



TOOWOOMBA BIRD OBSERVERS

NEWSLETTER

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

FEBRUARY 2022

EDITION 476

BIRD OF THE MONTH

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Red-backed Button-quail

Garden at University of Southern Queensland - Toowoomba

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OUTINGS 2022

to be advised

The Toowoomba Bird Observers Newsletter is published monthly.

Next newsletter cutoff date is 25th March

Email Charles powerart@bigpond.net.au

2022 CHALLENGE

Get your sightings in.

OUTING REPORT

TOORBUL

Toorbul, 22nd February 2022

by Charles Dove

Just a small number of members attended the Toorbul excursion, which was on a Tuesday to coincide with a suitable high tide—but an inconvenient day for those who work. We arrived around 11:30am, and managed to get lunch at the local Fish & Chip shop. Whilst having lunch, sightings first off included a Striated Heron fishing casually along the embankment; a number of Australian Pied Oystercatchers just taking it easy on the grass; Little Corellas making sure we knew they were there; and Welcome Swallows busily hawking in the sky, as they do.

After lunch we proceeded down to the wader roosting site. A local wader study group was there, observing the waders through a number of scopes spread along the viewing area, which proved a bit awkward to get nearer to the fence line without obscuring their view. After managing a few quick pics and stepping back to observe, the rains came. After a short discussion we decided to go back down the road and maybe walk along the mangroves in search of other local species (Mangrove Gerygone, Collared Kingfisher, etc), hoping the rain would stop, but it persisted.

We decided to head home in the rain and maybe find a dry birding spot along the highway; but it was not to be. We did have a very impromptu sighting of a Whistling Kite being chased by Noisy Miners across the road, causing us to slow down, with the kite no more than a metre from the front windscreen at times, but no place along the highway to stop, unfortunately. It was still a great day out with enjoyable company.

Toorbul Outing 23/02/2022		6 members	27species
Black Swan	Eastern Osprey	Whimbrel	Crested Tern
Pacific Black Duck	Australian Pied Oystercatcher	Eastern Curlew	Silver Gull
Spotted Dove	Sooty Oystercatcher	Grey-tailed Tattler	Little Corella
Crested Pigeon	Pied Stilt	Common Greenshank	Sacred Kingfisher
Australian Pelican	Masked Lapwing	Great Knot	White-breasted Woodswallow
Eastern Great Egret	Black-tailed Godwit	Red Knot	Welcome Swallow
Striated Heron	Bar-tailed Godwit	Caspian Tern	



Eastern Osprey

Flying close overhead at Toorbul near the bird observation area.

Pic courtesy

Ann Alcock



Striated Heron



Australian Pied Oystercatcher



Mixed waders



Whimbrel

A few images from Toorbul by Charles Dove

Members

Birds on My Patch

I live in a gated retirement complex where very little attention is paid to the natural environment. The emphasis is to put as many residences as possible into the space. Very few trees are planted most of which are introduced exotic ornamentals. Since covid restrictions have limited outings, I have spent time exploring my neighbourhood.

Peter Everist



Brown Honeyeater



Zebra Finch

Within the complex itself, I have encountered many families of **House Sparrows**. We have a resident family of **Brown Honeyeaters**, a family of **Maggies**, many beautiful **Crested Pigeons**, with guest appearances of **Blue-faced Honeyeaters**, **Little Corellas**, **Pale-faced Rosellas**, **Galaha**s and **Scaly-breasted Lorikeets** (mainly to the property next door).



Galah



Australian Magpie

We are also entertained in the mornings by the call of **Pied Butcherbirds**. Recently Andy and I have been making early morning excursions into the neighbourhood. The first bird I saw when I opened the door yesterday was a magnificent **Nankeen Kestrel** perched on a light post. On our walk we were able to add to the list, a family of **Apostlebirds**, **Noisy Niners**, **Crows**, **Spotted Doves**, **Australian White Ibis**, **Cattle Egrets**, and, to our excitement.



Buff-banded Rail



Pied Butcherbird

Myall Park Botanic Garden

Ross and Margie Easton

We have just spent a few days at the Myall Park Botanic Garden, as it was 30 plus degrees and drying off, we were surprised at the number of birds that were at the park. The water birds were seen on the Lagoon near the entrance to the park. Though there were no really unusual birds it was a great stopover. 78

Species.

