



toowoomba bird
club
inc.

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

NO. 185 - JUNE 1991

FROM THE EDITOR: A generally uncommon species of bird has been sighted in sector three on a number of occasions recently. This is a single, female Red-backed Kingfisher which appears to have taken up residence along Gowrie Creek; although this species can live some distances from water. This bird is not often sighted in our coverage area. One appeared over winter in the Flagstone Creek area a couple of years ago; and if this one follows the same pattern as that bird, it will be around for some months to come.

Directions to find the bird: proceed north along Mort Street past K.R. Darling Downs Bacon Factory. Take the first turn on the right past the factory, (Old Goombungee Road) cross the railway line and follow the road down over Gowrie Creek. The bird has been seen in this gully either sitting on the telegraph or telephone lines or in a willow tree on the creek bank. It looks a lot like a Kookaburra, but is smaller and has a distinctive reddish-brown lower back.

Other species that have been sighted often recently are Little Eagles below the range and Wandering Whistling Ducks at hood's Lagoon.

I was interested to hear on the radio this morning that an Australian Needle-tail Swift has turned up in England and has attracted a lot of attention as it is only the third one sighted in England in the last 150 years. It should have migrated to Africa, so is a little off-course but English bird-watchers are out in full-force to see it.

OUTING REPORT - JANDOWAE (26.5.91)

The 26th dawned clear and warm in Jandowae as it had done for the past week. By 8.00 am the group had started gathering in Rotary Park in the middle of town. What a group! Ages ranged from 17 months to 70+ years.

The park provided our first viewing with over 25 species being sighted there. Several of the group had their first sightings of Yellow-throated Miners and Spiney-cheeked Honey-eaters as soon as they stepped out of their vehicles. It looked like a good omen for the day.

Off to the hospital. No! no one was ill or injured, just using the hospital grounds and the trees along the creek as our next stop. The Red-rumped Parrots arrived and performed as promised but not one Little corella in sight. "Don't worry, they'll show up before the day is over. After all, they have been waking us up for the last two months and the flock was here yesterday." What about a Royal spoonbill flying overhead? Not quite the same for those wanting to see the elusive corellas.

Next stop, Lower Jinghi Creek Road. The Red-capped Robins paraded their brilliant colours in the ever-brightening sunshine. We were all captivated. A lone Wedge-tailed Eagle flew overhead while the Western Gerygone sang its head off in the creekside vegetation. The large group of Apostlebirds carried on in a nearby paddock while the numerous fairy-wrens and thornbills added to the general cacophony of sound. "Where are the corellas, Terry? Where are the Red-winged Parrots?" About now, I learnt the futility of making promises to bird-watchers. They show no forgiveness. Pat's Straw-necked Falcon made a brief appearance here. Really Pat!!!!

Up into the ridges north of Jandowae and the foothills of the Great Dividing Range. It's hard to imagine that these low hills are part of Queensland's greatest mountain range. The Spotted Warblers appeared as promised but by now the heat was starting to make itself felt so it was on to the Town dam and the water birds.

Several large flocks of Plumed Whistling Ducks sat on the edges. Here at the dam wall came the highlight of the day. The sharp-eyed Claire found two Spotted Harriers gliding over the paddocks towards the town. Well done Claire! We forgive you for making us push start the Kombi all day.

Lunch in town was spent "putting in the boot" about the corellas and Red-winged parrots. Some people can't help themselves. After a break, half the group left for home while the rest of us headed off towards Cooranga Creek and the foothills of the Bunya Mountains. By this time the heat had built up to rival a summer day and most of the birds did what we did not have enough sense to do - rest. Another Spotted Harrier flying low across a road only a few metres in front of the cars made it worthwhile though. A group of Grey-crowned Babblers kept us amused for a while but then it was time for the last group to split up and head for home.

Half the group ended up with new birds and quite a few were able to be added to the Jandowae list. (That's why I was excited about the Rainbow Lorikeets, Rod.) A total of 68 species were sighted without having to walk over any rough ground or venture off the beaten track. A day that was eminently suitable for the unfit, the overweight, the very young or older citizens.

