

"to encourage the observation and study of the birds of the Toowoomba area."

1978 Annual Bird
Summary

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NEWS-SHEET No. 38 - FEBRUARY, 1979.

Incorporated with this issue is the Annual Area Summary for 1978. This is the end result of all the check-lists submitted during the year. To all the members who regularly submit monthly lists, THANK YOU, from the Executive. We have made a few comments in the preamble and would certainly welcome any you may care to make after your study of the Summary.

Something else that would be most welcome would be contributions from you to the News-sheet. They need not necessarily be a scientific treatise (although that would be acceptable) but a couple of paragraphs or a half page or more on some aspect of your birding that you would like to share with other members, would be most useful. Through such contributions and Members' Bird Notes this club shares its members' experiences. Please join in.

We hope that Members' Bird Notes will expand with the introduction, this month, of the pro forma to members who are not resident in the Local Study Area. Again the point is sharing. If you've had a sighting that pleased you, use your sheet to share it with the rest of the Club. If you have a friend or acquaintance who would benefit from Club membership (and who wouldn't), contact the Secretary who can supply an introductory letter which sets out the aims and objectives of the Club. This does not put any pressure, in any way, on your friend so feel free to advise the Secretary if you know of a potential new member.

We have had reliable reports of a Peregrine Falcon in the Wellcamp-Gainsborough Lodge area. So if your journeyings take you that way, keep your glasses handy. This is a bird which has been seen several times in our area but never by two members together, therefore it has yet to be admitted to our list.

And now the bad news. A few subscriptions have yet to be renewed. Keep your Club strong ---- pay your sub soon.

Ron Hopkinson,
Editor.

EASY GOING.

Having a spare afternoon last Wednesday, 21st January. I decided to do some not too strenuous bird watching from the comfort of a motor car. Firstly, I decided to see if I could catch up with the Peregrine which had been recently reported from the Wellcamp area. After several false alarms from the ever present Kestrels I was fortunate enough to sight the falcon. It was sitting, quite unconcerned, in a tree close by the main entrance to Gainsborough Lodge. Truly a beautiful animal and I hope that it remains in the area, at least until we have time to have it confirmed for our official list.

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EASY GOING (cont/d.)

Fired by this early piece of fortune I motored off to Toowoomba's number one bird spot, at least to my way of thinking. By this I mean the Flagstone Creek area, from the foot of the range through to the I.W.S. dam near Lillydale. I wasn't to be let down this day either with sightings of Red-tailed Black Cockatoos, a pair of Wedge-tails and a solitary Grey Goshawk among several more common species. I.W.S. was a nil return, no doubt due to the recent heavy rain. It should be up to scratch as soon as the water settles in about a fortnight, however. Onward then to the Spadale-Iredale area which yielded up, Hardhead, Grey Teal and Black-winged Stilts - reasonably uncommon birds within our precincts.

Next - the Blanchview area and the real surprise of the day. In a flowering tree, amidst a conglomerate of Friarbirds, Lorikeets and Red Wattlebirds I happened upon a Little Wattlebird. This chap is rare in our area and, as yet, not on our census sheet. As I was alone, unfortunately, it can still not be included. Let's hope this is soon rectified.

Anyway, all in all the evening proved most fruitful and all accomplished with a minimum of energetic effort. If only Sooty Owls were so easy.

Hereunder are three lists, according to area, of the more interesting birds of the day.

Flagstone Creek Area.

Pacific Heron
Great Egret
Sacred Ibis
Grey Goshawk
Wedge-tailed Eagle
Rainbow Lorikeet
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo
Rainbow Bee-eater
Restless Flycatcher
Golden Whistler
Double-barrred Finch

Helidon area
Spadale-Iredale Area.

Australian Grebe
Cattle Egret
Grey Teal
Hardhead
Purple Swamphen
Black-winged Stilt
Cockatiel
Koel
White-thr. Needletail
Red-backed Fairy-wren
Mistletoebird

Blanchview.

Maned Duck
Rainbow Lorikeet
Koel
Channel-b. Cuckoo
Jacky Winter
Mistletoebird
Red Wattlebird
Little Wattlebird
Zebra Finch
Red-br. Firetail

Rod Hobson.

OIL DRILLING AND THE BARRIER REEF.