Most birds were seen, but (h) = heard.

Emu, Wood Duck, Grey Teal, Chestnut Teal, Pacific Black Duck, Rock Dove, Crested Pigeon, Peaceful Dove, Bar-shouldered Dove, White Throated Nightjar, (h) Australasian Darter, Little Pied Cormorant, Little Black Cormorant, Pelican, White-necked Heron, White-faced Heron, Straw-necked Ibis, Yellow Billed Spoonbill, Black-shouldered Kite, Pacific Baza, Nankeen Kestrel, Brolga, Dusky Moorhen, Red-capped Plover, Black-fronted Dotterel, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Galah, Little Corella, Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, Rainbow Lorikeet, Australian King-Parrot, Red-wing Parrot, Red-rumped Parrot, Red-backed Kingfisher, Laughing Kookaburra, Sacred Kingfisher, Dollar Bird, Spotted Bowerbird, Superb Fairy-wren, Purple-backed Fairy-wren, Yellow-rumped Thornbill, Chestnut-rumped Thornbill, Yellow-faced Honeyeater, Singing Honeyeater(h), White-eared Honeyeater, White-plumed Honeyeater, Noisy Miner, Yellow-throated Miner, Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater, Brown Honeyeater,

Brown-headed Honeyeater, Blue-faced Honeyeater, Noisy Friarbird, Little Friarbird, Striped Honeyeater, Grey-crowned Babbler, Varied Sitella, Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike, Rufous Whistler(h), White-breasted Woodswallow, Grey Butcherbird, Pied Butcherbird, Australian Magpie, Pied Currawong, Grey Fantail, Willie Wagtail, Torresian Crow, Leaden Flycatcher, White-winged Chough, Apostlebirds, Welcome Swallow, Double-barred Finch, Plum-headed Finch, Indian Myna.

There is good accommodation and camping facilities at the park. There is a bitumen road from Toowoomba via Dalby taking about 3 1/2 hours. Tara lagoon is a pleasant stop for lunch.



Australasian Darter



Plumed Whistling Duck



Willie Wagtail (above)



Double-barred Finch (right)

Cheers
The Eastons

A Parkland Visit

Peter Everist

Andy and I were searching for Nielsen Park where Charles had photographed a **White-browed Scrubwren**, but ended up instead at a track at the end of Rowbotham Street. We ventured in for about one hundred metres to a sunny spot where we noticed a plethora of bird life. On the way in we heard **Pheasant Coucal, Australian King-Parrot, Rainbow Lorikeet, Musk Lorikeet, and Pied Butcherbird**. A couple of Australian Brush-Turkeys were scratching around.

We stopped at the call of a **Grey Shrike-thrush** and remained at the spot observing **White-browed Scrubwren, Spotted Pardalote, Rufous Fantail, Brown Gerygone, Leaden Flycatcher, Eastern Yellow Robin, Lewin's Honeyeater** and **Large-billed Scrubwren**. Along the path we observed a **Red-browed Finch**.

As our time was up, we unwillingly retired, but agreed that a walk along the whole track would be a great venue for a club outing.

NOTICES

REDWOOD PARK OPEN DAY

as part of Toowoomba Regional Council Parks Week celebration

Saturday, 05 March 2022

7.30am - 8.30am Bird Discovery Walk: Small groups led by experienced bird observers with each group. Bring your binoculars. Closed footwear required.

8.30am - 11.30am Static displays by FEP, Birdlife Australia, Toowoomba Bird Observers and Toowoomba Bushwalking club.

9.00am - 11.30am Guided bushwalks through Redwood Park. Closed footwear required.

7.00pm - 8.30pm Spotlight walk to discover the nocturnal animals of the park.

Bring your headlamps, spotlights, and torches. Closed footwear required.

Entry is via Toowoomba Connection Road. All activities will commence at the Bernays Picnic area.