Shame about the Corellas and Red-winged Parrots.

Terry Pacey

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY, 1 JUNE:

This year the venue for the celebration of this important day was moved to a new site; Laurel Bank Hall and Park. There among the trees and gardens, adequate space was available for the many environmentally orientated groups to set up their very varied stalls. The theme for 1991 was "No excuse - let's reduce", relating to global warming.

The Toowoomba Bird Club had a corner in one of the marquees where a display of photographs, books and club literature was arranged and helpers were kept busy talking about Toowoomba's birdlife and the club's activities.

A constant stream of young and old toured the park and visited the hall where the Green-house Display Kit was set up. The Club's Editor, Barbara Weller, was largely responsible for the research, information and design of the ten panels commissioned by the Commonwealth Department of the Environment. Barbara is to be congratulated on all the work she and the graphic artist, Alison McDonald put into the project under the auspices of T.R.E.C.

Many thanks to Bird Club helpers, Lorraine Wilson, Barbara Wilson and Claire Anderson for all they did to make our contribution a success.

Ann Shore

THE CASE "FOR AND AGAINST" - AN APOLOGY:

Every year T.B.C. members submit sightings of Mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos*, for inclusion on the club's checklist. Like previous Record Officers, I am always reticent to include these as being of feral birds ie free-ranging birds, in the true sense. Whilst I do not question the vivacity of these sightings, due to this introduced species' many domestic forms; the policy is to err on the side of caution and exclude such from the annual summary. Unfortunately mallards hybridize with the Pacific Black Duck, *Anas superciliosa*, also an abundant species. Given both species penchant for parks, ornamental gardens, ponds etc in an easy association with man, exact status of *A. platyrhynchos* is difficult to ascertain.

I know of one stable, local population: it being a motley gang of free-loaders, some half dozen birds at Apex Lake, Gatton. This group contains a drake as close to type as possible. Personally, I have only three records of Mallards which I believe represent free-ranging, pure strain birds. My first record is of a fully plumaged drake on the water of Flagstone Creek behind the state school. This was some years back, the drake being in company with Pacific Black Duck and staying in this area for approximately one week. My second recording,

of a fully coloured drake, again with Pacific Black Ducks was upon the far water adjoining the main lake, Apex Lake, Gatton. This bird arrived some time on the 23.3.90 and had departed by the afternoon of 25th, that month. At no instance was this bird seen to mix with "the regulars" mentioned above.

My third, and most recent record, which prompts these notes; was mid-afternoon, May 19, this year. At that time, I was travelling between Lowood and Coominya in an area quite isolated from either townships or rural residences. I was passing a meander of drying water holes, strung along the course of an extensive gully, when my attention was attracted by a small group of ducks which displayed a very brown breast. First believing it to be a Chestnut Teal, subsequent views through a telescope revealed the owner to be an adult male, eclipse-plumaged Mallard. Diagnostic features of this bird which identified it as to type and condition, were the orange legs and feet; a green-yellow, black-tipped bill and dark crown, breast and upper-parts. (See colour plate opposite p1501. "H.A.N.Z.A.B."). Again this bird was in company with *A. superciliosa*. The bird flew off when I tried for a close approach and landed further up the gully hidden from view.

I must reiterate that these views are purely personal opinions, and that local sightings by club members may, in instances, represent free-ranging birds. This is a difficult point to deduce. As a kid I was an avid fan of all cartoons and spent many an afternoon "glued to the tube" in that pursuit. I will remember Elmer Fudd, hunting-capped, hurling fusilades at Daffy Duck (from an automatic, double-barreled shotgun?) interspersed with rabid interjections, one of which I distinctly remember being, "You pesky Mallard, you."

Mr Fudd, Elmer Old Son, as a Records' Officer, I can only echo your sentiments.

