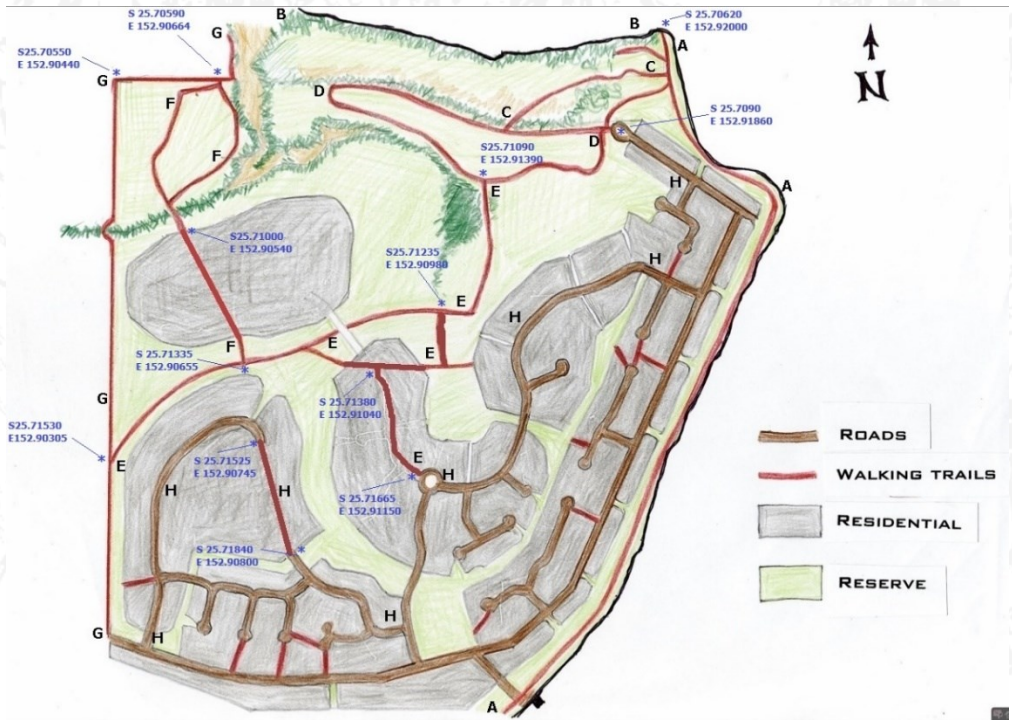
1 red-backed fairy wren, 2 variegated fairy wren

Appendices

Area Map



Map of Poona's Walking Trails



Section A - The Foreshores

It all starts with a pleasant stroll (1.5 klm) along the foreshore from the caravan park to the Point. On this easy walk you will take in the views across the Great Sandy Strait to Fraser Island. Take a break under the big Moreton Bay Fig on the Point.

A turn to the west and you will have another easy walk along Poona's northern section. On this section of foreshore, you will be looking north on the Strait to Reef Islands & Stewart Island and to the left our sister community of Boonooroo.

Section B - Ramsar Wetlands

Continuing on the foreshore walk (not far past the last houses of Outridge Ave) you will enter a significant part of the Great Sandy Ramsar Wetland. The Ramsar site is world recognised and a protected area. In this particular area it is a haven for migrating shorebirds with many species to be seen.

This part of the shoreline is a lot quieter than the eastern foreshore, and for the extra effort of walking the sand/mud flats, you can usually find interesting shore birds. They tend to have fixed sites for their high-tide roosts, only really accessible from the water, but at low tide forage all over this. Observing from the track, or the flats adjacent to it, isn't as rewarding.

Section C - The Melaleuca Wetland

Directly behind the above section is a wetland area and a drawcard for the fauna. It's a photographer's outdoor studio.

Section D - The Melaleuca & Wallum Circuit

This circuit is the centre-piece walk because it's accessible from the Outridge Avenue car park; it gives access to the estuary shore; it borders the freshwater wetland on the south, and a bit of the salty inlet, as well as the tidal lagoon near the start.

