BLUE MOUNTAINS FAUNA INVENTORY

2019

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

BLUE MOUNTAINS FAUNA INVENTORY PROJECT, FIRST EDITION 2019

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THANK YOU!

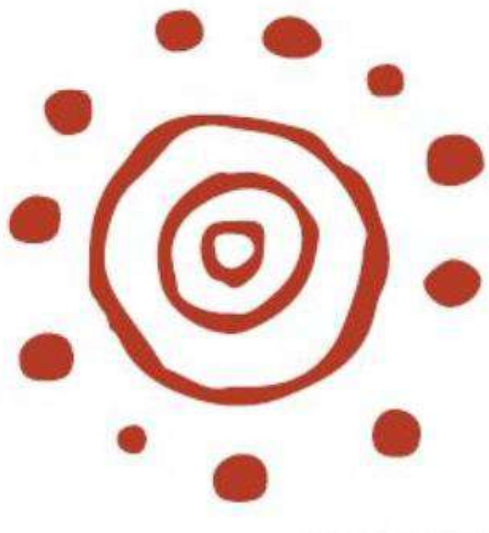
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

The City of the Blue Mountains is located within the Country of the Darug and Gundungurra peoples. The Blue Mountains City Council recognises that Darug and Gundungurra Traditional Owners have a continuous and deep connection to their Country and that this is of great cultural significance to Aboriginal people, both locally and in the region.

For Darug and Gundungurra People, Ngurra (Country) takes in everything within the physical, cultural and spiritual landscape - landforms, waters, air, trees, rocks, plants, animals, foods, medicines, minerals, stories and special places. It includes cultural practice, kinship, knowledge, songs, stories and art, as well as spiritual beings, and people: past, present and future.

Blue Mountains City Council pays respect to Elders past and present while recognising the strength, capacity and resilience of past and present Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the Blue Mountains region.

Artwork by Chris Tobin



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PREFACE

Native Animals in Ngurra (Country)

Artwork by Chris Tobin

Throughout Aboriginal Australia the utmost value and respect is given by Traditional Owners to native animals. These values are embodied in the deep and intense relationships interwoven through physical, social and cultural expressions and most significantly through spiritual beliefs. The essential role native animals play in their lives in Ngurra is articulated through complex kinship understanding and an acknowledged dependence on a mutual existence. This relationship between people and animals once existed within many cultures throughout the world, with people simply seeing themselves as being a part of the natural world, not superior to it. This revered relationship with animals continues to be exemplified in Aboriginal culture, providing a perspective which would greatly benefit contemporary relationships held between people and animals.

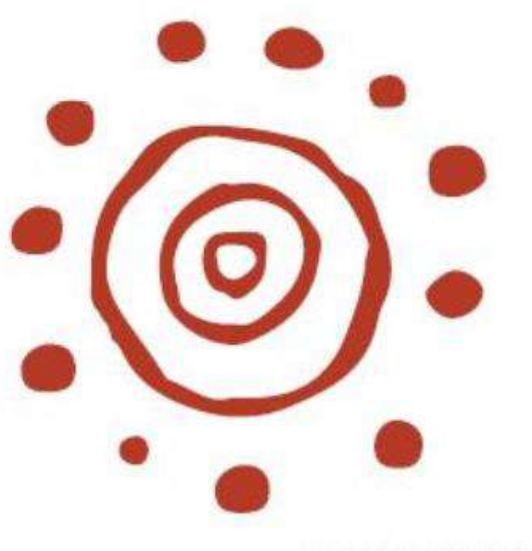
For time beyond counting, Traditional Owners in their ceremonial and seasonal movements through Ngurra, sought their physical and spiritual nourishment and inspiration from the myriad native animals that Ngurra sustained. The abundant and diverse animal life in the Blue Mountains ranged from countless birds, reptiles and marsupials that provided Traditional Owners not only with a balanced nutrition but also with healing and material resources as well as seasonal and spiritual guidance. The uses of animal resources by Traditional Owners left nothing unwanted, with all animal life being carefully managed and revered in a way, which ensured abundance for following generations. Smaller animals too, such as amphibians and invertebrates played highly important roles in the relationship held between Traditional Owners and Ngurra, providing nourishment as well as expressing a critical body of knowledge that indicated the overall health and wellbeing of Country.

The impacts of European colonisation on the Blue Mountains and its Traditional Owners brought about adverse and in some instances catastrophic impacts on the native animals carefully cared for by the Traditional Owners since the time of creation. The clearing of native vegetation relied on by the native animals, the eradication of species perceived by the Colonists as troublesome and the introduction of exotic and predatory animals greatly altered and unbalanced the

lives of native animals in Ngurra. Today the diversity and abundance of native animals in the Blue Mountains is sadly just a shadow of the vibrant, thriving and prominent place they held in Ngurra, with survival for many species still threatened, while others having entirely disappeared. Recognising and adopting the Traditional Owners deep value of Caring for Ngurra represents an indigenous pathway to halting and then reversing the ongoing loss, restoring the balance that supports healthy Ngurra.

Care for native animals, care for Ngurra.

Healthy Ngurra, healthy people.



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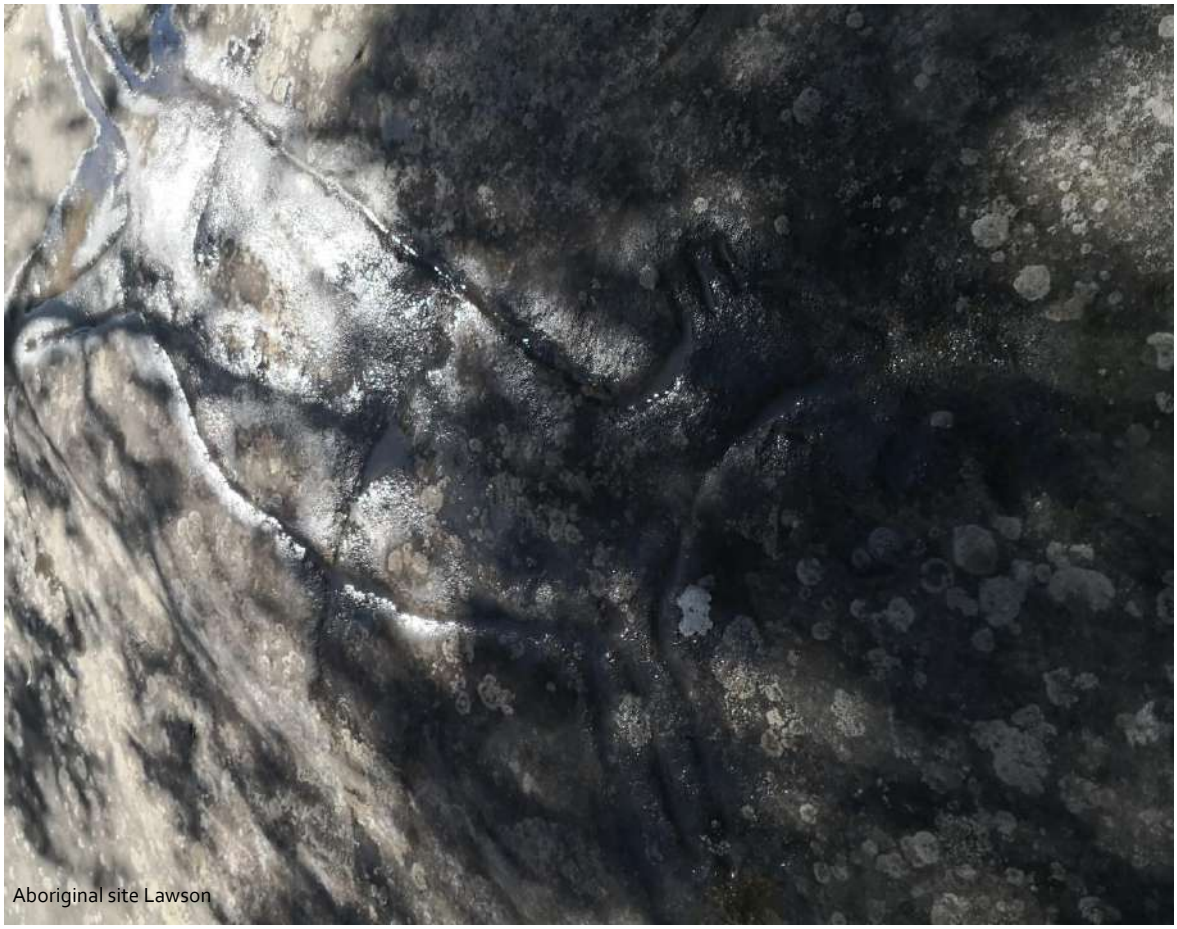
INTRODUCTION

We have been recording animals for a long time in this place.

Before Europeans came to the Mountains the Darug and Gundungurra people recorded animals in rock and ochre. Kangaroo and emu and other animals are carved in stone next to our roads and villages.



Aboriginal site Lawson

Some early Europeans noted some of the animals they saw, or ate, as they pushed across the mountains. Pheasants (Superb Lyrebirds) were popular as were squirrels (Sugar Gliders?) and Opossums (Common Brushtail Possums or Ringtails).

As Europeans moved across the mountains in greater numbers fauna was exploited for fur and sport with hunting exploits noted in diaries and journals.

As appreciation of the unique flora and fauna of the region grew amongst the new Australians naturalists began to document the fauna of the region.

Today we have formalised record keeping through reporting requirements for holders of wildlife research licences. This includes research scientists and others working in the field of environmental assessment. Birdwatchers and citizen scientists keep records both informally and formally through portals such as iNaturalist, Birdlife and ebird. The number of records collected each year is increasing, but there is still a lot of untapped knowledge held by the people who live and work in the Blue Mountains.

Project background

The purpose of this project was to collate publicly available records from a variety of databases in addition to collecting records not held in these databases through interaction with the Blue Mountains community. Interaction was achieved through direct contact with special interest groups (such as WIRES and the Australian Herpetological Society), social media, articles in the rates notice, through local media and a series of seven fauna workshops which incorporated a fauna survey. Workshops were held in Lapstone, Springwood, Hazelbrook, Katoomba, Mt Wilson, Mt Victoria and the Megalong Valley.

Survey team -"The Gully" 2019

Data sources

BIRDLIFE AUSTRALIA ATLAS

The New Atlas database (1998 – present) provides comprehensive lists of birds (10 million records), or records of individual species for an area in Australia. Each record has precise coordinates of where each species was recorded.

The First Atlas data were collected between 1977 and 1981. The precision of this data is not as accurate as the newer atlas as data that was collected in grids with coordinates given as the centre of the grid.

Data for the study area was purchased from the BirdLife Australia Atlas in June 2019. Records are uploaded via the "birddata" portal by registered users. Preferred methods for Birdlife Australia atlassers are 20 minute searches of a 2 hectare area to be surveyed at least once every 12 months, fixed route monitoring, small or large area searches and incidental records of rare, uncommon or unusual species or surveys of specific groups such as waders. There is emphasis on repeating surveys where possible. Data accuracy is monitored by experienced ornithologists.

BIONET

Bionet/The Atlas of NSW Wildlife (the Wildlife Atlas) is the Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) database of flora and fauna records. The Atlas contains records of plants, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, some fungi, some invertebrates (such as insects and snails listed under the Threatened Species Conservation Act) and some fish. The flora and fauna records in the Atlas come from various sources including:

- survey data held in the Atlas's in-built systematic survey modules (fauna survey and VIS Flora survey)
- OEH, including data from the Royal Botanic Gardens herbarium database, and from National Parks and Wildlife staff and:
    - Australian Museum
    - Coffs Harbour Herbarium Specimen Register
    - Department of Primary Industries (Forests NSW)
    - Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities – Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme data for NSW; and
- data submitted by ecological consultants, research scientists, and others (as part of the scientific licence procedure)
- data provided by other agencies, such as Forests NSW, the Australian Museum and the Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
- historical reports
- the general public

Data accuracy is monitored by OEH staff.

eBird

eBird is the world's largest biodiversity-related citizen science project, with more than 100 million bird sightings contributed each year by eBirders around the world. The database is administered by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca New York. It is a collaborative enterprise with hundreds of partner organizations, thousands of regional experts, and hundreds of thousands of users. In Australia Eremaea Birds, first launched in 2003 by Eremaea Pty Ltd, rapidly became the site of choice for recording bird sightings in Australia. In 2014, Eremaea Birds merged with eBird. Similarly to the Birdlife Atlas, registered users upload data via the ebird portal or app and follow survey protocols. Data accuracy scrutinised.

For the Blue Mountains LGA 43,476 records were extracted.

Blue Mountains Fauna Project

Data was collected through an interactive map embedded in Council's Have Your Say website (https://yoursay.bmcc.nsw.gov.au/). Community members were invited to drop "pins" on the map with details of fauna sighted. Community members also interacted through the projects facebook page. Records were also provided in spreadsheet form by community members and others via email. Research was undertaken for historical records including the writings of early European explorers.

Summary record information

The total records collated during the project are tabled below (Table 1)

Table 1 Summary data from key sources

Source	Records	Observations	Fauna
BioNet	43,476	85,107	All Fauna
ebird	116,863	354,854	Birds only
Birdlife New Atlas	126,499	292,761	Birds only
Birdlife First Atlas	17,030		Birds only
Blue Mountains Fauna Project	3,642		All Fauna
Totals	307,510		

The raw data required some "cleaning up' including removal of exotic species, consolidation of species where databases used different nomenclature over time, removal of anomalies/vagrants and where possible checking location descriptions versus co-ordinates provided for unusual species.

After clean-up and consolidation the following record numbers by source were used in this project (Table 2). Records denoted in green were collected directly by the Blue Mountains Fauna Project.

Dataset	Records
Birdlife_New Atlas	123671
CornellLabOfOrnithology:EBIRD	114133
Australian Bird & Bat Banding Scheme	15245
Birdlife First Atlas	10731
Wildlife Rehab Database	9020
OEH Data from Scientific Licences dataset	5677
OEH Default Sightings	3161
Wild Count Fauna	2305
SCA Special Area Fauna Survey	2251
BMFP_Wires 2015_19	1790
Central CRA Fauna Survey	1742
Data Priorities Fauna Survey	1153
Community Records -Direct Contact/Socials	985
Have Your Say website	425
BM Fauna Project Bushcare Workshops	271
Dan Lunney's Community Wildlife Survey	204
CRA Winter Survey 1998	73
Deanei Plan of Management 1996	58
Historic-Katoomba and District Wildlife Conservation Society	55
Deanei Bushcare Survey	36
Bioblitz 2017	32
Mixophyes Survey	30
The Gully- miscellaneous records	22
Lower North East CRA Survey	12
Western Sydney Fauna Surveys	6
NPA Great Koala Count	3
Total	293091
Pre 1998 records	31315
Post 1998 records	261776

A total of 455 native species were recorded from all sources. Of these 363 had three or more records with reasonablle currency (post 1997). 87 species had 1 or 2 records only and some records may be of vagrants or potentially misidentifications. 31 species have had no records since 1998. A full species list is provided on pg. 420. The most commonly recorded species were:

Table 2 Top ten most often recorded species in the Blue Mountains LGA

Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Records**
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris	Eastern Spinebill	12987
Platycercus elegans	Crimson Rosella	11272
Strepera graculina	Pied Currawong	10557
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae	New Holland Honeyeater	10461
Acanthiza pusilla	Brown Thornbill	9505
Cacatua galerita	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	9196
Caligavis chrysops	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	8697
Cormobates leucophaea	White-throated Treecreeper	8678
Eopsaltria australis	Eastern Yellow Robin	7847
Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail	7502

Records with reasonable currency were used for mapping individual species distributions. The year 1998 was selected because it coincided with the advent of the new Birdlife Atlas and associated surveying protocols. Records totalling 31,315 are pre 1998 or roughly 10% of total records.

The Blue Mountains LGA is 1432 km2 in area. To facilitate an understanding of the distribution of records across the LGA a 1km^2 grid was created and the records counted within each grid cell. Within this grid 834 1km^2 cells contained at least one fauna record (58%). The distribution of these grid cells is illustrated in Figure 1 and the number of records per cell in Figure 2.

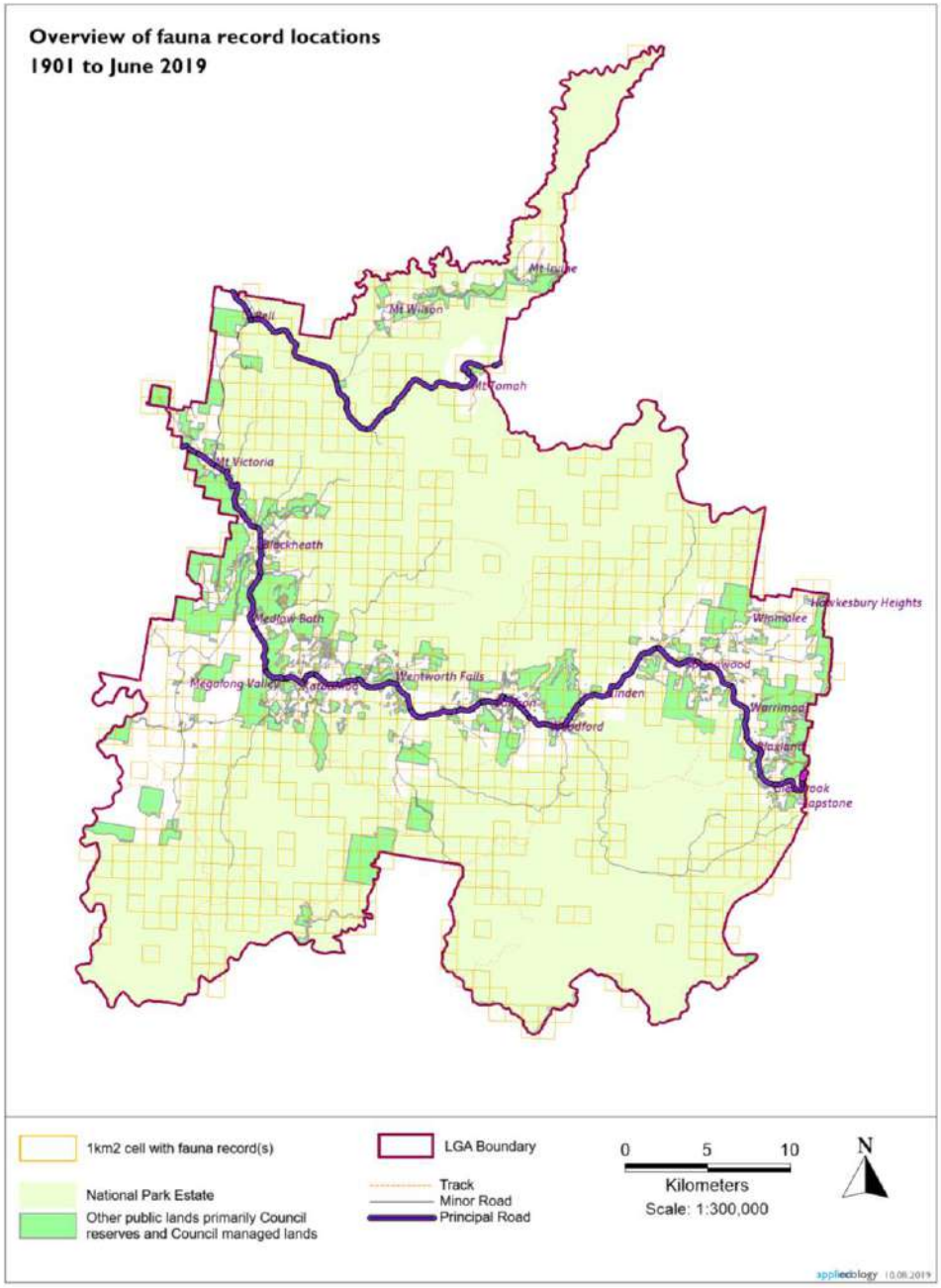


Figure 1 Overview of fauna record locations.

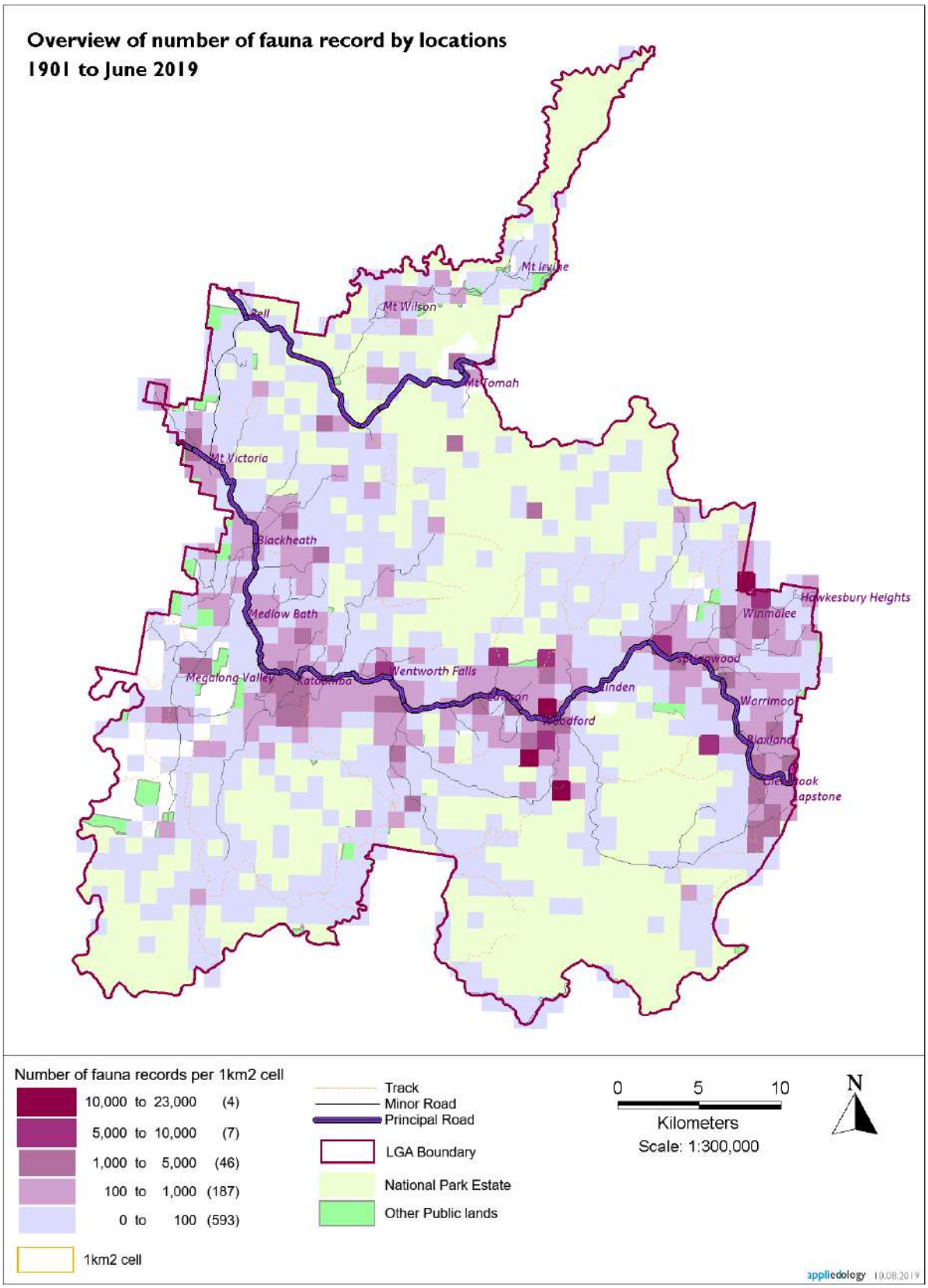


Figure 2 Overview of number of fauna records by location

The species richness (number of species in an area) for each 1km^2 cell was also calculated to form the basis of a species richness heatmap. This map shows recorded fauna "hotspots" (Figure 3). It is unsurprising that high species richness(Figure 3) coincides to areas with a high number of fauna records (Figure 2).

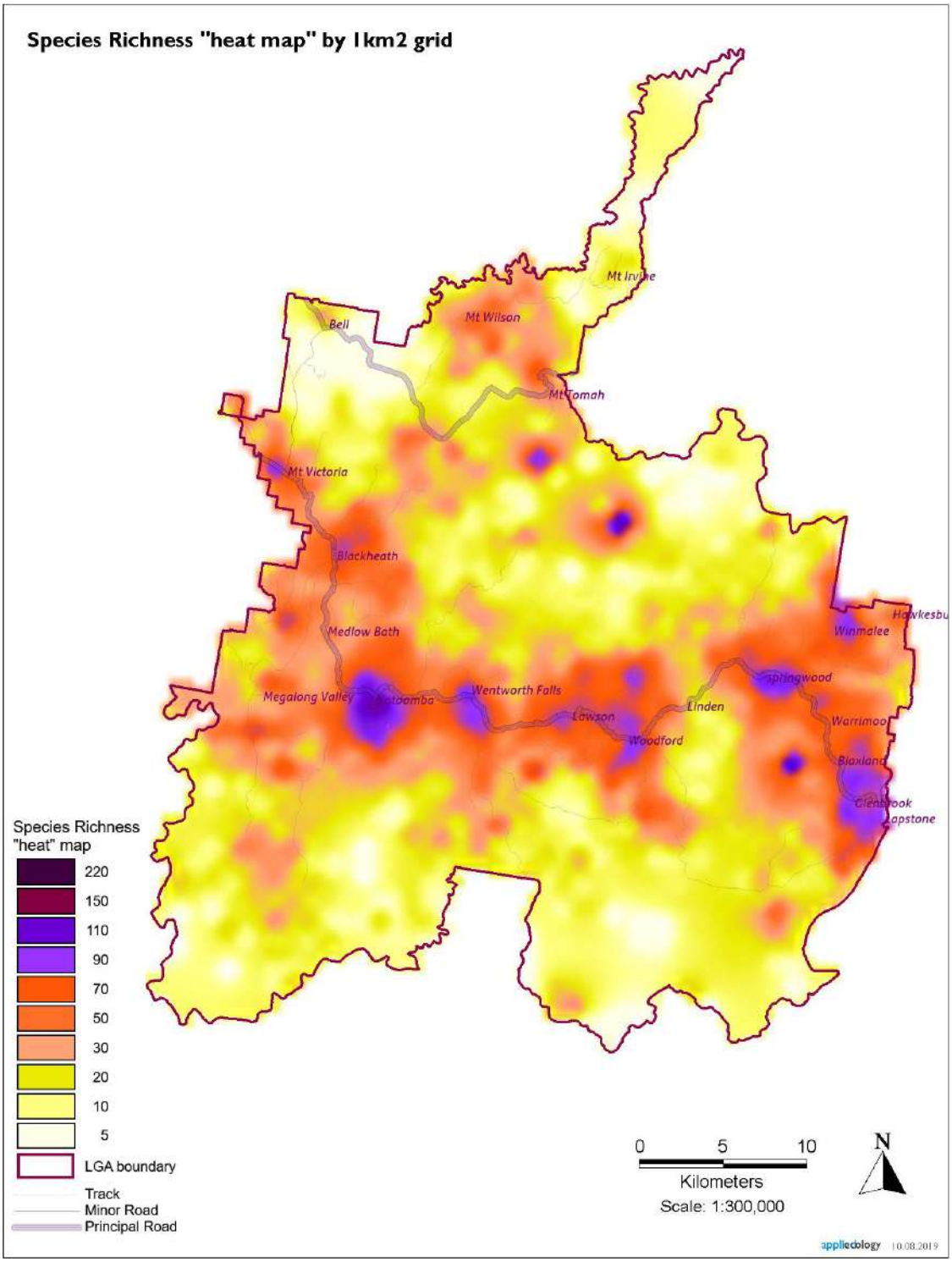


Figure 3 Species richness "heat map"

This relationship is depicted graphically below (Figure 4).

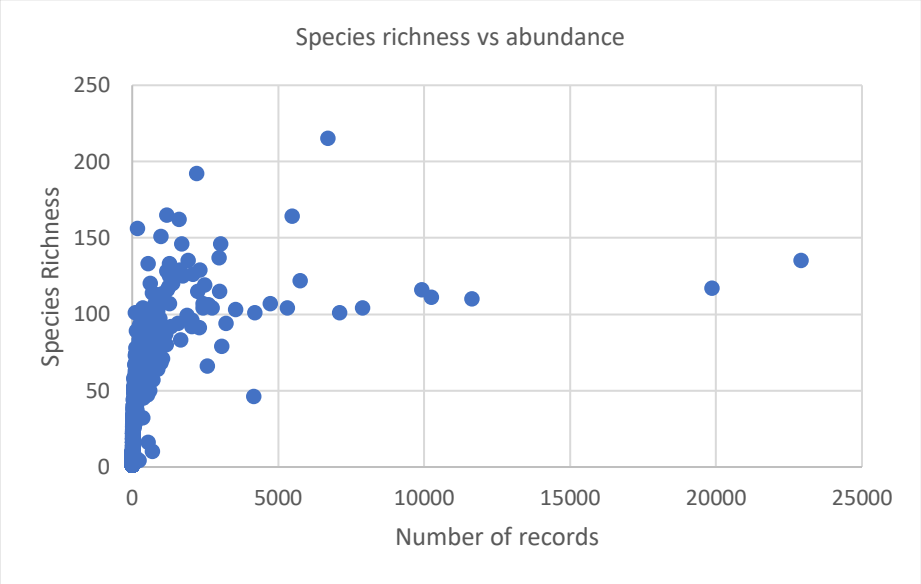


Figure 4 Species Richness vs abundance

The LGA was divided into 7 areas to assist with understanding how fauna is distributed in relation to the major village groupings that make up the Blue Mountains Community.

These Groupings are:

- The Mounts;
- Medlow Bath to Bell;
- Megalong Valley;
- Wentworth Falls to Katoomba;
- Linden to Bullaburra;
- Valley Heights to Faulconbridge; and
- Lapstone to Warrimoo, including Sun Valley

A further 2 areas were added to capture records in the National Park. These areas are:

- National Park North; and
- National Park South.

The official Locality Boundaries for the village + a 500m buffer were used to create the 7 village groups. This configuration is used extensively throughout the report and is depicted in Figure 5.

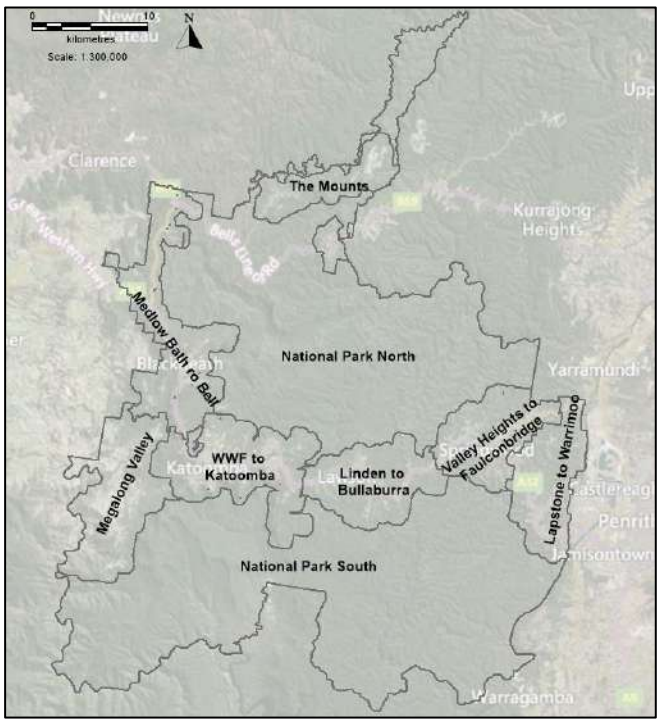


Figure 5 Village groupings

The number of records varied considerably across the groups. Total number of records by group is tabled below.

Table 3 Records by area grouping

The Mounts	5518
Medlow Bath to Bell	17951
Megalong Valley	7422
WWF to Katoomba	42860
Linden to Bullaburra	80590
Valley Heights to Faulconbridge	61326
Lapstone to Warrimoo	28216
Blue Mountains National Park North	14001
Blue Mountains National Park South	35195

How to use this guide

The fauna records were organised by Class. The classes are:

- Amphibians;
- Aves (Birds);
- Fish;
- Mammals; and
- Reptiles.

Each Class section is prefaced by an introduction by a Blue Mountains resident with a special interest and expertise in that Class. Summary information, and how to interpret the information provided on the species profiles is also provided. This varies slightly between classes as there was considerable differences in the number of records for each class and thus the way the data is presented.

FROGS IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS

By Dr Alan Lane

Everyone loves frogs!

And in the Blue Mountains, the closeness of the bush, a streamlet or a boggy place means that frogs are never far away from human habitation.

Each spring, the chorus of frogs calling is one of the most joyful and heart-warming sounds in nature.

Finding Frogs

Listening to their calls is the easiest way to find your local frogs. Only the males make that enthusiastic noise, each male calling to attract a female. It's a big mystery how a female can distinguish any one male in the midst of all that noisy competition but somehow, it works!

If you go out on a spring evening and stand very still by a pond, you might see a pair of frogs mating, the male clasping the female around the hips in what's called "amplexus".

Then in the morning you can find the evidence of successful mating – eggs (called "spawn") in the water.

Common Eastern Froglet (Crinia signifera) pair in amplexus.

Identifying Frogs

From Spawn. You can often get some idea of what species of frog laid the spawn from its appearance, especially if you heard and recognised the call (see From Calls below).

For example:

- foamy masses floating on the surface might be from the Striped Marsh Frog (scientific name *Limnodynastes peronii*) or Eastern Pobblebonk (*Limnodynastes dumerilii*)
- strings of eggs attached to stems of vegetation under the water are perhaps the Whistling Tree Frog (*Litoria verreauxii*)
- spawn lying in clumps on the bottom could indicate the Broad-palmed Frog (*Litoria latopalmata*)
- spawn lying on the mud on the bottom is often the Common Eastern Froglet, (*Crinia signifera*).

Eggs attached to stems of vegetation under the water.

From Tadpoles. After the eggs, come the tadpoles. A few of the most common species of tadpoles are very distinctive and can be identified by a novice as they swim in the water. (To protect the tadpoles, it's best not to catch them.)

For example:

- The tadpoles of the Blue Mountains Tree Frog (*Litoria citropa*), are recognisable by their beautiful spots, which fade as the adult frog develops its mainly-green colouring (even though "citropa" means "yellow"!).
- The small, black, bullet-shaped young tadpoles of the Common Eastern Froglet (*Crinia signifera*), can often be seen in puddles on roadsides after rain. (They grow quickly and soon develop the characteristic colouring described in "Tadpoles of South-Eastern Australia" – see Resources below.)
- The tadpoles of Peron's Tree Frog (*Litoria peronii*) can be seen hanging tail-down near the surface, the bright electric-green spots on the tip of the nose and back shining in sunlight, even in murky water.

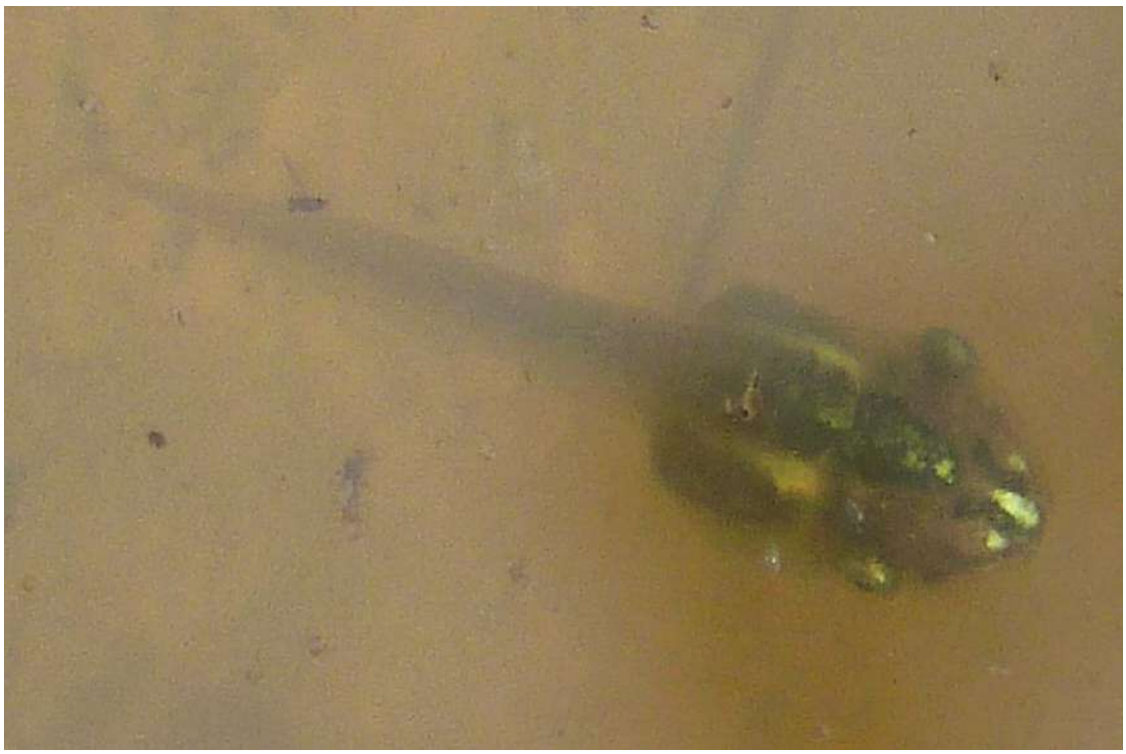
Many species of tadpoles can be difficult to tell apart until you've had practice at looking at all the fine details of their morphology (i.e. their bodies). The best way to learn is from the book, "Tadpoles of South-Eastern Australia" by Marion Anstis -- see Resources below.