R.G.Hobson

SIGHT RECORDS: WESTERN GERYGONE: OSPREY

The Western Gerygone, *Gerygone fusca*, was recorded initially in the Toowoomba Bird Club area by Michael Atzeni on 4 May 1986, and confirmed and entered into club records on May 10 of that year. Since then this species has been recorded as a regular autumn/winter migrant to the Helidon Dip/Air Force Road area. Accordingly, could any club members, or interested readers having local records (these to include sightings from areas adjacent to T.B.C. study area as well) forward them to: R.Hobson, c/- P.O. Grantham, Q 4347. This information is to be used for eventual compilation and publishing of an article on this species in the T.B.C. newsletter.

Recent sightings of Osprey, *Pandion haliaetus* include Gatton forestry, on 28.4.91; Atkinson's Lagoon on 19.5.91. Areas adjacent to the T.B.C. study area, indicate this raptor to be an occasional visitor westward from its coastal home. Sightings in the T.B.C. study area confirm this. Similarly then, could persons with Osprey records falling within parameters afforded the Western Gerygone, also forward them to the above address. Collation of Osprey sightings is for future publication in T.B.C. Newsletter.

Thanking you for your consideration.

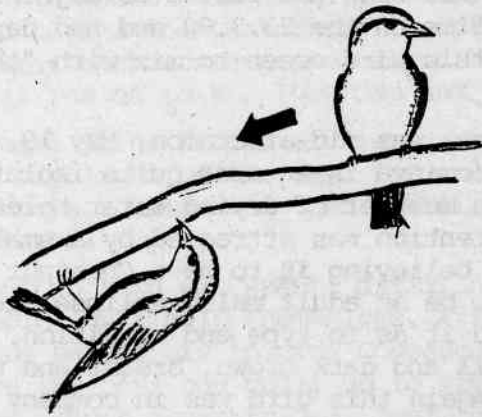
R.G.Hobson

INTERESTING BEHAVIOUR OF THE DUSKY WOODSWALLOW:

On the recent club outing to Gatton forestry a fascinating piece of bird behaviour was observed. The bird involved was a Dusky Woodswallow, *Artamus cyanopterus*. Perched alone on a thin branch about twenty feet above the ground, the bird had alighted after the completion of an insect-hunting foray and was sitting quietly in the usual woodswallow fashion.

Suddenly it turned its head and looked to the sky, noticeably concerned about something, and began a series of piping notes. At the same time it was noted that the other birds (particularly Noisy Miners) had commenced their alarm calls. Immediately, we human observers scanned the skies above for a raptor, but saw none. Still the chorus of alarm calls continued.

It was then that the woodswallow did a remarkable thing. The bird began to edge its way down the thin branch, piping all the way. When it neared the main tree trunk, it stopped and began to edge its way around the thin branch until it was totally underneath. (See diagram). It then stopped, clinging to the underside of the branch, nervously looking to the sky and piping. All around the Noisy Miners continued their alarm call, but still we saw no hawk. After the commotion had died down (approx 30 seconds), the woodswallow returned to its original position as if nothing had happened.



Without resorting to retrospect, I can say that at the time we were sure that the bird had acted so as to protect itself from a possible aerial attack, and I still believe this to be the case. The question remains, however, as to whether the woodswallow had actually seen the hawk itself or whether its actions were the response to the alarm calls of other birds.

We were only about twenty feet from the tree in which the woodswallow sat and could see no hawk, however birds were voicing their alarm calls from considerable distances away. It may be worthy to mention that an uncommon raptor for the area, the Osprey, was sighted after we had walked several hundred metres further along the road.

Don Gaydon

FRECKLED DUCK GETS PROTECTED HOME: The home of Australia's rarest duck, the Freckled Duck, will soon be protected from shooters. The 1500 sq km Currawinya National Park, which is home to the duck, has been added to the National Park estate. Currawinya, 168 km south-west of Cunnamulla, is Queensland's eighth-largest national park. Two large lakes in the former grazing property are home to more than half the Freckled duck population of Victoria, South Australia and Queensland. The duck no longer breeds in Victoria due to drainage of swamps and overgrazing. The Freckled Duck is regarded as a "living fossil" as it is a primitive living duck.