Recently we have heard the rumblings of another attempt to drill for oil on the Great Barrier Reef. I would like to set down a few personal thoughts on this most important subject.

There are at large today people who are so commercially and/or politically motivated that they won't be satisfied until this country is one great mined-out slag heap surrounded by an ocean of oil slicks. These people seem never to relent in their pursuit of the almighty dollar except when they are asleep, or in church, or both.

To let them loose on the Reef, even if only "searching" for oil, is an attack on one of the truly great natural features of this country. We ought to defend it with all the means we have, if only from an ornithological viewpoint. The effect of an oil spill on the reef bird life would be staggering. And this would be just one of the life forms dependent on the reef for existence.

The "experts" assure us that the risk is slight, but human is human and sometime somewhere a misjudgement will happen and then it will be too late. To my mind it is not worth any risk no matter how slight. As to Mr. Camm's statement that there is already a risk of spillage from tankers using the coastal shipping route, so we might as well drill ----- well the mind boggles doesn't it? To say that because one risk exists we might as well run another, perhaps even greater, leaves me just a little frightened.

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IL DRILLING AND THE BARRIER REEF (cont/d.)

If the only alternative (and I do not believe it is) is to import oil then that is the price we must pay to preserve our Reef as is. Our current price is governed by overseas increases anyway, so whether we import or drill on the Reef the price to you and I will be the same.

So I ask all Bird Club members to be very aware of this situation and to support, by whatever means available to you, any and all campaigns to resist this sad and dangerous scheme.

Ron Hopkinson.

199 NOT OUT.

January weather patterns result in bird movements which make that month always interesting and sometimes exciting for the bird observer and January 1979 has seen considerable activity on the part of both birds and watchers in our local study area.

As towards the end of 1978 the list of species confirmed within the local study area has climbed slowly but surely towards the 200, members have been hypothesising just which bird will ultimately take the place of honour as the two-hundredth to be added to our local list. Given that we will only ever identify a certain proportion of the birds which reside in, routinely visit, or occasionally slip into and out of our area, to ultimately record the presence over a number of years of, say, 120 species is of course no better nor worse than recording the presence of 350, providing we have in either case honestly noted what we have found.

Hypothesising then has been rampant. A common and not at all unreasonable assumption voiced about Christmas time, was that some of that small group of unconfirmed species (since referred to in last month's editorial) must surely turn up again soon. Peregrine Falcon, Squatter Pigeon and Fuscous Honeyeater have been mentioned. Personally, I have for some time anticipated that a Black Swan might be found cruising Lake Annand one morning, failing which a candidate from the aforementioned group has seemed to me to be most probable.

It followed that most of us were taken by surprise when the Corbin family turned up a Spotted Quail Thrush near Ballard on 17th December, 1978 as the 199th confirmed species within our local study area! Since then, as I suggested at the outset, activity both in the field and from the armchair has heightened.

Having received reports of a pair of Peregrine Falcons in the vicinity of Gainsborough Lodge a small party diverted to this locality at the latter end of our January 21st field day in order to search out this most likely prospect - but without success. Then, on Wednesday 23rd January Rod Hobson (alone alas) succeeded in locating a Peregrine near the Hursley Road perimeter of that property. Rod then proceeded to add yet another bird to the list of nominees by finding Little Wattlebirds at the Withcott end of the Blanchview Road.

The very next day at her home in Taylor Street, Chris Bianchi heard an unmistakable trumpeting overhead and looked up to see the somewhat startling sight of a Brolga gaining height from the direction of Toowoomba Airport as it headed Westwards. When Chris also witnessed a Peregrine Falcon following the same flight path two days later (Saturday 28th January) it became clear that the time was ripe for the mounting of a small expedition to track down and formally confirm the presence of bird number 200, and maybe 201 and 202 as well!

It was with no small degree of anticipation that Rod Hobson, Ron Hopkinson, Eileen and myself joined together on the morning of Sunday 29th January (Chris having returned to teaching duties in Townsville). Our first stop was Toowoomba Airport. A Brolga as our 200th bird? We found Banded Lapwings with young, but no Brolga. Bird number 200 would have to be the Peregrine. Next a lengthy scanning of skies and quartering of ground around Gainsborough Lodge. Result - a number of Singing Bushlarks, plenty of Australasian Kestrels and the everpresent Black-shouldered Kite, but no Peregrine. The place of honour will have to go to the Little Wattlebird instead. Thirdly, an inevitably circuitous route to Blanchview Road, taking us along Flagstone Creek Road past nesting Pacific Bazas with young, and even along Iredale Road where

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a Pallid Cuckoo sped across our path. But as for Little Wattlebirds, not one.