The track also runs partly along the crest of a low stony dune, which is thought to be a relic of an old shoreline from the previous interglacial period. Plants are interesting and varied.

Again, relatively easy walking and particularly early and late in the day you will be amazed at all the wildlife.

Section E - The Back Circuit

This walk continues through the Wallum and Melaleuca areas but can be wet under foot, particularly following rain. Again, worth the effort for the bird life is abundant.

Halfway along this back circuit is a laneway leading to a future stage of development (to the north) and this is a good place to see a variety of song-birds - several honey-eaters, fairy-wrens, finches, whistlers, thornbills, gerygones, fan-tails, and more.

Section F - Poona's NW Circuit

Note at the time of printing this area is closed with the section being developed for housing.

A quite area and another spectacular walk in a paperbark woodland, with ferns and horse-tails & swamp banksias. It can get wet, but not as much as the circuit D. Because it doesn't get the breeze, mozzies can be a problem. You can get there by cutting across from the power-line easement, or by walking through the empty precinct, or from the Morganville track.

Section G - Fields of Wildflowers

This is an easy walk turning off the Poona Rd just as you enter the township. The walk follows the power line easement and is noted for its spectacular wildflowers particularly in early spring. This walk can take you right through to the foreshore to the north. The area two thirds along the easement, on the eastern side near the little creek, is well regarded for its birdlife.

Section H - The Streets of Poona

In addition to those dedicated trails a walk around the streets (Pelican to Livistonia and onto Snapper Drive or even continuing

to Cockatoo Crescent) you will often encounter feeding kangaroos as well as many local bird species.



Species of the Area



**Queensland
Government**

[Queensland Government Wildnet Database](#)

WildNet species list

Search Criteria:

Species List for a Defined Area

Species: All

Type: All

Queensland status: All

Records: All

Date: All

Latitude: 25.675 to 25.76

Longitude: 152.845 to 152.96

Email: ipsc@poonacommunity.com.au

Date submitted: Tuesday 04 Apr 2023 07:16:45

Date extracted: Tuesday 04 Apr 2023 07:20:02

The number of records retrieved = 307

Disclaimer

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CODES

I - Y indicates that the taxon is introduced to Queensland and has naturalised.

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the Nature Conservation Act 1992.

The codes are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (PE), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (SL) and Least Concern (C).

A - Indicates the Australian conservation status of each taxon under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

The values of EPBC are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V) and Conservation Dependent (CD).

Records - The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon (wildlife records and species listings for selected areas).

This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. A second number located after a / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.

This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A
Acanthizidae	Acanthiza pusilla	brown thornbill		C	
Acanthizidae	Gerygone levigaster	mangrove gerygone		C	
Accipitridae	Accipiter cirrocephalus	collared sparrowhawk		C	
Accipitridae	Accipiter fasciatus	brown goshawk		C	
Accipitridae	Accipiter novaehollandiae	grey goshawk		C	
Accipitridae	Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle		C	
Accipitridae	Aviceda subcristata	Pacific baza		C	
Accipitridae	Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle		C	
Accipitridae	Haliastur indus	brahminy kite		C	
Accipitridae	Haliastur sphenurus	whistling kite		C	
Alcedinidae	Ceyx azureus	azure kingfisher		C	
Alcedinidae	Dacelo novaeguineae	laughing kookaburra		C	
Alcedinidae	Todiramphus sanctus	sacred kingfisher		C	