Developing Blue Mountains Tree Frog (Litoria citropa) showing spots that fade as the frog matures (the change from tadpole to frog known as metamorphosis).

Mature Blue Mountains Tree Frog (Litoria citropa)

Image By Grant en:user:Tnarg 12345 - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1459551

Young tadpoles of Common Eastern Froglet (Crinia signifera) in a roadside puddle.



Tadpole of Peron's Tree Frog (Litoria peronii), showing bright spots on nose and back shining brightly, even in murky water.

From Calls. Several species of frogs are common around urban areas in the Blue Mountains, living in backyard ponds, urban wetlands and streams. Since the call of each species is distinctive, you can use your ears to identify them. (To protect the frogs, it's best not to catch them.)

To start, get familiar with the calls of some of the most common species, using the CD or app listed under Resources, below:

- Common Eastern Froglet (*Crinia signifera*) – crick-crick crick-crick
- Eastern Pobblebonk (*Limnodynastes dumerilii*) - resonant ker-plunk
- Striped Marsh Frog (*Limnodynastes peronii*) – separated wuk wuk
- Spotted Marsh Frog (*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*) – rapid d-r-r-r-r-t
- Peron's Tree Frog (*Litoria peronii*) – descending cackle ack-ack-ack-ack-ack
- Whistling or Verreauxi's Tree Frog (*Litoria verreauxii*) – high-pitched upward-inflecting weep-weep-weep-weep

Further afield, in bushland areas with water nearby, you might hear:

- The Blue Mountains Tree Frog (*Litoria citropa,* which sounds like a toy wooden horse galloping!)
- The ear-splitting chorus of the Bleating Tree Frog (*Litoria dentata*)
- The soft purring of Lesueur's Frog (*Litoria lesueuri*).
- The frenetic yapping of the Broad-palmed Frog (*Litoria latopalmata*)
- The erk erk erk of the Green Leaf Tree Frog (*Litoria phyllochroa)*.

Check out likely frog habitats in your area in advance – ponds, golf courses, wetlands, drainage lines, creeks. Then in spring and early summer when frogs are most likely to be calling, take a friend, a torch, your phone (see Recording Frogs below) and go frogging!

You'll often find that there's more than one kind of frog calling, but you'll soon train your ear to separate them out and identify the different species with confidence.

Recording Frogs

When you hear a frog calling, creep up as close as you can without disturbing it and use your phone to record it for the FrogID Citizen Science program (see How You Can Help below). If you've been learning the calls, you may be able to identify it yourself; then the library of recordings on the FrogID app will confirm this for you, or give you suggestions. Use the app to send the recording to the Australian Museum and their team of experts will let you know what you've recorded. If you do this, you'll become a Citizen Scientist and contribute useful data to their successful program.

You can read about why this program is important in this article from the Blue Mountains Gazette:

https://www.bluemountainsgazette.com.au/story/5067705/save-frogs-with-the-help-of-your-mobile/

Dr Judi Rowley, the director of the FrogID program says, *"In places where frogs disappear, whole ecosystems change irreversibly for the worse. Streams without tadpoles clog up with algae and the animals that rely on frogs for food begin to disappear. The loss of one frog species is more like losing two species, as tadpoles and adult frogs fulfil different roles in the environment."*

Naming Frogs

The scientific naming of frogs is an interesting subject. You can read about it in one of the guide books listed under Resources below.

Several of the frogs mentioned have "Tree Frog" in their names, but others do not. But being called a "tree frog" doesn't necessarily mean it lives in trees! What distinguishes Tree Frogs is the pads they have on their toes and fingers, which they use for climbing, as shown in this silhouette.

Attracting Frogs

Make your own pond that frogs are likely to find and enjoy. (Important: Do not collect tadpoles to put in your pond. The right frogs need to find it themselves.) Here are two step-by-step guides:

- Bunnings How to Build a Frog Pond: www.bunnings.com.au/how-to-build-a-frog-pond
- "Frog Ponds – Build them and frogs will come" by Alan Lane, FrogCall Magazine Issue 158, page 12. https://www.fats.org.au/images/FrogCall/FrogCall-2018-12-Issue-158.pdf

Saving Frogs

The populations of many species of frogs are declining around the world, including in Australia. Factors that may be contributing include:

- loss of habitat (draining of swamps and streams, deforestation)
- pollution of water and land, including widespread use of herbicides and pesticides
- atmospheric pollution and damage to the ozone layer
- predation by foxes and both feral and domestic cats.

However, the biggest single factor is the disease known as "chytrid" (short for Chytridiomycosis). This fungal disease attacks the skin and has been responsible for the decline and extinction of a large number of frogs world-wide, including more than a dozen in Australia. A lot of work is being done to try to understand this devastating disease but so far, no cure has been found.

The best way to minimise the spread of chytrid is to avoid moving tadpoles or frogs from one location to another, which is why it is illegal to do this in many parts of Australia without a licence.

How you can help

1. Join the FrogID Citizen Science program run by the Australian Museum. Go to www.frogid.net.au for the app, then use your phone to record the frogs you hear. As well as a library of recordings of each frog's call, the app

has a photograph, a map of its range and a chart of when it is most likely to be calling. By sending in your recordings, you'll be contributing to the biggest survey of Australian frogs ever carried out.

2. Join the Frog and Tadpole Study Group of NSW (www.fats.org.au), where you can take part in informative meetings and field trips with other like-minded amateurs, learn how to become a legal "tadpole custodian" and join programs to find new homes for displaced frogs.
   Go on a 3-day Earthwatch research expedition with a frog expert: https://www.earthwatch.org.au/australias-vanishing-frogs
3. Create a frog-friendly pond in your school or garden (see Attracting Frogs above).
4. Plant native bushes and ground-cover plants in your garden and create a moist spot with plenty of logs, rocks and mulch as shelter and habitat.
5. Minimise the use of herbicides and pesticides in your garden.
6. Keep your cat locked up at night.
7. Be inspired by the 8-minute video about how a group of local volunteers created a frog habitat at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=610sas330EQ
8. Join a local volunteer bushcare group to learn about the bushland near you and help look after it. Find one in your area: https://www.bushcarebluemountains.org.au/groups/

Dr Alan Lane

Scientist, Bushcare Volunteer and Frog-lover

Resources

Books

"A Field Guide to Frogs of Australia", Martyn Robinson (Reed New Holland 2007)
"Green Guide to Frogs of Australia", Gerry Swan (New Holland 2001)
"Frogs: A Glovebox Guide", David Hunter (Murrumbidgee Landcare 2014)
"Tadpoles of South-Eastern Australia", Marion Anstis (New Holland 2002)
"Tadpoles and Frogs of Australia", Marion Anstis (New Holland 2018) -- the complete life history of pretty well every frog in Australia – eggs, tadpoles, metamorphosing tadpoles (tadpole changing into frog) and adult frogs – with descriptions, keys to identification and beautiful photographs.

Frog Call CD & Apps

CD: "Australian Frog Calls of Subtropical East" (David Stewart, Nature Sound)
App: http://www.ugmedia.com.au/field-guides/frogs-of-australia/
App: Australia Museum FrogID Citizen Science program: www.frogid.net.au

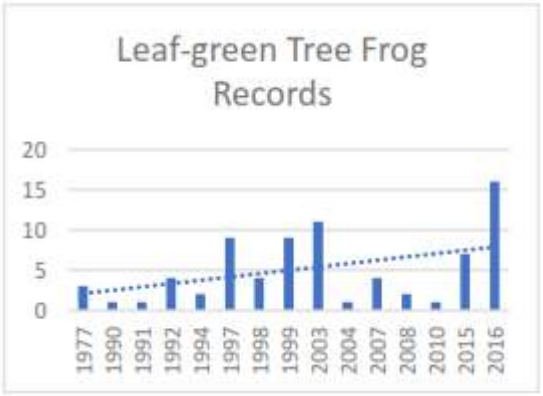
Alan's froggy friends – a great way to "keep frogs" without harming the real ones!

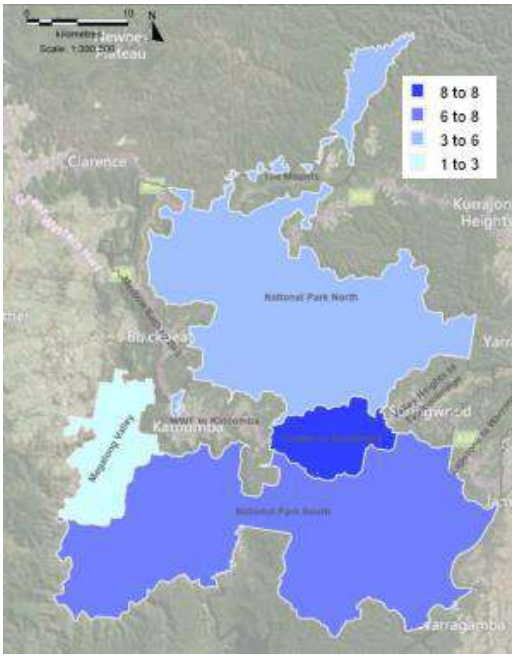
SPECIES PROFILES- FROGS

The project complied records for 24 frog species. Five species had only one record. Some of these records were "unusual" and it is worth noting that frogs can make their way around the country in fresh produce and imported soils, timber and other goods. Species profiles were created for all species with more than one valid record (nineteen). Several of these species are threatened species with relatively few records anywhere within their range.

Frogs require quite specific skills to identify including good recognition of calls. With the advent of excellent free apps such as the Australian Museum's "Frog Id" (https://www.frogid.net.au/) where community members can record frog calls and have them identified there should be an increase in the number and accuracy of frog records in the Mountains (and everywhere!). Summary location information is provided in the Table overleaf. This table includes summary location data for all 24 species of frogs recorded. The frogs with only one record are shaded in grey with the date of the latest record if only recorded before 1998.

If a species had ten or more records a graph showing species record counts over time is provided with each profile. Where there are good records prior to 1998 these are also included. A trend line is included. In the example below for the Leaf-green Tree Frog the trend line shows a slight upward trend in reporting rates. It is important to remember when interpreting the graph that this does not mean the population is increasing. In reality there are not enough frog records to make assumptions about population trends in the Mountains. To this end we have included the IUCN assessment for each species and these are denoted on each page with the IUCN symbol for population status:





A distribution map is provided for each species. The LGA is divided into 9 areas and the records counts for each area provided. In the example (left) for the Blue Mountains Tree Frog the majority of records are from the Linden to Bullaburra area with no records in several areas.

Threatened species are denoted with a red bar stating their NSW and Federal status.

Commonwealth status VUNERABLE. NSW status, VUNERABLE

Sources for profile information are provided at the bottom of each profile.

Group	Family	Common name	Scientific name	Lapstone to Warrimoo	Valley Heights to Faulconbridge	Linden to Bullaburra	Wentworth Falls to Katoomba	Medlow Bath to Bell	Megalong Valley	The Mounts	National Park North	National Park South
Ground frogs	Myobatrachidae	Tusked Frog	*Adelotus brevis*									1977
		Common froglet	*Crinia signifera*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Giant Burrowing Frog	*Heleioporus australiacus*	●	●		●	●			●	●
		Eastern Banjo Frog	*Limnodynastes dumerilii*		●		●	●	●		●	●
		Brown-striped Frog	*Limnodynastes peronii*	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
		Stuttering Frog	*Mixophyes balbus*								●	
		Great Barred Frog	*Mixophyes fasciolatus*			1997						
		Ornate Burrowing Frog	*Platyplectrum ornatum*		1965							
		Red-crowned Toadlet	*Pseudophryne australis*	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
		Bibron's Toadlet	*Pseudophryne bibronii*				●		●			●
		Smooth Toadlet	*laevigata*	●	●	●	●	●			●	●
Tree frogs	Hylidae	Green Tree Frog	*Litoria caerulea*	●	●							
		Blue Mountains Tree Frog	*Litoria citropa*			●			●		●	●
		Bleating Tree Frog	*Litoria dentata*			●	●	●	●		●	●
		Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog	*Litoria fallax*		●		●					●
		Freycinet's Frog	*Litoria freycineti*			●						
		Broad-palmed Frog	*Litoria latopalmata*				●					●

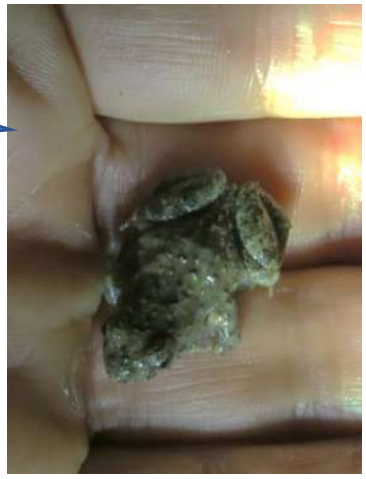
Group	Family	Common name	Scientific name	Lapstone to Warrimoo	Valley Heights to Faulconbridge	Linden to Bullaburra	Wentworth Falls to Katoomba	Medlow Bath to Bell	Megalong Valley	The Mounts	National Park North	National Park South
Tree frogs	Hylidae	Lesueur's Frog	*Litoria lesueuri*	●	●	●				●	●	●
		Littlejohn's Tree Frog	*Litoria littlejohni*									●
		Peron's Tree Frog	*Litoria peronii*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		Leaf-green Tree Frog	*Litoria phyllochroa*	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
		Tyler's Tree Frog	*Litoria tyleri*	●		●	●					●
		Verreaux's Frog	*Litoria verreauxii*	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Stony-creek Frog	*Litoria wilcoxii*	●		●						

Common Eastern Froglet *Crinia signifera*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 341

Their call is Cricket-like heard year long. Series of three to five pulsed calls, with a chirping quality, rapidly repeated in a long series - "crick crick crick".

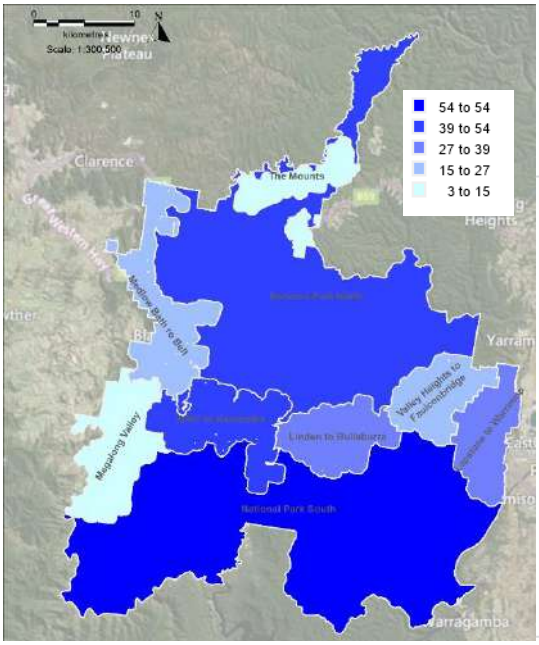


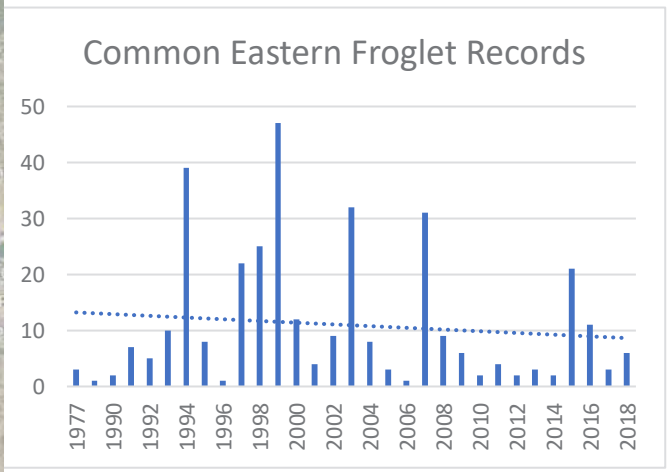
Size: 18-28mm
Description: A small ground dwelling frog, it is one of Eastern Australia's most common and widespread species. Highly variable even within a single location. have a granular belly which is white or muddy white, heavily mottled with black or dark brown. The patterning on the back is variable but three patterns (morphs) are common: [1] ridged (longitudinal ridges along back); [2] lyrate (boomerang shaped ridges over the shoulder and on the back); and [3] smooth (back smooth, unpatterned, or with small warts). **Tadpoles** are light grey or brown all over with scattered dark flecks.

Habitat: Found in natural and disturbed areas - shelters under logs and other debris, usually in moist depressions or near water. It is not uncommon to find dozens of individuals under one log or rock. Eggs and tadpoles are aquatic and can be found in ponds, dams, swamps, flooded grassland, ditches and hollows.

Breeding: Males call from among vegetation at the waters edge or floating in open water supported by vegetation.

Images Anne Carey ***Note the variability in colouring/pattern and smooth skin (above) to "warty" (top) from this single breeding group.***





IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Jean-Marc Hero, Frank Lemckert, Peter Robertson, Ed Meyer, John Clarke, Peter Brown 2004. Crinia signifera. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2004: e.T41141A10405168. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T41141A10405168.en

References: Amphibian profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, [2]https://frogs.org.au, OEH species profiles and Robinson (2002). A Field Guide to Frogs of Australia, and calling periods from : [3] Lemckert, F. and Mahony, M. 2008. Core calling periods of the frogs of temperate New South Wales, Australia. Herpetological Conservation and Biology 3: 71-76

Giant Burrowing Frog *Heleioporus australiacus*

NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status: V

Records: 18

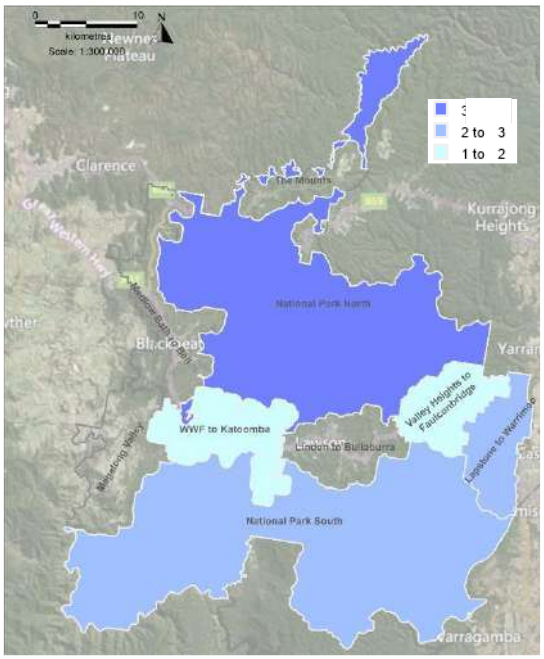
Size: 100mm
Description: The Giant Burrowing Frog is a large, rotund, slow-moving frog that grows to about 10 cm long. It is a powerfully built species with muscular hind limbs and enlarged tubercles on the feet well suited to burrowing. Adult males have enlarged forearms, with a large conical black spine and several small spines on their first finger. *[1]*

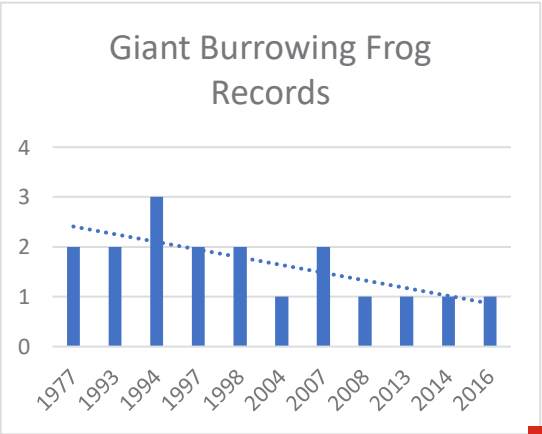
Call a low-pitched owl-like 'oo-oo-oo' from burrows or in the open. (Cogger 2014)

Tnarg 12345 at the English language Wikipedia [CC BY-SA 3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/)]

Habitat: Found in heath, woodland and open dry sclerophyll forest on a variety of soil types except those that are clay based. Spends more than 95% of its time in non-breeding habitat in areas up to 300 m from breeding sites. Whilst in non-breeding habitat it burrows below the soil surface or in the leaf litter. Individual frogs occupy a series of burrow sites, some of which are used repeatedly. The home ranges of both sexes appear to be non-overlapping suggesting exclusivity of non-breeding habitat. Home ranges are approximately 0.04 ha in size.*[1]*

Breeding: Individuals move into the breeding site either immediately before or following heavy rain and occupy these sites for up to 10 days. Most individuals will not attempt to breed every year. When breeding, frogs will call from open spaces, under vegetation or rocks or from within burrows in the creek bank. Males show strong territoriality at breeding sites. This species breeds mainly in autumn, but has been recorded calling throughout the year. Egg masses are foamy with an average of approximately 500-800 eggs and are laid in burrows or under vegetation in small pools. *[1]*





POPULATION TREND
Decreasing

IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Hero, J.-M., Lemckert, F., Gillespie, G., Robertson, P. & Littlejohn, M. 2009. *Heleioporus australiacus*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2009: e.T41046A10393601.

References: *[1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10398*

Commonwealth status VUNERABLE. NSW status PROTECTED , VUNERABLE

Eastern Banjo Frog *Limnodynastes dumerilii*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 32

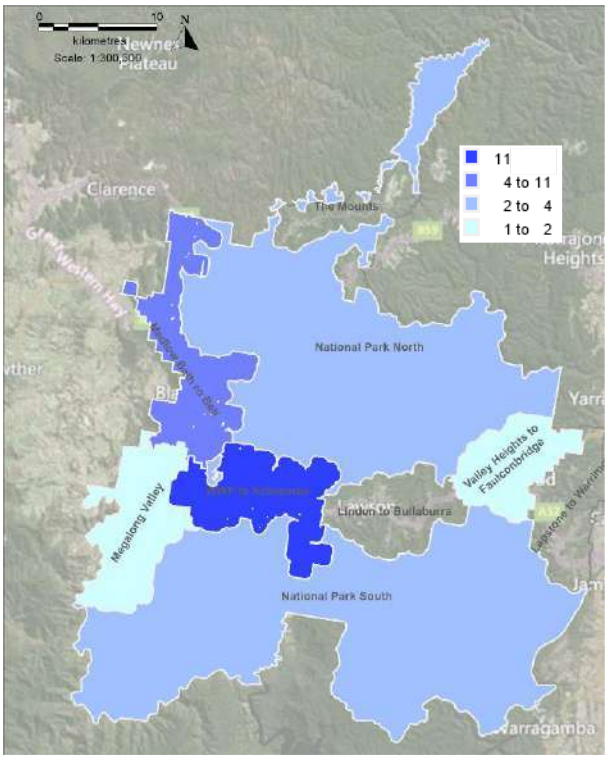
Size: 70mm
Description: Also known as the Pobblebonk or Bull Frog, the Eastern Banjo Frog is a medium-sized, squat frog.The upper surface is rough, warty light to dark brown with darker brown blotches. The undersurface is smooth, off-white with darker grey to brown flecks. *[3]* Grey or brown above, with blackish marbling, blotches or flecks, and with or without a continuous or broken, narrow vertebral stripe. *[2]*

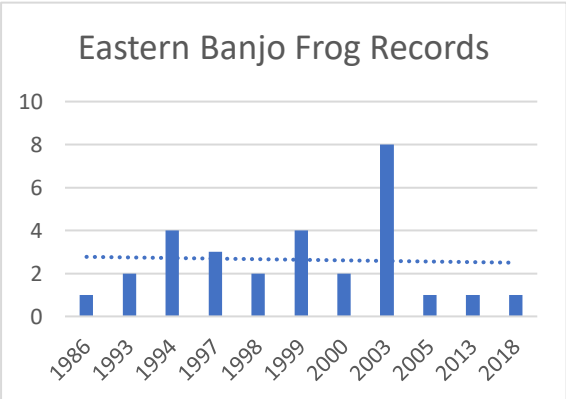
Eastern Banjo Frog, North Katoomba
Photo: Anne Carey

The Eastern Pobblebonk or Banjo Frog gets its name from its call, which is a banjo-like 'plonk' or 'bonk' sound. One calling frog usually triggers several nearby male frogs to call in quick succession. These calls can be heard at any time of the year, coming from vegetation, streams or burrows in creek banks.

Habitat: Found in a range of habitats from woodland to rainforests to farmland and grassy areas. *[1]* A burrowing species found in heaths and sclerophyll *[2]*

Breeding: Breeding usually occurs in spring and summer. The female lays up to 3 900 eggs. Tadpoles can reach up to 90 mm in length and take anywhere between four and fifteen months to complete development. This variation is due to water temperature - metamorphosis is slower in colder conditions. *[3]*





IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Jean-Marc Hero, Peter Brown, Ed Meyer, Frank Lemckert, Peter Robertson, John Clarke 2004. *Limnodynastes dumerilii*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2004: e.T41159A10407072. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T41159A10407072.en.

References: *[1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/frogs/eastern-pobblebonk-frog/ , [2] Coggers 2014. [3]* https://www.parks.tas.gov.au/index.aspx?base=5237

Brown-striped Frog *Limnodynastes peronii* [Striped Marsh Frog]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 90

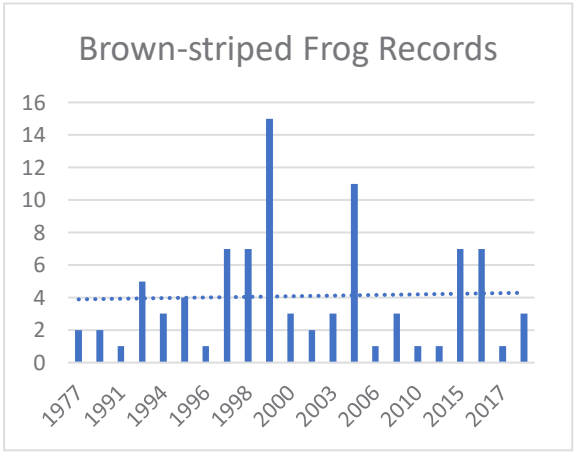
Size: 45-75mm.
Description: A large wetland-dwelling frog and voracious hunter, this frog eats almost any animal smaller than itself, including small frogs. Range from pale fawn to golden-brown with dark brown or black longitudinal stripes along the back. **Juveniles** may have only a series of longitudinally aligned spots or streaks. **Tadpoles** are usually light brown or silvery grey on both body and fins.

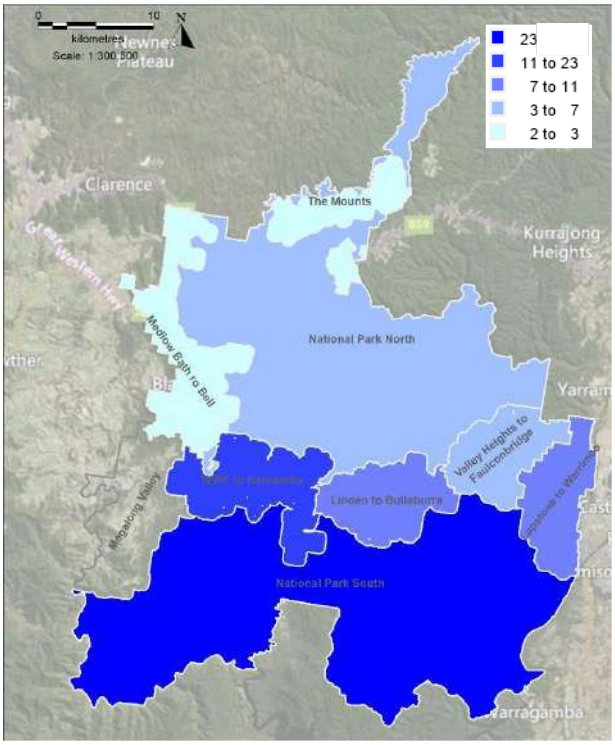
The call is a "tock" or "poc" with similar inflections to a hen's "cluck".

Brown-striped Frog and foam mass (inset)
Images by Anne Carey

Habitat: Found in open forests and usually associated with permanent water. This species does well in disturbed habitats

Breeding: Males call from the water concealed in vegetation or sometimes concealed under the egg masses. Females lay their eggs in floating foam masses attached to vegetation in still waters. Tadpoles grow to a maximum length of 60 mm.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Jean-Marc Hero, Peter Robertson, Frank Lemckert, John Clarke, Ed Meyer 2004. *Limnodynastes peronii*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2004: e.T41163A10407686. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T41163A10407686.en.

References: Amphibian profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, [2]https://frogs.org.au, OEH species profiles and Robinson (2002). A Field Guide to Frogs of Australia, and calling periods from : [3] Lemckert, F. and Mahony, M. 2008. Core calling periods of the frogs of temperate New South Wales, Australia. Herpetological Conservation and Biology 3: 71-76

Red-crowned Toadlet *Pseudophryne australis*

NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 168

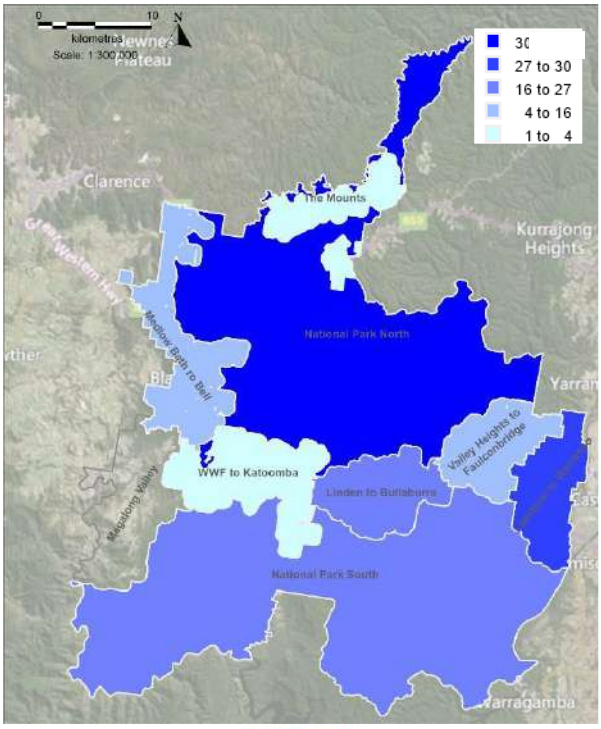
Size: 30mm
Description: Easy to identify with the bright orange 'T' shape on it's head and an orange stripe on it's lower back. Belly has a marbled, black and white pattern.

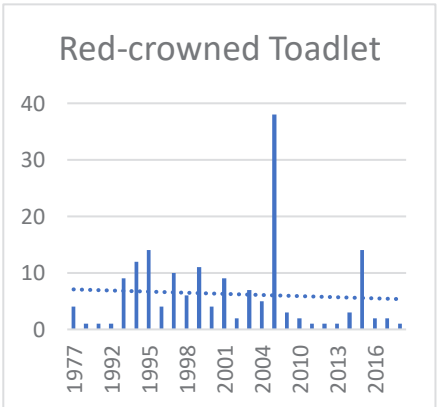
Habitat: Forests, woodlands and heath.

Breeding: The Red-crowned Toadlet breeds in damp leaf litter. Hatching occurs when the tadpoles of the Red-crowned Toadlet are well developed and the site has had heavy rainfall. Until then, the male frog usually stays close to the developing eggs, but this is probably to defend the breeding site rather than the eggs. *[1]*

The calls of Red-crowned Toadlets can be heard all year round. They call several times in quick succession, as these frogs commonly live in small colonies and answer each other. *[1]*

Red-crowned Toadlet, Lower Mountains
Image by Gary Halpin





Commonwealth status VUNERABLE. NSW status VUNERABLE

IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Jean-Marc Hero, Frank Lemckert, Peter Robertson, Harold Cogger, Murray Littlejohn 2004. *Pseudophryne australis*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2004: e.T18583A8486801. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T18583A8486801.en.

References: *[1]* https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/frogs/red-crowned-toadlet/

Bibron's Toadlet *Pseudophryne bibronii*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 8

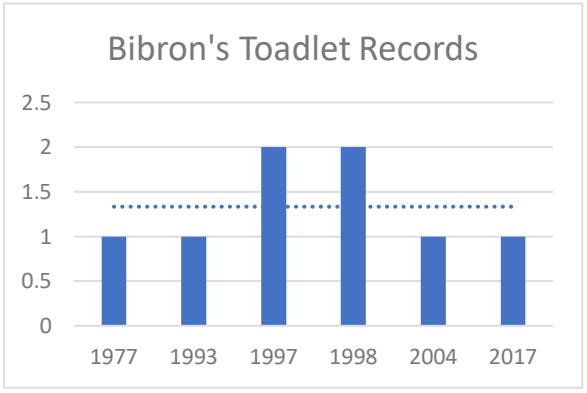
Size: 22-30mm
Description: A small, secretive frog, rarely seen. Female larger than male. Brown, almost black above, belly smooth with marbling in black, grey and white. Pair of boomerang-shaped ridges over the shoulder. On the base of each arm there is always an orange or yellow patch. Tends to walk rather than hop. **Tadpoles** are dark brown with clear fins that are finely flecked with black or brown.

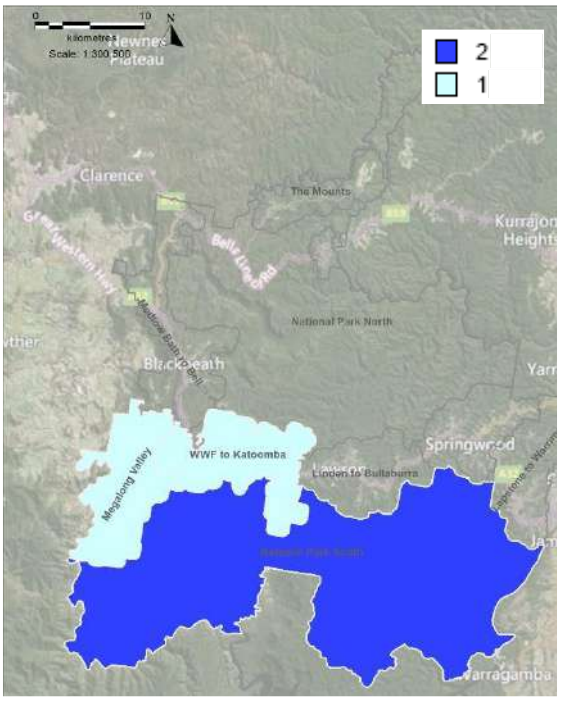
Bibron's Toadlet

Their call is a a short squelchy "cre-ek" repeated every few

Habitat: They live in areas that are likely to be inundated after rain (Robinson 2002). They shelter in damp areas under leaf litter, logs, or other forms of cover. A study by Chambers et al. (2006) found that soil pH at sites where *P. bibronii* were recorded as present was lower than pH at sites where *P. bibronii* were recorded as absent. They conclude soil pH and/or fungi associated with high-pH soils (>5) may play a major role in influencing the local distribution of this species.

Breeding: The males call from within a burrow or nest (a concealed area under a rock or log, or within damp leaf-litter) near water (Robinson 2002). Between 70 and 200 eggs are deposited in loose clumps in shallow burrows under litter at the calling site, or nearby in a concealed place near water. The rain washes them into the water. Tadpoles are found in ponds, flooded grassland and roadside ditches. Eggs can survive unhatched for many weeks, and the tadpoles begin to develop inside these unhatched eggs





IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Jean-Marc Hero, Graeme Gillespie, Frank Lemckert, Murray Littlejohn, Peter Robertson 2004. *Pseudophryne bibronii*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2004: e.T18581A8482316. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T18581A8482316.en

References: Amphibian profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, [2]https://frogs.org.au, OEH species profiles and Robinson (2002). A Field Guide to Frogs of Australia, and calling periods from : [3] Lemckert, F. and Mahony, M. 2008. Core calling periods of the frogs of temperate New South Wales, Australia. Herpetological Conservation and Biology 3: 71-76.