It was while we were reeling from this succession of anti-climactic body blows that Ron Hopkinson drew the attention of the party to a long-tailed, greyish looking, bird sitting quietly in an adjacent tree. Binoculars quickly confirmed a cuckoo, while the bird's heavily barred chest and abdomen specified an Oriental Cuckoo! This scarce Asian visitor proceeded to make a series of dashes into or through nearby trees in typical cuckoo fashion revealing flashes of rufous beneath the wings in flight, and upon landing allowed further confirmation of relevant field marks, including the yellow eye ring and orange/yellow legs.

Celebrations were enjoined forthwith as those gathered expressed surprise and jubilation at the Oriental Cuckoo making such a sudden late entrance upon the scene to 'take the prize' as it were ----- until Rod recalled that this bird had been recorded once previously in our area a few years ago. A check confirmed that the Grahams had indeed been visited by an Oriental Cuckoo in February 1977.

An intensive half-day of following up leads had failed to add a single bird to our local list, but it should be stressed that so rich had the morning's experience been that no member of the party really cared very much about the number game we had all been playing. And what of bird number 200? That may well have been decided for us before we see this news-sheet, maybe even before January is out, but please don't ask me what bird it will be.

Bill Jolly.

Footnote, Today, Tuesday 30th January, a Collard Sparrowhawk spent a while terrorising the avian populace at Ringmere. Eileen was at home, alone.

THE HOUSE SPARROW AND ITS SUCCESS by Dr. D. Summers Smith.

There is probably no bird more familiar to us than the House Sparrow; so familiar in fact that most of us pay little attention to it. It is not exciting in plumage, although country cocks in spring are surprisingly smart compared with the grubby town birds, but in other aspects it is a fascinating animal. The most interesting thing about it is its association with man, which is so close that it is unique in the bird world.

Until the middle of the 19th century the House Sparrow was found mainly in Europe and southern Asia with the limits of its range in North Africa, Burma and the western boundary of Siberia. In the second half of the century it was introduced to many other parts of the world, from North and South America to Australia and New Zealand, and it is probably one of the most successful of all introductions. The main reason for this is its association with man. No other bird has evolved this way of life, with the possible exception of the Tree Sparrow - another member of the same genus - in China. When it was introduced to new countries developed by man, it met little competition from native birds and spread like wildfire; for example, the first birds were liberated in Central Park, New York, in 1850 and by the turn of the century they were present in all the states of the Union and spilling over into Canada and Mexico.

As a result of introductions and natural spread, the House Sparrow is now not only one of the most widespread of all land birds, but, as censuses carried out in many parts of the world show, also one of the most numerous. It is the quality of success that makes this bird particularly fascinating and it is of interest to speculate on the possible reasons.

All of the sparrows are seed-eaters and the important step in the House Sparrow's evolution was when it began to specialise on the seeds of the crops cultivated by early agricultural man. The other sparrows nest mainly in the branches of trees and bushes; no doubt the association between the House Sparrow and man led it to adopt holes in houses as nesting places, and then to extend its diet to the food put out for chickens and other domestic animals, and to other scraps scattered around man's

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THE HOUSE SPARROW AND ITS SUCCESS (cont/d.)

habitations. Once this way of living had been adopted a number of consequences followed from it.

The presence of an assured food supply throughout the year released it from the problem faced by all temperate birds of how to overcome the seasonal shortage of food that occurs in the winter months. The alternatives are either to migrate to another part of the world where there is sufficient food or to stay behind and try to stick it out. Both of these are full of hazard. Migration imposes a severe physical strain and there is always the risk of adverse weather drifting the birds out to sea where they will perish. On the other hand, the resident birds suffer badly in severe winters and many die. Even after severe winters Sparrow numbers appear to change little and the results from recoveries of ringed birds indicate that mortality is less during the winter than during the summer.