MUSEUM VISIT: A visit to the Queensland Museum has been planned for Saturday 10 August to see skins of the more unusual owls, raptors and honeyeaters. This could be combined with a visit to Slaughter Falls, Mount Cootha to try to see the nesting Powerful Owls. We could hire a bus if enough people wish to travel by bus to Brisbane. Please let Ann know if you would be interested in going by bus or otherwise.

FUTURE OUTINGS:

TOOWOOMBA BIRD CLUB:

Sunday, 23 June 1991. Flagstone Creek/Stockyard area. Meet at the bottom of the main hill on Flagstone Creek Road at 7.30 am. Leader Don Gaydon - 356161.

Sunday, 28 July 1991. Girraween National Park, Stanthorpe. Members could make this an overnight camp if they wish.

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SUPPLEMENT : Annual Species Summary 1990

Please find herewith Toowoomba Bird Club Annual Species Summary, 1990, it being a record of all species recorded by club members within club study parameters. It is compared with previous years, especially 1989.

Grand Total (at end 1990):	266
Total Added 1990:	6 (see below)
Species Total 1990:	219
Species Total 1989:	209

Column 1 below refers to species recorded during 1989 but unrecorded during 1990. Column 2, the reverse.

Column 1	Column 2
Hoary-headed Grebe	Magpie Goose
Black-necked Stork	Red Goshawk
Musk Duck	Stubble Quail
Whiskered Tern	Red-chested Button-Quail
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove	Painted Snipe
Aust. Owlet Nightjar	Red-kneed Dotterel
Red-backed Kingfisher	Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo
Scarlet Robin	Oriental Cuckoo
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	Little Bronze-Cuckoo
	Spotted Nightjar
	White's Thrush
	Little Grassbird

Species Added 1989

Nil

Species Added 1990 (and date)

Blue-billed Duck	4/90
Osprey	4/90
King Quail	7/90
Swift Parrot	7/90
Masked Owl	10/90
Little Wood-swallow	7:8/90

Birds previously recorded but not recorded 1989/90, also date of last record.

Little Bittern	11/77	Whimbrel	9/88
Wandering Whistling-Duck	4/88	Marsh Sandpiper	8/87
Freckled Duck	8/83	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	10/88
Australian Shelduck	2/86	Red-necked Stint	11/83
Mallard *	8/86	Curlew Sandpiper	9/88
Cotton Pygmy-Goose	3/88	Red-necked Phalarope	10/88
Black Kite	3/88	Gull-billed Tern	12/88
Square-tailed Kite	2/88	Caspian Tern	10/88
Black Falcon	3/85	Sooty Tern **	1/76
Little Button-Quail	11/85	Woompoo Fruit-Dove	5/87
Lewin's Rail	12/87	Budgerigar	5/88
Baillon's Crake	3/88	Turquoise Parrot	4/80
Australian Crake	8/86	Barking Owl	12/83
Black-tailed Native-Hen	11/82	Apostlebird	8/83

Lesser Golden Plover	11/87	White-breasted Wood-Swallow	10/76
Red-capped Plover	9/86	Masked Wood-Swallow	10/88
Red-necked Avocet	11/87	White-browed Wood-Swallow	10/88
		Black-faced Wood-Swallow	12/86
		Australian Raven	11/84

* - The Mallard 8/86 was believed to be a free-flying, pure-strain bird and as such entered into club records. Subsequent sightings, including birds for 1989, 1990 have been deleted due to difficulty in deducing exact status of these ducks.

** - The Sooty Tern was a storm derelict, a victim of Cyclone David, found dead on Range Highway, 25.1.76, R.G.H. Identity confirmed by Queensland Museum.