Smooth Toadlet *Uperoleia laevigata*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 25

Size: 32mm
Description: The Smooth Toadlet is a small greeny brown frog with darker spots and blotches on its back and legs *[1]*

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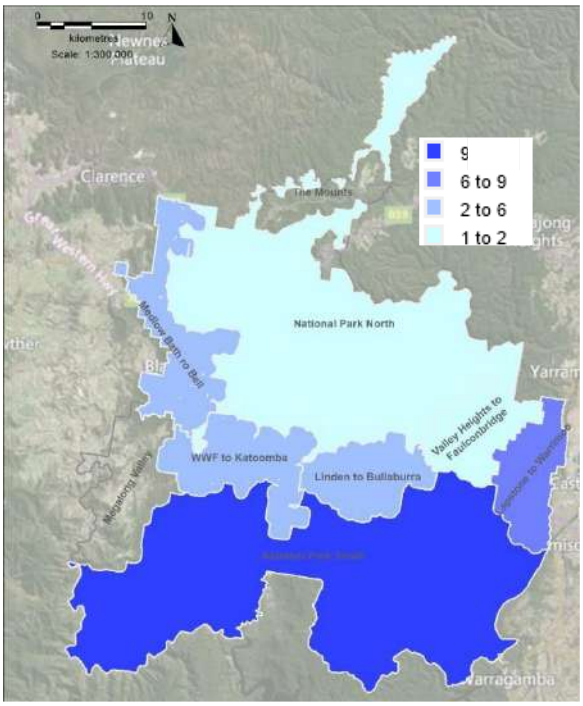
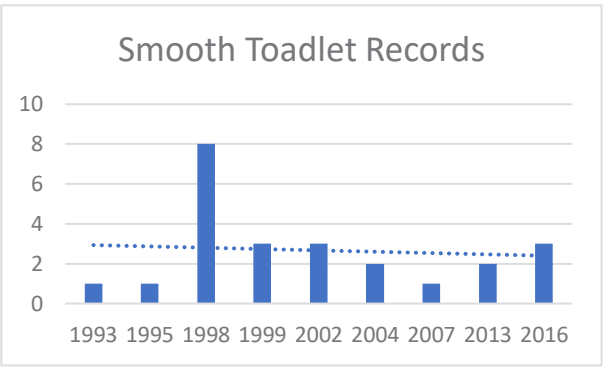
Habitat: The Smooth Toadlet lives in dry forests and woodlands, and in grassy areas that temporarily flood.

Breeding: The best time to hear the Smooth Toadlet is during the September to November mating season. Female Smooth Toadlets lay their eggs in shallow water from which small (2.2 cm), dark brown tadpoles hatch. *[1].* A cryptozoic species which emerges to breed in temporarily in inundated grassland during spring and summer *[2]*





IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Jean-Marc Hero, John Clarke, Ed Meyer 2004. *Uperoleia laevigata*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2004: e.T41196A10401363. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T41196A10401363.en.

References: *[1]* *https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/frogs/smooth-toadlet/* *[2]* Cogger 2014

Green Tree Frog *Litoria caerulea*

Green Tree Frog *Image by Christopher Ison 123RF*

At night, between October and March, male Leaf Green Tree Frogs can be heard calling from the ground or hidden in waterside vegetation. They make an 'erk...erk...erk' sound. *[1]*

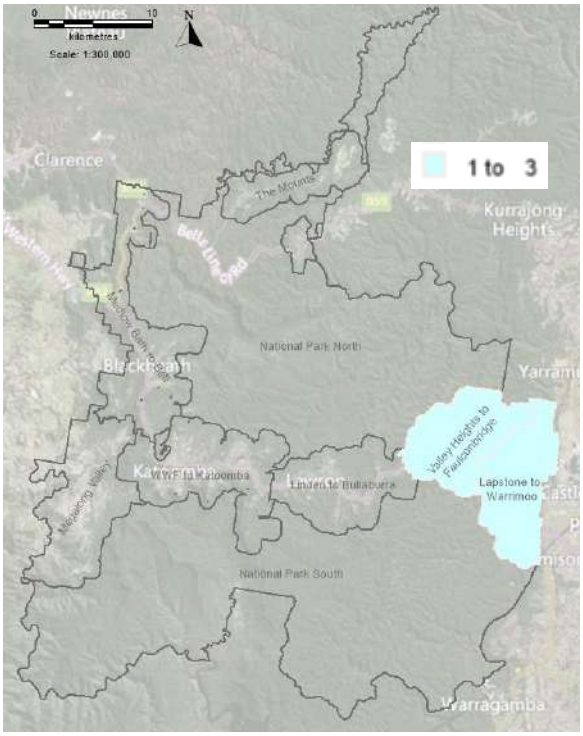
NSW Status: **P**

Records: 3

Size: 40mm
Description: The Leaf Green Tree Frog is usually an olive green colour with a pale yellow or gold stripe running down its side, but these colours are variable between frogs. To complicate matters further, the frog can change colour at will from green to almost black to match its surrounding environment. *[1]*

Habitat: Urban areas, forests, woodlands and heath. Frequently found in human dwellings, (toilets, downpipes etc).

Breeding: Breeding congregations in Summer (southern populations) in grassy, rain-filled temporary marshes. *[2]*



IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Jean-Marc Hero, Stephen Richards, Richard Retallick, Paul Horner, John Clarke, Ed Meyer 2004. *Litoria caerulea*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2004: e.T41082A10385007. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T41082A10385007.en.

References: *[1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/frogs/leaf-green-tree-frog/ [2] Cogger 2014*

Blue Mountains Tree Frog *Litoria citropa*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 31

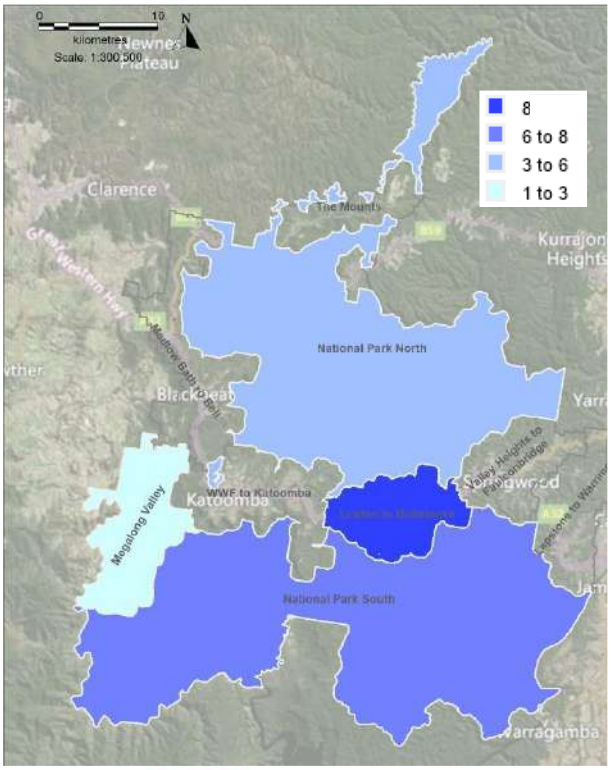
Size: 40-60mm

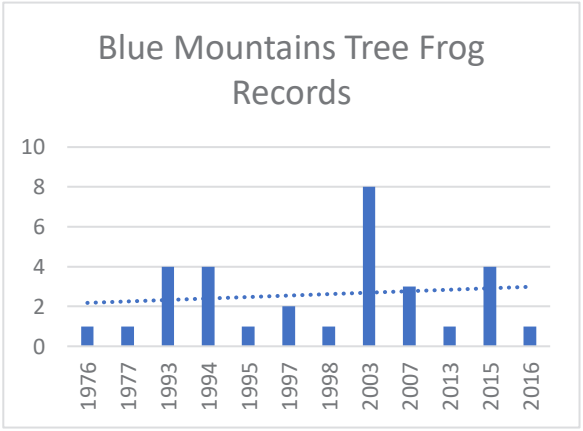
Description: Pale Brown, often with dark patches. Dark stripe from the nose, through the eye and along the side of the body. Green flashes on side of body. Sides of legs and groin orange-red. Skin covered with fine granules and a few scattered warts. *[1]*

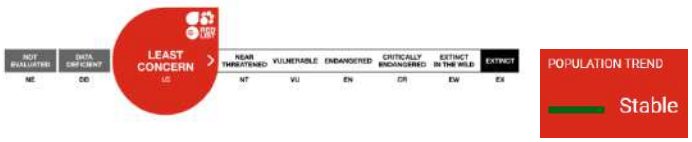
Blue Mountains Tree Frog, Litoria citropa. Croajingolong National Park, Victoria.Photographer: David PaulSource: Museums Victoria Copyright Museums Victoria / CC BY-NC (Licensed as Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International)

Habitat: Blue Mountains Frogs usually hide under rocks and in crevices.

Breeding: In permanent or semi-permanent pools in spring and Summer (Coggers 2014)







IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Jean-Marc Hero, Frank Lemckert, Peter Robertson 2004. Litoria citropa. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2004: e.T41084A10385701. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T41084A10385701.en.

References: *[1] Museums Victoria Staff (2017) Litoria citropaBlue Mountains Tree Frog in Museums Victoria Collections https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/species/8359 Accessed 31 January 2019.* Amphibian profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, [2]https://frogs.org.au, OEH species profiles and Robinson (2002). A Field Guide to Frogs of Australia, and calling periods from : [3] Lemckert, F. and Mahony, M. 2008. Core calling periods of the frogs of temperate New South Wales, Australia. Herpetological Conservation and Biology 3: 71-76.

Bleating Tree Frog *Litoria dentata*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 48

Size: 45mm
Description: A broad, rich brown vertebral band of varying width, narrowest over the shoulders, usually from the snout, but sometimes from the level of the eyes.m (Cogger 2014).

Call a long, penetrating, wavering bleat. (Cogger 2014)

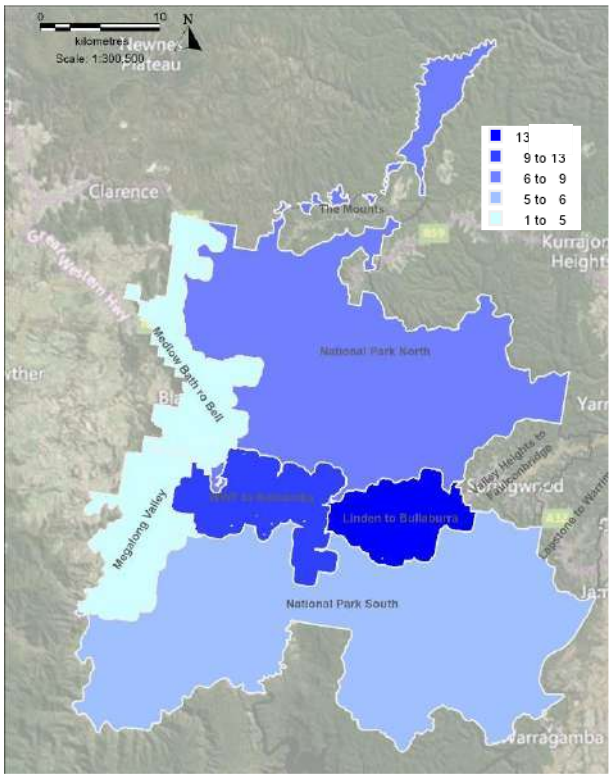
Sounds somewhat like a cicada.

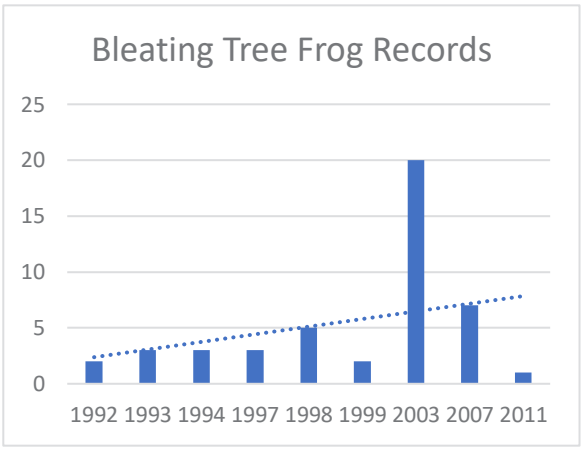
Bleating Tree Frog

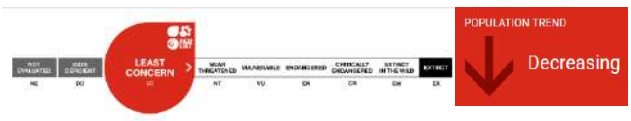
Licensed under Attribution- en:User:LiquidGhoul [CC BY-SA 3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/)]

Habitat: Often found around swamps and lagoons, especially the paperbark (Melaleuca) swamps behind coastal sandhills. Also common in rainsforest, wet and dry sclerophyll forests and urban bushland. (Cogger 2014).

Breeding: Breeds in shallow grassy or grass-edged swamps after summer rains. (Cogger 2014).







IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Jean-Marc Hero, Ed Meyer, John Clarke 2004. Litoria dentata. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2004: e.T12146A3326253. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T12146A3326253.en.

References: Amphibian profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, [2]https://frogs.org.au, OEH species profiles and Robinson (2002). A Field Guide to Frogs of Australia, and calling periods from : [3] Lemckert, F. and Mahony, M. 2008. Core calling periods of the frogs of temperate New South Wales, Australia. Herpetological Conservation and Biology 3: 71-76.

Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog *Litoria fallax*

NSW Status: **P**

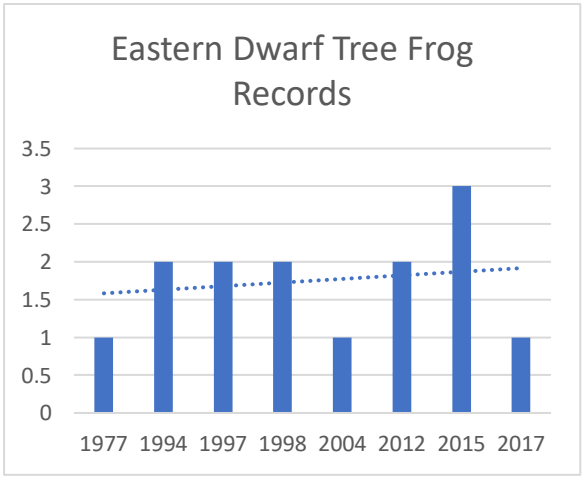
Records: 14

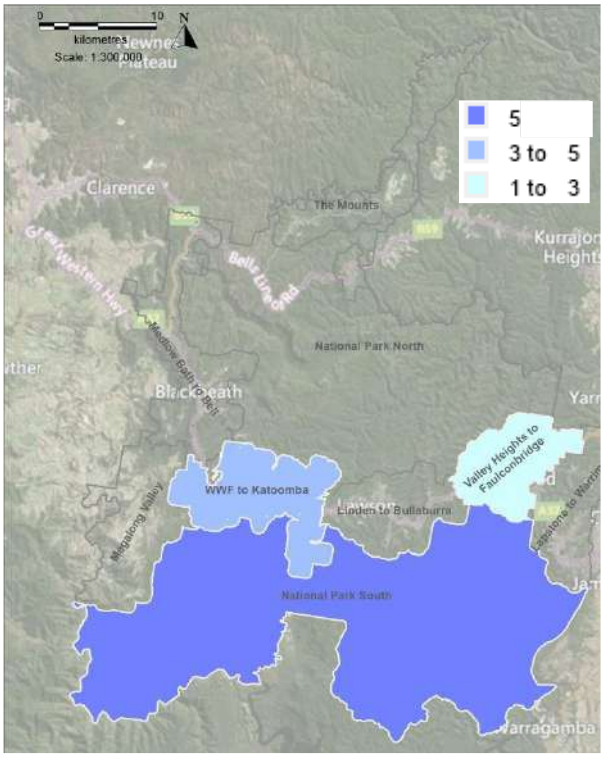
Size: 25mm
Description: Usually green in colour, but can change to be a mix of brown and green. Has scattered darker flecks with the groin and hind side of thighs bright orange.

Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog
Image by Michael Jefferies. Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/aCbZ9V

Habitat: Usually found in wetlands, in and beside small creeks, damns, lagoons and swamps.
Breeding: Males call during spring and summer with breeding occuring around water with lots of vegetation. Females lay between 2-35 eggs on vegetation and the male quickly fertilizes them. Tadpoles are dark with pale or patterned bodies. *[2]*

Also known as The Eastern Sedgefrog. Like many tree frogs, you are more likely to hear Eastern Sedgefrog's than see them. Visit any wetland around Sydney, particularly from October to April, and you will probably hear the 'reek...pip, reek...pip...pip' sound of the male Eastern Sedgefrog calling for a mate.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Hero, J.-M., Meyer, E. & Clarke, J. 2004. *Litoria fallax* (errata version published in 2018). *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2004: e.T41091A136563082. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T41091A10387698.en.

References: Amphibian profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, [2]https://frogs.org.au, OEH species profiles and Robinson (2002). A Field Guide to Frogs of Australia, and calling periods from : [3] Lemckert, F. and Mahony, M. 2008. Core calling periods of the frogs of temperate New South Wales, Australia. Herpetological Conservation and Biology 3: 71-76 , *[1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/frogs/eastern-dwarf-tree-frog/ . [2] https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals-az/eastern_dwarf_tree_frog.html*

Broad-palmed Frog *Litoria latopalmata*

NSW Status: **P**

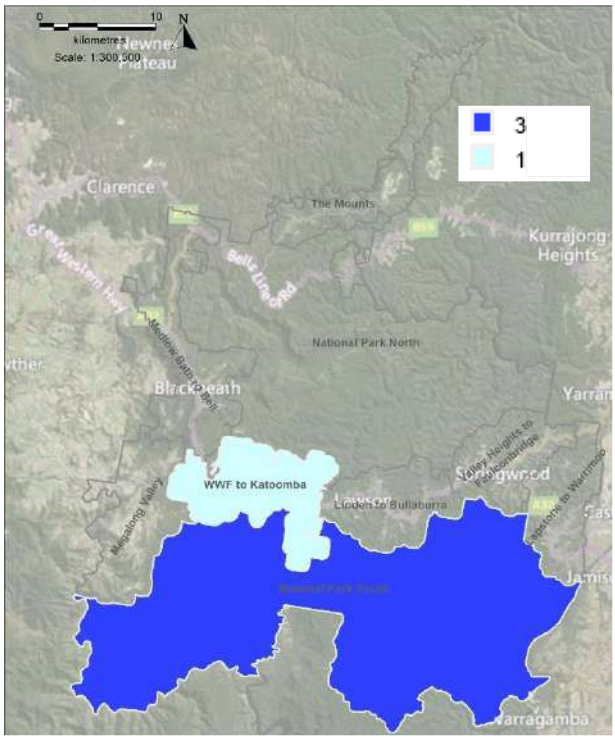
Records: 8

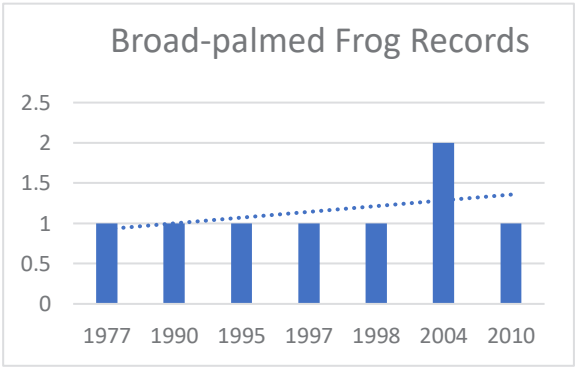
Size: Up to 45mm
Description: A medium-sized species of frog reaching up to 4.5 cm in body length. It has a brown or grey back, with or without darker flecks or patches. There is a dark brown or black stripe from the tip of the snout that widens along the side. There is also a series of small white patches along the upper and lower lip. The belly is white. The pupil is horizontal, and the iris is gold in the upper half and brown in the lower half. The backs of the thighs and the groin are yellow, with brown or black mottling. Fingers are unwebbed and toes are nearly fully webbed, both with small discs. *[1]*

Broad-palmed Frog
Image by Will Brown. Licensed under Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/AfhwtR

Breeding: Eggs are laid as small clusters that sink to the bottom of ponds and dams. Tadpoles can reach a total length of up to 5 cm and are gold in colour, sometimes with small darker patches. They often remain in warm shallow parts of water bodies, and take around two months to develop into frogs. Breeds during spring to autumn. *[1]*

Broad-palmed Frog *Licensed under en:User:LiquidGhoul [CC BY-SA 3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/)]*





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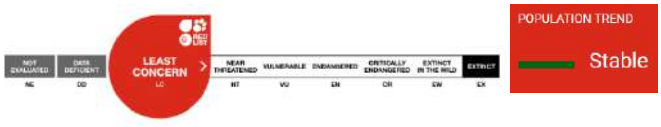


References: Amphibian profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, [2]https://frogs.org.au, OEH species profiles and Robinson (2002). A Field Guide to Frogs of Australia, and calling periods from : [3] Lemckert, F. and Mahony, M. 2008. Core calling periods of the frogs of temperate New South Wales, Australia. Herpetological Conservation and Biology 3: 71-76. *[1]*
https://www.frogid.net.au/learn/litoria-latopalmata

Lesueur's Frog *Litoria lesueuri*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 39

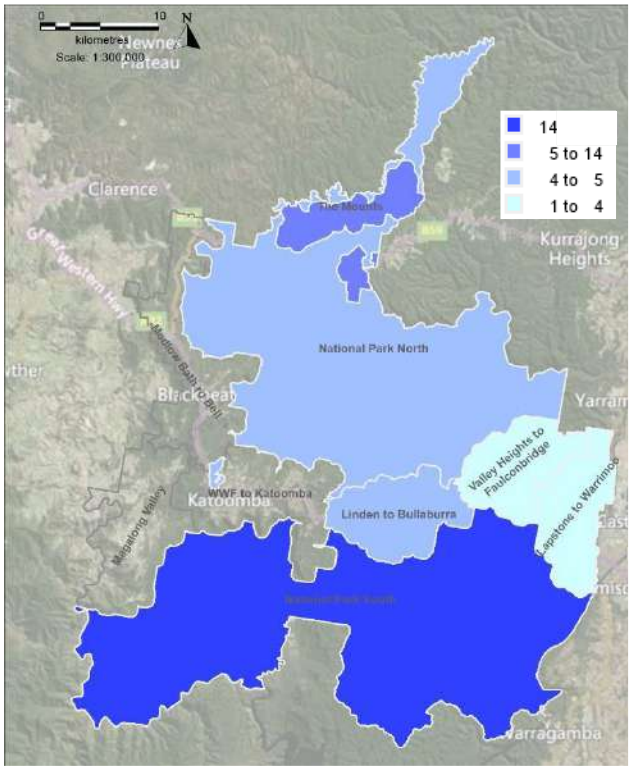
Size: up to 70mm
Description: Pale Fawn to dark brown above, immaculate, or with a few scattered darker flecks or with large, irregular dark brown patches covering the dorsal surface, including one that forms a transverse bar between the eyes. *[2]*

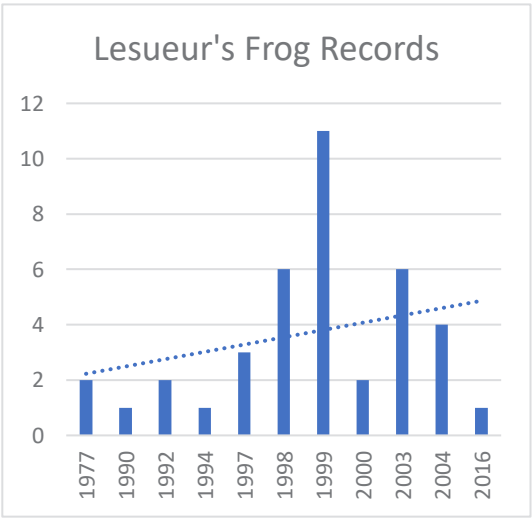
Male Lesueur's Frogs call with a soft purring sound from beside creeks or ponds. If alarmed, Lesueur's Frogs are capable of making long leaps to reach the water. *[1]*

Lesueur's Frog *Image by Alan Couch. Licensed under Attribution- 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2.0)*
https://flic.kr/p/9tC3hK

Habitat: Lesueur's Frog lives in a range of habitats including eucalypt forests, woodlands, coastal heath and nearby grassy areas. *[1]*

Breeding: Breeding male Lesueur's Frogs often change from grey to yellow and can be heard for most of the year from August through to May. *[1]*





IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Jean-Marc Hero, Ed Meyer, John Clarke 2004. *Litoria lesueurii*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2004: e.T12147A3326428. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T12147A3326428.en.

References: *[1]* https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/frogs/lesueurs-frog/ *[2]* Cogger 2014

Littlejohn's Tree Frog *Litoria littlejohni*

NSW Status: V, **P**
Commonwealth Status: V

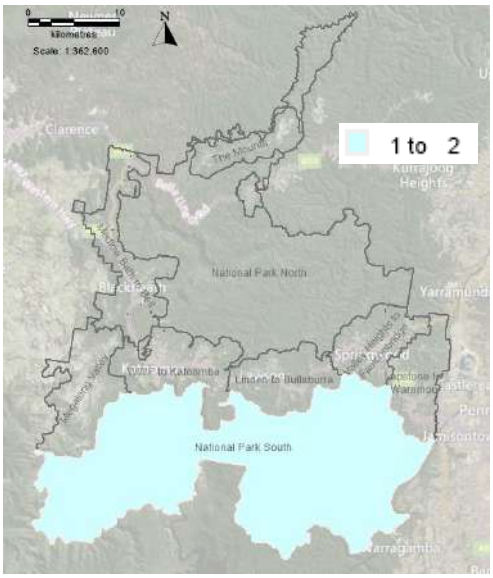
Records: 3

Description: Littlejohn's Tree Frog is pale brown, with dark speckles and a broad, dark band down its back. The belly is white or cream, and it has large orange patches on the groin, armpit and back of the thighs. It also has a brown bar from the tip of the snout through the nostrils to the top of the arm. This species does not have the white patch that extends from under the eye to the back of the jaw that is present on the very similar-looking Jervis Bay Tree Frog. The call is a "low reedy whistle". *[1]*

Habitat: The majority of records are from within the Sydney Basin Bioregion. Records are isolated and tend to be at high altitude.
Non-breeding habitat is heath based forests and woodlands where it shelters under leaf litter and low vegetation, and hunts for invertebrate prey either in shrubs or on the ground. . *[1]*

Breeding: Breeding is triggered by heavy rain and can potentially occur all year, but is usually from late summer to early spring when conditions are favourable. Eggs and tadpoles are mostly found in still or slow flowing pools that receive extended exposure to sunlight, but will also use temporary isolated pools. *[1]*

Images by: Froggydarb at the English language Wikipedia [CC BY-SA 3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/)]



Commonwealth status VUNERABLE. NSW status, VUNERABLE

IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Graeme Gillespie, Frank Lemckert, Peter Robertson 2004. *Litoria littlejohni*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2004: e.T41036A10391959. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T41036A10391959.en.

References: *[1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10488*

Peron's Tree Frog *Litoria peronii*

NSW Status: **P**

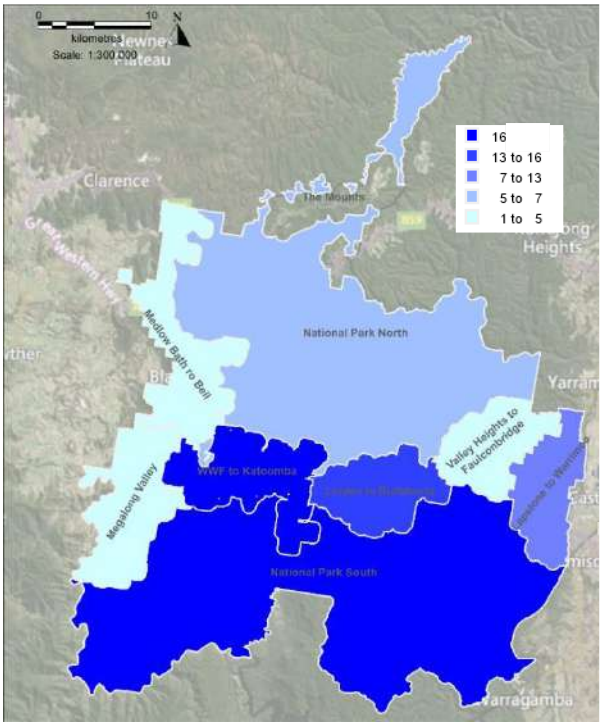
Records: 101

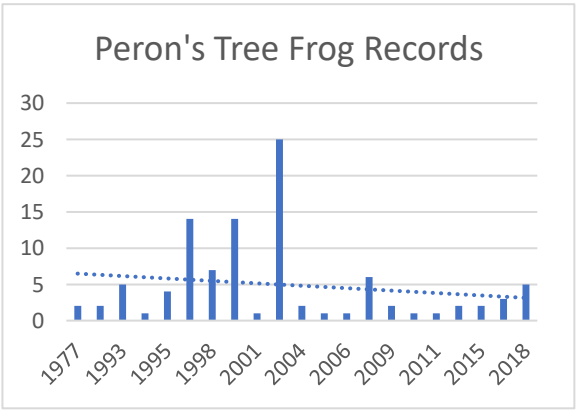
Size: 40mm
Description: A large and agile, climbing frog. Note silver eyes with cross shaped pupil. The Peron's Tree Frog has the ability to quickly change colour. By day it is usually a pale green-grey colour that changes to a reddish brown with emerald green flecks at night. It also has bright black and yellow markings on its thighs. It has a cross-shaped pupil and a silver iris.

Habitat: Adults frequent wet and dry forest, woodlands, shrublands, and open areas; often long distances from the water where they spawn during breeding season.

Breeding: Eggs and tadpoles are found in still water in swamps, dams, streamside ponds, and lagoons

Peron's Tree Frog *Image by Anne Carey*





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POPULATION TREND: Stable

IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Jean-Marc Hero, Peter Robertson, John Clarke 2004. *Litoria peronii*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2004: e.T41105A10398886. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T41105A10398886.en.

References: Amphibian profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, [2]https://frogs.org.au, OEH species profiles and Robinson (2002). A Field Guide to Frogs of Australia, and calling periods from : [3] Lemckert, F. and Mahony, M. 2008. Core calling periods of the frogs of temperate New South Wales, Australia. Herpetological Conservation and Biology 3: 71-76

Leaf-green Tree Frog *Litoria phyllochroa*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 74

Size: 40mm
Description: A small, secretive frog, rarely seen. Light green to dark olive green in colour, but can change rapidly to match its surrounding environment. It has a pale yellow or gold stripe running down its sides from behind its eyes, underlined with a black or brown stripe. The armpits, groin and the backs of its thighs are dark red. Its belly is granular and white with occasional darker flecks. The skin on its back is smooth. Irises are gold.

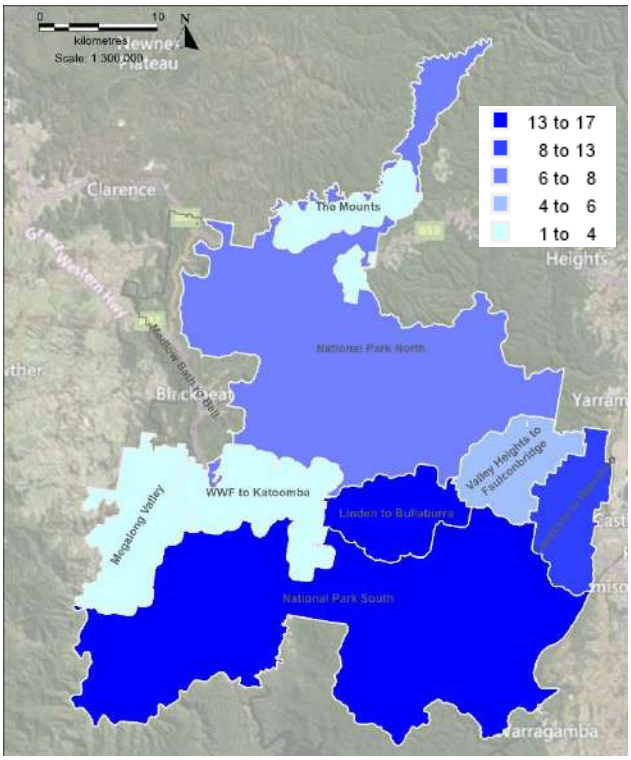
Their call is variable -often 'erk…erk…erk' sound

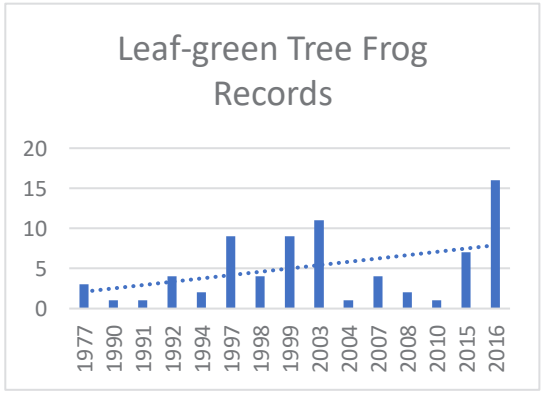
Habitat: Found around shallow pools in many of the larger streams where there was some baseflow.

Breeding: The male can be heard calling from the ground near water or hidden in waterside vegetation. The female lays her eggs in clumps on submerged vegetation in streams and ponds.

Leaf-Green Tree Frog showing three colour variations

Images by Anne Carey





IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Hero, J., Lemckert, F., Robertson, P. & Mahony, M. 2008. *Litoria phyllochroa*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2008: e.T41107A10399441. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T41107A10399441.en.

References: Amphibian profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, [2]https://frogs.org.au, OEH species profiles and Robinson (2002). A Field Guide to Frogs of Australia, and calling periods from : [3] Lemckert, F. and Mahony, M. 2008. Core calling periods of the frogs of temperate New South Wales, Australia. Herpetological Conservation and Biology 3: 71-76

Tyler's Tree Frog *Litoria tyleri*

NSW Status: **P**

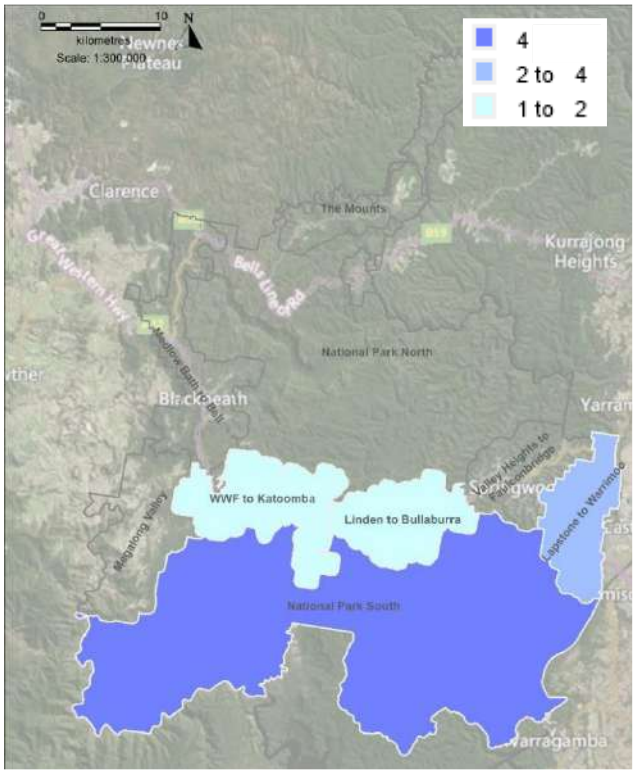
Records: 10

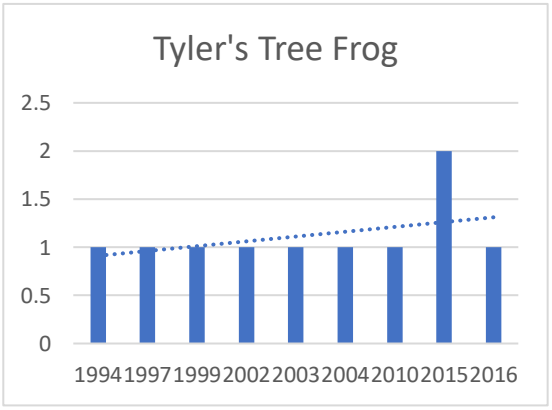
Size: 50mm
Description: Pale grey-brown or fawn above, with scattered small flecks, dots and patches of emerald green; bright lemon-yellow on the axilla, groin and hindside of the thighs. *[1]*

Habitat: In inland regions usually encountered in areas adjacent to rivers, creeks and lagoons. *[1]*

Breeding: Breeds in low-lying areas inundated by summer rains. *[1]*

Tyler's Tree Frog
Image By eyeweed 2010. Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/7wmJ1j





IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Jean-Marc Hero, John Clarke, Ed Meyer 2004. *Litoria tyleri* (errata version published in 2015). *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2004: e.T41113A85820328. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T41113A10401064.en.