Alcedinidae	Todiramphus sordidus	Torresian kingfisher	C
Anatidae	Anas castanea	chestnut teal	C
Anatidae	Anas gracilis	grey teal	C
Anatidae	Anas superciliosa	Pacific black duck	C
Anatidae	Chenonetta jubata	Australian wood duck	C
Anatidae	Cygnus atratus	black swan	C
Anatidae	Dendrocygna eytoni	plumed whistling-duck	C
Anatidae	Radjah radjah	radjah shelduck	C
Anatidae	Spatula rhynchotis	Australasian shoveler	C
Anhingidae	Anhinga novaehollandiae	Australasian darter	C
Ardeidae	Ardea alba modesta	eastern great egret	C
Ardeidae	Ardea intermedia	intermediate egret	C
Ardeidae	Butorides striata	striated heron	C
Ardeidae	Egretta garzetta	little egret	C
Ardeidae	Egretta novaehollandiae	white-faced heron	C
Artamidae	Artamus leucorhynchus	white-breasted woodswallow	C
Artamidae	Cracticus nigrogularis	pied butcherbird	C

Artamidae	Cracticus torquatus	grey butcherbird	C	
Artamidae	Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian magpie	C	
Artamidae	Strepera graculina	pied currawong	C	
Burhinidae	Burhinus grallarius	bush stone-curlew	C	
Burhinidae	Esacus magnirostris	beach stone-curlew	V	
Cacatuidae	Cacatua galerita	sulphur-crested cockatoo	C	
Cacatuidae	Eolophus roseicapilla	galah	C	
Campephagidae	Coracina novaehollandiae	black-faced cuckoo-shrike	C	
Campephagidae	Edolisoma tenuirostre	common cicadabird	C	
Campephagidae	Lalage leucomela	varied triller	C	
Charadriidae	Charadrius bicinctus	double-banded plover	SL	
Charadriidae	Charadrius leschenaultii	greater sand plover	V	V
Charadriidae	Charadrius mongolus	lesser sand plover	E	E
Charadriidae	Charadrius ruficapillus	red-capped plover	C	
Charadriidae	Charadrius sp.		C	

Charadriidae	<i>Elsayornis melanops</i>	black-fronted dotterel	C
Charadriidae	<i>Erythrogonyx cinctus</i>	red-kneed dotterel	C
Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific golden plover	SL
Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	grey plover	SL
Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	masked lapwing	C
Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles novaeollandiae</i>	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)	C
Ciconiidae	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork	C
Columbidae	<i>Chalcophaps longirostris</i>	Pacific emerald dove	C
Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>	rock dove	Y
Columbidae	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	bar-shouldered dove	C
Columbidae	<i>Geopelia placida</i>	peaceful dove	C
Columbidae	<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	topknot pigeon	C
Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	crested pigeon	C
Columbidae	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	spotted dove	Y

Coraciidae	Eurystomus orientalis	dollarbird	C
Corvidae	Corvus orru	Torresian crow	C
Cuculidae	Centropus phasianinus	pheasant coucal	C
Cuculidae	Eudynamys orientalis	eastern koel	C
Cuculidae	Scythrops novaehollandiae	channel-billed cuckoo	C
Dicaeidae	Dicaeum hirundinaceum	mistletoebird	C
Dicruridae	Dicrurus bracteatus	spangled drongo	C
Estrildidae	Neochmia temporalis	red-browed finch	C
Haematopodidae	Haematopus longirostris	Australian pied oystercatcher	C
Hirundinidae	Hirundo neoxena	welcome swallow	C
Laridae	Chlidonias hybrida	whiskered tern	C
Laridae	Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae	silver gull	C
Laridae	Gelochelidon nilotica	gull-billed tern	SL
Laridae	Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian tern	SL
Laridae	Sternula albifrons	little tern	SL
Laridae	Thalasseus bergii	crested tern	SL
Maluridae	Malurus lamberti	variegated fairy-wren	C