Significant Sightings 1990 (excluding new records)

Red Goshawk	7/90:8/90
Stubble Quail	5/90
Red-chested Button-Quail	4/90:7/90
Spotless Crake	1/90:3/90:8/90
Painted Snipe	2/90
Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	1/90:7/90
Little Bronze-Cuckoo	11/90
Powerful Owl	7/90:10/90
Spotted Nightjar	11/90

Thanks to all who contributed, especially Don Gaydon who assisted in the layout of this supplement.

R.G. Hobson
Records Officer

1990 SPECIES SUMMARY - TOOWOOMBA BIRD CLUB

SPECIES	MONTH SIGHTED (JAN - DEC)											
Great Crested Grebe		2										
Australasian Grebe	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australian Pelican	1		3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Darter	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12
Great Cormorant	1		3	4	5			8	9	10	11	
Pied Cormorant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7					
Little Black Cormorant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Little Pied Cormorant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pacific Heron	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-faced Heron	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cattle Egret	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Great Egret	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Little Egret	1			4								
Intermediate Egret	1	2	3	4	5		7			10	11	
Rufous Night-heron	1											
Black Bittern	1								9			
Glossy Ibis				4								
Sacred Ibis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Straw-necked Ibis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Royal Spoonbill	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Magpie Goose												12
Plumed Whistling-duck	1		3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12
Black Swan	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9		11	12
Pacific Black Duck	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Grey Teal	1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chestnut Teal				4								
Australasian Shoveler			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pink-eared Duck				4								
Hardhead	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Maned Duck	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Blue-billed Duck				4								
Osprey				4								
Black-shouldered Kite	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pacific Baza	1		3	4	5		7		9	10	11	12
Whistling Kite			3	4	5		7					
Brown Goshawk		2	3	4	5	6	7		9		11	12
Collared Sparrowhawk	1	2		4	5	6	7	8			11	12
Grey Goshawk	1		3							10		
Red Goshawk							7	8				
White-bellied Sea-eagle			3					8	9			
Wedge-tailed Eagle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Little Eagle				4		6	7	8				
Spotted Harrier				4	5	6			9			

Marsh Harrier			3		5				9			
Peregrine Falcon	1		3	4				8				12
Australian Hobby	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Brown Falcon	1		3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australian Kestrel	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australian Brush Turkey	1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12
Stubble Quail					5							
Brown Quail	1		3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	
King Quail							7					
Painted Button-quail									9			
Red-chested Button-quail			4			7						
Buff-banded Rail	1	2	3	4		6		8	9		11	12
Spotless Crake	1		3					8				
Dusky Moorhen	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Purple*Swamphen	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Eurasian Coot	1	2	3	4	5			8	9		11	12
Comb-crested Jacana									9	10	11	
Painted Snipe		2										
Masked Lapwing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Banded Lapwing	1				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Red-kneed Dotterel			3									
Black-fronted Plover	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Black-winged Stilt	1	2	3	4					9	10	11	12
Common Sandpiper									9	10		12
Latham's Snipe	1		3					8	9	10	11	
Silver Gull	1		4									
Topknot Pigeon						6		8	9			
White-headed Pigeon			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Feral Pigeon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Spotted Turtle-dove	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brown Cuckoo-dove	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Peaceful Dove	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bar-shouldered Dove	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Emerald Dove	1	2	3	4	5				9	10	11	12
Common Bronzewing	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		12
Crested Pigeon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Squatter Pigeon	1		4									
Wonga Pigeon	1	2	3	4		6			9	10	11	12
Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	1						7					
Glossy Black Cockatoo	1	2	3	4						10	11	12
Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo		2	3						9			12
Galah	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rainbow Lorikeet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Musk Lorikeet				4	5							
Little Lorikeet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australian King Parrot	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cockatiel	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Swift Parrot								7				
Crimson Rosella			3					7	8	9		11
Eastern Rosella			3			6						
Pale-headed Rosella	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Red-rumped Parrot	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Oriental Cuckoo				4	5							
Pallid Cuckoo				4						10	11	12
Brush Cuckoo	1	2	3	4		6		8	9	10	11	12
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	1			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo	1									10		
Shining Bronze-cuckoo	1	2		4	5	6			9	10		12
Little Bronze-cuckoo											11	
Common Koel	1	2	3	4					9	10	11	12
Channel-billed Cuckoo	1	2	3						9	10	11	12
Pheasant Coucal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Powerful Owl							7			10		
Southern Boobook	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Barn Owl	1			4	5	6			9			
Masked Owl									9			
Tawny Frogmouth	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-throated Nightjar			3	4						10	11	12
Spotted Nightjar											11	
White-throated Needletail	1	2	3	4							11	12
Fork-tailed Swift	1	2	3									
Azure Kingfisher	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Laughing Kookaburra	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sacred Kingfisher	1	2	3						9	10	11	12
Rainbow Bee-eater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dollarbird	1	2	3	4						10	11	12
Noisy Pitta									9			12
Singing Bushlark	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10		12
White-backed Swallow	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Welcome Swallow	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tree Martin	1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Fairy Martin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Richard's Pipit	1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike		2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10		
Yellow-eyed Cuckoo-shrike				4						10		
Cicadabird	1	2	3						9	10	11	12
Ground Cuckoo-shrike	1		3	4		6						
White-winged Triller	1								9		11	12
Varied Triller	1		3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White's Thrush	1	2								10		
Rose Robin				4	5	6	7	8	9			
Red-capped Robin									9			
Eastern Yellow Robin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jacky Winter	1		3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	
Crested Shrike-tit	1			4	5	6					11	