References: *[1] Cogger 2014*

Verreaux's Frog *Litoria verreauxii*

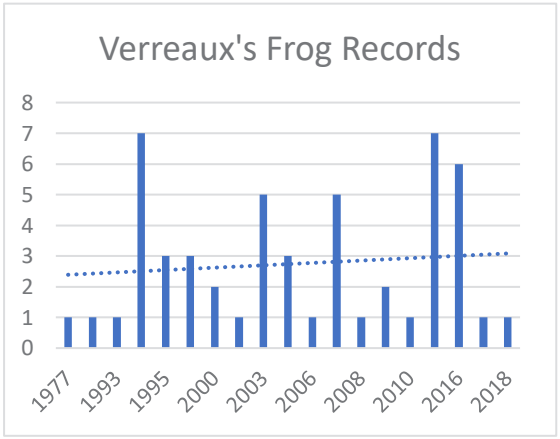
NSW Status: **P**

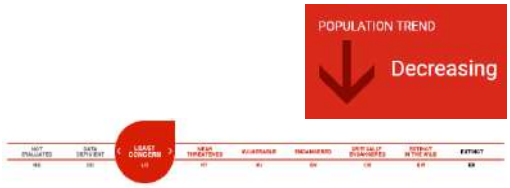
Records: 51

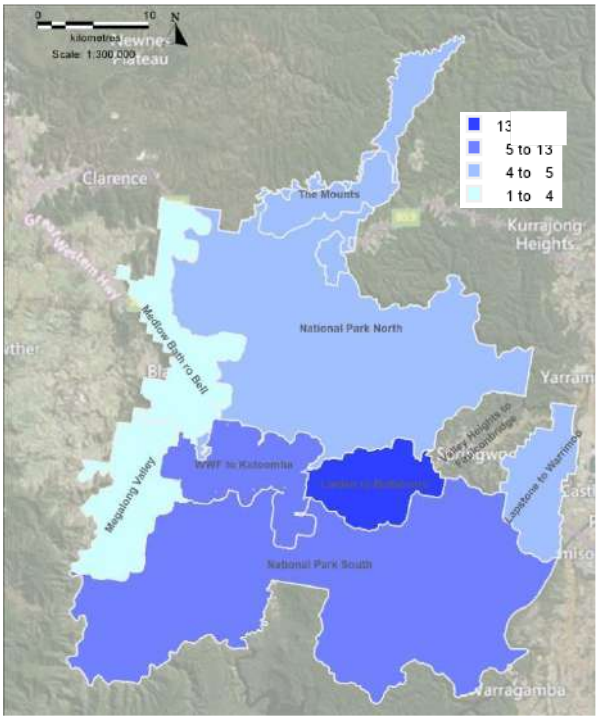
Size: 30mm
Description: The lowland form of Verreaux's Tree Frog is usually brown with black and yellow sides, and the mountain form is usually bright green with brown stripes. *[1]*

Habitat: Verreaux's Tree Frog is highly adaptable, living in a variety of habitats from mountain forests to coastal heath and open grasslands, often breeding in water-filled ditches. *[1]*

Breeding: Verreaux's Tree Frog is unusual because breeding seems to occur all year round. Female Verreaux's Tree Frogs lay their eggs in ponds, sticking them in clumps to underwater vegetation. *[1]*







IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Jean-Marc Hero, Peter Robertson, Frank Lemckert, Graeme Gillespie, Murray Littlejohn, Peter Robertson, John Clarke 2004. *Litoria verreauxii*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2004: e.T12155A3328276. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T12155A3328276.en.

References: *[1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/frogs/verreauxs-tree-frog/*

Stoney Creek Frog *Litoria wilcoxii*

The Hawkesbury Nepean is the southern most extreme of its distribution.

Stoney Creek Frog. *Image by Greg Schechter from San Francisco, USA [CC BY 2.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0)]*

NSW Status: **P**

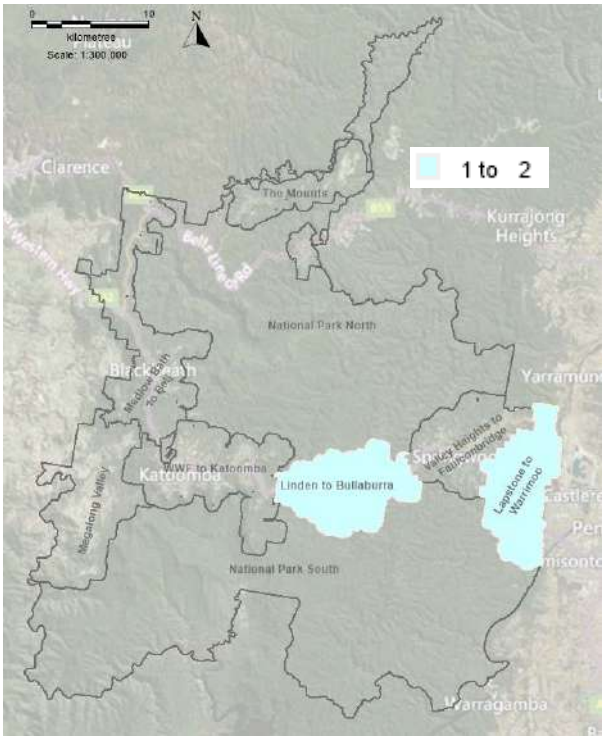
Records: 2

Size: ranges in size from 35-48mm among males and 39-69mm among females [1]

Coloration is typically pale brown or fawn on the dorsum, and may range from being free of markings to having scattered dark flecks or large dark brown patches. A black streak bordered by a thin gold or pale-yellow line may be present extending along the body posteriorly at the level of the forelimb. The posterior surface of the thigh is black with small round or irregularly shaped spots of white, cream, or green. Ventral surfaces are white except in the submandibular area which may show fine, dark mottling. Hind limbs in both males and females are short with webbed toes, while the fingers, in contrast, are unwebbed, long and slender. Males in breeding season frequently show lemon-yellow coloration on the flanks, upper surface of the forelimbs, and the side of the face, in additon to black or dark brown nuptial pads on the posterior dorsal surface of the first finger [2].

Habitat: A small terrestrial frog typically found in close association with streams or rivers *[1]*

Breeding: Eggs of L. wilcoxii are laid in streams at the edges of slow water runs or partly under small rocks on the bedrock of the stream. In both locations, egg masses are adhered to a rock substrate or bottom sediments. Individual eggs have a dark, pigmented animal hemisphere, unpigmented vegital hemisphere and are approximately 1mm in diameter *[2]*



POPULATION TREND
Decreasing

IUCN RED LIST STATUS: Simon Stuart 2006. *Litoria wilcoxii*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2006: e.T61788A12545407. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2006.RLTS.T61788A12545407.en.

References: [1] *https://amphibiaweb.org/species/6254*

[2] Donnellan, S. C., and Mahony, M. J. (2004). ''Allozyme, chromosomal and morphological variability in the *Litoria lesueuri* species group (Anura:Hylidae), including a description of a new species.'' *Australian Journal of Zoology*, 52, 1-28.

BIRDS OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS

By McKinley Moens

The Blue Mountains has been a truly incredible place to spend my childhood. Growing up in the mountains has inspired me on so many levels. It has provided me with the environment to nurture my passion for nature and conservation - and, particularly, my love of birds.

From the age of seven (7), I have wanted to become an Ornithologist and since then I have spent the last seven (7) years recording my bird observations. To date, I have recorded 84 species of birds in and around our garden.

I could talk all day about birds - and with a total of 247 different species of birds found in the Blue Mountains, I could talk for days about each and every one of them! I hear you sigh "oh no", so instead I'll just touch briefly on a handful to give you an overview of the amazing birds that call our Blue Mountains home.

Our bird species range from the largest bird of prey in Australia, the Wedge-tailed Eagle (*Aquila audax*) to the teeny, tiny Weebill (*Smicrornis brevirostris*) - Australia's smallest bird. With a wingspan of 2.7m and weighing up to 5kg, the Wedge-tailed Eagle can often be seen soaring in search of prey. Their huge wings let them glide for hours on end over the forests and the plains. They can measure over one (1) metre from the head to the tip of the tail.

At only 9cm long and weighing approximately 6g, the Weebill is often heard before it is seen. It dwells in dry woodlands with tree species such as River Red Gum, Black Box and mulga, where they feed on insects and larvae.

ENDANGERED AND VULNERABLE

One of my most exciting personal observations was that of a Critically Endangered Regent Honeyeater (*Anthochaera phrygia*) in September 2018. With an estimated 350-500 birds of this species left in the wild, I never expected to look out the window and see one at our bird bath. I am still pinching myself!

Regent Honeyeaters are "blossom-nomads", feeding on a wide variety of eucalypts. It is believed that they follow their favourite blossoms in bloom. They are found in the Capertee and Burragorang Valley areas however, as far as I am aware, there have been no other confirmed sightings in the mid to lower mountains, so my photographs taken in our garden at Springwood were met with much excitement within the birding community.

A number of other birds listed as Vulnerable by the *Biodiversity Conservation Act, 2016* are also found in the Blue Mountains. These include:

- Australian Masked-Owl (*Tyto novaehollandiae*)
- Black Falcon (*Falco subniger*)
- Black-chinned Honeyeater (*Melithreptus gularis*)
- Brown Treecreeper (*Climacteris picumnus*)
- Diamond Firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*)
- Dusky Woodswallow (*Artamus cyanopterus*)
- Flame Robin (*Petroica phoenicea*)
- Gang-gang Cockatoo (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*)
- Glossy Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*)
- Hooded Robin (*Melanodryas cucullata*)
- Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides*)

- Little Lorikeet (*Glossopsitta pusilla*)
- Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (*Lophochroa leadbeateri*)
- Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*)
- Scarlet Robin (*Petroica boodang*)
- Sooty Owl (*Tyto tenebricosa*)
- Speckled Warbler (*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*)
- Square-tailed Kite (*Lophoictinia isura*)
- Turquoise Parrot (*Neophema pulchella*)
- Varied Sittella (*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*)
- White-bellied Sea-Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*)
- White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*)

The list above is just *some* of the birds listed as Vulnerable that live in, or visit, the Blue Mountains.

IN THE TREETOPS

The treetops provide habitat for species such as the Crested Shrike-tit (*Falcunculus frontatus*). They can be heard noisily tearing off bark in search of food. Other species that spend a great deal of their time in the canopy are Bell Miners (*Manorina melanophrys*), Striated Thornbills (*Acanthiza lineata*), Yellow Thornbills (*Acanthiza nana*), Mistletoebirds (*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*) and Scarlet Honeyeaters (*Myzomela sanguinolenta*). With plumage similar to a piece of art, Spotted Pardalotes (*Pardalotus punctatus*) also spend most of their time in the canopy, coming down to ground level to dig nest burrows in the vertical bank of a creek. Pardalotes will also nest in tree hollows and occasionally artificial structures.

IN THE UNDERSTORY (GROUND LOVING BIRDS AND BUSH BIRDS)

Superb Lyrebirds (*Menura novaehollandiae*) are always fascinating to listen to with their ability to mimic the calls of other birds. Their mimicking abilities are not just limited to bird calls though - they are also known to imitate other noises such as car alarms!

The iconic call of a pair of Eastern Whipbirds (*Psophodes olivaceus*) is also a wonderful part of the understory. It is a common misconception that it is just one bird calling. In actual fact, the male initiates the call with a drawn out whip crack and the female replies with a sharp "choo-choo". So when you hear an "unfinished" call, that is just the male trying to make contact with the female - or perhaps it is just the female ignoring the male for a while!

Australian Brush-turkeys *(Alectura lathami)* are the quiet achievers, scratching away at the ground and eating any insects, seeds or fallen fruits that they find. The male builds an impressive nest mound of up to 3 to 5 metres in diameter - and this task can take up to a month. The male will defend the nest mound against any rival males. Multiple females will lay eggs in one mound and the male regulates the temperature. Brush-turkeys have highly accurate heat sensors in their upper bill and the male tests the temperature by taking some of the mound into his mouth. If the temperature is too hot, he will remove soil. If the temperature is too cold, he will add soil. The chicks hatch fully feathered and can fly within a few hours. They are completely independent from the moment they hatch and have no parental help whatsoever. Once the nest mound has been used, it turns into a fantastic compost heap! Brush-turkeys roost in the treetops at night.

The secretive Bassian Thrush *(Zoothera lunulata)* also spends a lot of time on the ground, scratching aside leaf litter in search of food. When disturbed, they will often run a short distance and pause, relying on their mottled olive-brown plumage as camouflage. You can literally be almost on top of one and not be able to see it unless it moves.

Satin Bowerbirds (*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*) are also very interesting to observe. It is virtually impossible to tell the difference between an adult female and a young male. Up until the age of five (5), a male shares the same green plumage, bright blue eyes and dark grey beak as a female. Between the ages of 5 to 7, males transition into their striking blue adult male plumage and their beak pales to a creamy white. Males build bowers decorated with blue items to attract the females and mate with as many as possible. They are constantly maintaining and adding additions to their bower to impress the ladies. Males will also steal blue objects from another bower for their own collection. The females are the ultimate single mothers, building the nest, incubating the eggs and raising their chicks alone.

Smaller birds such as Superb Fairywrens (*Malurus cyaneus*), Variegated Fairywrens (*Malurus lamberti*), Eastern Yellow Robins (*Eopsaltria australis*) and Eastern Spinebills (*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*) are also common sights and sounds of the understory.

Possibly the most well-known characters are our parrots. They are colourful, playful and boisterous and with 18 species of parrots found in the Blue Mountains, it is hard to miss them. Crimson Rosellas (*Platycercus elegans*), Sulphur-crested Cockatoos (*Cacatua galerita*), Rainbow Lorikeets (*Trichoglossus haematodus*) and Australian King-Parrots (*Alisterus scapularis*) are some of the most abundant. Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus funereus*) can be seen gathering in flocks to feed on pine cones, conifers and other trees. In the wetter forests and woodlands, family groups of Gang-gang Cockatoos (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*) feed on native and introduced trees and shrubs. In woodland areas dominated by *Allocasuarina* species, you might see Glossy Black-Cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*).

CLIFFS AND CAVES

The sandstone and limestone cliffs and caves are home to the only endemic species of New South Wales, the Rockwarbler (*Origma solitaria*). They eat insects, spiders and sometimes seeds, which they find by probing in rock crevices and under ledges. They build a nest suspended from the roof of a cave or overhanging rock or even the verandah of a house. White-throated Treecreepers (*Cormobates leucophaea*) have been recorded roosting in caves at night and in the day will "creep" up the walls of caves, hunting for spiders and insects, as well as creeping up the sides of trees and probing in the bark.

Superb Lyrebird nest in a cave, Image Talia Sawyers

LAGOONS AND LAKES

A number of water birds enjoy our lagoons and lakes. There are three (3) species of heron, three (3) species of grebe, four (4) species of egret, 11 species of native ducks..and I could go on…and on! Some of the most common ducks in the mountains include the Pacific Black Duck *(Anas superciliosa*), Australian Wood Duck (*Chenonetta jubata*) and the Hardhead (*Aythya australis*). Pacific Black Ducks regularly hybridise with domestic Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and hybrids will have bright orange legs and feet.

THE VISITORS

As well as the "locals" found here all year round, migrant species spend part of their year here too. These species include the White-naped Honeyeater (*Melithreptus lunatus*) and Yellow-faced Honeyeater (*Caligavis chrysops*). These birds are partial migrants, meaning some birds stay here all year round and others migrate with the seasons. In autumn, the migrants fly over in their thousands on their northward migration and return south in the spring. Other species of honeyeater, such as the Red Wattlebird (*Anthochaera carunculata*), New Holland Honeyeater (*Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*) and Eastern Spinebill (*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*) remain here all year round.

White-throated Needletails (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) and Pacific Swifts (*Apus pacificus*) are also migratory species. These marathon migrators breed in Siberia, the Himalayas and Japan and come to Australia for summer. Needletails can fly at impressive speeds of up to 130km/h.

In spring and summer, the brood parasites Eastern Koels (*Eudynamys orientalis*) and Channel-billed Cuckoos (*Scythrops novaehollandiae*) arrive from Papua New Guinea and Indonesia to breed. They lay eggs in the nests of other birds, known as "host parents", who then raise the young. Eastern Koels generally lay an egg in the nest of a Red Wattlebird, Magpie-lark (*Grallina cyanoleuca*), Australasian Figbird (*Sphecotheres vieilloti*) or one of the many Friarbird species.

At 58-66cm, Channel-billed Cuckoos are the largest brood parasites in the world and the largest cuckoo species in the world. They generally lay eggs in Pied Currawong (*Strepera graculina*) or Australian Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*) nests - although I have personally witnessed them dramatically remove three Magpie-lark chicks from their nest. They were unsuccessful in their attempt to lay, having been chased off by a number of species banding together to harass them.

Fan-tailed Cuckoos (*Cacomantis flabelliformis*) are also brood parasites. They are part-migratory, with some birds in Tasmania migrating to the mainland for the non-breeding season. Mainland birds tend not to move a lot, so most are in the mountains all year round. Having said that, the longest movement recorded from a banded Fan-tailed Cuckoo was over 400km in Western Australia. The host species include honeyeaters, flycatchers, fairywrens, scrubwrens and thornbills.

NESTING BIRDS

Tree hollows are extremely important for birds, particularly for ducks, parrots, owls, kingfishers, kookaburras and treecreepers as they all nest in tree hollows.

Despite nesting in a hollow, treecreepers will still build a nest within the hollow made up of bark shreds and grass and lined with fur and feathers. A Grey Shrikethrush (*Colluricincla harmonica*) builds a nest in tree forks and also in tree hollows. If they choose to nest in a hollow, they too will build a nest within the hollow.

Some bird species nest close to ground level and some even nest on the ground. Variegated Fairywrens build a domed nest in low shrubs or high tufts of grass. They lay between 2-4 eggs and the female alone incubates them.

Masked Lapwings (*Vanellus miles*) nest on the ground, usually on open grassy areas. They lay 3-5 eggs in a scrape or shallow cup of twigs, grasses, pebbles or even dry cow dung. They are very defensive of the area surrounding their nest and will swoop if you unwittingly walk too close to their nest. Both male and female share the incubation of the eggs and the hatched chicks can hunt for themselves within a few hours of hatching.

White-throated Nightjars (*Eurostopodus mystacalis*) also nest on the ground. They don't build much of a nest at all - they lay a single egg straight onto leaf litter or bare ground. Both the male and female incubate it.

NOCTURNAL BIRDS

The bush comes alive at night with the calls of the nocturnal birds such as the Australian Owlet-Nightjar (*Aegotheles cristatus*), White-throated Nightjar, Tawny Frogmouth (*Podargus strigoides*), Eastern Barn Owl (*Tyto delicatula*), Australian Masked-Owl (*Tyto novaehollandiae*), Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*), Southern Boobook (*Ninox boobook*), Barking Owl (*Ninox connivens*) and the Sooty Owl (*Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa*).

With a wingspan of 1.4m and growing up to 60cm in length, the Powerful Owl is Australia's largest owl. They weigh up to 1.4kg and typically prey on possums, gliders, flying-foxes and other small mammals, such as rabbits.

The Southern Boobook is Australia's smallest owl. They have a wingspan of 60-80cm and grow to 36cm in length. They eat rodents, small birds, bats, spiders and invertebrates.

White-throated Nightjar

I am thankful to the Blue Mountains Fauna Project for providing me with the opportunity to share some of my observations. We are so lucky to live in a city within a World Heritage Area. We have a responsibility to learn as much about our fauna as possible. The more we know, the more we can protect it.

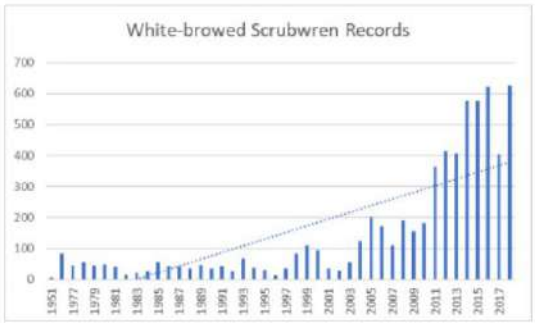
McKinley Moens

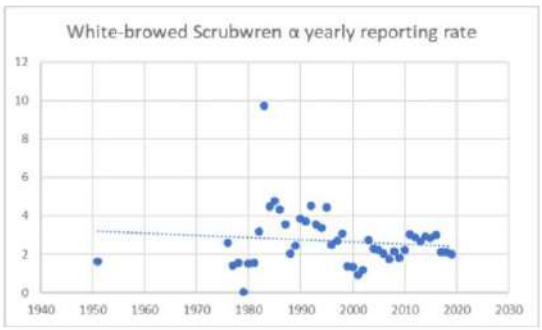
Bird enthusiast, Wildlife photographer

SPECIES PROFILES- BIRDS

The majority of records from all sources were of birds. The project complied records of almost 350 bird species. Some of these species had only 1 or 2 records and many of these records may have been of vagrants, birds "blown off course", or simple misidentifications or misnamed birds. We have included species profiles for 241 species of birds with multiple records and good location data recorded in the period 1998-2019. This is the same time period of the new Birdlife Atlas. Summary location information is provided in the Table overleaf. Species in the Table highlighted in grey do not have a profile and include species that have multiple pre 1998 records only or are interesting rarities. For these species we have added the latest date of record.

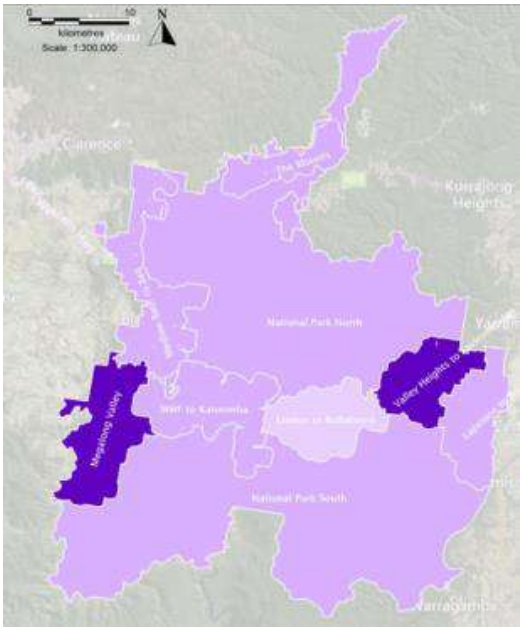
Each species profile has a graph showing species records over time. Where there are good records prior to 1998 these are included. If a species had multiple records over many years a second graph was created showing the reporting rate for that species as a proportion of the total records for that year. This approach was taken because reporting rates for years differs considerably with many more records in recent years than previously. This certainly doesn't mean there are more birds- just more people surveying for birds! In 2018 there are 30,000 species records, which is a tenfold increase in records from 1998.





In the example graphs for the White-browed Scrubwren the increase in raw numbers of records (top left) is clear with many more records for recent years. The proportional reporting rate (bottom left) for the species does not follow the same trend with a slight decrease in the records for this species as a proportion of total records for the year.

A distribution map is provided for each species. The LGA is divided into 9 areas and the proportional reporting rate by area was used to create the relative abundance colour coding. This was because records are unevenly distributed across the LGA with, for example, many more records in the Wentworth Falls to Katoomba area than in the Megalong Valley area.



In the example (right) for the Eastern Rosella this species made up a much higher proportion of birds recorded in the Megalong Valley while in Linden to Bullaburra it was a much lower proportion. A colour scale is provided on each page (below).

Threatened species are denoted with a red bar stating their NSW and Federal status. Profile information was drawn largely from OEH and Birdlife profiles with references provided at the bottom of each profile.

Group	Common name	*Scientific*	Lapstone to Warrimoo	Valley Heights to Faulconbridge	Linden to Bullaburra	Wentworth Falls to Katoomba	Medlow Bath to Bell	Megalong Valley	The Mounts	National Park North	National Park South
Australasian Robins	Eastern Yellow Robin	*Eopsaltria australis*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Hooded Robin	*Melanodryas cucullata*				●				●	●
	Jacky Winter	*Microeca fascinans*		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Scarlet Robin	*Petroica boodang*	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Red-capped Robin	*Petroica goodenovii*			●	●	●	●			●
	Flame Robin	*Petroica phoenicea*		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Rose Robin	*Petroica rosea*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Australian Treecreepers	Red-browed Treecreeper	*Climacteris erythrops*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Brown Treecreeper	*Climacteris picumnus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	White-throated Treecreeper	*Cormobates leucophaea*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Varied Sittella	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bee-eaters, Rollers, & Allies	Dollarbird	*Eurystomus orientalis*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
	Rainbow Bee-eater	*Merops ornatus*	●	●		●	●	●	●		●
Bowerbirds	Green Catbird	*Ailuroedus crassirostris*			●				●	●	●
	Satin Bowerbird	*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cuckoos	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	*Cacomantis flabelliformis*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Pallid Cuckoo	*Cacomantis pallidus*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
	Brush Cuckoo	*Cacomantis variolosus*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
	Pheasant Coucal	*Centropus phasianinus*	●	●			●				
	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	*Chalcites basalis*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	*Chalcites lucidus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Oriental Cuckoo	*Charadrius veredus*			1988						1990
	Eastern Koel	*Eudynamys orientalis*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Channel-billed Cuckoo	*Scythrops novaehollandiae*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cuckooshrikes	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	*Coracina papuensis*	●	●	●	●			●	●	
	Cicadabird	*Coracina tenuirostris*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	White-winged Triller	*Lalage sueurii*	●			●		●		●	
Drongos	Spangled Drongo	*Dicrurus bracteatus*			●	●		●			●
Estrildids	Plum-headed Finch	*Neochmia modesta*		●	●	●			●	●	
	Red-browed Finch	*Neochmia temporalis*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Beautiful Firetail	*Stagonopleura bella*	●	●	●	●	●			●	●
	Diamond Firetail	*Stagonopleura guttata*			●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Double-barred Finch	*Taeniopygia bichenovii*			●			●	●	●	
	Zebra Finch	*Taeniopygia guttata*	●							●	●
Fairywrens	Superb Fairy-wren	*Malurus cyaneus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Variegated Fairy-wren	*Malurus lamberti*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Southern Emu-wren	*Stipiturus malachurus*	●		●	●	●			●	●
ils	Grey Fantail	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Group		Common name	*Scientific*	Lapstone to Warrimoo	Valley Heights to Faulconbridge	Linden to Bullaburra	Wentworth Falls to Katoomba	Medlow Bath to Bell	Megalong Valley	The Mounts	National Park North	National Park South
Bushbirds	Fantai	Willie Wagtail	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Rufous Fantail	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Flowerpeckers	Mistletoebird Dicaeum	*hirundinaceum*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Grassbirds and Allies	Brown Songlark	*Cincloramphus cruralis*				●					
		Little Grassbird	*Megalurus gramineus*	●								
		Rufous Songlark	*Megalurus mathewsi*			●			●	●	●	
	Grouse, Quail, & Allies	Spotted Quail-thrush	*Cinclosoma punctatum*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		Stubble Quail	*Coturnix pectoralis*			●	●			●	●	●
		Brown Quail	*Coturnix ypsilophora*	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
		Eastern Whipbird	*Psophodes olivaceus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Red-chested Buttonquail	*Turnix pyrrhothorax*			●						●
		Painted Button-quail	*Turnix varius*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
	Honeyeaters	Eastern Spinebill	*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Red Wattlebird	*Anthochaera carunculata*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Little Wattlebird	*Anthochaera chrysoptera*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Regent Honeyeater	*Anthochaera phrygia*	●	●							●
		Yellow-faced Honeyeater	*Caligavis chrysops*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Blue-faced Honeyeater	*Entomyzon cyanotis*	●		●	●	●			●	
		White-fronted Chat	*Epthianura albifrons*		1991							1951
		Crimson Chat	*Epthianura tricolor*	●						●		
		Singing Honeyeater	*Gavicalis virescens*	●		●						●
		Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	*Glyciphila melanops*				●				●	●
		Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	*Lichenostomus melanops*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		Brown Honeyeater	*Lichmera indistincta*		●	●	●				●	
		Noisy Miner	*Manorina melanocephala*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Bell Miner	*Manorina melanophrys*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Lewin's Honeyeater	*Meliphaga lewinii*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Brown-headed Honeyeater	*Melithreptus brevirostris*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern Sub Species)	*Melithreptus gularis*	●	●	●			●		●	●
		White-naped Honeyeater	*Melithreptus lunatus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Scarlet Honeyeater	*Myzomela sanguinolenta*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		White-eared Honeyeater	*Nesoptilotis leucotis*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Little Friarbird	*Philemon citreogularis*	●	●		●				●	●
		Noisy Friarbird	*Philemon Corniculatus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		White-cheeked Honeyeater	*Phylidonyris niger*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		New Holland Honeyeater	*Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Group	Common name	*Scientific*	Lapstone to Warrimoo	Valley Heights to Faulconbridge	Linden to Bullaburra	Wentworth Falls to Katoomba	Medlow Bath to Bell	Megalong Valley	The Mounts	National Park North	National Park South
	Crescent Honeyeater	*Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Fuscous Honeyeater	*Ptilotula fusca*	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
	White-plumed Honeyeater	*Ptilotula penicillata*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Larks	Horsfield's [Singing] Bushlark	*Mirafra javanica*								1980	1973
Monarch Flycatchers	Magpie-lark	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Black-faced Monarch	*Monarcha melanopsis*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Satin Flycatcher	*Myiagra cyanoleuca*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
	Restless Flycatcher	*Myiagra inquieta*	●		●	●	●	●		●	●
	Leaden Flycatcher	*Myiagra rubecula*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Old World Orioles	Olive-backed Oriole	*Oriolus sagittatus*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
	Australasian figbird	*Sphecotheres vieilloti*	●			●				●	
Old World Pittas	Noisy Pitta	*Pitta versicolor*		●	●						
Pardalotes	Spotted Pardalote	*Pardalotus punctatus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Striated Pardalote	*Pardalotus striatus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pseudo-babblers	White-browed Babbler	*Pomatostomus superciliosus*						●		●	
	Grey-crowned Babbler	*Pomatostomus temporalis*				●					●
Shrike-tit	**Crested Shrike-tit**	***Falcunculus frontatus***	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Thornbills and Allies	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Inland [Western] Thornbill	*Acanthiza inornata*			1991						1967
	Striated Thornbill	*Acanthiza lineata*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Yellow Thornbill	*Acanthiza nana*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Brown Thornbill	*Acanthiza pusilla*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Buff-rumped Thornbill	*Acanthiza reguloides*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Southern Whiteface	*Aphelocephala leucopsis*			●			●			●
	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	*Calamanthus pyrrhopygius*	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
	Western Gerygone	*Gerygone fusca*				●		●			●
	Brown Gerygone	*Gerygone mouki*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	White-throated Gerygone	*Gerygone olivacea*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Rockwarbler	*Origma solitaria*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Pilotbird	*Pycnoptilus floccosus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Speckled Warbler	*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*			●		●	●		●	
	Yellow-throated Scrubwren	*Sericornis citreogularis*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	White-browed Scrubwren	*Sericornis frontalis*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Large-billed Scrubwren	*Sericornis magnirostra*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Weebill	*Smicrornis brevirostris*	●			●	●		●	●	●
Wagtails and Pipits	Australian Pipit	*Anthus australis*	●	●	●			●		●	●

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	Whistlers and Allies	Grey Shrike-thrush	*Colluricincla harmonica*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Olive Whistler	*Pachycephala olivacea*				●	●			●	
		Golden Whistler	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Rufous Whistler	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Bassian Thrush	*Zoothera lunulata*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	White-eyes, Yuhinas	Silvereye	*Zosterops lateralis*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Martins, [Wood]Swallows and Swifts	Martins and Swallows	Welcome Swallow	*Hirundo neoxena*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Fairy Martin	*Petrochelidon ariel*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		Tree Martin	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Swifts	Fork-tailed Swift	*Apus pacificus*		●		●				●	
		White-throated Needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Woodswallows	Dusky Woodswallow	*Artamus cyanopterus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		White-breasted Woodswallow	*Artamus leucorynchus*		●		●				●	
		Masked Woodswallow	*Artamus personatus*		●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		White-browed Woodswallow	*Artamus superciliosus*	●	●		●	●	●		●	●
Kingfishers		Azure Kingfisher	*Ceyx azureus*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		Laughing Kookaburra	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Forest Kingfisher	*Todiramphus macleayii*	●		●	●					●
		Red-backed Kingfisher	*Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*									1980
		Sacred Kingfisher	*Todiramphus sanctus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Crows and Ravens		Little Raven	*Corvus mellori*	●			●	●	●		●	●
		Australian Raven		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Large Bush birds	Aust, Mudnesters	White-winged Chough	*Corcorax melanorhamphos*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
	Bellmagpies and Allies	Pied Butcherbird	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		Australian Magpie	*Cracticus tibicen*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Grey Butcherbird	*Cracticus torquatus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Pied Currawong	*Strepera graculina*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Grey Currawong	*Strepera versicolor*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Casuariidae	Emu	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	●	●			●	●			
	Lyrebirds	Superb Lyrebird	*Menura novaehollandiae*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Megapodes	Australian Brush-turkey	*Alectura lathami*	●	●	●	●			●	●	●
s		Pacific Emerald Dove	*Chalcophaps longirostris*		●		●					
		White-headed Pigeon	*Columba leucomela*	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
		Diamond Dove	*Geopelia cuneata*	●	●			●			●	
		Bar-shouldered Dove	*Geopelia humeralis*	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●

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Pigeons and Doves		Peaceful Dove	*Geopelia striata*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Wonga Pigeon	*Leucosarcia melanoleuca*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Topknot Pigeon	*Lopholaimus antarcticus*	●	●		●	●			●	
		Brown Cuckoo-Dove	*Macropygia phasianella*	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
		Crested Pigeon	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Common Bronzewing	*Phaps chalcoptera*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Brush Bronzewing	*Phaps elegans*	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Psittaciformes [Parrots]	**Cockatoos**	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	*Cacatua galerita*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Little Corella	*Cacatua sanguinea*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		Long-billed Corella	*Cacatua tenuirostris*	●	●	●	●					●
		Gang-gang Cockatoo	*Callocephalon fimbriatum*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	*Calyptorhynchus funereus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Glossy Black-Cockatoo	*Calyptorhynchus lathami*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		Galah	*Eolophus roseicapillus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Parrots, Parakeets & Allies	Australian King-Parrot	*Alisterus scapularis*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Musk Lorikeet	*Glossopsitta concinna*	●	●		●	●		●	●	●
		Little Lorikeet	*Glossopsitta pusilla*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		Swift Parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	●			●					●
		Turquoise Parrot	*Neophema pulchella*	●		●						
		Cockatiel	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	●	●	●	●					●
		Ground Parrot	*Pezoporus wallicus*	●								
		Crimson Rosella	*Platycercus elegans*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Eastern Rosella	*Platycercus eximius*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Red-rumped Parrot	*Psephotus haematonotus*	●			●		●	●	●	●
		Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	*Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*	●	●	●	●					●
		Rainbow Lorikeet	*haematodus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Wetland specialists	**Cisticolas**	Golden-headed Cisticola	*Cisticola exilis*	●	●	●	●			●	●	●
	Reed Warblers	Australian Reed-Warbler	*Acrocephalus australis*	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
	Cormorants and Anhingas	Austalasian Darter	*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	●	●	●	●				●	●
		Little Pied Comorant	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Great Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
		Little Black Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		Pied Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax varius*	●	●	●	●		●			
	Grebes	Great Crested Grebe	*Podiceps cristatus*	●			●				●	
		Hoary-headed Grebe	*Poliocephalus poliocephalus*	●		●	●				●	●

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Birds of Waterways		Australasian Grebe	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Herons, Ibis, and Allies	Great Egret	*Ardea alba*	●	●	●	●				●	
		Intermediate Egret	*Ardea intermedia*	●			●				●	
		White-necked Heron	*Ardea pacifica*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Cattle Egret	*Bubulcus ibis*	●			●				●	●
		Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta*	●							●	
		White-faced Heron	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		Nankeen Night Heron	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	●		●	●				●	
		Yellow-billed Spoonbill	*Platalea flavipes*	●					●		●	●
		Royal Spoonbill	*Platalea regia*	●			●				●	●
		Australian White Ibis	*Threskiornis molucca*	●	●	●	●				●	●
		Straw-necked Ibis	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	●	●			●	●	●	●	●
	Pelicans	Australian Pelican	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	●	●		●				●	●
	Rails, Gallinules, and Allies	Eurasian Coot	*Fulica atra*	●	●	●	●			●	●	●
		Dusky Moorhen	*Gallinula tenebrosa*	●	●	●	●			●	●	●
		Buff-banded Rail	*Gallirallus philippensis*	●	●	●	●					●
		Lewin's Rail	*Lewinia pectoralis*			●	●	●	●			
		Australasian Swamphen	*Porphyrio melanotus*	●		●	●				●	●
		Spotless Crake	*Zapornia tabuensis*			●			●			
	Shorebirds	Black-fronted Dotterel	*Elseyornis melanops*	●			●				●	
		Latham's Snipe	*Gallinago hardwickii*	●		●	●					
		Masked Lapwing	*Vanellus miles*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Banded Lapwing	*Vanellus tricolor*	●			●					
	Waterfowl	Chestnut Teal	*Anas castanea*	●	●	●	●				●	
		Grey Teal	*Anas gracilis*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Hardhead	*Aythya australis*	●	●	●	●	●			●	●
		Musk Duck	*Biziura lobata*	●			●				●	
		Australian Wood Duck	*Chenonetta jubata*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Black Swan	*Cygnus atratus*	●	●		●			●	●	●
		Plumed Whistling-Duck	*Dendrocygna eytoni*			●	●					
		Pacific Black Duck	*Aviceda subcristata*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Pink-eared Duck	*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*				●				●	●
		Australasian Shoveler	*Spatula rhynchotis*				●				●	●
Nocturnal Birds	Frogmouths	Tawny Frogmouth	*Podargus strigoides*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Nightjars	White-throated Nightjar	*Eurostopodus mystacalis*	●	●	●	●	●			●	●
	Owlet-nightjars	Australian Owlet-nightjar	*Aegotheles cristatus*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
	Owls	Southern Boobook	*Ninox boobook*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Barking Owl	*Ninox connivens*	●		●		●			●	●
		Powerful Owl	*Ninox strenua*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Sooty Owl	*Tyto tenebricosa*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Eastern Barn Owl	*Tyto delicatula*		●		●					●

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		Masked Owl	*Tyto novaehollandiae*	●	●			●	●	●	●	
Diurnal Birds of prey	**Falcons**	Brown Falcon	*Falco berigora*	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
		Nankeen Kestrel	*Falco cenchroides*	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Australian Hobby	*Falco longipennis*	●	●	●	●	●			●	
		Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Black Falcon	*Falco subniger*		●		●				●	
	Hawks, and Allies	Collared Sparrowhawk	*Accipiter cirrocephalus*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		Brown Goshawk	*Accipiter fasciatus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Grey Goshawk	*Accipiter novaehollandiae*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Wedge-tailed Eagle	*Aquila audax*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Pacific Baza	*Aviceda subcristata*	●	●	●	●		●		●	●
		Swamp Harrier	*Circus approximans*	●		●						
		Spotted Harrier	*Circus assimilis*		●				●		●	
		Black-shouldered Kite	*Elanus axillaris*	●	●	●	●		●		●	●
		White-bellied Sea-Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	●	●	●	●	●			●	●
		Whistling Kite	*Haliastur sphenurus*	●	●	●	●				●	●
		Little Eagle	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
		Square-tailed Kite	*Lophoictinia isura*	●	●	●	●	●			●	●
		Black Kite	*Milvus migrans*	●		●	●					

Gang gang Cockatoo

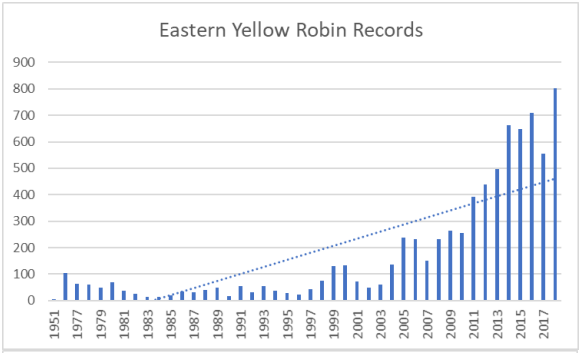
Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria australis*

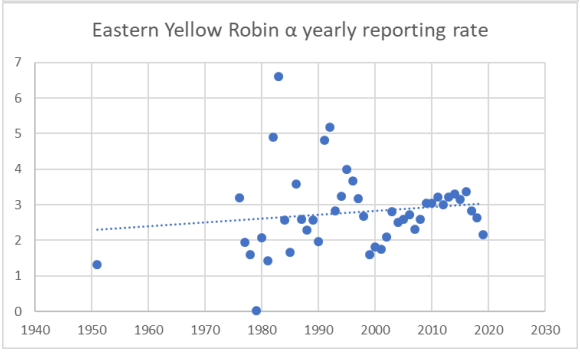
Eastern Yellow Robin, Katoomba.
Images: Katie Cordes

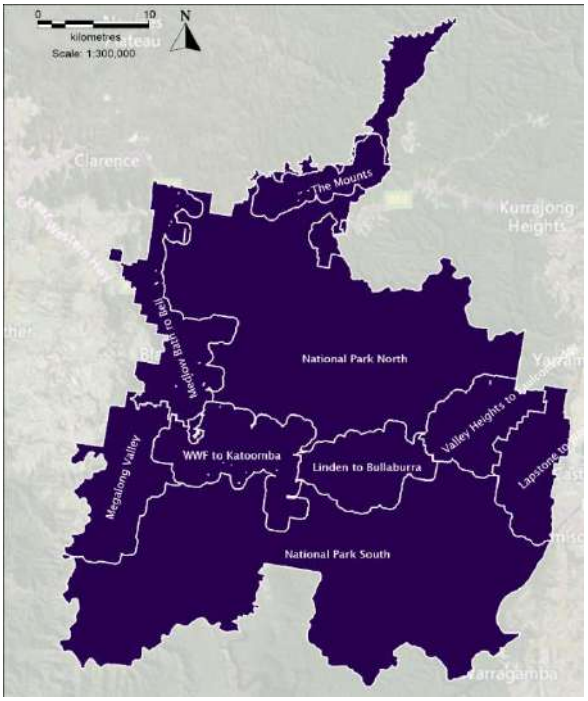
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 15-16cm
Description: Grey back and head, and yellow underparts. The throat is off-white and, in flight, there is a pale off-white wing bar. The bill is black. Both sexes are similar.