LINKS: for those on the internet

Climate change could be 'catastrophic' for this beloved bird

Scientists in Perth have found very hot weather is already affecting the survival and reproduction rate of magpies, with temperatures expected to get hotter. [Read the full story](#) Shared from [ABC app](#)

Milly learnt to fly a microlight plane to be closer to birds. Now she's joining their migratory route Hit with the idea to learn to fly and follow the route of shorebirds, Milly Formby booked a trial flight and was hooked. Now she's embarking on a 20,000km trip around the coast. [Read the full story](#) [ABC app](#)

Plan could bring swift parrots back from the brink of extinction

Researchers say their proposal to save the swift parrot could also benefit Tasmania's public forestry company by making native forest timber more profitable. [Read the full story](#) Shared from [ABC app](#)

When it rains, it soars: Wetland birds come back from the brink

A number of endangered wetland species will see a rebound in numbers following months of rainfall, according to wildlife experts. [Read the full story](#) Shared from [ABC app](#)

Altruism in birds? Magpies have outwitted scientists by helping each other remove tracking devices

<https://theconversation.com/altruism-in-birds-magpies-have-outwitted-scientists-by-helping-each-other-remove-tracking-devices-175246>

Bird Beanie Competition

<https://www.brunybirdfestival.org.au/program/bird-beanie-competition>

Farmers and scientists join forces to save a mysterious waterbird

<https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2022/feb/20/in-riverina-rice-fields-farmers-and-scientists-join-forces-to-save-a-mysterious-waterbird>

The man who built homes for 60,000 swifts

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/jan/20/the-man-who-built-homes-for-60000-swifts-aoe>

Melbourne's rare powerful owls at risk from long-lasting rat poisons

<https://www.theage.com.au/national/victoria/melbourne-s-rare-powerful-owls-at-risk-from-long-lasting-rat-poisons-20220125-p59qze.html>

Swedish firm deploys crows to pick up cigarette butts

https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/feb/01/swedish-crows-pick-up-cigarette-butts-litter?CMP=Share_iOSApp_Other

RED-BACKED BUTTON-QUAIL (*Turnix maculosus*) is a species of bird in the family Turnicidae. It is found in Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and the Solomon Islands. Other names by which it is known in different parts of its range include black-backed, black-spotted and orange-breasted buttonquail. There are fourteen recognised subspecies.

Reference <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=20039>

Description

The Red-backed Button-quail is a small stocky bird with round-tipped wings and a short tail. The length varies between 12 and 16 cm (4.7 and 6.3 in). The female is larger than the male and weighs between 32 and 51 g (1.1 and 1.8 oz) to the male's 23 to 39 g (0.8 to 1.4 oz). The subspecies *T. m. melanotus*, found in northern Australia, has a pale-yellow beak, yellowish irises and yellowish legs and feet. The front and top of the head are blackish scalloped with grey, and the side of the head, the neck and throat are brownish-buff, with a reddish-brown partial collar. The upper parts are slate grey, narrowly barred with reddish-brown and black. The underwing plumage is pale grey. The lower throat is whitish, darkening to buff on the breast and belly, the sides being boldly marked with spots and scallops. The sexes are similar in appearance, but the female is more vividly coloured with a brighter yellow beak and more distinctive chestnut collar. Juveniles have a much darker colouring. Other subspecies vary slightly from this colouring.



Distribution

This Button-quail is native to south eastern Asia and Oceania. Its range extends from Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands and East Timor to Australia. In Australia it ranges in a coastal strip from north eastern Western Australia to Cape York and southward to north eastern New South Wales. It mostly inhabits rough, tussocky grassland, woods and cropped land. It is mostly a lowland bird but the subspecies *T. m. giluwensis* can be found at up over 2,000 m (6,600 ft) in east-central New Guinea. In Australia it is usually found near water and only occurs in areas with at least 400 mm (16 in) of rain in summer, and is only resident in areas with at least 800 mm (31 in) of precipitation.

Ecology

The Red-backed Button-quail is mostly active at dusk and at night. It is a ground-dwelling species and moves around alone or in pairs, or in small groups of up to five birds. When disturbed it may "freeze" or run, but seldom takes to the wing, and when it does so, it does not usually travel far. Nevertheless, some populations are believed to be partially migratory, probably travelling at night; the birds' movements are poorly documented. It feeds on the seeds of grasses and sedges, other seeds, green plant matter and insects, probably consuming more insect prey than other members of the genus.