Golden Whistler		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rufous Whistler	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Grey Shrike-thrush	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Black-faced Monarch	1	2	3	4						10	11	12
Spectacled Monarch	1		3	4					9	10		
Leaden Flycatcher	1	2	3	4				8	9	10	11	12
Satin Flycatcher			3	4								
Restless Flycatcher	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rufous Fantail	1	2	3	4	5				9	10	11	12
Grey Fantail	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Willie Wagtail	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Eastern Whipbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Spotted Quail-thrush											11	
Grey-crowned Babbler	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12
Clamorous Reed Warbler	1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tawny Grassbird	1		3	4		6			9	10	11	
Little Grassbird	1	2									11	
Golden-headed Cisticola	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brown Songlark	1								9	10	11	
Superb Fairy-wren	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Variegated Fairy-wren	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Red-backed Fairy-wren	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Large-billed Scrub-wren	1	2	3	4	5	6			9	10	11	12
White-browed Scrub-wren	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Speckled Warbler	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Weebill	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brown Gerygone	1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12
Western Gerygone					5	6	7					
White-throated Gerygone	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brown Thornbill	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Buff-rumped Thornbill	1			4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Yellow Thornbill	1	2		4		6	7	8	9			12
Striated Thornbill	1		3			6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Varied Sitella	1		3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-throated Treecreeper	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Red Wattlebird	1		3		5	6	7		9	10	11	12
Striped Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Noisy Friarbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Little Friarbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Blue-faced Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Noisy Miner	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lewin's Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Fuscous Honeyeater	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brown-headed Honeyeater	1		3	4		6	7			10		12
White-throated Honeyeater	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-naped Honeyeater	1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brown Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Eastern Spinebill				4	5	6	7	8				
Scarlet Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mistletoebird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Spotted Pardalote	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Striated Pardalote	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Silvereeye	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
House Sparrow	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Red-browed Firetail	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Zebra Finch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Double-barred Finch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plum-headed Finch	1							8				
Chestnut-breasted Manikin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Common Starling	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Common Myna	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Olive-backed Oriole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Figbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Spangled Drongo	1	2	3	4					9	10	11	12
Satin Bowerbird	1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12
Regent Bowerbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-winged Chough				4	5	6	7	8			11	
Australian Magpie-lark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dusky Wood-swallow	1	2	3						9	10	11	
Little Wood-swallow							7	8				
Grey Butcherbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pied Butcherbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australian Magpie	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pied Currawong	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Torresian Crow	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12