Feeding: Feeds on insects, spiders and other arthropods. These are caught mostly on the ground, and are pounced on from a low perch.

Breeding: Female builds the nest and incubates the eggs. The nest is a woven cup of bark, grasses and other vegetation, bound together with spider web and lined with finer material and leaves. Both parents, and sometimes some other helpers, care for the young birds.







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References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

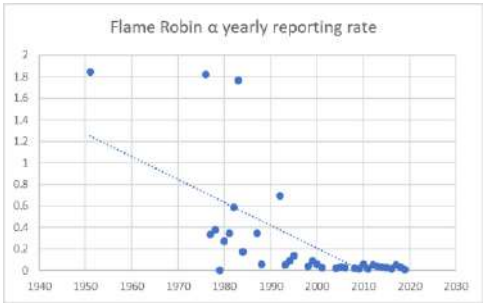
Flame Robin *Petroica phoenicea*

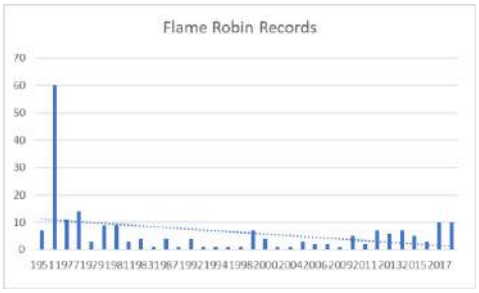
NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 14cm
Description: The male has a dark grey head and upperparts, a small white forehead patch, and white wing stripes and white tail-edges. The male has a bright orange-red throat, breast and upper-belly. The lower belly is white. The female is brown, darker above, and has a whitish throat and lower belly. The whitish mark on the female's forehead is inconspicuous. Female Flame Robins also have white and buffish marked wings and tail. [1]

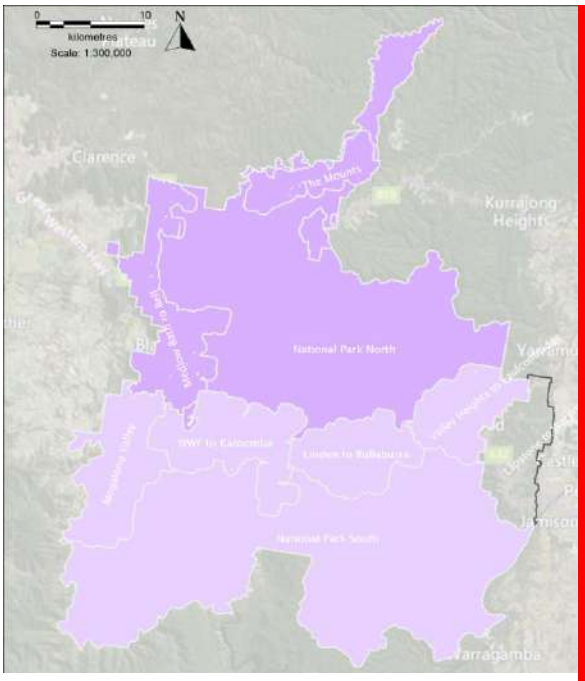
Flame Robin
Image by Patrick Kavanagh
Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/2fogUE3

Feeding: Birds forage from low perches, from which they sally or pounce onto small invertebrates which they take from the ground or off tree trunks, logs and other coarse woody debris. Flying insects are often taken in the air and sometimes gleans for invertebrates from foliage and bark.

Breeding: Breeds in upland tall moist eucalypt forests and woodlands, often on ridges and slopes. Breeds in spring to late summer. Nests are often near the ground and are built in sheltered sites, such as shallow cavities in trees, stumps or banks. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=20129

NSW status: PROTECTED , VUNERABLE

Bush birds

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

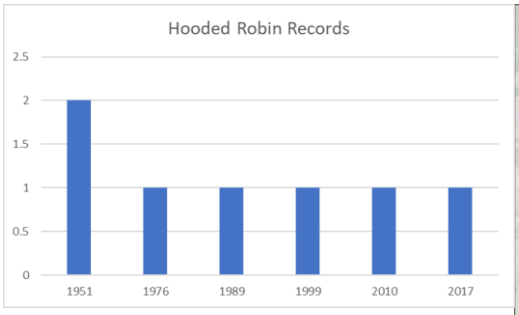
Hooded Robin *Melanodryas cucullata*

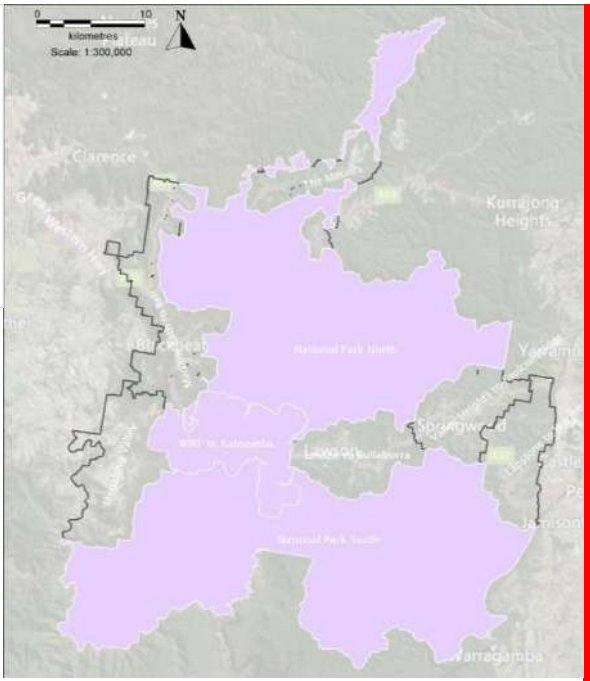
Hooded Robin
Images by Katie Cordes

NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 15-17cm
Description: The Hooded Robin is a medium-large robin with a rather short slender bill and a moderately long tail which is square-tipped. Adult males are pied (black and white) with a black hood and back, white underparts, black wings, white shoulder bar and wing stripe. Females are similar to males but greyer with a brown-grey head and a dark brown wing with a white stripe. Their flight is short, swift and undulating (curving up and down)

Feeding: The Hooded Robin sits on exposed perches, such as dead branches and stumps and pounces on arthropods (mainly insects). It forages on or near the ground.

Breeding: The Hooded Robin breeds in monogamous pairs. They construct a cup-shaped nest of leaves and bark, bound with spiders' web, placed in a crevice, hollow or hole in a tree or stump. The female incubates the eggs.





NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/hooded-robin

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

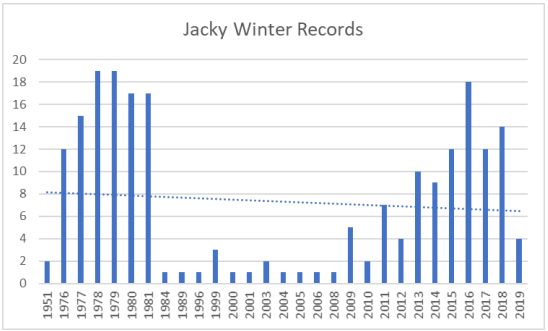
Jacky Winter *Microeca fascinans*

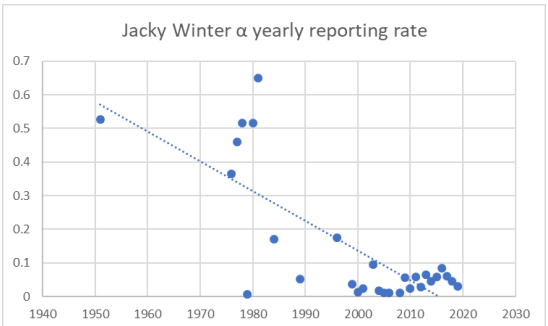
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 12-14cm
Description: The Jacky Winter is a small grey-brown flycatcher with a faint pale eye-line and white underbody. The dark tail has prominent white outer feathers which are obvious when it lands, wagging his tail from side to side. The Jacky Winter typically sits upright on a bare branch or perch, wagging its tail and uttering its 'peter-peter' call. [1]

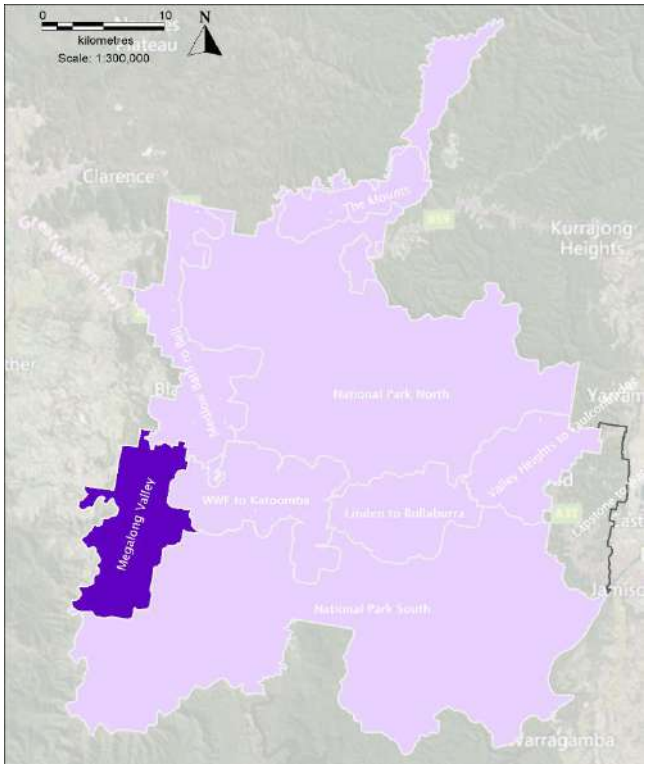
Jacky Winter
Images by Katie Cordes

Feeding: Jacky Winters dart out from a perch to snatch at flying insects, returning to the same perch again. They dive and twist in the air, hovering and grabbing at insects.

Breeding: During breeding, the Jacky Winter sings constantly and has high, slow song-flights. The cup-shaped nest is very small and made from grass and strips of bark, bound with spiders web on the fork of a dead branch. The female incubates the eggs and probably broods the young, fed by the male. They may raise several broods in a season.[1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

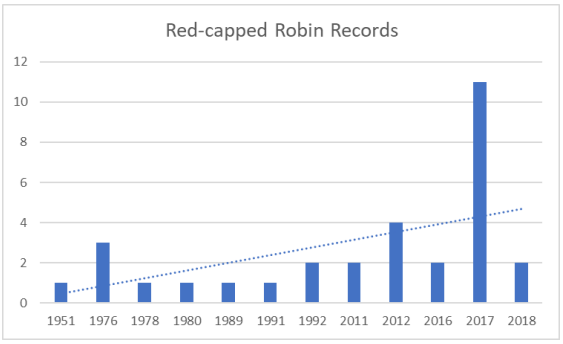
Red-capped Robin *Petroica goodenovii*

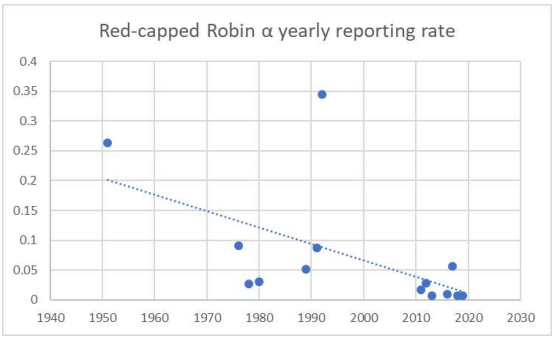
Red-Capped Robin
Image by Katie Cordes

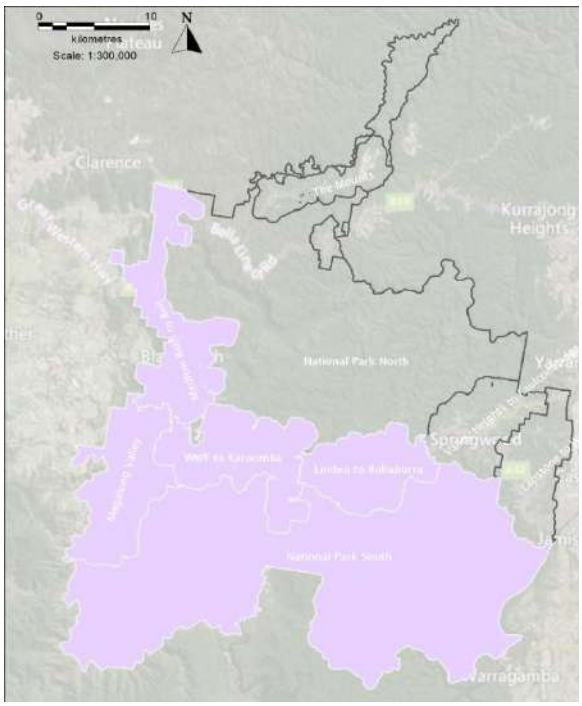
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 3
Guild:
Size: 12cm
Description: The male Red-capped Robin is black above and white below with a distinctive scarlet-red cap, white shoulders, and a red breast that contrasts strongly with a black throat. The black wing is barred white and the tail is black with white edges. Females are quite different in appearance: grey-brown above and off-white below, with a reddish cap, brown-black wings barred buff to white, and some have faint red on the breast. [1]

Feeding: feeds on insects and other invertebrates. It forages on the ground or in low vegetation, and will often perch on a stump or fallen branch, darting down to take insects from the ground.

Breeding: breed in pairs within a breeding territory established and defended by the male. The male sings from perches around the boundary of the territory to deter other Red-capped Robins and also other robin species, such as the Scarlet Robin, P. multicolor. The female chooses a nest site in a tree-fork and builds an open, cup-shaped nest of bark, grass, and rootlets, bound together with spider web, lined with soft materials and often camoflaged with lichen, bark and mosses. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Petroica-goodenovii

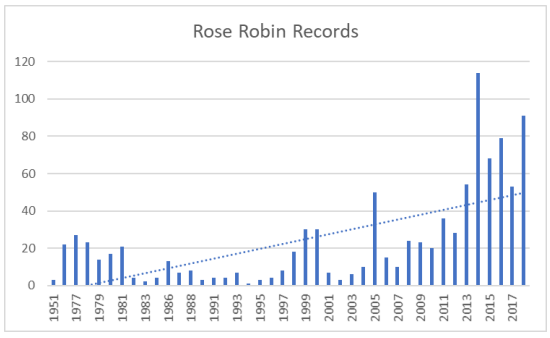
Rose Robin *Petroica rosea*

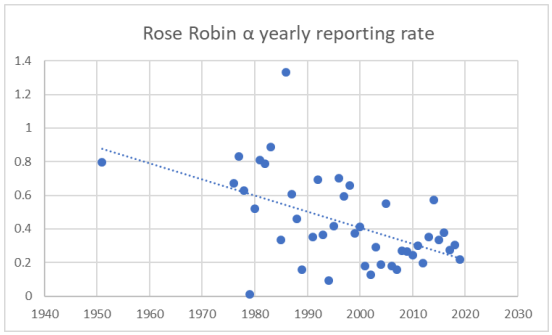
Rose Robin in North Katoomba
Image by Katie Cordes

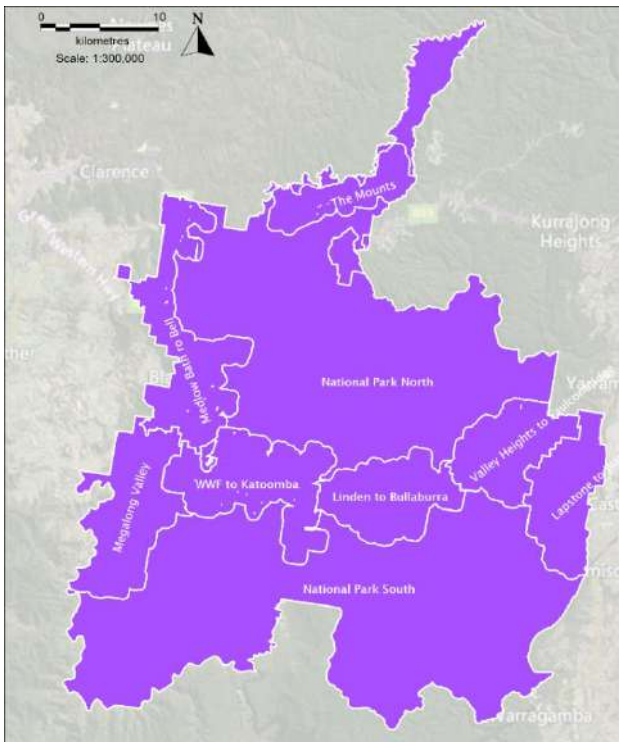
Feeding: feeds on insects and mainly forages in the upper to mid-canopy, but will also feed from the ground.

Breeding: The Rose Robin breeds in pairs, with the female incubating the eggs and both sexes feeding the young. The compact, cup-shaped nest is placed towards the outer end of a branch or in a tree fork, and is made of green moss, with some twigs and bark, lined with plant down or fur and camoflaged with lichen. Three broods can be raised in a single season. [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 11cm
Description: The Rose Robin is a slender robin with a relatively long tail. Males are dark grey above, with a white patch above the bill (frontal patch), and have a rose-pink breast. The lower part of the underbody and outer tail feathers are white, the wings and upper tail dark grey. Females are mainly brown-grey above with a small white frontal patch, white outertail and wing bars, and off-white below, with occasional pale pink wash across breast.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/Rose-Robin

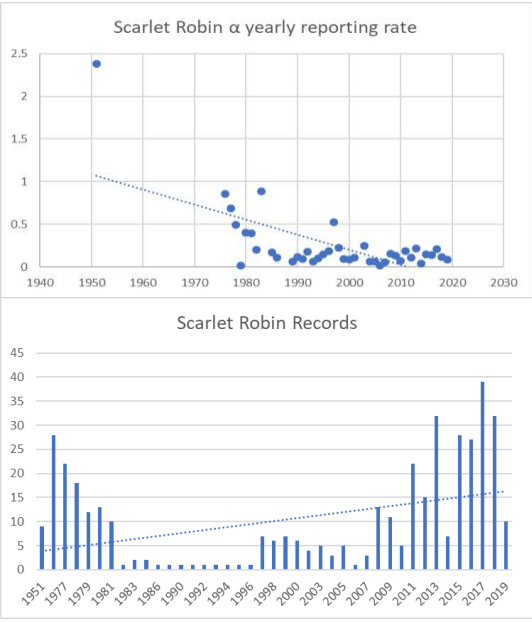
Scarlet Robin *Petroica boodang*

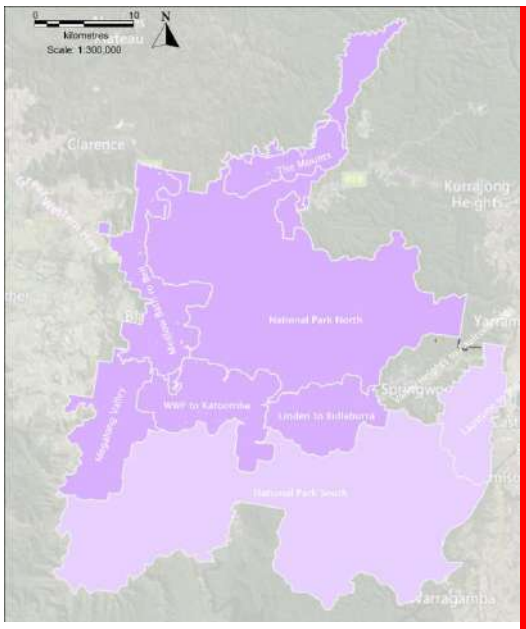
Scarlet Robin, Female on left. Katoomba
Images by Katie Cordes 2019

NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 13cm
Description: The male has a black head and upperparts, with a conspicuous white forehead patch, white wing stripes and white tail-edges. The male has a bright scarlet-red chest and a white belly. The female is pale brown, darker above, and has a dull reddish breast and whitish throat. [1]

Feeding: Birds forage from low perches, fence-posts or on the ground, from where they pounce on small insects and other invertebrates which are taken from the ground, or off tree trunks and logs; they sometimes forage in the shrub or canopy layer.

Breeding: breeds on ridges, hills and foothills of the western slopes, the Great Dividing Range and eastern coastal regions; this species is occasionally found up to 1000 metres in altitude. Scarlet Robin pairs defend a breeding territory and mainly breed between the months of July and January; they may raise two or three broods in each season. [1]





NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES: The Scarlet Robin is primarily a resident in forests and woodlands, but some adults and young birds disperse to more open habitats after breeding.

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=20133

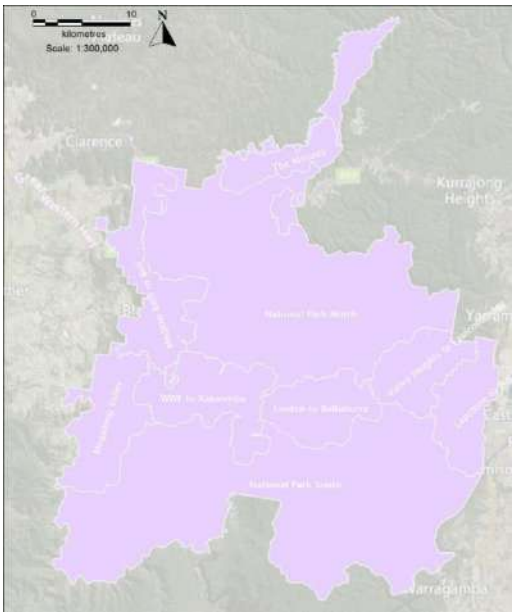
Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies) *Climacteris picumnus victoriae*

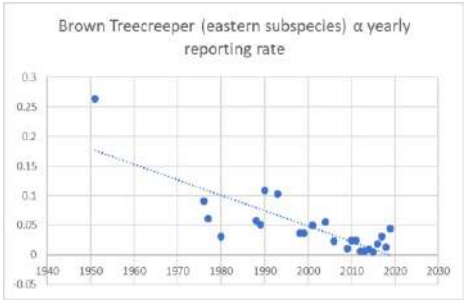
Brown Treecreeper
Images: Katie Cordes

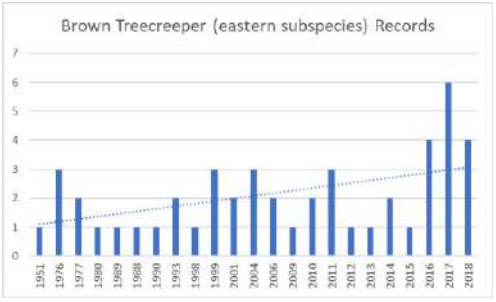
NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 16-18cm
Description: The Brown Treecreeper, Australia's largest treecreeper, is a grey-brown bird with black streaking on the lower breast and belly and black bars on the undertail. Pale buff bands across the flight feathers are obvious in flight. The face is pale, with a dark line through the eye, and a dark crown. [1]

Feeding: When foraging in trees and on the ground, they peck and probe for insects, mostly ants, amongst the litter, tussocks and fallen timber, and along trunks and lateral branches; up to 80% of the diet is comprised of ants; other invertebrates (including spiders, insects larvae, moths, beetles, flies, hemipteran bugs, cockroaches, termites and lacewings) make up the remaining percentage [1]

Breeding: The species breeds in pairs or co-operatively in territories which range in size from 1.1 to 10.7 ha (mean = 4.4 ha). Each group is composed of a breeding pair with retained male offspring and, rarely, retained female offspring. Often in pairs or cooperatively breeding groups of two to five birds. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10171

NSW status: PROTECTED , VUNERABLE

Bush birds

Very rarely encountered Very often

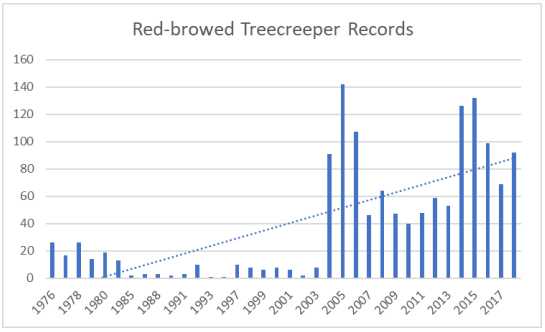
Red-browed Treecreeper *Climacteris erythrops*

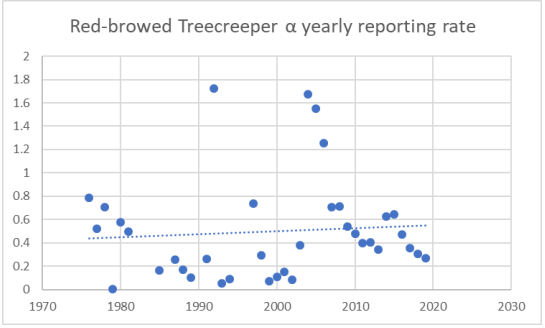
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 40
Guild:
Size: 14-16cm
Description: Treecreepers typically forage by hopping up tree trunks and up and along branches, hence their name. The adult is mostly dark grey with a contrasting brown saddle, white streaking on its underside, a white throat and a reddish-brown eye-patch. The female usually has a darker eye-patch and has its upper breast streaked reddish-brown and white. The Red-browed Treecreepers are generally seen in pairs or small groups. [1]

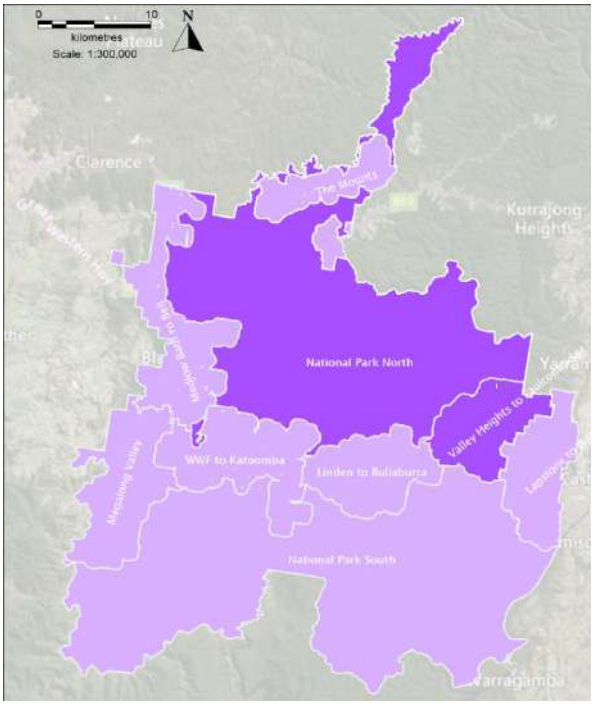
Red-browed Treecreeper
Image by Katie Cordes and Elle Chambers

Feeding: feeds almost exclusively on insects, mostly ants living under the bark of trees.

Breeding: nest in pairs or in groups which usually consist of a breeding female, a primary male and two male helpers. The helpers are young that stay with the parents. Nests are in hollows in a near-vertical tree trunk or limb. The nest is built at the bottom of the hollow. It is made of bark fibre, dry grass or vegetable fibre, and has a lining, usually of fur. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Climacteris-erythrops

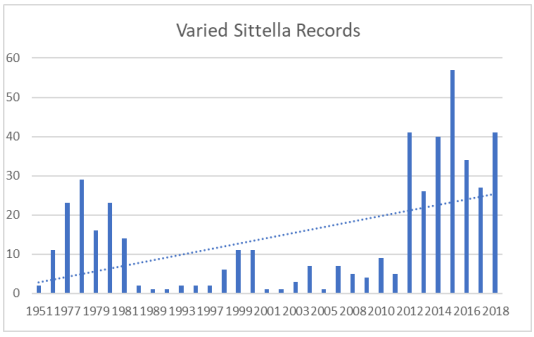
Varied Sittella *Daphoenositta chrysoptera*

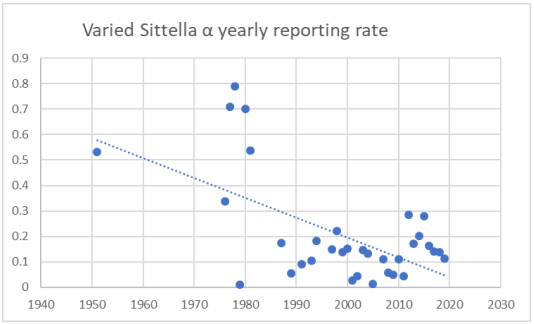
Varied Sittella
Images by Elle Chambers Far Right is from Katoomba

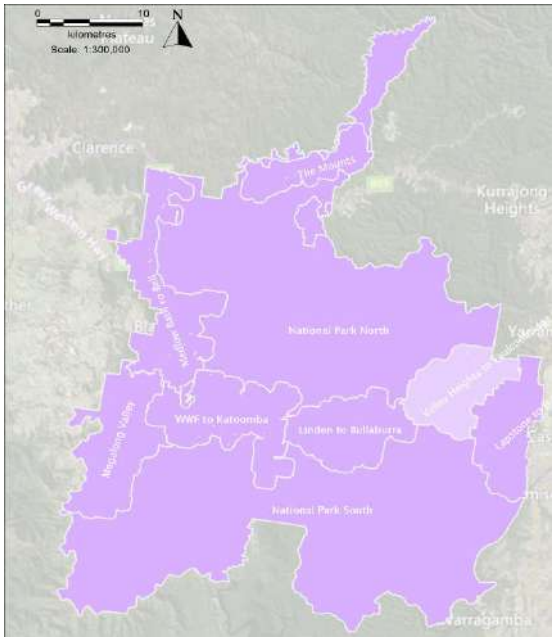
Feeding: feed mainly by gleaning on tree trunks or branches, **moving downwards** or along branches, searching for insects.

Breeding: nest is a deep open cup, like a cone, of bark and spider web, decorated on the outside with long pieces of bark, camoflaged to look like the fork or branch where it is placed. Usually breeds cooperatively, with the breeding pair having several helpers. They will sometimes also breed in single pairs. Only the breeding female incubates the eggs and broods the young. All help to feed the young and remove faecal sacs. [1]

NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 11-13cm
Description: iris is orange-yellow, and the eye-ring, legs and feet are yellow. The bill is long and slender and slightly up-turned. All adults are greyish above and white below, with varied streaking. The upper tail coverts are pale, with dark-barring underneath. [1]







NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

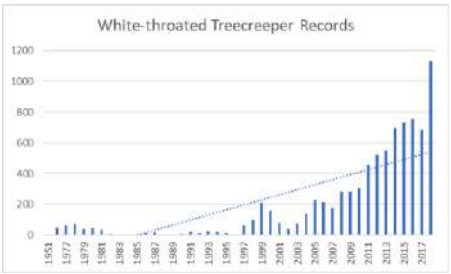
White-throated Treecreeper *Cormobates leucophaea*

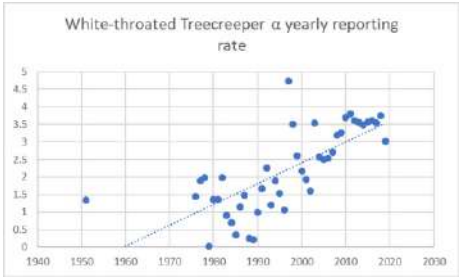
White-throated Treecreeper, Katoomba, Left and Centre are females as identified by the orange mark.
Images by Katie Cordes

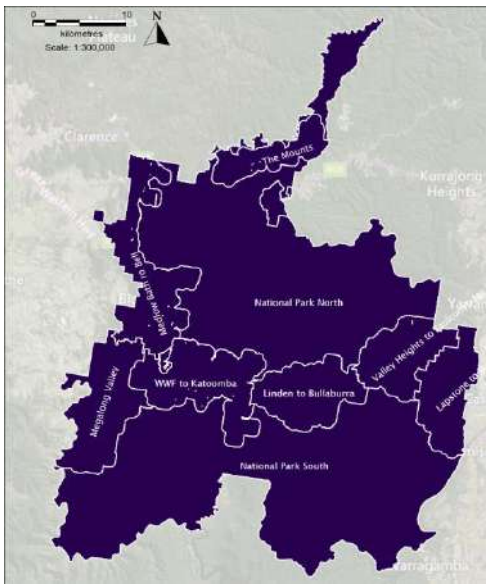
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 14cm
Description: dark brown, with a distinctive white throat and chest, and white streaks on its flanks, edged with black. The wings have a red bar that is visible in flight and the undertail is barred. The female has an orange mark on the sides of the face. [1]

Feeding: feeds mainly on ants, but will eat other invertebrates as well as nectar. Forages in an upward direction.