Breeding

Breeding takes place at some time between October and June. The nest is built in the base of a grass tussock, usually among tall grasses in a wet area. It is a scoop lined with grass, leaves and bits of dung, and often roofed with nearby grasses woven together. After the female has laid a clutch of two to four whitish eggs with dark speckles, the male takes over the incubation and is exclusively involved in the care of the young; the female is serially polyandrous, seeking out another male and repeating this breeding process.

A few images that Ann Alcock was fortunate to see at Groomsville



Brush Cuckoo



Brush Cuckoo - juvenile



Brush Cuckoo



Spotted Pardalote



Striated Pardalote



Superb Fairy-wren

Toowoomba Bird Observers Annual Summary 2021

It has been nearly 20 years since the Toowoomba Bird Observers conducted an annual summary of our local area birds and it has certainly been a good year. The Club recorded 224 species over the 12-month period. This was an extremely good effort and included nearly every species that you would expect to record locally considering that we now have limited access to most of the larger bodies of water. This greatly reduces the amount of water birds and waders that we can expect to see. The only two species that we usually record that we missed were Western Gerygone and Satin Flycatcher. These two species aren't common locally, but we usually manage to see them once or twice a year.

Species of interest included Magpie Goose, Pink-eared Duck, Stubble Quail, Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove, Black-eared Cuckoo, Oriental Cuckoo, Australian Swiftlet (new for the local area), Bush Stone-curlew, Red-backed Button-Quail, Black-breasted Button-Quail, Little Egret, Sooty Owl, Powerful Owl, Glossy Black-Cockatoo, Red-winged Parrot, Blue Bonnet, Eastern Rosella, Turquoise Parrot, White-winged Fairy-wren, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater, Fairy Gerygone (new for the local area), Spotted Quail-thrush, Little Shrike-thrush, Dusky Woodswallow, White-breasted Woodswallow, Australian Raven, White-eared Monarch, Red-capped Robin, Little Grassbird, Russet-tailed Thrush and Common Blackbird.

Stubble Quail may well be more common than the records indicate but it was still good to get a confirmed sighting of a species that can go years between reports. More Rose-crowned Fruit-Doves were reported this year than any other year in the Club's history. This may, in part, be due to the good season with lots of fruiting figs but it also helps to know the call as many of the records were from the call only. It can be a very difficult bird to see. Black-eared Cuckoos are very rarely reported locally and with only three reports in the first 25 years of the Club it was certainly one of the best records for the year. The same can be said for Oriental Cuckoo. They are very rare locally and it was sad to see that this year's record was of a bird that flew into a window and was found dead. The Australian Swiftlet was a new bird for the local study area. It had been reported previously by Bill Jolly but at that time the Club had rules that two members had to see the bird for it to be accepted, and as Bill was the only observer then the record was not submitted. This time both Bill and Eileen saw the birds ahead of some stormy weather and their submission was accepted by the Club's Rarities Committee (new species number 304). Red-backed Button-quails have very rarely been seen in the Club area and are one of the most under-reported species. They can be hard to see and then also difficult to identify so it was great to see one reported in December. It was certainly one of the best species seen throughout 2021. Black-breasted Button-quails are now being seen more frequently in Redwood Park. There has been a concerted effort put into seeing/filming the birds and it has paid dividends. They were recorded in four months of 2021, and incredibly they breed three times in Redwood Park throughout the year. It was a good year for button-quail with numerous sightings of Painted Button-Quail to top off the list.

Square-tailed Kite were also sighted regularly throughout the year. They are a species that appears to becoming more numerous locally. Powerful Owls were recorded in nine months of the year. It is good to be gathering more information on this bird and it helps when several breeding pairs raise their young in local parks. Like the Square-tailed Kite it appears as though Black Falcons are becoming more common locally. They were recorded in seven months. The vulnerable Glossy Black-Cockatoo is always great to see and this year we had sightings in January and February. Red-winged Parrots, Blue Bonnets, Eastern Rosellas and Turquoise Parrots were all recorded throughout the year. This was great to see as some years we don't record any of them.