The holes in man's houses provide very safe sites that give not only good protection against predators during the breeding season, but also a warm and secure place to roost in during the cold winter months. The nest hole provides a real home for the House Sparrow; throughout its life the same hole is used for breeding and for the rest of the year for roosting. This is another way in which this sparrow differs from other small birds. And with the possession of a 'home' the birds pair and remain faithful to each other for life, again another unusual feature, but no doubt of great advantage, allowing them to have a prolonged breeding season and even to breed in the winter if conditions are favourable. Again this attachment to a small area enables the birds to become very familiar with it, to learn the best feeding places and the ways of local cats and other predators so that they can be readily avoided.

The sedentariness of the House Sparrow has been developed to a remarkable extent. Ringing in this country and on the continents of Europe and America has shown that the majority of sparrows live their lives out within a mile or two of their birth-places. They are even resident north of the Arctic Circle in Scandinavia where, each day, in the depths of winter there may be only a few hours of twilight in which they can search for food. A remarkable adaptation that enables these high-northern sparrows to survive the long and very cold winter nights is the use of well lined nests that act as 'hayboxes' to preserve their heat and keep them warm.

These domestic sparrows, familiar and cheeky as they are, still regard their 'benefactor' with grave suspicion. It is possible to come to terms with the odd individual, but much more difficult than with other garden birds. With a bird living so closely with man this wariness is an essential part of its evolution, more important than for birds like the Robin, comparatively few of which come into close contact with man.

Does success mean anything more than just having chosen by accident a good way of living? Maze tests carried out by American psychologists have shown that House Sparrows have the same order of learning ability as white rats and monkeys, and many observations rate them highly when compared with other birds. Perhaps this is a fall-out from their association with man. There is no doubt that they appear to have an easy time compared with other birds. Watching in the garden shows how hard some small birds have to work to get their food, while the House Sparrows are able to spend much of their day loafing around. And freedom from continuous drudgery gives time for mental development!

Although we now know much about the House Sparrow, there are still plenty of puzzles. Why do they have this peculiar predilection for tearing up flowers in the spring, particularly yellow crocuses and primulae? Why in the House Sparrow are the sexes different in plumage, while in the very closely related Tree Sparrow both sexes have adopted 'cock's' plumage? Why in a built-up area do they live in colonies, breeding on one group of houses and not on others with apparently similar nesting opportunities? Is this a way of controlling the population to meet the carrying capacity of the environment? These and other questions will only be answered by careful observation and the gathering of facts. What easier bird could there be?

FIELD DAY REPORT - 21.1.79. - DALRYMPLE CREEK.

On Sunday, January 21st, a very small and select group gathered at Allora and, in beautiful weather, proceeded into the hills.

In open, arable country we watched and listened to many Singing Bushlarks and then saw Tree Martins and a Fairy Martin. Our president adequately demonstrated his ornithological telepathy (or empathy) by directing the Fairy Martin in to sit between two pairs of Tree Martins on a power line. This it did precisely according to instructions and we were able to see its all-rufous head and slighter build.

As we drove into more forested country, Kookaburras, Cuckoo-shrikes, Sulphur-crested Cockatoos, Butcherbirds, Eastern Rosellas and an Olive-backed Oriole were seen, and soaring overhead, a pair of Wedge-tailed Eagles.

The road into the hills became steeper and rougher and the cars gave up one by one as was right and proper. We then saw Thornbills, Robins, Whistlers, Satin Bowerbirds, Honeyeaters; Flycatchers, and the gorgeous colours of Crimson Rosellas and King Parrots, and we heard Bell Miners and Whipbirds.

We didn't get sufficiently into rain forest to see any of the ground dwellers. However the day produced 52 species and was a delightful outing despite the blockading, by the president, of a camera club who dared to follow us.

Mike Russell.

Species List - Dalrymple Creek - 21.1.79.