Breeding: female builds the nest and incubates the eggs, but both sexes care for the young. Two broods may be raised in a season. The nest is made in a tree cavity, which is lined with bark, fur and hair. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Very rarely encountered Very often

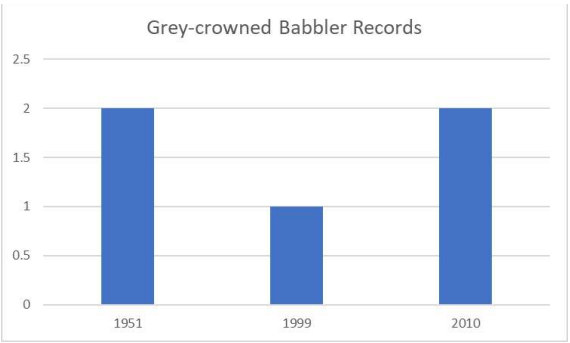
Grey-crowned Babbler *Pomatostomus temporalis*

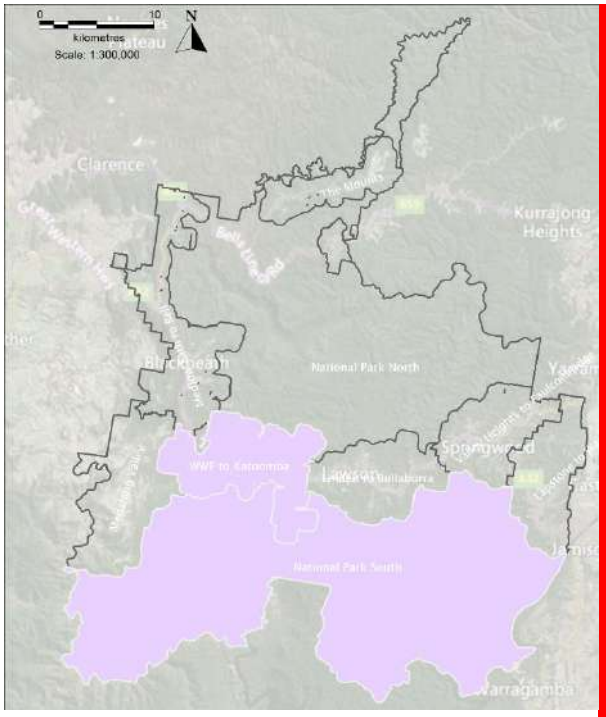
Grey-crowned Babbler
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2012 Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/bpVwUV

NSW Status: **P,V**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 25-29cm
Description: The Grey-crowned Babbler is the largest of Australia's four babbler species. It is dark brown-grey above, with a distinctive grey crown stripe and a dark face mask that contrasts with a white eyebrow. The chin and throat are white, running into a pale grey lower breast. [1]

Feeding: Grey-crowned Babblers feed on insects and other invertebrates and sometimes eat seeds. They forage in groups of two to fifteen birds on the ground among leaf litter, around fallen trees and from the bark of shrubs and trees (they tend to use trees more than other babblers).

Breeding: Grey-crowned Babblers live and breed in co-operative territorial groups of two to fifteen birds (usually four to twelve). Groups normally consist of a primary breeding pair along with several non-breeding birds (sometimes groups may contain two breeding pairs or two females that both breed). Most members of the group help to build nests, with the primary female contributing the most effort.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Pomatostomus-temporalis

NSW status: PROTECTED , VUNERABLE

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

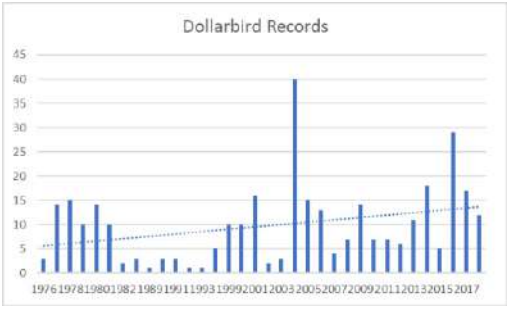
Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis*

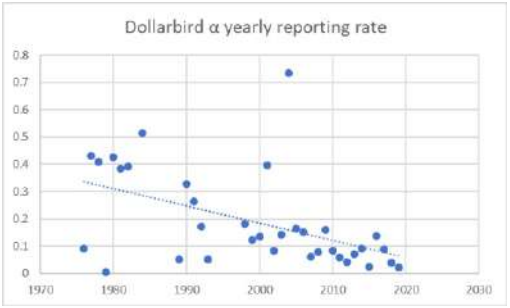
Dollarbird
Image by Anne Carey left, Ron Knight right. Used with permission

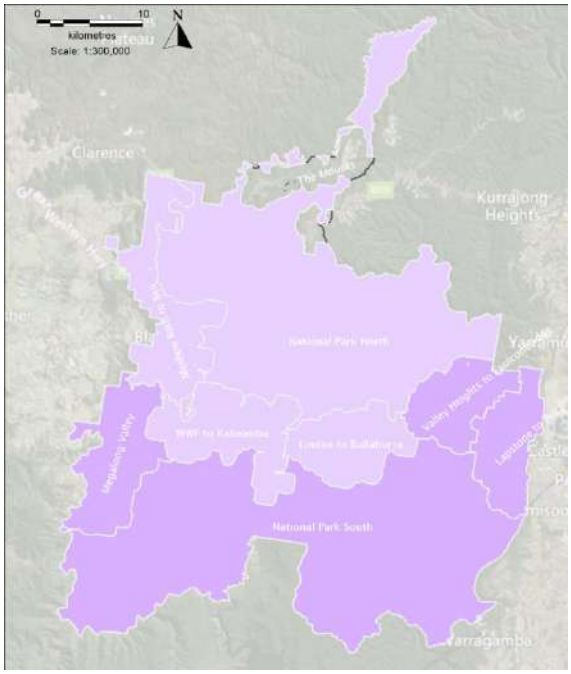
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 25-29cm
Description: Sexes similar, female duller. Dark brown upperparts, washed heavily with blue-green on back and wing coverts. Breast brown. Short, thick-set bill is orange-red, tipped with black. In flight, the pale blue coin-shaped patches towards the tips of its wings, that gave the bird its name, are clearly visible..

Feeding: feeds almost exclusively on flying insects. They search for food from a conspicuous perch and then capture it in skillful aerial pursuits, before returning to the same perch.

Breeding: The white eggs are laid in an unlined tree hollow and are incubated by both adults. The young birds are also cared for by both parents. The same nesting site may be used for several years.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus*

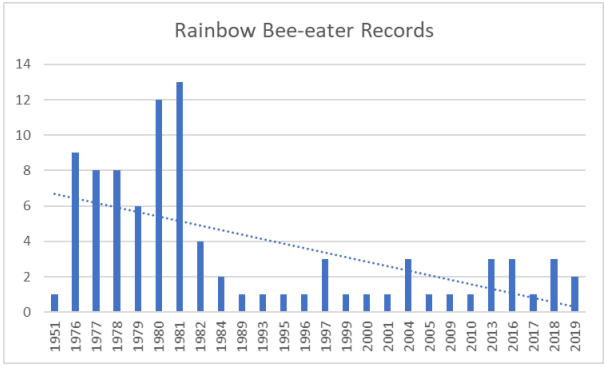
Rainbow Bee-eater

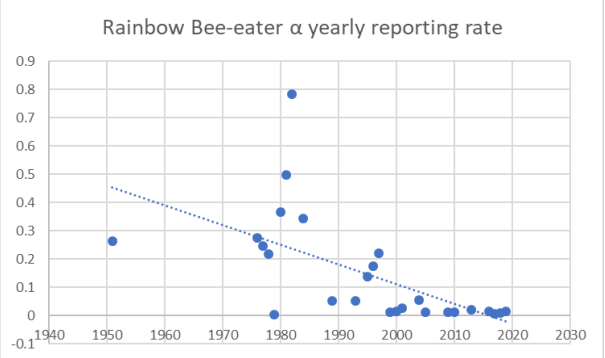
Image by Patrick Kavanagh copyright 2013. Used with permission.

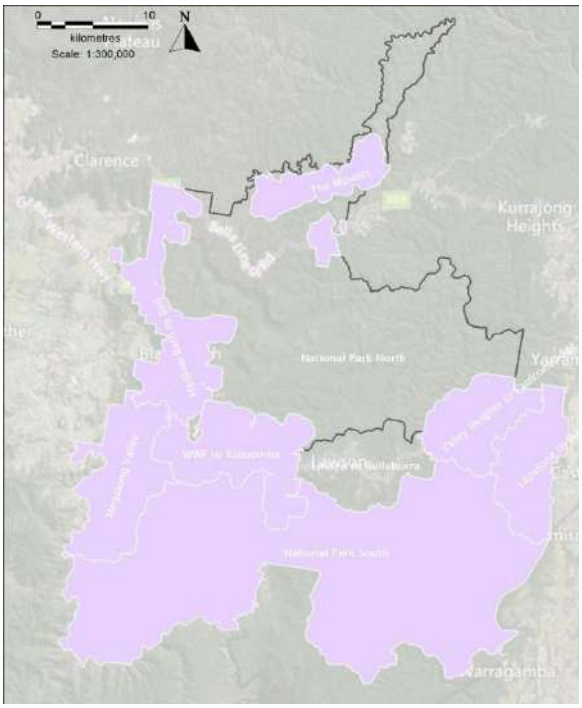
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status: J
Size: 21-28cm
Description: The Rainbow Bee-Eater is a spectacular bird. With its green, blue, chestnut and yellow plumage, its slim build, slender curved bill and distinctive streamers that extend from the end of its tail, it is simply beautiful. Bee-Eaters are a familiar sight in many lightly-timbered parts of mainland Australia, where they often perch on fence-posts or overhead wires, then launch after flying insects, flying swiftly, sometimes with rapid twists and turns, before snapping the insect in its bill, and returning to the perch to eat it. [1]

Feeding: eat insects, mainly catching bees and wasps, as well as dragonflies, beetles, butterflies and moths. They catch flying insects on the wing and carry them back to a perch to beat them against it before swallowing them. Bees and wasps are rubbed against the perch to remove the stings and venom glands.

Breeding: gather in small flocks before returning to summer breeding areas after over-wintering in the north (apart from the resident northern populations). Both males and females select a suitable nesting site in a sandy bank and dig a long tunnel (average length: 89.4 cm) leading to a nesting chamber, which is often lined with grasses. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/rainbow-bee-eater

Green Catbird *Ailuroedus crassirostris*

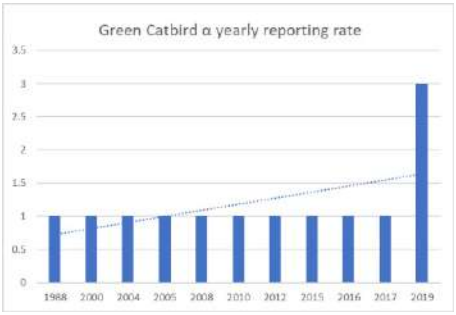
NSW Status: **P, V**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 24-33cm
Description: The Green Catbird is a large, stout green bird, spotted white, with a dusky crown, nape and face and a white bill. The eye is red. Juveniles are duller in colour. [1]

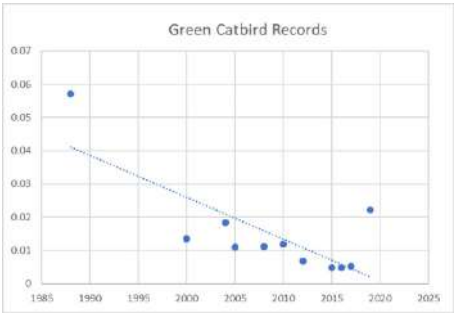
Feeding: The Green Catbird eats fruit, notably figs, flowers, and other plant material. It will also kill baby birds to feed its own young during breeding season and will eat small reptiles too. They usually feed in pairs or small groups, moiving from tree to tree in the mid to upper canopy.

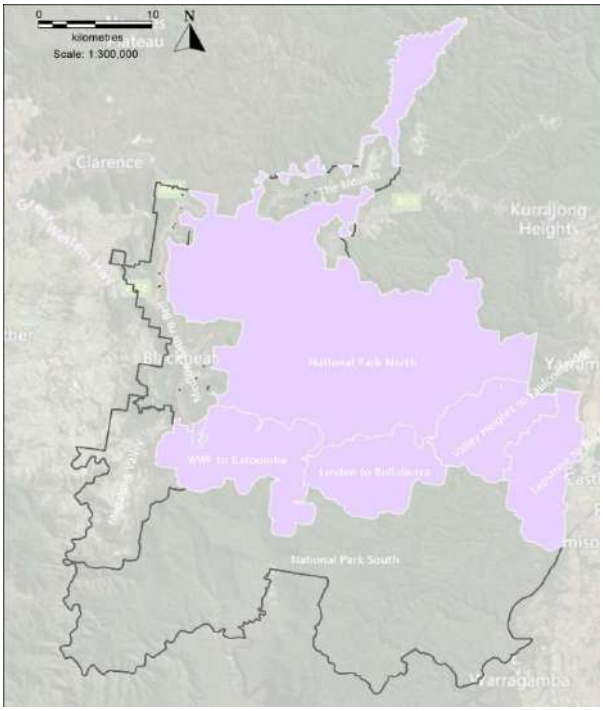
Breeding: Male Green Catbirds do not build a bower. They pair monogamously with a female, helping her to defend an all-purpose territory and feeding her throughout the year. The nest is a bulky cup of twigs, leaves and vines, usually in a prickly shrub, treefork, tree fern or low tree.

Green Catbird

Image by Francesco Veronesi. Copyright. Licensed under Attribution-sharealike 2.0 Generic (CC b-SAy 2.0)







NSW status: PROTECTED , VUNERABLE

IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Ailuroedus-crassirostris

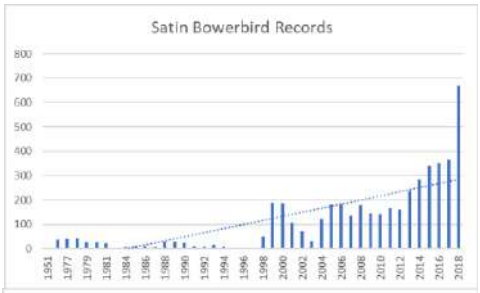
Satin Bowerbird *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*

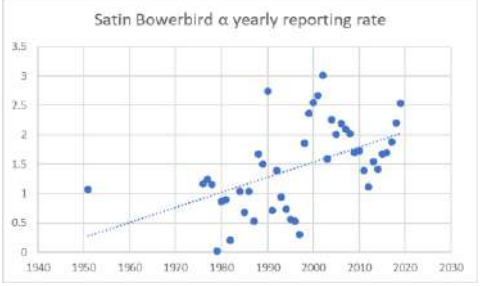
"Green" bird *(above & centre top)* & bower *(right)*
Images by Katie Cordes.

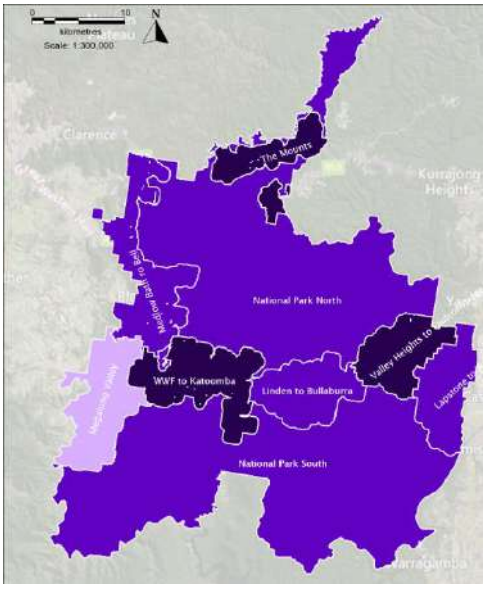
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 28-34cm
Description: Adult male has striking glossy blue-black plumage, a pale bluish white bill and a violet-blue iris. Younger males and females are similar in colour to each other, and are collectively referred to as 'green' birds. They are olive-green above, off-white with dark scalloping below and have brown wings and tail. The bill is browner in colour. Young males may begin to acquire their adult plumage in their fifth year and are not fully 'attired' until they are seven. [1]

Feeding: feeds on nectar, some insects are also eaten, taken either from foliage or caught in mid-air. Berries and the honeydew produced by some insects add to the bird's diet.

Breeding: The male constructs a bower consisting of two parallel walls of sticks, is built on the ground, and is used as a courtship arena during the breeding season. The male decorates it with bright blue coloured objects that it collects. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Brush Cuckoo *Cacomantis variolosus*

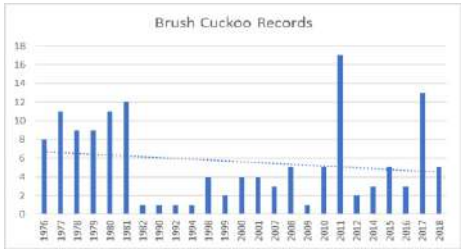
Brush Cuckoo

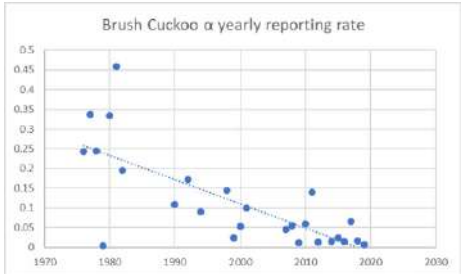
Image: Mark Gillow Copyright 2018 https://www.flickr.com/photos/28342603@N02/31592486007/in/photolist-24L7nhE-ZWwA42-Q8HKqB-23yTSAZ-5kGcQB-5UYwnz-rGess4 under license. Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 2.0.

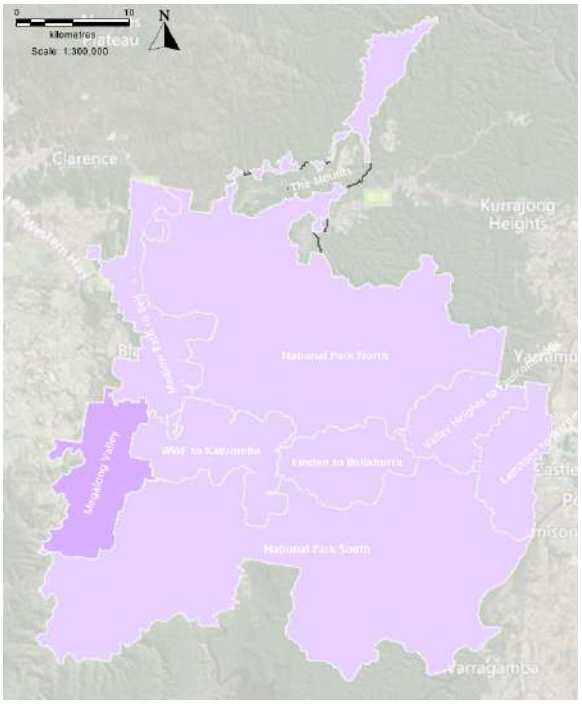
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 22-23cm
Description: The Brush Cuckoo male is grey-brown above, light grey to buff below, with a grey head, neck and breast. The tail has a white tip and is barred white underneath. The female has two colour morphs (forms): unbarred and barred. [1]

Feeding: The Brush Cuckoo eats insects, particularly hairy caterpillars. It usually forages high in the forest canopy but may sometimes feed on the ground.

Breeding: The Brush Cuckoo is a nest parasite, which means that it lays its eggs in other birds' nests. The most common hosts are: flycatchers, especially Rhipidura species, robins, fairy-wrens, gerygones and honeyeaters. In northern Australia the main hosts are: the Brown-backed and Bar-breasted Honeyeaters, while in southern Australia, the hosts are mainly the Grey Fantail, Scarlet Robin and Leaden Flycatcher. Only one egg is laid in a host's nest and the eggs tend to resemble closely the eggs of the chosen host in markings. The young cuckoo ejects any other eggs or young once it hatches. The host parents brood and feed the young cuckoo, sometimes for up to a month after it fledges. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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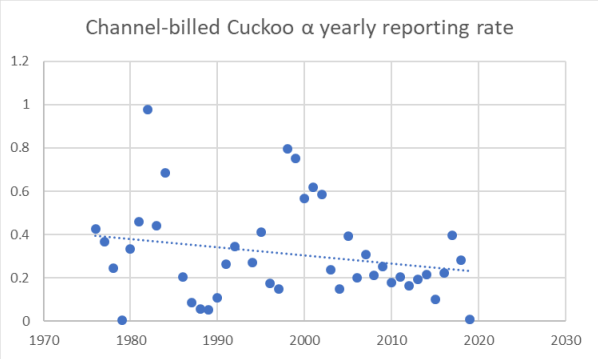
Channel-billed Cuckoo *Scythrops novaehollandiae*

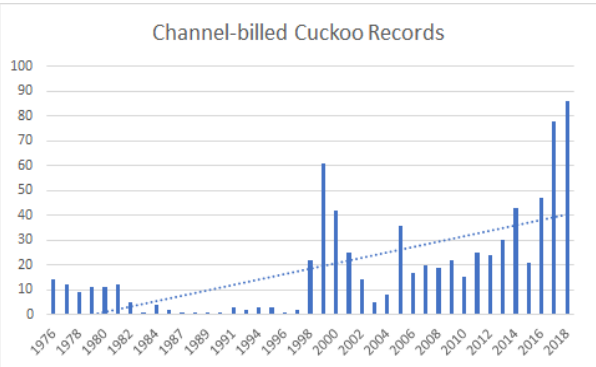
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 58-66cm
Description: World's largest cuckoo. Large, grey cuckoo, down-curved bill with long barred tail. The feet and legs are black, and the eye is surrounded by prominent red skin. Juvenile's bill is dirty pink in colour, and the skin around the eye is not red.[1]

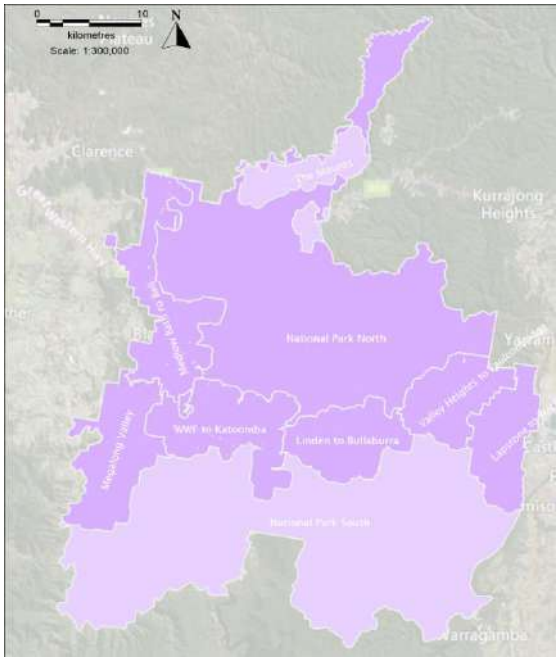
Channel-billed Cuckoo
Image by Jenny Stiles 2016. Used with permission

Feeding: The favoured foods of the Channel-billed Cuckoo are native figs and native fruits, though some seeds, insects and even baby birds are also taken.

Breeding: The Channel-billed Cuckoo lays its eggs in the nests of the Australian Magpie, *Gymnorhina tibicen*, the Pied Currawong, *Strepera graculina* and members of the crow family (Corvidae). [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Eastern Koel *Eudynamys orientalis*

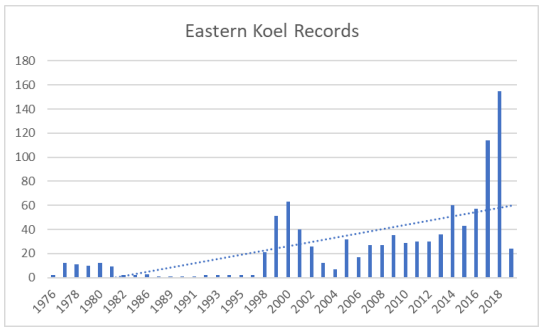
Juvenile Eastern Koel being rasied by a Wattlebird
Image by Katie Cordes in Katoomba

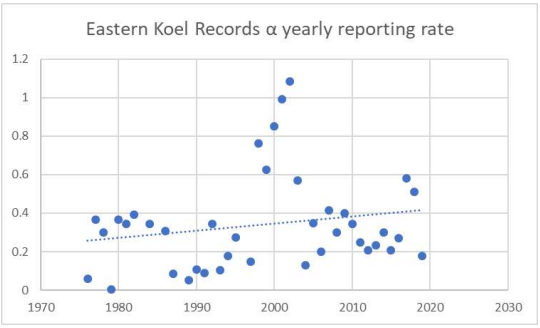
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 40-46cm
Description: Male Eastern Koel glossy black plumage, tinged with blue and green, and striking red eye. The female has glossed brown upperparts, heavily spotted with white, and a black crown. The underparts are generally buff-cream with numerous fine black bars. Young birds resemble the adult female, but have considerably more buff and a dark eye. [1]

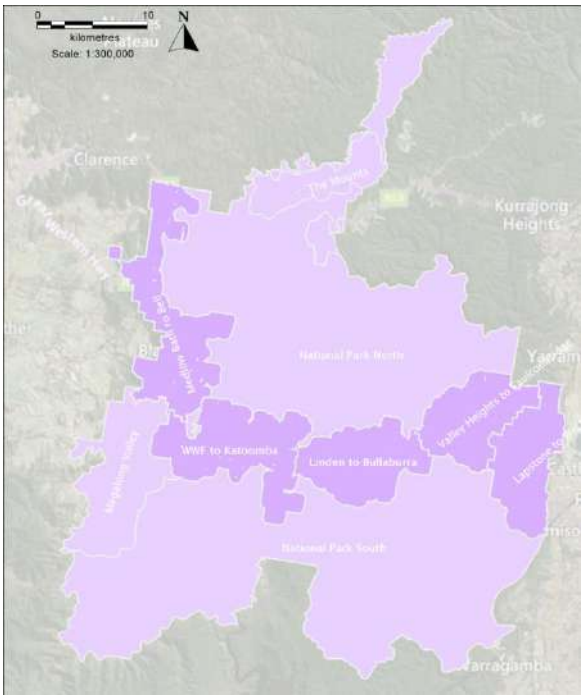
Eastern Koel
Image by Anne Carey

Feeding: Food consists of fruits, especially figs, taken directly from the tree.

Breeding: brood parasite, that is, it lays its eggs in the nests of other bird species. Common hosts are the Red Wattlebird, Anthochaera carnunculata, friarbirds, the Magpie-lark, Grallina cyanoleuca, and figbirds. A single egg is laid in the host's nest and once hatched the chick forces the other eggs and hatchlings out of the nest. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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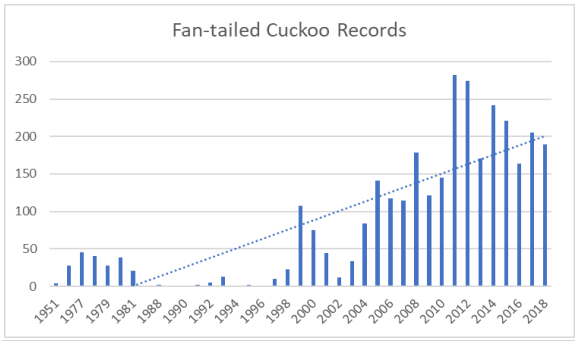
Fan-tailed Cuckoo *Cacomantis flabelliformis*

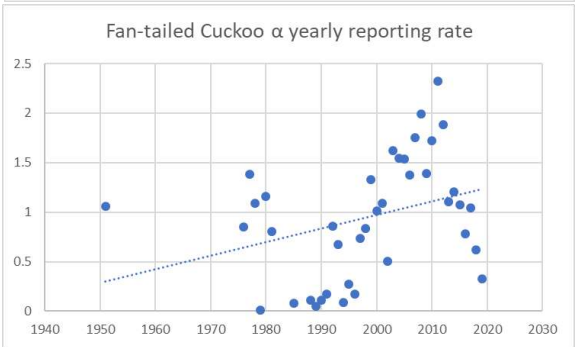
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 24-28cm
Description: The Fan-tailed Cuckoo is a slender cuckoo and the adult bird is easily identified by a yellow eye ring (slightly greenish in young birds), its generally dark slate-grey back and wings, becoming pale rufous below, with a boldly barred black and white under tail.

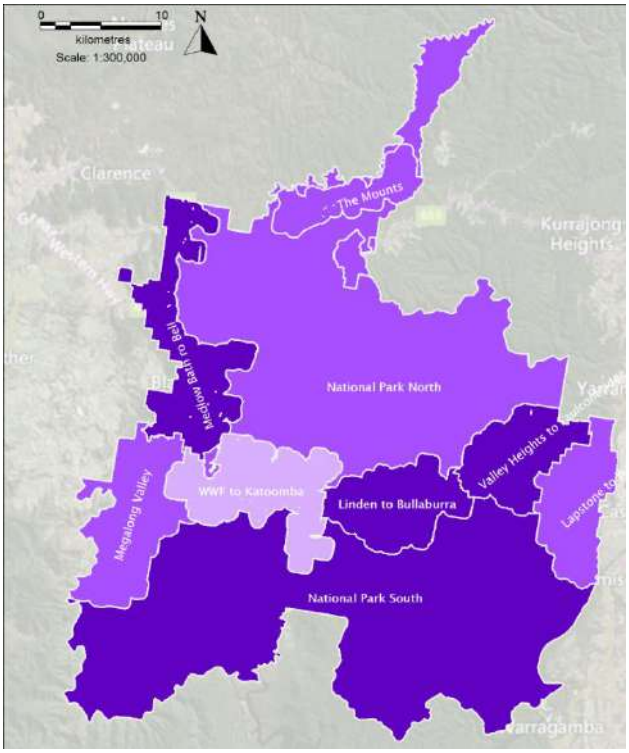
Fan-tailed Cuckoo in Katoomba
Image by Katie Cordes

Feeding: The Fan-tailed Cuckoo enjoys hairy caterpillars in its diet, but will also take a variety of other insects and their larvae. Food is located from an exposed perch and is seized in flight or from the ground. The bird returns to its perch to eat the prey.

Breeding: As with most other species of Australian cuckoos, the Fan-tailed Cuckoo is a brood parasite; laying its eggs in the nests of other species of birds. Host species include flycatchers, fairy-wrens, scrubwrens and thornbills, particularly the Brown Thornbill, Acanthiza pusilla. A single egg is laid in the nest and one of the host's eggs removed. The young cuckoo generally hatches earlier than the host's eggs and proceeds to eject the other eggs or hatchlings. The seemingly unaware foster parents then rear the cuckoo chick.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo *Chalcites basalis*

Horsefield's Bronze-cuckoo
Images by Anne Carey

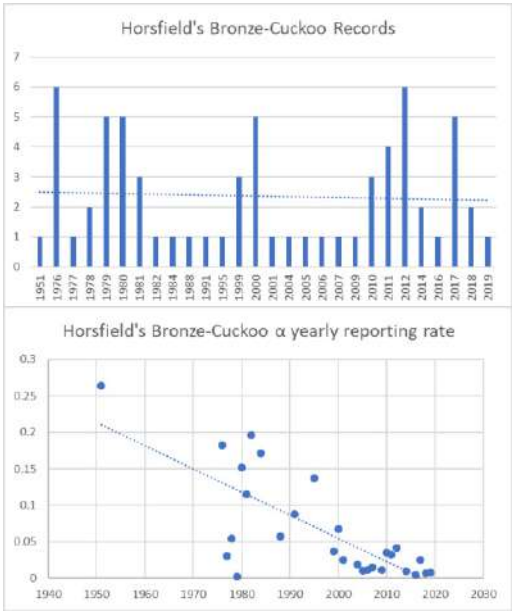
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo
Image by Aviceda 2004. Copyright. Licensed under Attribution-Sharealike 2.0 Generic (CC by 3.0) https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Horsfield%27s_Bronze-Cuckoo_Newhaven.jpg

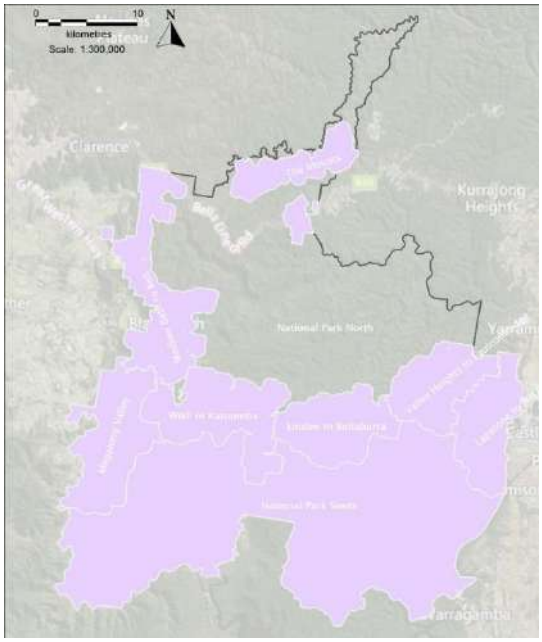
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Size: 17-18cm
Description: Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo is an olive-brown above with pale scaling and a bronze to green sheen on the back and upper tail. It has a prominent dark-brown eyestripe, with a contrasting white eyebrow stripe above, with both curving down the sides of the neck. The throat is white with fine dark mottling. [1]

Feeding: Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo feeds mostly on insects and their larvae, especially hairy caterpillars, although it may sometimes eat plant matter. It forages on the ground and in trees, and may sometimes feed in the air on caterpillars lowering themselves to the ground by sticky threads.

Breeding: Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo is a nest parasite, like many other cuckoos. It usually parasitises bird species that build dome nests such as fairy-wrens and thornbills, but may also parasitise the open cup nests of other species, such as the White-fronted Chat. The female lays one egg in the host's nest. This egg can sometimes resemble the host's eggs in markings, but not necessarily. If the egg is laid before those of the host, the host bird may build over or abandon the cuckoo egg. Otherwise, the female cuckoo removes one of the host's eggs, or the newly hatched young cuckoo ejects the eggs or nestlings of the host. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/horsfields-bronze-cuckoo

Very rarely encountered Very often

Pallid Cuckoo *Cacomantis pallidus*

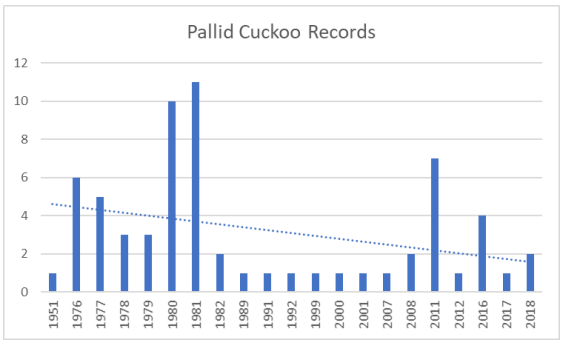
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 28-33cm
Description: The Pallid Cuckoo is identified by its grey plumage, which is darker on the wings and back, and its broadly barred black and white undertail. The bill is brown, the legs and feet are grey-brown, and there is a bright yellow ring around the eye. No other Australian cuckoo has this colouration. It is a large, slender cuckoo and is somewhat hawk-like in appearance during flight. [1]

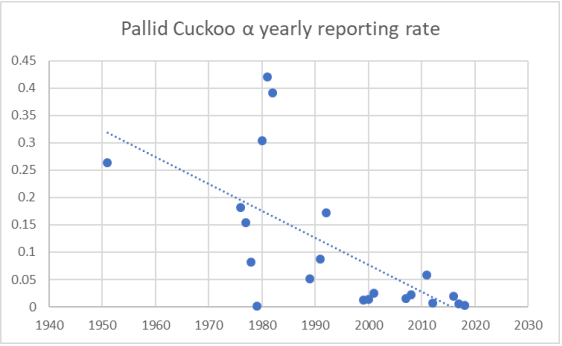
Pallie Cuckoo

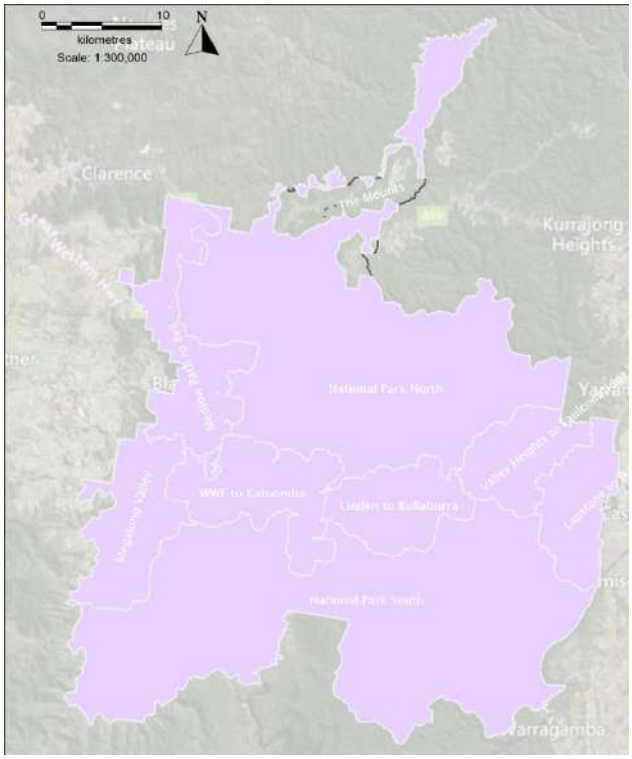
Image by Jean and Fred Copyright 2017. Licensed under Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC By 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/XkL9hU

Feeding: as a liking for hairy caterpillars, but will take other insects and their larvae. Prey is spotted from low perch and is pounced on, usually on the ground. Some insects are taken from foliage.