Now that we know where to see them, White-winged Fairy-wrens are easy to find, but it was great to see that a new location near Wyreema was discovered during the census. A Fairy Gerygone was found in Redwood Park by local birder Roger Jaensch. This was seen soon after by Mick Atzeni. Several photos were taken, and a report was accepted by the Club's Rarities Committee making this species number 305 for the Club area. A Spotted Quail-thrush was seen in June. Local sightings have been rare over the last few years, so it was a good species to turn up. Little Shrike-thrushes are rarely seen with all previous sightings coming from Redwood Park. Two further locations were added to this in 2021 and they were seen in March, May and December. It was also a good year for woodswallows with four species being recorded. Russet-tailed Thrush and Common Blackbird (although an introduced species) topped off a very good year of bird records.

Many Club members and some other local birders contributed to this annual summary and all your efforts are greatly appreciated. Please keep up the good work and start sending in your 2022 records and let's make this another great year for the Club.

Pat McConnell
Records Officer

Toowoomba Bird Observers Annual Summary 2021

Species	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Magpie Goose										10	11	
Plumed Whistling-Duck	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pink-eared Duck			3	4	5		7	8				
Black Swan			3	4	5		7	8	9		11	12
Hardhead	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australasian Shoveler				4						10		
Pacific Black Duck	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Grey Teal	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12
Australian Wood Duck	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australian Brush-turkey	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Stubble Quail *								8				
Brown Quail	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australasian Grebe	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rock Dove	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-headed Pigeon				4	5	6	7	8	9	10		12
Spotted 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
Wonga Pigeon			3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	
Common Bronzewing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Crested Pigeon	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
Pacific Emerald-Dove				4						10		
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove *								8		10	11	12
Topknot Pigeon										10	11	
Pheasant Coucal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Eastern Koel	1	2	3		5				9	10	11	12
Channel-billed Cuckoo	1	2	3						9	10	11	12
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo *					5		7	8	9	10	11	12
Black-eared Cuckoo *		2										
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo			3	4	5	6			9	10	11	
Little Bronze-Cuckoo *						6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Brush Cuckoo	1									10	11	12
Pallid Cuckoo						6					11	
Oriental Cuckoo *		2										
Tawny Frogmouth	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-throated Nightjar	1									10		
Australian Owlet-nightjar	1		3		5			8	9	10		
Australian Swiftlet										10		
White-throated Needletail										10		12
Buff-banded Rail			3	4		6		8	9	10	11	12
Australian Swamphen	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dusky Moorhen	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Eurasian Coot	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bush Stone-curlew *	1											
Red-necked Avocet				4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12
White-headed Stilt	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Black-fronted Dotterel			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Masked Lapwing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Red-kneed Dotterel *						6	7		9			
Latham's Snipe *								8				
Red-backed Button-Quail *												12
Black-breasted Button-Quail *			3						9	10	11	
Painted Button-Quail		2			5				9	10	11	
Australian Pelican		2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10		12
Nankeen Night-Heron	1											
Eastern Cattle Egret	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

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White-necked Heron		2			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Great Egret	1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12
Intermediate Egret						6		8		10	11	
White-faced Heron	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Little Egret									9			
Australian White 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
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	1	2			5			8	9		11	
Royal Spoonbill	1	2								10		
Little Pied Cormorant			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Great Cormorant				4				8			11	12
Little Black Cormorant	1		3	4	5			8	9	10	11	12
Pied Cormorant								8				
Australasian Darter	1		3	4	5			8		10		
Black-shouldered Kite	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Square-tailed Kite *			3	4	5	6	7				11	
Pacific Baza	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wedge-tailed Eagle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Little Eagle	1	2		4	5							
Swamp Harrier			3			6		8				
Spotted Harrier	1		3	4	5	6	7	8				
Grey Goshawk	1			4	5	6		8	9			
Brown Goshawk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Collared Sparrowhawk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Whistling Kite	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Black Kite	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sooty Owl *	1											
Eastern Barn Owl		2				6	7	8		10	11	12
Powerful Owl *	1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10		
Southern Boobook	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rainbow Bee-eater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dollarbird	1	2	3						9	10	11	12
Azure Kingfisher			3				7					
Sacred Kingfisher	1	2	3	4					9	10	11	12
Laughing Kookaburra	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nankeen Kestrel	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australian Hobby		2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brown Falcon	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12
Black Falcon			3		5	6		8	9	10	11	
Peregrine Falcon		2		4		6	7		9	10		12
Cockatiel	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo	1		3	4	5	6						
Glossy Black-Cockatoo *	1	2										
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Galah	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Long-billed Corella					5			8	9	10		12
Little Corella	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
Australian King-Parrot	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Red-winged Parrot *									9	10		
Red-rumped Parrot	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			10	11	12
Blue Bonnet *	1						7			10		
Pale-headed Rosella	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Eastern Rosella *										10		
Turquoise Parrot *							7	8				
Musk Lorikeet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Little Lorikeet	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
Regent Bowerbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