White-faced Heron	Grey Fantail
Wedge-tailed Eagle	Willie Wagtail
Australian Kestrel	Eastern Whipbird
Masked Lapwing	Golden-headed Cisticola
Galah	Superb Fairy-wren
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Brown Thornbill
Australian King Parrot	Striated Thornbill
Crimson Rosella	White-throated Treecreeper
Eastern Rosella	Little Friarbird
Laughing Kookaburra	Noisy Friarbird
Dollarbird	Bell Miner
Welcome Swallow	Noisy Miner
Tree Martin	Lewin's Honeyeater
Fairy Martin	Spotted Pardalote
Singing Bushlark	Striated Pardalote
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	Silvereye
Rose Robin	House Sparrow
Eastern Yellow Robin	Red-browed Firetail
Jacky Winter	Zebra Finch
Golden Whistler	Common Starling
Grey Shrike-thrush	Olive-backed Oriole
Black-faced Monarch	Satin Bowerbird
Australian Magpie-lark	Australian Magpie
Grey Butcherbird	Pied Currawong
Pied Butcherbird	Torresian Crow.

MEMBERS' BIRD NOTES.

Great Frigatebird. Oct./Nov. '78. Moa Is., Torres Strait. RGH.
Least Frigatebird. (500 plus) 18.12.78. Weipa. RGH.
Pacific Baza. (pr. with 2 chicks) 29.1.79. Flagstone Ck. EJ. WJ. REH.
Collared Sparrowhawk. 30.1.79. Ringmere, Withcott. EJ.
Brown Quail. (pr. with chick) 25.1.79. Drayton. ER. MR.
Banded Lapwing. 29.1.79. Wilsonton Airport. EJ. WJ. REH.
White-winged Tern. 23.11.78. Moa Is., Torres Strait. RGH.
Common Tern. Oct./Nov. '78. Thursday Is. RGH.
Oriental Cuckoo. 29.1.79. Blanchview Rd. EJ. WJ. REH. RGH.
Pallid Cuckoo. 29.1.79. Iredale. EJ. WJ. REH. RGH.
White-throated Needletail. 23.1.79. Ocean St. GC.
25.1.79. Baringa, Drayton. ER. MR.
Ground Cuckoo-shrike. 12/14/21.11.78. Corandru, Withcott. CD. MD.
Red-whiskered Bulbul. 14.1.79. Sydney. RGH.
Blackbird. 14.1.79. Sydney. RGH.
Brown-backed Honeyeater. 23.11.78. Moa Is., Torres Strait. RGH.
Rufous-banded Honeyeater. 25.11.78. Moa Is., Torres Strait. RGH.

GC: Graham Corbin. CD: Coranne Dolley. MD: Mick Dolley. RGH: Rod Hobson.
REH: Ron Hopkinson. EJ: Eileen Jolly. WJ: Bill Jolly. ER: Elizabeth Russell.
MR: Mike Russell.

FIELD DAY FOR FEBRUARY.

Date: Sunday, 18th February, 1979. Place: Atkinson's Dam area.
Leader: Mike Russell. Assembly Point: Pigott's Car Park. Time: 8.30 a.m.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Club is pleased to welcome the following new member:

Sue Davies, P.O. Box 6, Darling Heights, Toowoomba.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Urimbirra, Vol. 13, No. 1, January, 1979.

Q.C.S. Newsletter, Vol. 10, No. 1, January, 1979.

TOOWOOMBA BIRD CLUB

ANNUAL BIRD SUMMARY, 1978.

This Annual Summary is the third produced by this Club and covers the period 1st January to 31st December, 1978. It is based on monthly check-lists submitted by members, which scheme, together with our Annual Census represents a real and worthwhile contribution to common knowledge of the bird life of this area.

The area taken in by this Summary differs slightly from the two previous years. This change came about through the Club's participation in the R.A.C.U. Bird Atlas scheme. Instead of the original circle of 10 km. radius of the Margaret Street Post Office the area now comprises two blocks of 10' Latitude and Longitude adjacent to the line of 152 degrees East longitude. The boundaries of this area are set out in News-sheet No. 24, December 1977.

The Club's Toowoomba list now stands at 199 species. Of this number 183 were recorded for the year of this Summary. The remaining 16 species are comprised of Little Bittern, Grey Goshawk, Red Goshawk, Aust. Brush-turkey, Red-chested Button Quail, Sooty Tern, Shining Bronze-cuckoo, Barking Owl, Aust. Owllet-nightjar, Noisy Pitta, White-winged Triller, Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater, White-winged Chough, White-breasted Woodswallow, White-browed Woodswallow, Black-faced Woodswallow.