Maluridae	Malurus melanocephalus	red-backed fairy-wren	C
Meliphagidae	Anthochaera chrysoptera	little wattlebird	C
Meliphagidae	Entomyzon cyanotis	blue-faced honeyeater	C
Meliphagidae	Gavicalis fasciogularis	mangrove honeyeater	C
Meliphagidae	Lichmera indistincta	brown honeyeater	C
Meliphagidae	Manorina melanocephala	noisy miner	C
Meliphagidae	Meliphaga lewinii	Lewin's honeyeater	C
Meliphagidae	Melithreptus albogularis	white-throated honeyeater	C
Meliphagidae	Myzomela sanguinolenta	scarlet honeyeater	C
Meliphagidae	Philemon citreogularis	little friarbird	C
Meliphagidae	Philemon corniculatus	noisy friarbird	C
Meliphagidae	Phylidonyris niger	white-cheeked honeyeater	C
Meropidae	Merops ornatus	rainbow bee-eater	C
Monarchidae	Grallina cyanoleuca	magpie-lark	C
Monarchidae	Myiagra cyanoleuca	satin flycatcher	SL
Monarchidae	Myiagra inquieta	restless flycatcher	C

Monarchidae	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	leaden flycatcher	C
Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	olive-backed oriole	C
Oriolidae	<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Australasian figbird	C
Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	grey shrike-thrush	C
Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	golden whistler	C
Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	rufous whistler	C
Pandionidae	<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i>	eastern osprey	SL
Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	striated pardalote	C
Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian pelican	C
Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	eastern yellow robin	C
Petroicidae	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	rose robin	C
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	little pied cormorant	C
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	little black cormorant	C
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	pied cormorant	C
Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	tawny frogmouth	C
Psittaculidae	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian king-parrot	C
Psittaculidae	<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	red-winged parrot	C

Psittaculidae	Platycercus adscitus	pale-headed rosella	C	
Psittaculidae	Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	scaly-breasted lorikeet	C	
Psittaculidae	Trichoglossus moluccanus	rainbow lorikeet	C	
Psophodidae	Psophodes olivaceus	eastern whipbird	C	
Rallidae	Gallirallus philippensis	buff-banded rail	C	
Recurvirostridae	Himantopus leucocephalus	pieb stilt	C	
Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura albiscapa	grey fantail	C	
Rhipiduridae	Rhipidura leucophrys	willie wagtail	C	
Scolopacidae	Actitis hypoleucos	common sandpiper	SL	
Scolopacidae	Arenaria interpres	ruddy turnstone	SL	
Scolopacidae	Calidris acuminata	sharp-tailed sandpiper	SL	
Scolopacidae	Calidris alba	sanderling	SL	
Scolopacidae	Calidris canutus	red knot	E	E
Scolopacidae	Calidris falcinellus	broad-billed sandpiper	SL	
Scolopacidae	Calidris ferruginea	curlew sandpiper	CR	CE
Scolopacidae	Calidris ruficollis	red-necked stint	SL	
Scolopacidae	Calidris tenuirostris	great knot	CR	CE

Scolopacidae	Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's snipe	SL	
Scolopacidae	Limnodromus semipalmatus	Asian dowitcher	SL	
Scolopacidae	Limosa lapponica baueri	Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit	V	V
Scolopacidae	Limosa limosa	black-tailed godwit	SL	
Scolopacidae	Numenius madagascariensis	eastern curlew	E	CE
Scolopacidae	Numenius phaeopus	whimbrel	SL	
Scolopacidae	Tringa brevipes	grey-tailed tattler	SL	
Scolopacidae	Tringa nebularia	common greenshank	SL	
Scolopacidae	Tringa sp.		C	
Scolopacidae	Tringa stagnatilis	marsh sandpiper	SL	
Scolopacidae	Xenus cinereus	terek sandpiper	SL	
Strigidae	Ninox boobook	southern boobook	C	
Strigidae	Ninox strenua	powerful owl	V	
Threskiornithidae	Platalea regia	royal spoonbill	C	
Threskiornithidae	Threskiornis molucca	Australian white ibis	C	
Threskiornithidae	Threskiornis spinicollis	straw-necked ibis	C	
Zosteropidae	Zosterops lateralis	silveryeye	C	



Poona

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