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Satin Bowerbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-throated Treecreeper	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Variiegated Fairy-wren	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superb 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
White-winged Fairy-wren	1		3							10	11	
Scarlet Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	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		7	8	9	10	11	12
Brown Honeyeater	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
Black-chinned Honeyeater										10		
Brown-headed Honeyeater	1			4		6				10	11	
White-throated Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-naped Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Eastern Spinebill	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Lewin's Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater				4						10		
Red Wattlebird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Fuscous Honeyeater	1		3	4		6				10	11	12
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater					5					10	11	
Bell Miner		2	3	4				8	9	10		
Noisy Miner	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Yellow-throated Miner	1		3							10	11	
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
Brown Gerygone			3		5			8		10		
Fairy Gerygone											11	
White-throated Gerygone	1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Weebill	1			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Speckled Warbler	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-browed Scrubwren	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Large-billed Scrubwren			3	4	5	6	7		9		11	
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Yellow Thornbill		2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Striated Thornbill			3		5							12
Brown Thornbill		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Buff-rumped Thornbill					5					10		12
Grey-crowned Babbler	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Varied Sittella	1	2	3	4	5		7	8			11	
Ground Cuckoo-shrike *				4							11	
Barred Cuckoo-shrike	1									10	11	
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	1		3	4						10		
Cicadabird	1	2	3	4						10	11	12
White-winged Triller	1								9	10	11	12
Varied Triller			3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	
Spotted Quail-thrush *						6						
Rufous Whistler	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Golden Whistler			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Little Shrike-thrush *			3		5							12
Grey Shrike-thrush	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Eastern Shrike-tit	1			4		6		8		10	11	12
Eastern Whipbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australasian Figbird	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
Pied Currawong	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 Butcherbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

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Grey Butcherbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Masked Woodswallow										10	11	
White-browed Woodswallow									9	10	11	
Dusky Woodswallow							7					
White-breasted Woodswallow	1					6					11	12
Spangled Drongo	1	2	3	4					9	10	11	12
Willie Wagtail	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rufous Fantail		2	3	4				8	9	10	11	
Grey Fantail	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Torresian Crow	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australian Raven *			3									
Leaden Flycatcher	1		3	4	5				9	10	11	12
Restless Flycatcher				4	5	6	7	8		10		12
Magpie-lark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Spectacled Monarch			3	4				8	9	10	11	
White-eared Monarch *				4			7		9		11	
Black-faced Monarch	1	2	3	4						10	11	12
White-winged Chough							7	8		10	11	
Apostlebird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rose Robin				4	5	6	7	8				
Red-capped Robin									9			
Jacky Winter	1			4		6	7			10	11	12
Eastern Yellow Robin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mistletoebird	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chestnut-breasted Mannikin	1		3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12
Red-browed Finch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plum-headed Finch *	1	2	3	4	5		7		9		11	12
Zebra Finch	1		3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	
Double-barred Finch	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
Horsfield's Bushlark	1							8		10	11	
Australasian Pipit	1		3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12
Golden-headed Cisticola	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12
Brown Songlark										10		
Rufous Songlark										10	11	
Tawny Grassbird		2						8		10	11	12
Little Grassbird											11	
Australian Reed-Warbler	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Fairy Martin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tree Martin	1		3		5		7	8	9	10	11	12
Welcome Swallow	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Silvereye	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
Russet-tailed Thrush *							7					
Common Blackbird *	1		3	4			7					