During the year 12 new species were added to the list. The details of these sightings were published in the News-sheet as they occurred. As always no bird is added to the list without confirmation of identification by at least two Club members. Which is why we have a smaller list of birds which have been seen in the area but not confirmed to the Club list. This would include such species as Peregrine Falcon, Collared Sparrowhawk, Swamp Harrier, Squatter Pigeon and Little Woodswallow.

Of particular interest this year is the irruption of Black Kites into the area. They first appeared in March, were almost common until September and have not been sighted since. The presence of Dollarbirds for all but two months stands out as does the Sacred Kingfisher, although with this species the figures might show the presence of observers as much as the presence of the bird.

All in all it was another interesting year. Unfortunately space does not permit a detailed list of observers but to all who regularly submit their monthly check-list may I say "Thank you" and keep them coming for 1979.

Ron Hopkinson,
Records Officer.

Nomenclature used is that of R.A.C.U. "English Names for Australian Birds" supplement to "Emu" Vol. 77 - May 1978 - Supplement. (Slater Guides usage in brackets).

SUMMARY OF SPECIES, 1978.

<u>Species Name.</u>	<u>Months Recorded.</u>											
Hoary-headed Grebe												12
Aust. Grebe (Little)	1	2	3	4				8	9	10	11	12
Aust. Pelican			3	4	5	6		8				
Darter	1	2	3	4	5		7			10		
Gr. Cormorant (Black)						6						
Pied Cormorant										10		
Little B. Cormorant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10		
Little P. Cormorant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Pacific Heron (Wh.-necked)	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			3					8				
Great Egret (White)	1		3	4	5	6	7	8				
Intermediate Egret (Plum ed)	1		3				7					
Ruf. Night Heron (Nankeen)		2	3									
Glossy Ibis	1											
Sacred Ibis (White)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Straw-necked Ibis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Royal Spoonbill	1	2	3		5	6				10		
Yellow-b. Spoonbill			3	4	5		7	8	9			
Plumed Whist.-Duck (Grass)			3					8		10	11	12
Pacific Black Duck	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Grey Teal	1		3					8	9	10		
Hardhead (Wh.-eyed Duck)			3		5	6		8				
Maned Duck (Wood)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		12
Bl.-sh. Kite	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pacific Baza (Crested Hawk)	1						7	8	9	10		12
Black Kite			3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Square-tailed Kite			3			6	7	8	9			
Whistling Kite			3	4	5					10		
Brown Goshawk		2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
Wedge-tailed Eagle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Little Eagle				4					9			
Spotted Harrier			3		5		7	8		10		
Black Falcon								8				
Aust. Hobby (Little Falcon)	1		3	4				8				
Brown Falcon						6	7	8	9	10		
Aust. Kestrel (Nankeen)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Stubble Quail	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		12
Brown Quail												12
Dusky Moorhen	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12
Purple Swampphen	1	2	3			6	7			10	11	12
Eurasian Coot			3			6		8		10		
Comb-cr. Jacana (Lotusbird)			3							10		
Masked Lapwing (Plover)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Banded Lapwing (Plover)	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	
Bl.-fr. Plover (Dotterel)	1		3					8		10		
Bl.-winged Stilt			3	4				8				
Latham's Snipe (Japanese)		2								10		12
Silver Gull		2										12
Rose-cr. Fruit Dove (Red-cr.Fr.Pig.)							7					
Topknot Pigeon								8	9	10	11	12
White-headed Pigeon									9	10		
Feral Pigeon (Domestic)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Spotted Turtle-dove	1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brown Cuckoo-dove (Pigeon)			3	4	5			8	9	10	11	12
Peaceful Dove	1		3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12
Bar-shouldered Dove	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Emerald Dove (Gr.-w.Pigeon)						6	7			10	11	
Common Bronzewing	1	2	3	4						10		

Species Name.