Breeding: lays its eggs in the nests of honeyeaters, woodswallows, whistlers and flycatchers. Common host species include the Willie Wagtail, Rhipidura leucophrys and the Hooded Robin, Melanodryas cuculatta. The female cuckoo removes one of the host's eggs and replaces it with one of her own. The cuckoo egg usually closely resembles the host egg, and the unsuspecting host hatches it along with its own. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Cacomantis-pallidus

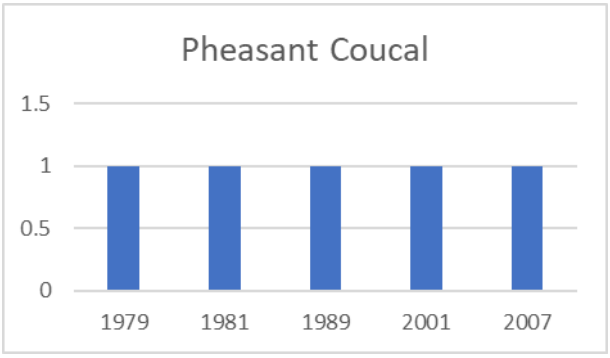
Pheasant Coucal *Centropus phasianinus*

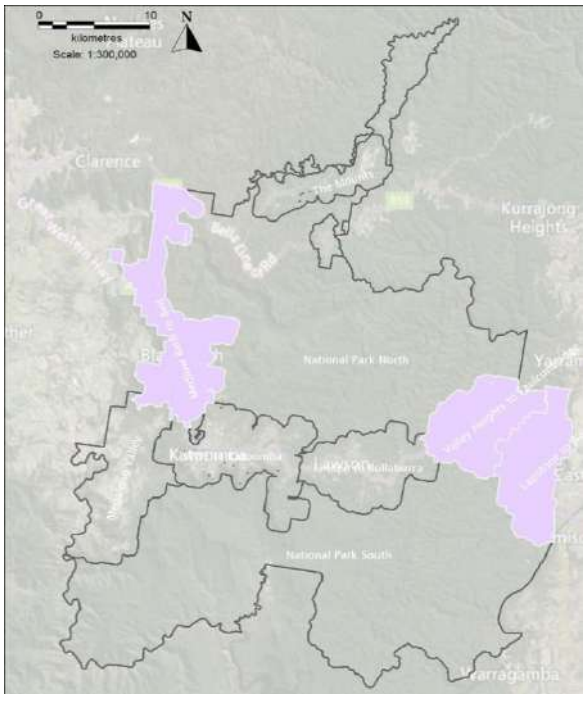
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 50-70cm
Description: A large 'pheasant-like', ground-dwelling cuckoo, the Pheasant Coucal has a long tail and short rounded wings. In its breeding plumage, it has a black head, neck and underbody with the upperparts and wings reddish-brown with black and cream barring and the black tail is barred orange. Out of breeding, the head and back return to a reddish chestnut colour and the underparts are cinnamon brown, with all streaked boldly white. The eye is red. [1]

Pheasant Coucal
Image by Kazredracer Copyright 2018. Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDervis 2.0 Generic (CC By-NC-ND 2.0)
https://flic.kr/p/2ezmDrD

Feeding: The Pheasant Coucal feeds on the ground on large insects, frogs, lizards, eggs and young of birds and, sometimes, small mammals.

Breeding: Pheasant Coucals form lasting pairs and, unlike other Australian cuckoos, build their own nests and raise their young themselves. The nest is usually hidden in thick grass or sugar cane or in weedy thickets and is a platform of sticks, grass or rushes, lined with leaves and grasses.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Centropus-phasianinus

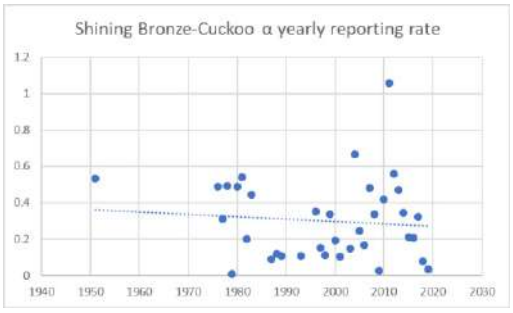
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo *Chalcites lucidus*

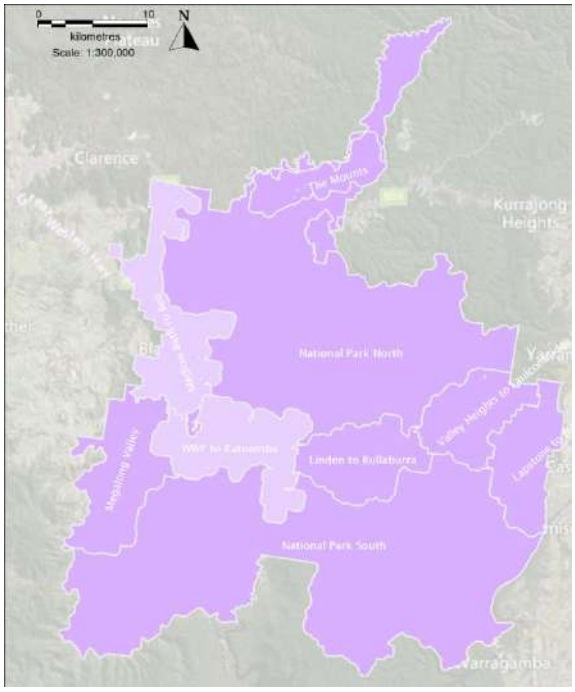
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
Image by Laurie Boyle Copyright 2013 Licensed under Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 Generic (CC BY-SA 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/fKEKGz

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 13-18cm
Description: The Shining Bronze-Cuckoo is a small cuckoo with irridescent green upper parts, white underparts with bold dark, mostly unbroken barring , and a very white face with fine, dark mottling. [1]

Feeding: feed almost exclusively on insects and their larvae, especially hairy caterpillars (Lepidoptera). They usually forage in tree canopies.

Breeding: lay their eggs from late July to early January, but mostly between mid-October and mid-December. They usually choose other bird's nests that are dome-shaped but will use open nests. They usually choose the nests of thornbills, particularly those of Yellpow-rumped Thornbills in open farmland, and Brown Thornbills in forests. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Chalcites-lucidus

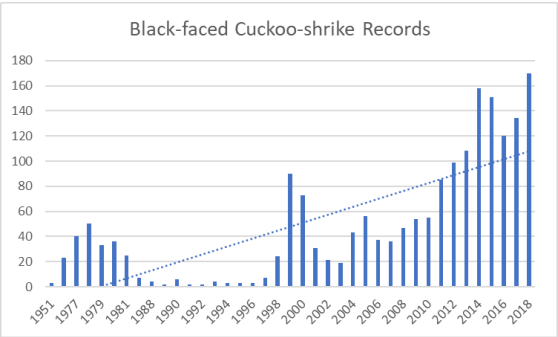
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae*

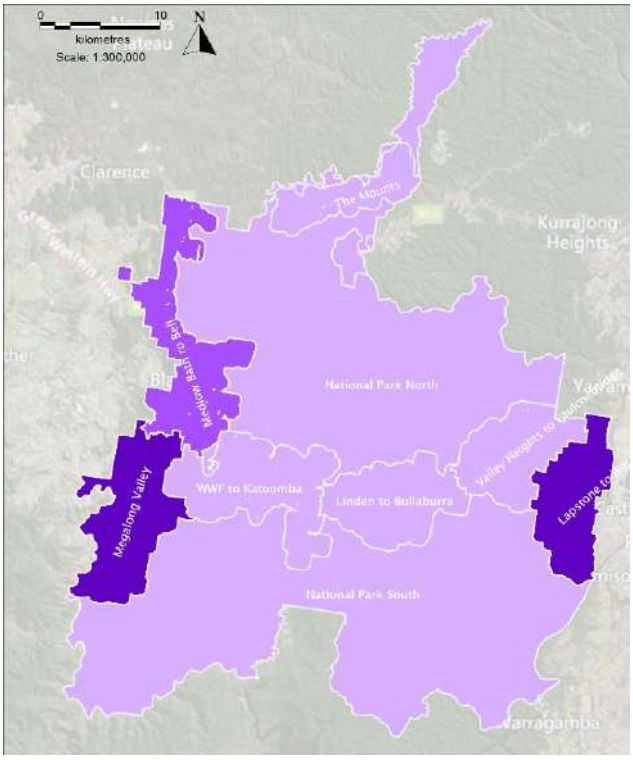
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 30-36cm
Description: Black-faced Cuckoo-shrikes have a black face and throat, blue-grey back, wings and tail, and white underparts. They are slender, attractive birds. They have a curious habit of shuffling their wings upon landing, a practice that gave rise to the name "Shufflewing", which is often used for this species. [1]

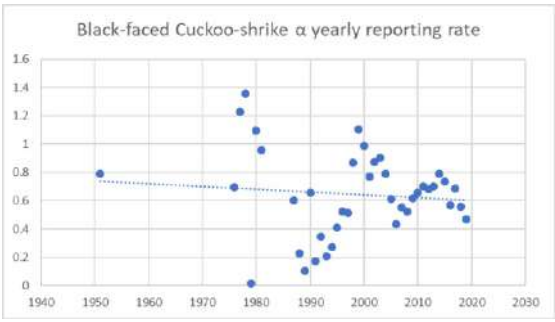
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike, Katoomba
Images by Katie Cordes

Feeding: Feeds on insects and other invertebrates. These may be caught in the air, taken from foliage or caught on the ground. Some fruits and seeds are also eaten. [1]

Breeding: May mate with the same partner each year, may use the same territories year after year. The next is remarkably small for the size of the bird. It is a shallow saucer of sticks and bark, bound together with cobwebs. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

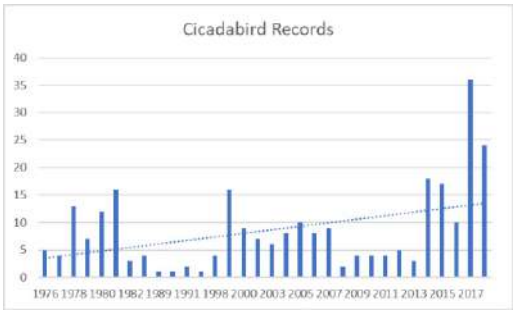
Cicadabird *Coracina tenuirostris*

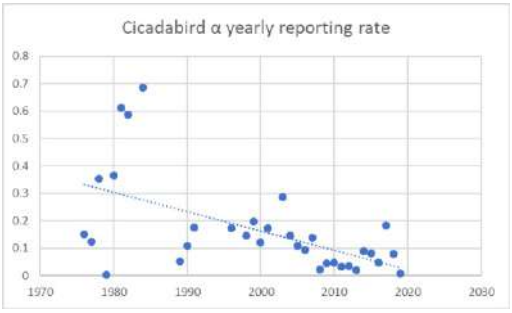
Female Cicadabird (Coracina tenuirostris), Kobble Creek, SE Queensland, Australia
Image by www.aviceda.org under license. Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0. Copyright.

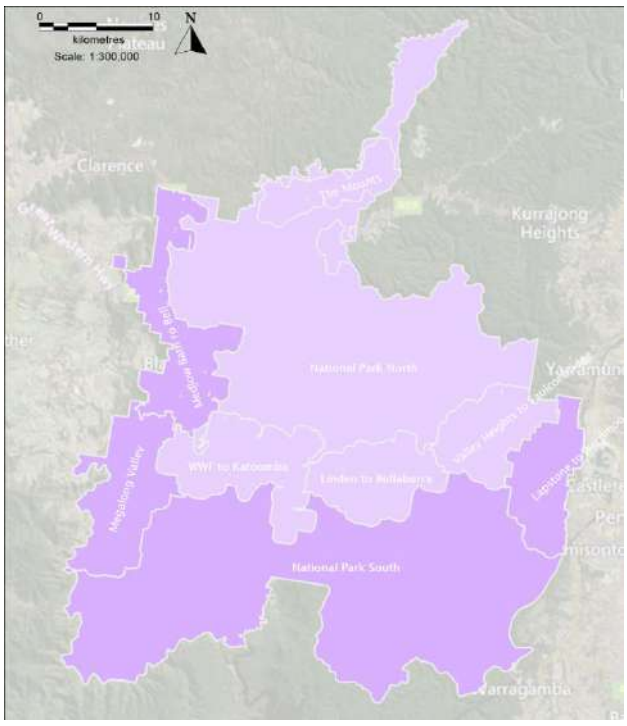
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 25cm
Description: The Cicadabird is a medium sized cuckoo-shrike. The male dark blue grey with black bill and dark legs. The female is brown grey above with white underside barred with fine black lines, the eye has a horizontal dark stripe through it. Juveniles are similar to females, but with some white streaking on brown upper parts and head, and less prominent eye stripe. [1]

Feeding: insects, larvae, fruit

Breeding: The nest is a flat cup made of twigs in fork of a tree







IUCN RED LIST STATUS n/a

References: [1] http://www.ozanimals.com/Bird/Cicadabird/Coracina/tenuirostris.html

White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina papuensis*

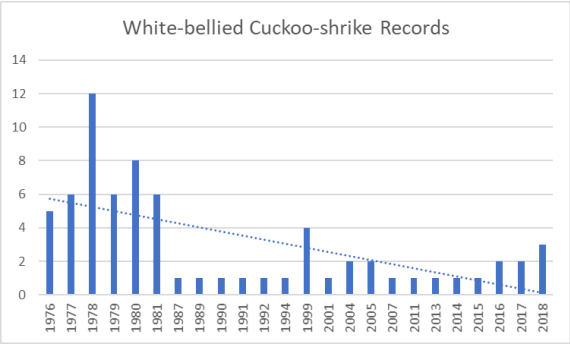
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike
Image by Patrick Kavanagh copyright 2011. Used with permission.

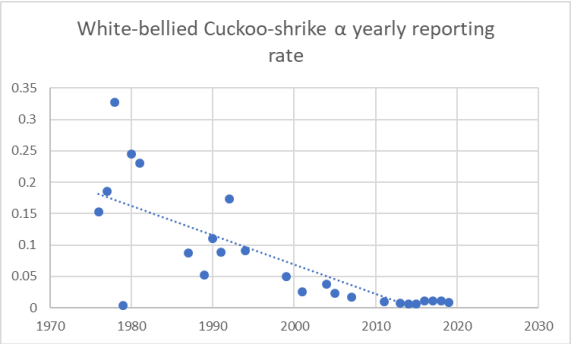
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 26-28cm
Description: Medium-sized, slender cuckoo shrike with distinctive call; smaller than the Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike with shorter bill. ; Grey head and upperparts grade to pale grey or white under parts, unlike the Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike, neat stripe from bill to eye does not extend back into ear-coverts, and contrasts with whitish eye-ring. [1]

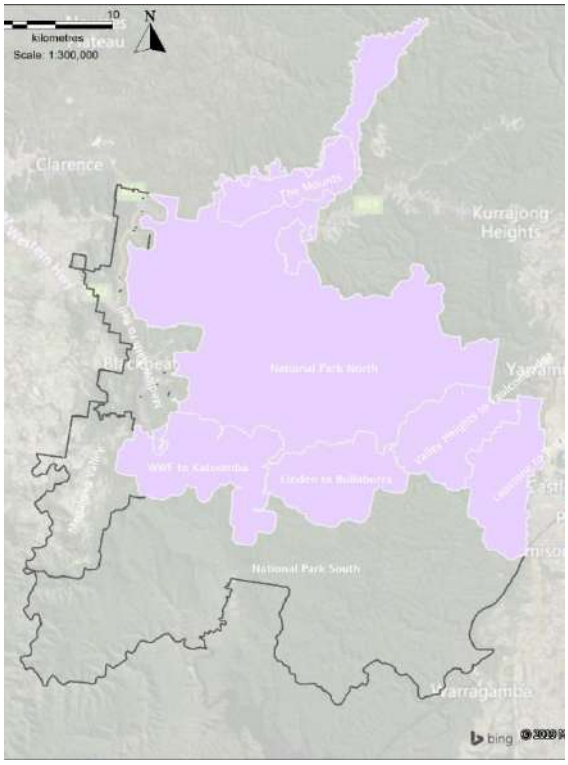
The version found in southeast Australia (from approximately the New South Wales-Queensland border to South Australia) has a brown-black head with a dark mottled upper breast merging into horizontal bars on the breast, the bars fade to white towards the tail. [3]

Feeding: Eats mainly larger insects, including dragonflies (Odonata), cockroaches (Blattodea), mantids (Mantodea), grasshoppers (Orthoptera), bugs [2]

Breeding: Breeding takes place from August to March. The nest, built by both parents, is a shallow saucer of fine twigs and bark bound with spider web and moulded into the horizontal fork of a tree high above the ground. [3]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Mentkorst et al, The Australian Bird Guide. [2] https://www.hbw.com/species/white-bellied-cuckooshrike-coracina-papuensis [3] http://www.australianbushbirds.info/infc/coracina_papuensis.html

White-winged Triller *Lalage sueurii*

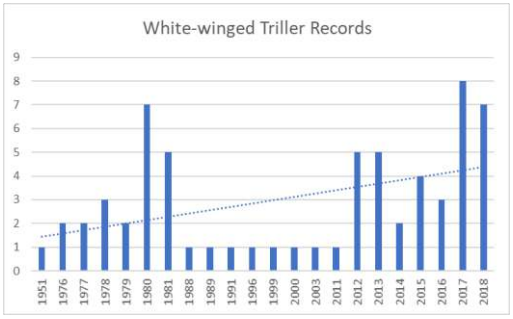
White-winged Triller

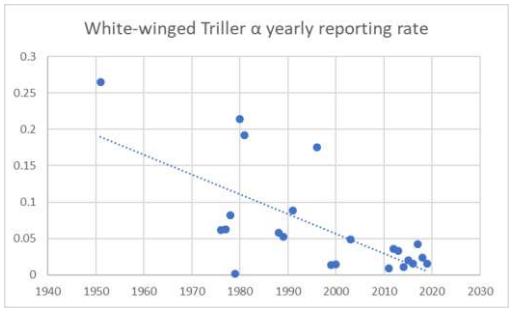
Left Image bt Anne Carey (Male)
Right Image Katie Cordes (Female)

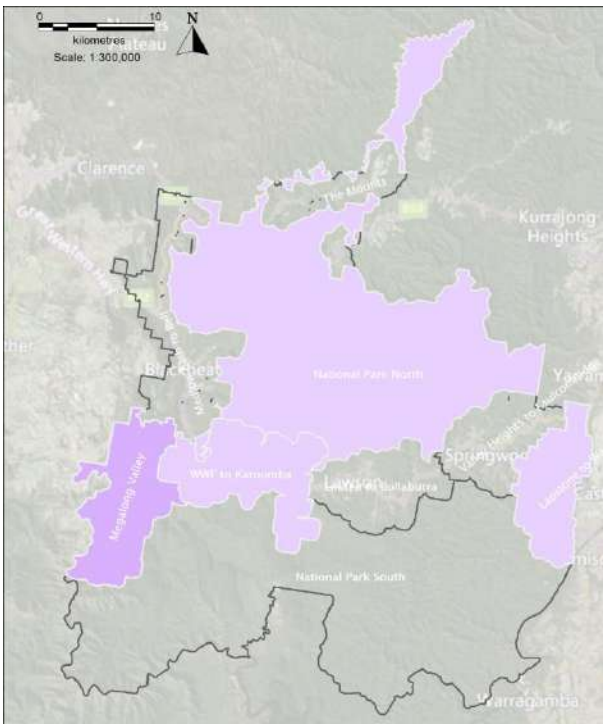
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 17-19cm
Description: The White-winged Triller is a small, compact bird with a short slender bill, long wings and a rather long tail with a rounded tip. In breeding plumage, the male and female are quite different. The breeding male is black above, on the head and body and wing coverts, and white below, on the lower face, body and under-wings. There is a wide white shoulder bar. [1]

Feeding: The White-winged Triller forages busily for insects on the foliage of high trees and also 'hawks' insects in the air. It hunts from a high perch, chasing flying insects.It also feeds on the ground, eating mainly insects, and fruit, seeds and occasionally nectar.

Breeding: White-winged Trillers build small nests on horizontal branches or forks. The nest is a small frail cup of bark, grasses and fine material, bound with spiders' web. They sometimes use the empty nests of other birds, favouring the mud nests of Magpie-larks. They will breed in colonies, with many nests in one tree. Both parents incubate and brood the nestlings.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Lalage-sueurii

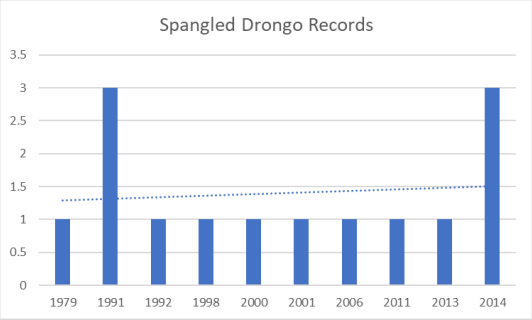
Spangled Drongo *Dicrurus bracteatus*

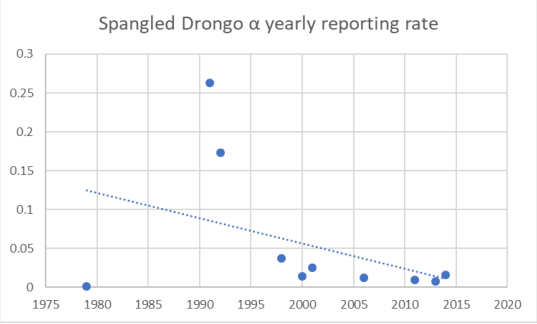
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 28-32cm
Description: The Spangled Drongo has glossy black plumage, with iridescent blue-green spots (spangles), a long forked tail and blood red eyes. Sexes are similar, but the female is slightly smaller. Occasional white spotting can be seen on the upper wings of both sexes. [1]

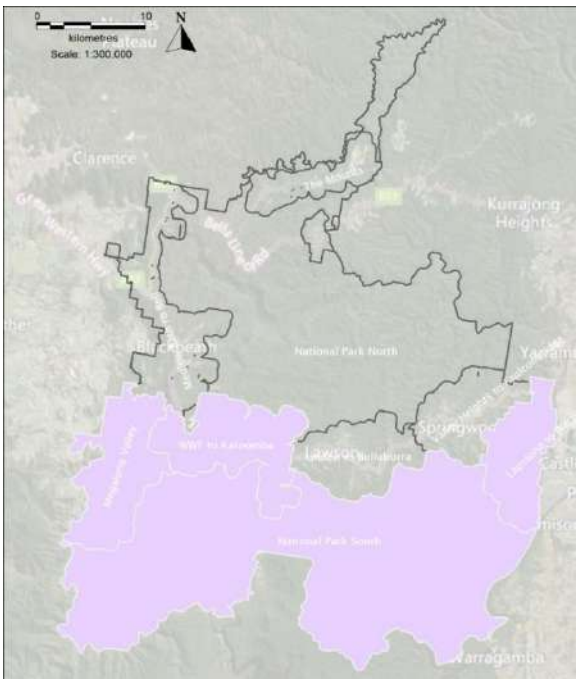
Feeding: usually seen perched on an open branch or telegraph wire, where it awaits a passing insect. Once seen, its prey is pursued in an acrobatic display, and is caught in the drongo's slightly hooked bill. The Spangled Drongo then returns to its perch to eat its victim.

Breeding: normally have only one clutch per season. Both adults participate in building the nest, which is a simple, shallow cup of twigs, vine tendrils and grasses, held together with spider web. [1]

Spangled Drongo
Image by Anne Carey







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Dicrurus-bracteatus

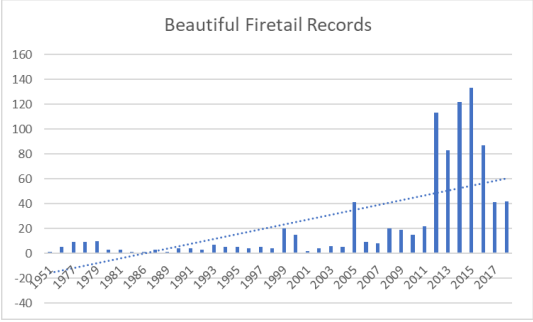
Beautiful Firetail *Stagonopleura bella*

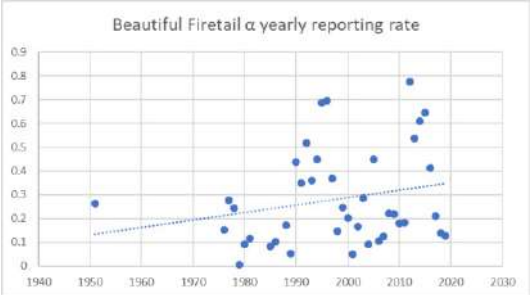
Beautiful Firetail, Katoomba Images by Katie Cordes

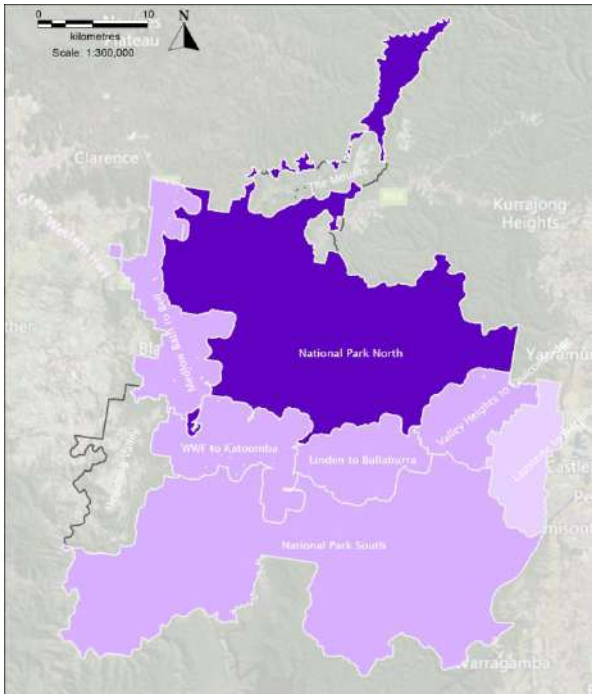
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 10-13cm
Description: The Beautiful Firetail is a small thick-set finch with an olive-brown body and a white breast with dark fine barring. The head has a black mask with pale blue eye ring and fairly thick, red bill. The rump is crimson. The legs and feet are pink-cream. The wings are short and rounded and the tail short and square-tipped. [1]

Feeding: The Beautiful Firetail eats mainly grass seeds and the seeds of the casuarinas and tea tree

Breeding: shaped like a bottle on its side with a long tunnel leading to a round egg chamber. It is found in dense foliage near the ground. The nest is constructed of thin grass stems and lined with feathers. Both birds construct the nest, share the incubation of the eggs and care of the young. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/beautiful-firetail

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

Diamond Firetail *Stagonopleura guttata*

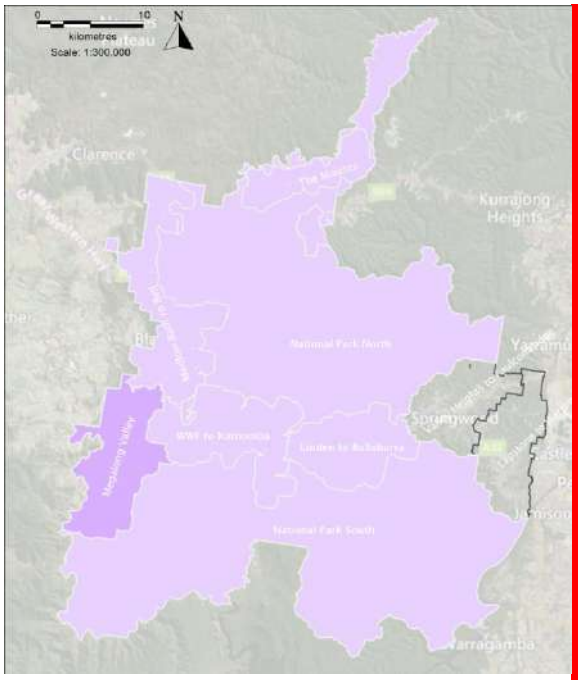
Diamond Firetail
Copyright Image: Laura Wolf 2018. Flicker. Under license Attribution-NoDerivs 2.0 Generic (CC BY-ND 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/2dsC1yc

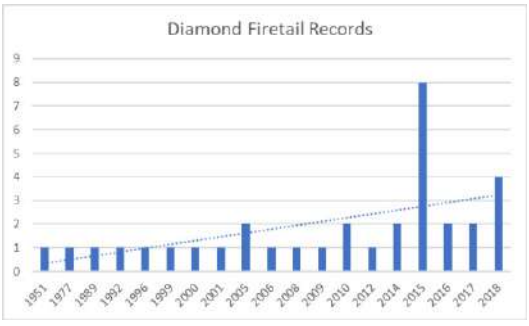
Diamond Firetail
Image by *Katie Cordes*

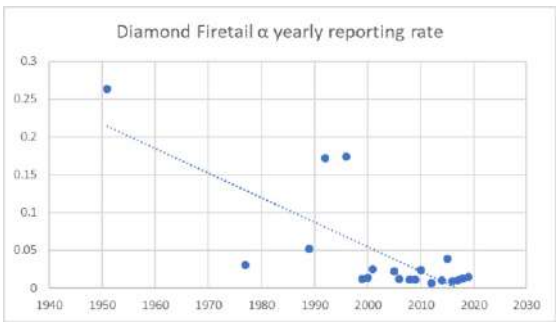
NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 10-12cm
Description: The Diamond Firetail is a large (length 10 to 12 cm, weight 17 grams), striking finch with a bright red bill, and red eyes and rump. The white throat and lower breast are separated by a broad black breast-band that extends into the strongly white-spotted, black flanks. It has a grey back and head, and ashy-brown wings. [1]

Feeding: Feeds exclusively on the ground, on ripe and partly-ripe grass and herb seeds and green leaves, and on insects (especially in the breeding season).

Breeding: Groups separate into small colonies to breed, between August and January. Nests are globular structures built either in the shrubby understorey, or higher up, especially under hawk's or raven's nests.[1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NSW status: PROTECTED , VUNERABLE

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10768

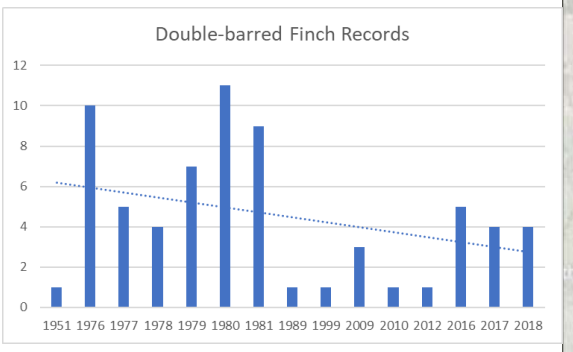
Double-barred Finch *Taeniopygia bichenovii*

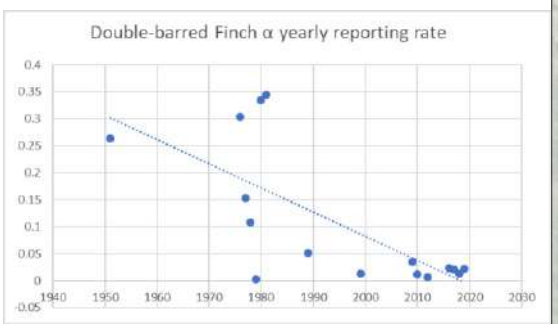
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 10-12cm
Description: The Double-barred Finch is one of the long-tailed grass-finches and is notable for its 'owl-faced' features, having a white face bordered black. It is grey-brown, with white underparts banded black above and below the chest, giving the species its name. The wings are black, spotted white, the tail is black and the bill and legs are blueish-grey. [1]

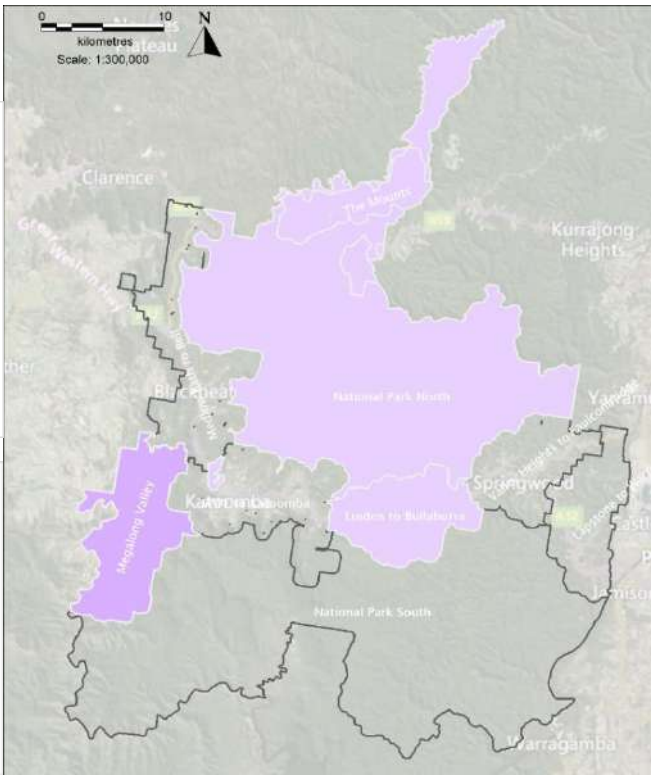
Double-barred Finch pair
Image by Katie Cordes

Feeding: The Double-barred Finch feeds on the ground on seeds. It will also take insects, especially when breeding. It usually feeds in groups or flocks of up to 40 birds.

Breeding: The Double-barred Finch builds a rounded nest, with a side entrance and short tunnel into a inner chamber lined with fine grass, feathers and plant down. The nest is placed between 1 m to 5 m from the ground in pandanus or thick shrubs, or even in the eaves of a building, often close to an active wasps' nest. Both parents incubate and feed the young.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/double-barred-finch

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

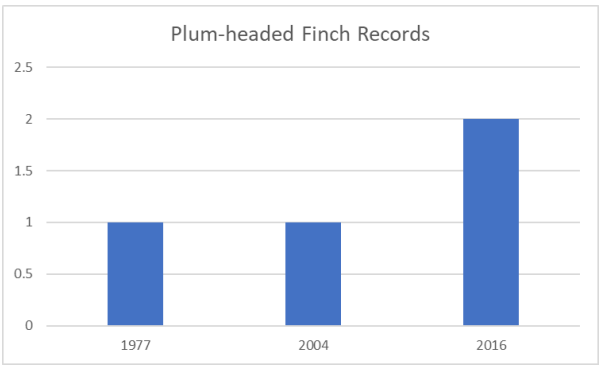
Plum-headed Finch *Neochmia modesta*

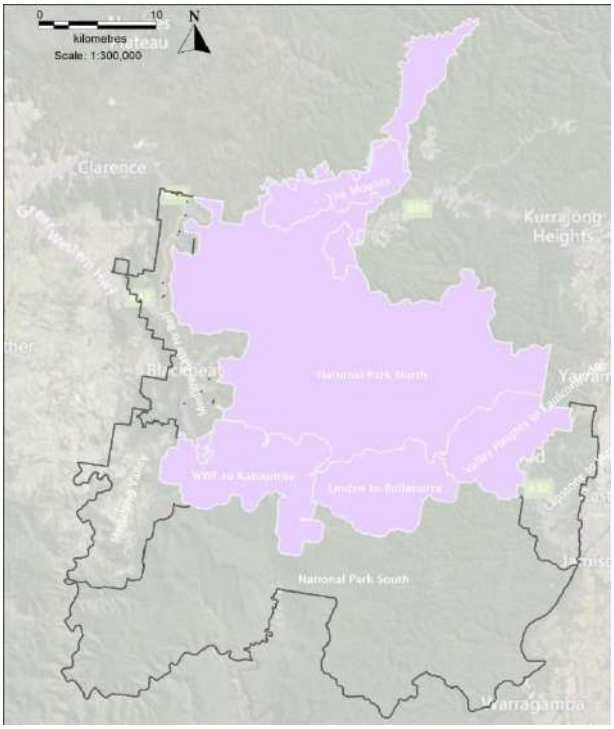
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 3
Guild:
Size: 11-12.5cm
Description: Male: Olive-brown above; spotted white on wings. Forehead, crown, chin deep claret. Bill, lores and tail black. White cheeks. White ventrum, strongly barred brown; white undertail coverts. Female: No claret chin

Plum-headed Finch
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2014 Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/foLSDH

Feeding: Plum headed finch will forage and feed on or near ground level. [3]

Breeding: The plum-headed finch breeds mainly from September to January in the south and from August to March in the north. The nest is round, laterally compressed chamber of green grass and is built in thick bushes. Four to six pure white eggs are laid. [2]





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NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Field Guide to the Birds of Australia, Sixth Edition, Simpson & Day. 1999. [2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plum-headed_finch [3] http://birdcare.com.au/plum_headed_finch.htm

Very rarely encountered Very often

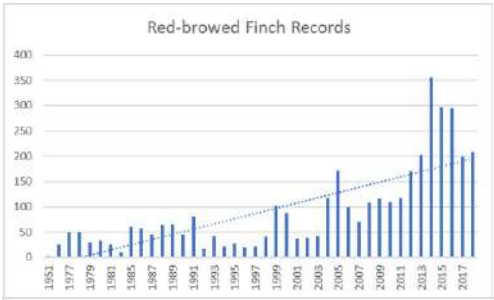
Red-browed Finch *Neochmia temporalis*

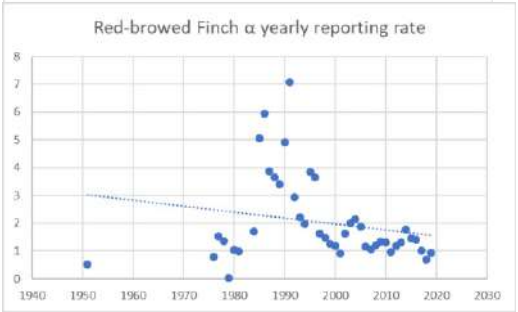
Red-browed Finch
Images by Anne Carey & right, Katie Cordes, in Katoomba

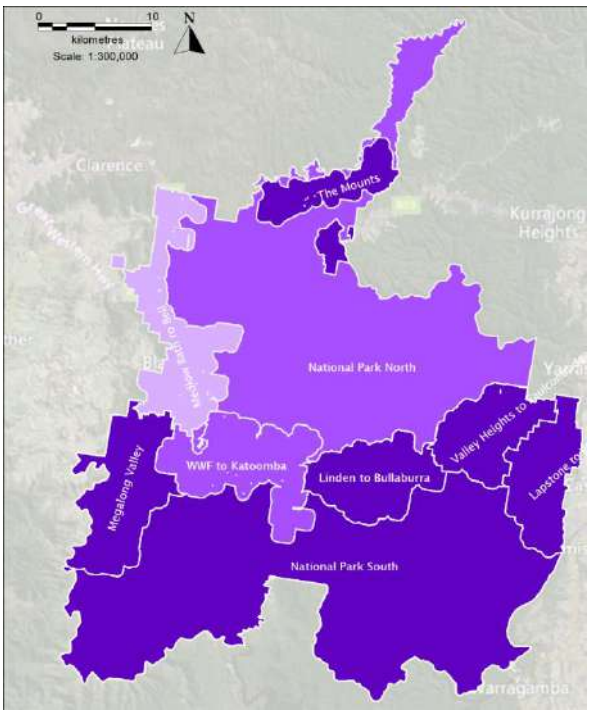
Feeding: feeds on seeds and insects on the ground, but sometimes perches on seeding grass heads.