Months Recorded.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Crested Pigeon	1											12
Wonga Pigeon												12
Red-tailed Black Cockatoo										10		12
Glossy Black Cockatoo			3							10		
Galah	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo				4	5		7			10		
Rainbow Lorikeet	1		3	4	5			8	9	10	11	12
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Musk Lorikeet					5	6	7	8	9			
Little Lorikeet		2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10		
Australian King Parrot	1		3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12
Cockatiel	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Crimson Rosella	1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10		
Eastern Rosella	1		3	4	5				9			
Pale-headed Rosella	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Red-rumped Parrot	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Oriental Cuckoo										10		
Pallid Cuckoo	1							8				
Brush Cuckoo				4				8				
Fan-tailed Cuckoo			3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Horsefield's Bronze-Cuckoo			3							10		
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo										10		
Common Koel	1	2	3		5				9	10	11	12
Channel-billed Cuckoo	1		3	4						10	11	12
Pheasant Coucal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Powerful Owl											11	
Southern Boobook (Owl)	1	2	3	4			7		9	10	11	12
Barn Owl			3	4		6	7	8	9			
Tawny Frogmouth	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-throated Nightjar			3									
Wh.-th. Needletail (Sp.-t.Swift)	1	2	3	4		6				10		12
Fork-tailed Swift			3									12
Azure Kingfisher	1		3	4				8	9		11	
Laughing Kookaburra	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sacred Kingfisher	1	2	3	4	5		7		9	10	11	12
Rainbow Bee-eater	1	2					7	8	9	10	11	12
Dollarbird	1	2	3	4	5			8	9	10	11	12
Singing Bushlark										10	11	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			4	5			8		10	11	
Fairy Martin	1	2	3				7	8	9	10	11	
Richard's Pipit (Aust.)	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wh.-bellied Cuck.-shr. (Little)			3	4								
Y.-eyed Cuckoo-shr. (Barred)										10		12
Cicadabird				4							11	12
Ground Cuckoo-shrike	1			4			7					12
Varied Triller			3	4		6	7	8				
Rose Robin				4	5	6	7	8		10		
Eastern Yellow Robin			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jacky Winter (Br. Flycatcher)		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Crested Shrike-tit								8				
Golden Whistler	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Rufous Whistler	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Grey Shrike-thrush		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Black-f. Monarch (Flycatcher)								8		10	11	
Spec. Monarch (Flycatcher)								8		10	11	
Leaden Flycatcher										10		
Satin Flycatcher			3	4		6		8	9			
Restless Flycatcher	1		3	4		6	7	8			11	12
Rufous Fantail					5				9	10	11	12

Species Name.	Months Recorded.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Grey Fantail	1		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												12
Grey-crowned Babbler	1						7	8		10		12
Clamorous Reed Warbler	1							8	9	10	11	
Tawny Grassbird										10		
Golden-headed Cisticola	1	2	3	4	5		7	8		10	11	12
Rufous Songlark										10	11	
Brown Songlark										10		
Sup. Fairy-wren(Sup.Blue Wren)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Var. Fairy-wren(Var. Wren)	1			4			7	8	9	10	11	12
Red-b. Fairy-wren(R.-b. Wren)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Large-billed Scrubwren									9			
White-browed Scrubwren			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Speckled Warbler			3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	
Weebill				4				8		10	11	
Wh.-th. Gerygone (Warbler)	1			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brown Thornbill	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Y.-rumped Thornbill(Y.-tailed)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Yellow Thornbill (Little)				4			7		9	10	11	
Striated Thornbill	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Var. Sittella(inc.all Sittellas)			3					8		10		
White-throated Treecreeper			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Red Wattlebird									9	10		12
Striped Honeyeater					5					10		
Noisy Friarbird	1			4		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		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		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Yellow-faced Honeyeater			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-throated Honeyeater										10		
White-naped Honeyeater			3	4	5	6	7	8	9		11	12
Brown Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Eastern Spinebill				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Scarlet Honeyeater							7	8	9	10	11	12
Mistletoebird			3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Spotted Pardalote			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Striated Pardalote(Bl.-headed)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Silvereye (Gr.-breasted)	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 Finetail (Finch)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Zebra Finch	1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10		12
Double-barred Finch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plum-headed Finch				4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Chestnut-br. Mannikin (Finch)	1		3	4				8	9	10		
Common Starling (English)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Common Mynah (Indian)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Clive-backed Oriole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Figbird (Southern)		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		12
Spangled Drongo	1		3	4			7			10	11	12
Satin Bowerbird			3	4		6				10		
Regent Bowerbird				4			7	8	9	10	11	
Australian Magpie-lark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Masked Woodswallow							7					
Dusky Woodswallow							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
Australian Raven	1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	
Torresian Crow (Aust.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12