Breeding: builds large and domed nest, with a side tunnel for an entrance. It is a rough construction of twigs and grass stems built in a dense shrub between 1 and 2 metres from the ground. Both parents share nest-building, incubation of the eggs and feeding of the young when they hatch. [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 11-12cm
Description: bright red eyebrow, rump and beak, on an otherwise green and grey bird. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

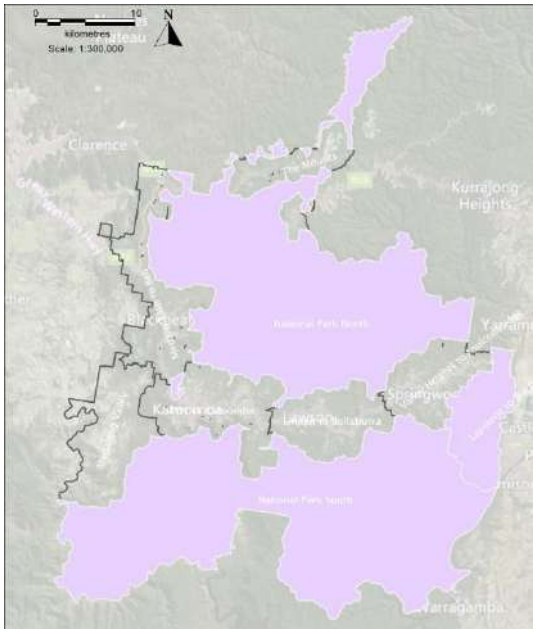
References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, QLd and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia guttata*

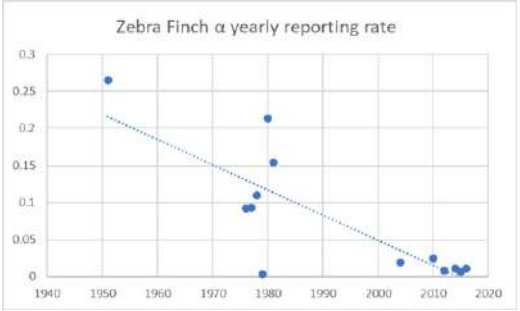
Zebra Finch
Images by Anne Carey left and Katie Cordes right

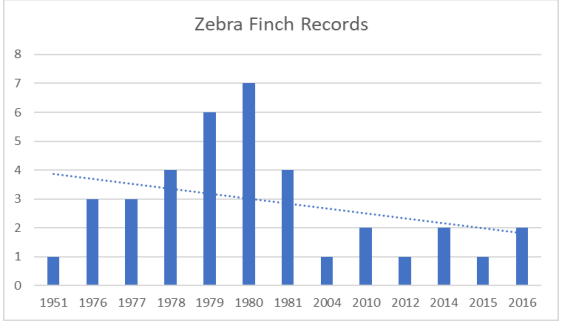
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 10-12cm
Description: Zebra Finches are mainly grey, with characteristic black 'tear drop' eye stripes and 'zebra like' black and white barring on the rump and upper tail. The throat and upper breast are pale grey, with fine black barring, and there is a broad black band on upper chest. The sides of the belly are chestnut with many white spots. The remainder of the belly and the undertail are white. [1]



Feeding: Zebra Finches feed in large flocks on fallen or ripening grass seeds. Insects may be taken at any time of the year, but are particularly favoured when feeding young. Feeding takes place on the ground, and, unlike some other grassfinches, birds never pull seed heads down with their feet.

Breeding: Zebra Finches pair for life. The female alone selects the nest site, but both birds care for the eggs and young. The male gathers almost all the nesting material, with which the female constructs the loose dome-shaped nest. Birds have also been reported to nest in hollows in the ground, although this behaviour is uncommon.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Taeniopygia-guttata

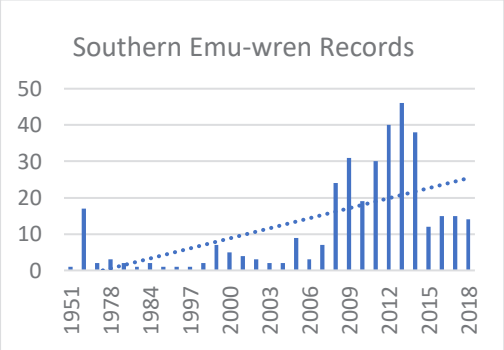
Southern Emu-wren *Stipiturus malachurus*

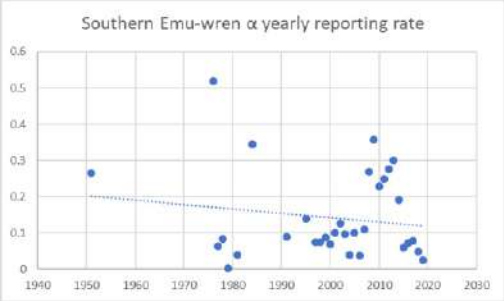
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 18-20cm
Description: The Southern Emu-wren is a tiny bird with a long (10 cm) filamentous tail, made up of six feathers, which is usually held upright. Male birds are grey-brown streaked black above, warm tawny brown below, with a distinctive blue chin and throat and some blue around the eyes. Females are similar but lack the blue colouration. This species is shy and has a weak flight, preferring to spend most of its time low in dense cover and will run like a mouse, with its tail down. [1]

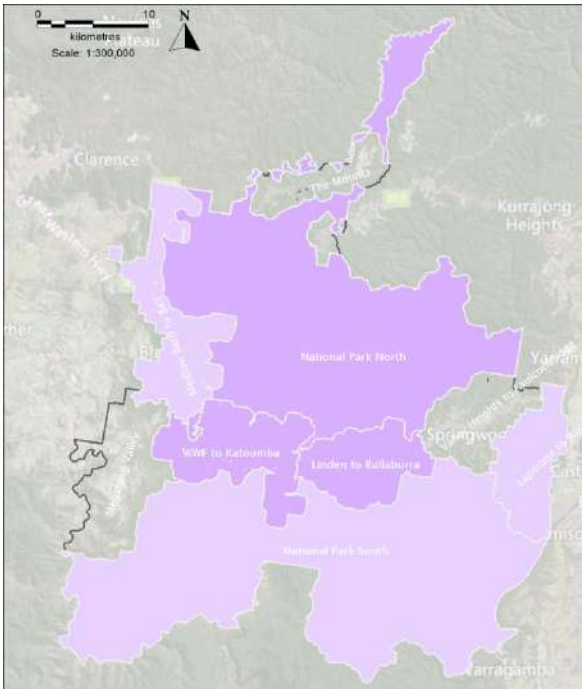
Southern Emu-wren
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2017 Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/RCtEEV

Feeding: eats insects and spiders gleaned from within thick foliage, rarely appearing on the ground or above the shrub canopy. [1]

Breeding: breeds in pairs, with the male defending a small territory with regular bursts of song. The female builds a oval-shaped dome nest with a round entrance at the side. It is made from and lined with grasses and placed near the ground in a grass tussock or dense shrubbery. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

NOTES: A fully-grown emu-wren may reach 19 centimetres long, but its elongated tail feathers comprise about two-thirds of this, making the bird's body a mere 6 centimetres or so long. The bird gets its name from its tail feathers, which look rather similar to the feathers of an emu. [2]

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/birds/southern-emu-wren/ [2] http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/southern-emu-wren

Very rarely encountered Very often

Superb Fairy-wren *Malurus cyaneus*

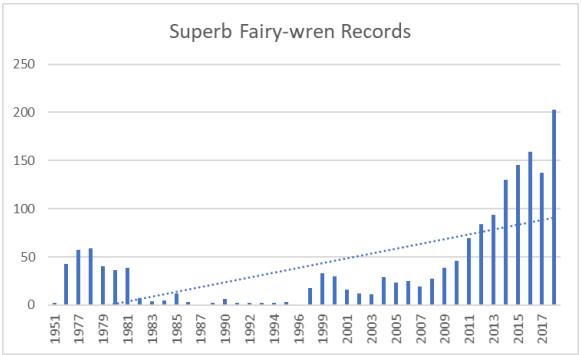
Superb Fairy-Wren - male
Image by Katie Cordes

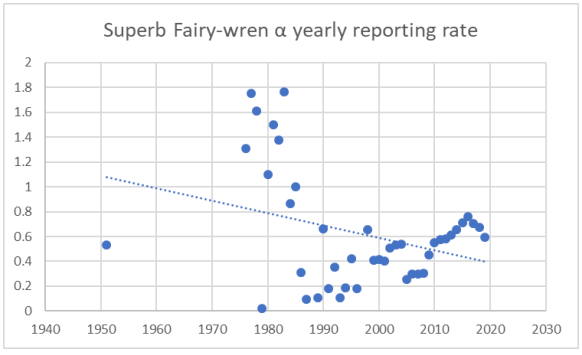
Superb Fairy-Wren - female
Image by Katie Cordes

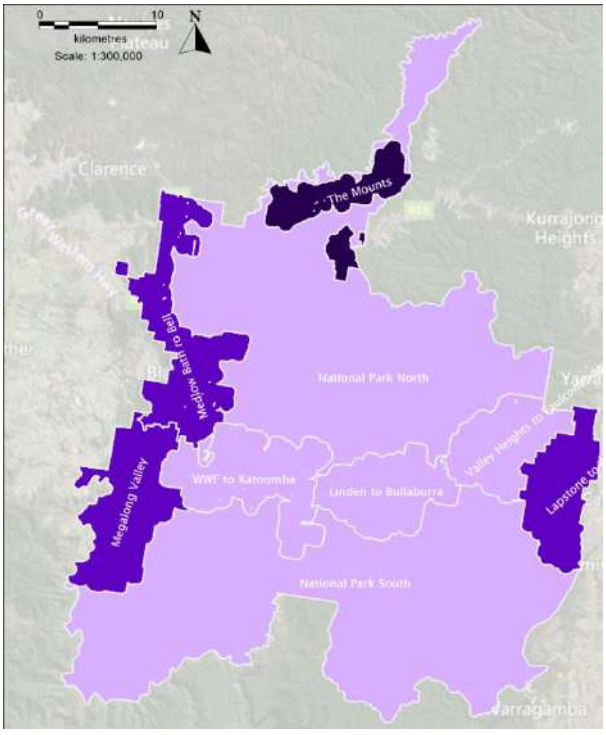
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 10cm
Description: Males - rich blue and black plumage above and on the throat. The belly is grey-white and the bill is black. Females- mostly brown, orange area around eye and brown bill, brown tail with greeny gloss. [1]

Feeding: feeds on insects and other small arthropods. These are caught mostly on the ground, but may also be taken from low bushes. Feeding takes place in small social groups.

Breeding: Breeding: nest-dome-shaped structure of grasses and other fine material, usually placed in a low bush - constructed by the female. The female incubates the eggs alone, both sexes feed the young. Other members of the group will also help with the feeding of the young. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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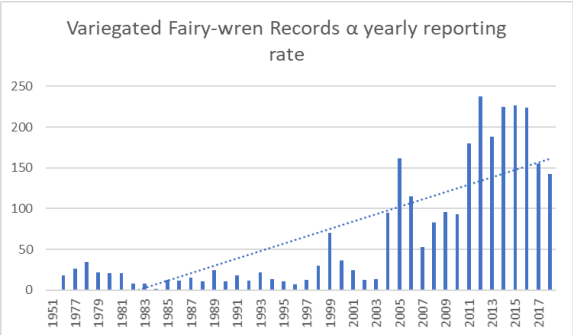
Variegated Fairy-wren *Malurus lamberti*

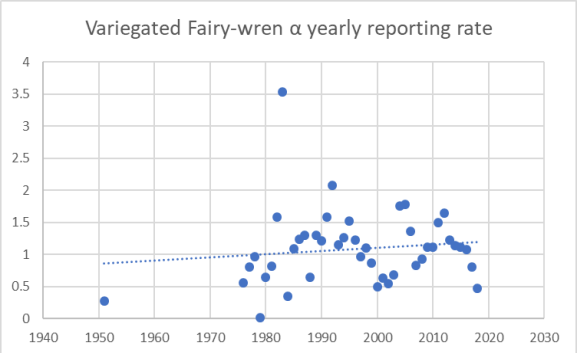
Variegated Fairy-wren
Images by Anne Carey

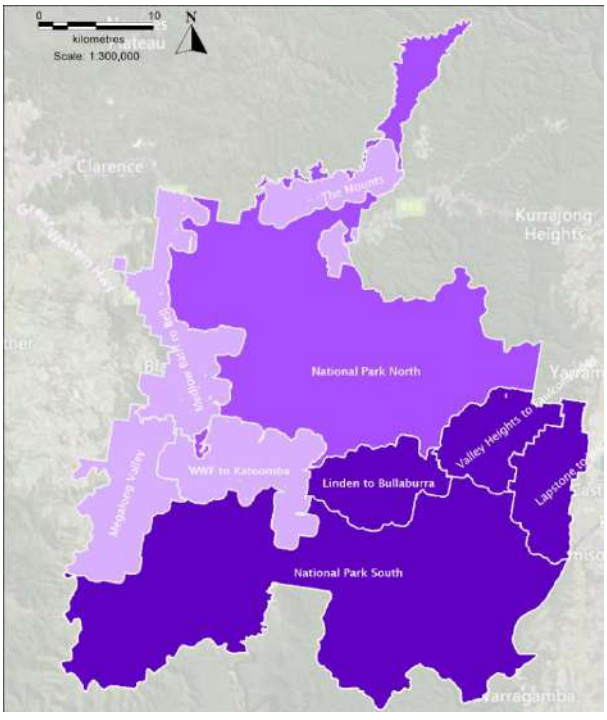
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 10cm
Description: Male- The crown and sides of the head are blue, and the **shoulder patch is a rich chestnut**. Non-breeding males, females and young birds are brownish grey. [1]

Feeding: feeds on insects and other small arthropods. These are caught mostly on the ground, but may also be taken from low bushes. Feeding takes place in small social groups.

Breeding: nest-dome-shaped structure of grasses and other fine material, usually placed in a low bush - constructed by the female. The female incubates [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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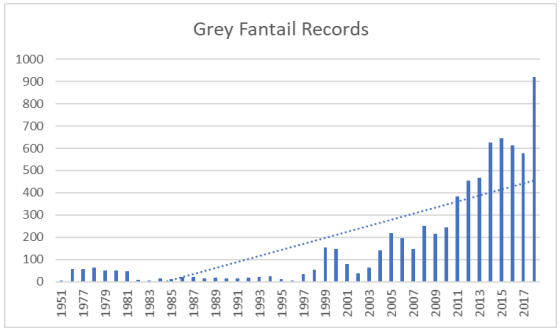
Grey Fantail *Rhipidura albiscapa*

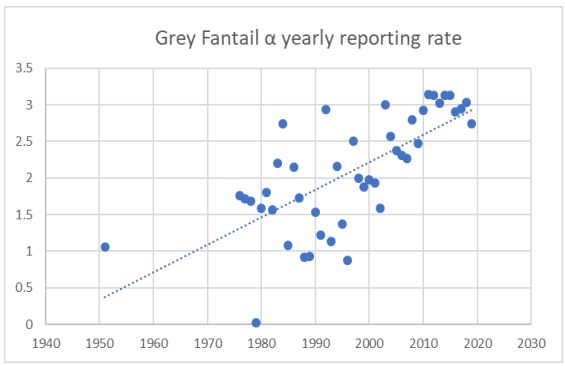
Grey Fantail
Images by Katie Cordes

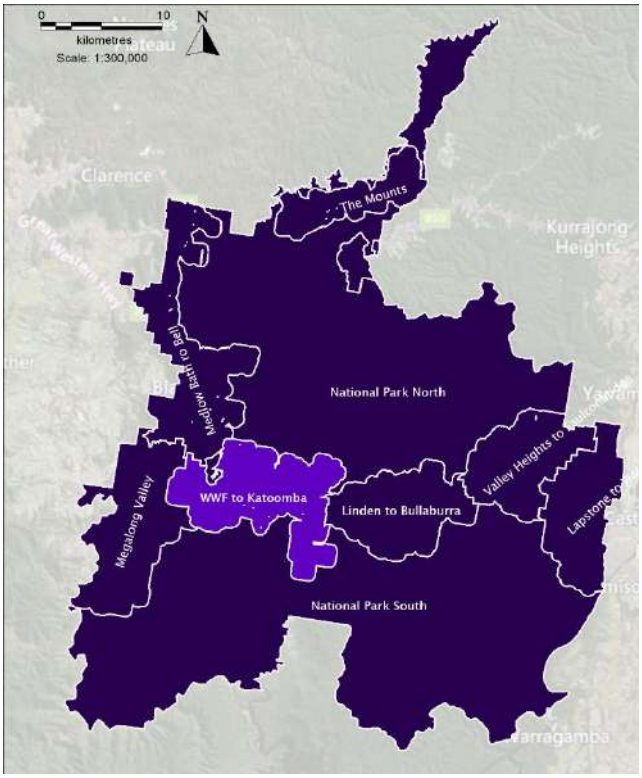
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 16-18cm
Description: The Grey Fantail is most easily recognised by its constantly fanned tail and agile aerial twists and turns. Both sexes are similar in appearance: grey above, with white eyebrow, throat and tail edges. This species is quite inquisitive and will closely approach an observer. [1]

Feeding: feeds on flying insects, which it catches by chasing them from the edge of foliage at all levels in the canopy.

Breeding: Both sexes build the nest, share incubation and rearing of young. Nest is made of fine grass bound together with large amounts of spider web and built in a tree fork usually 2-5 metres above ground. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Rhipidura-albiscapa

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

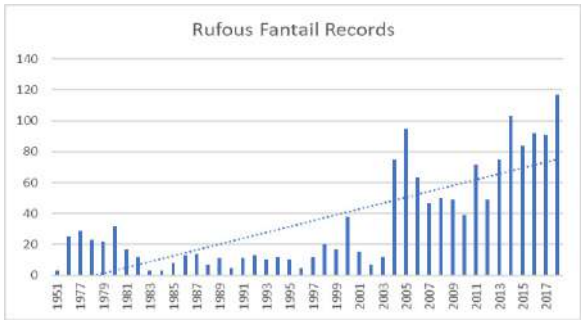
Rufous Fantail *Rhipidura rufifrons*

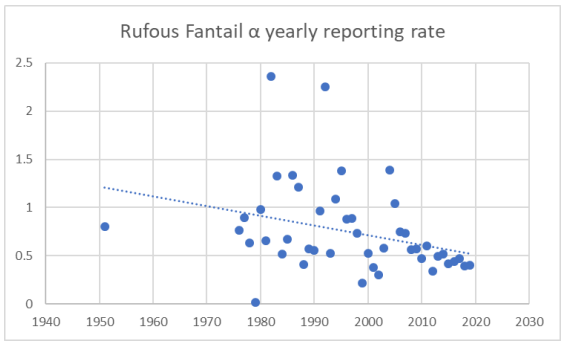
Rufous Fantail
Images by Anne Carey

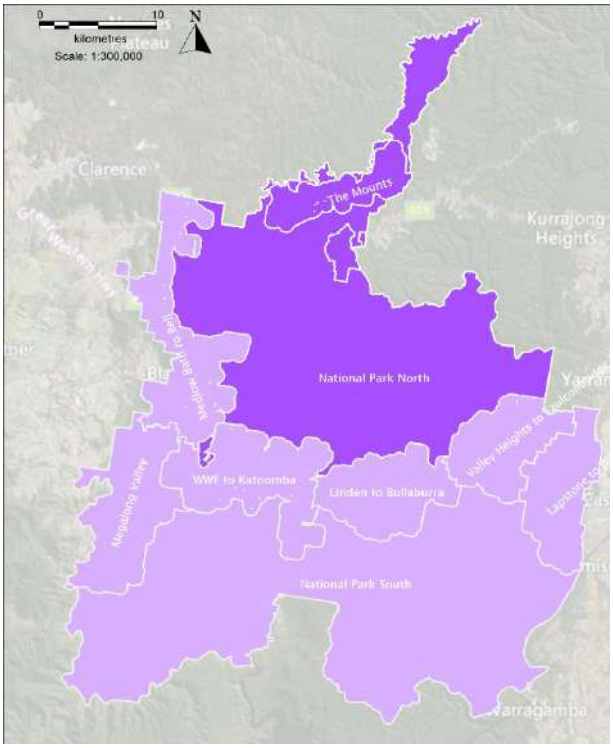
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 15-16cm
Description: Distinctive rufous rump and eyebrows, chin and throat white with black dapples on breast.

Feeding: feeds on insects, which it gleans from the middle and lower levels of the canopy.

Breeding: builds a small compact cup nest, of fine grasses bound with spider webs, that is suspended from a tree fork about 5 m from the ground. The bottom of the nest is drawn out into a long stem. Both sexes share nest-building, incubation and feeding of the young. One or two broods may be raised in a season.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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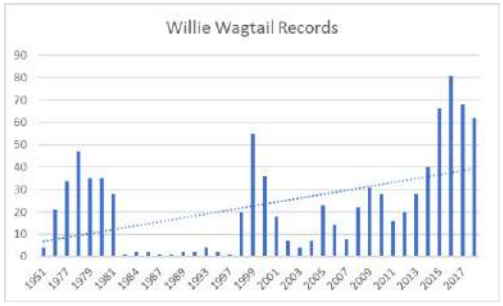
Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*

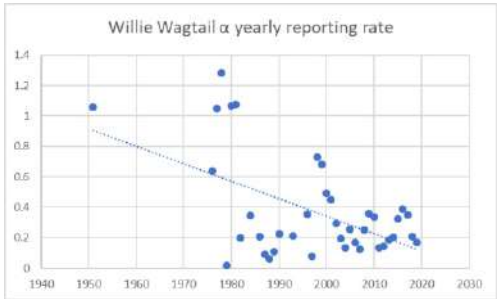
Willie Wagtail
Images by Katie Cordes

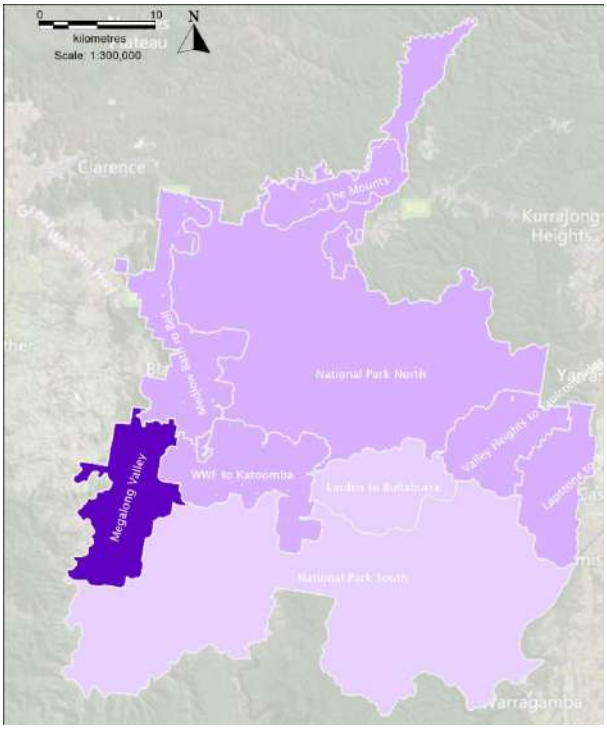
Feeding: hunts insects on the ground and in the air

Breeding: Nests a neatly woven cup of grasses, covered in spiderweb and lined with soft grasses/hair/fur. Often reused or rebuilt in successive years. Successive broods may be raised and young stay with parents until next brood

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 19-22cm
Description: Differs from flycatchers by black throat and white eyebrows and whisker marks. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Mistletoebird *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*

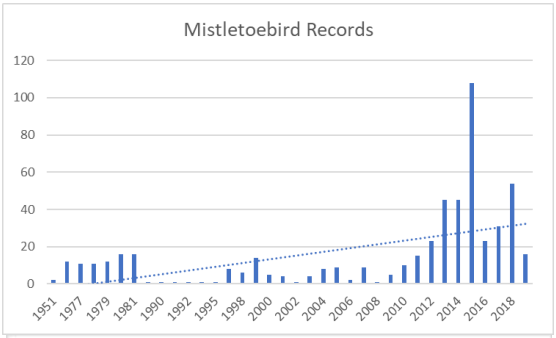
Mistletoebird
Images by Anne Carey

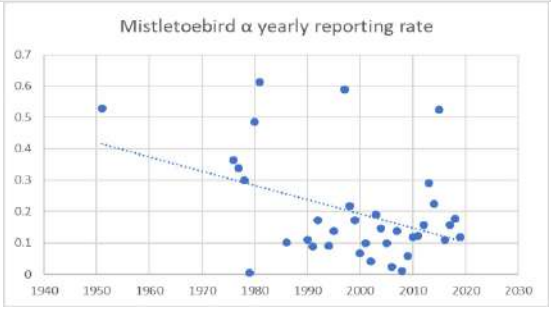
Mistletoebird
Image by Patrick Kavanagh 2018
Used with permission

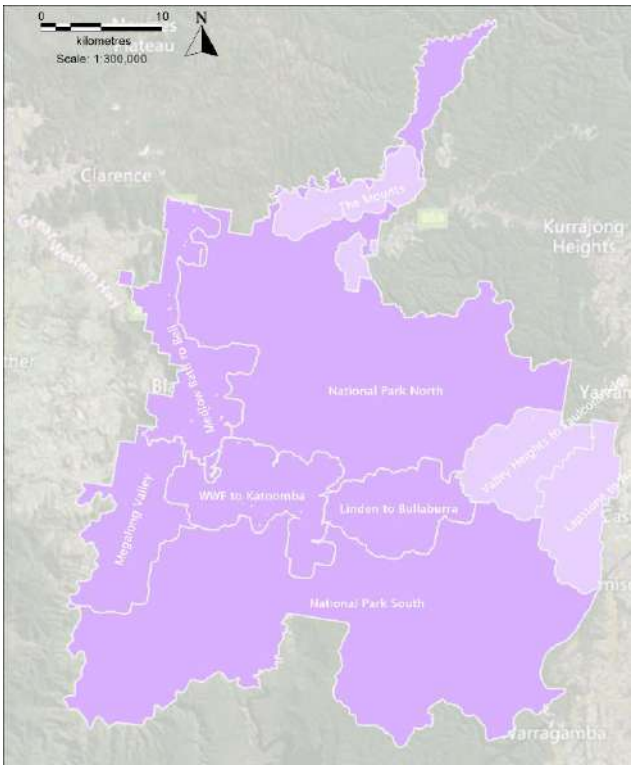
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 10-11cm
Description: Males have a glossy blue-black head, wings and upperparts, a bright red throat and chest, a white belly with a central dark streak and a bright red undertail. Females are grey above, white below, with a grey streak on the belly, and a paler red undertail. [1]

Feeding: highly adapted to its diet of mistletoe berries.

Breeding: builds a silky, pear-shaped nest with a slit-like entrance, made from matted plant down and spider web, which is suspended from a twig in the outer foliage of a tree. The female alone builds the nest and incubates the eggs, while both sexes feed the young.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

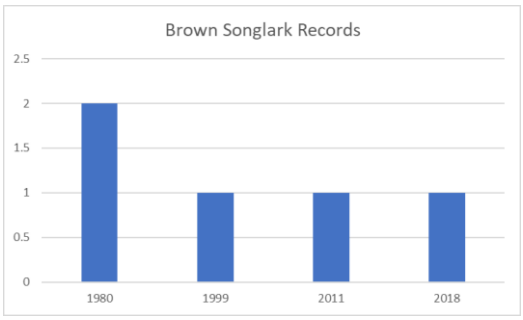
Brown Songlark *Cincloramphus cruralis*

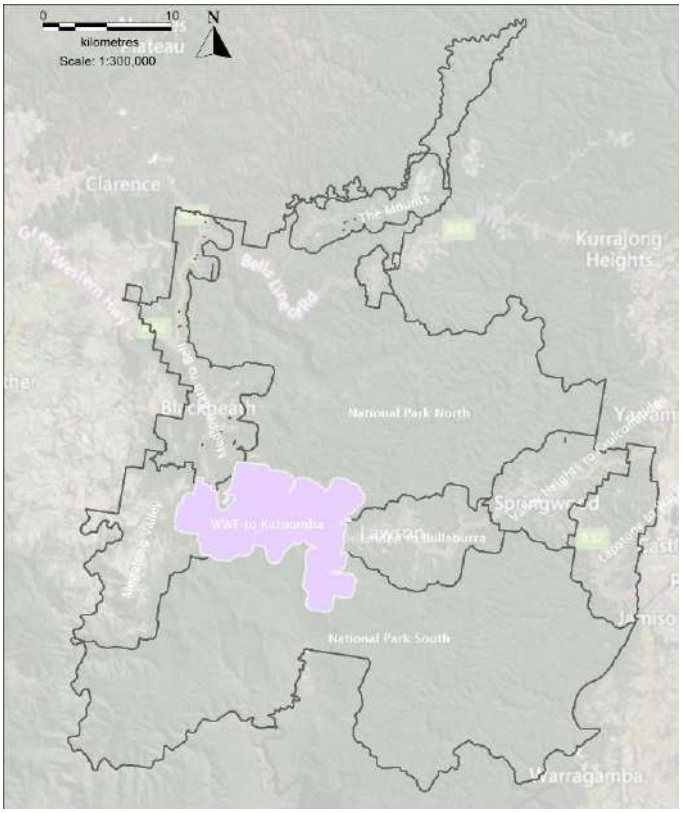
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 18-25cm
Description: The Brown Songlark is remarkable for the male being much larger (23-25 cm) than the female (18-19 cm). In breeding plumage the male is dark cinnamon-brown with black bill and black eyes. Otherwise the male and female both have a dusky brown back, pale brownish-white underparts, with the centre of the belly dark brown. The Brown Songlark is also known as the Australian Songlark. [1]

Brown Songlark, 2009 *Image by Nick Talbot c/o Department of Environment and Primary Industry (CC BY-NC 2.0)* https://flic.kr/p/afNivv

Feeding: The Brown Songlark feeds on seeds and insects.

Breeding: September to February in the south; at any time after good rain in the north and centre. The nest of the Brown Songlark is in a small depression in the ground, often in a clump of grass or other cover. The female incubates the eggs and rears the young.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Cincloramphus-cruralis

Very rarely encountered Very often

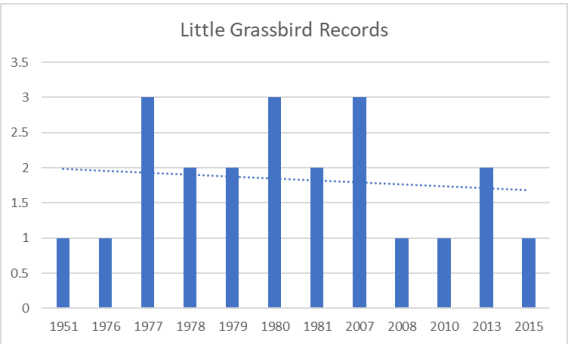
Little Grassbird *Megalurus gramineus*

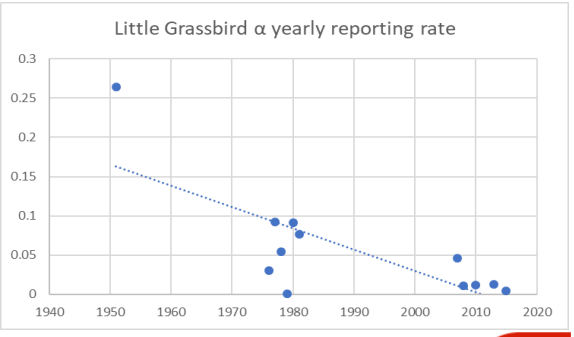
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 14cm
Description: The Little Grassbird is a small, unobtrusive dark brown-grey bird. It has a grey-brown head with a pale eyebrow, chin and throat and the crown and cheeks are streaked dark grey. The upper body is brown-grey, streaked dark grey, the dark wing feathers are edged with white and the paler grey underbody is also streaked. Young birds are more uniform grey with finer streaking. [1]

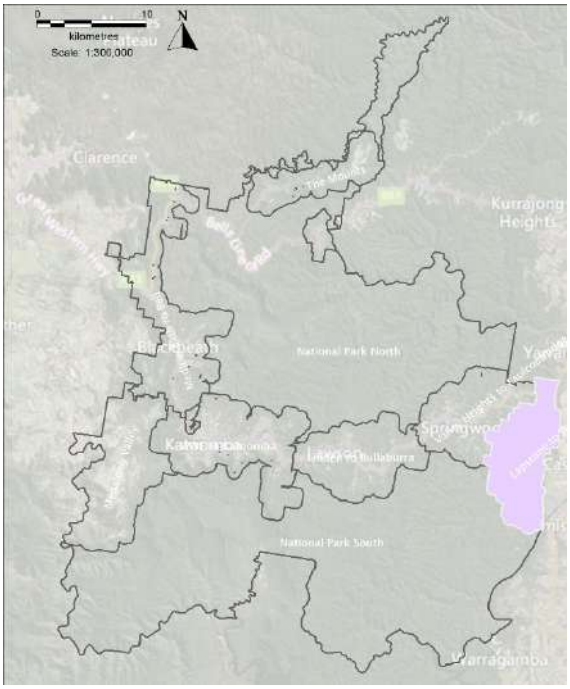
Little Grassbird
Copyright Image by Laurie Boyle, 2014. Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 Generic (CC BY-SA 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/mNKntJ

Feeding: The Little Grassbird eats insects and other small arthropods, usually remaining in the dense cover of grasses and swamp vegetation.

Breeding: The Little Grassbird builds a deep cup nest of reeds and coarse grasses, lined with feathers, hidden in thick reedy vegetation.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Megalurus-gramineus

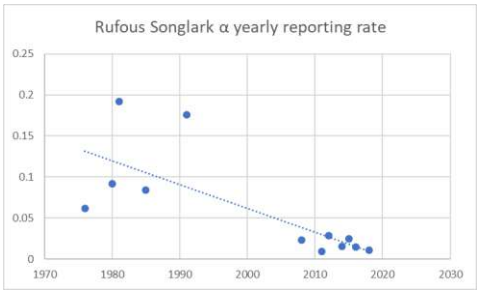
Rufous Songlark *Megalurus mathewsi*

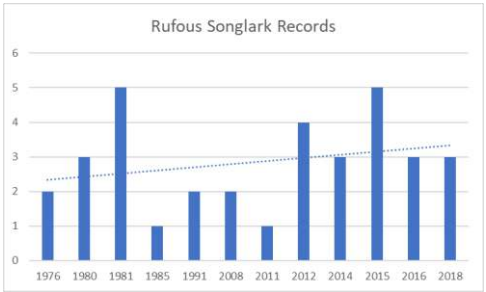
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 16-19cm
Description: The Rufous Songlark is a mid-brown, streaked bird with a rufous rump and upper tail, pale eyebrow and pale underparts, and a dark line through its eye. In the breeding season the melodious song of the male Rufous Songlark is heard almost continuously, both from perches and in slow display flights between trees. [1]

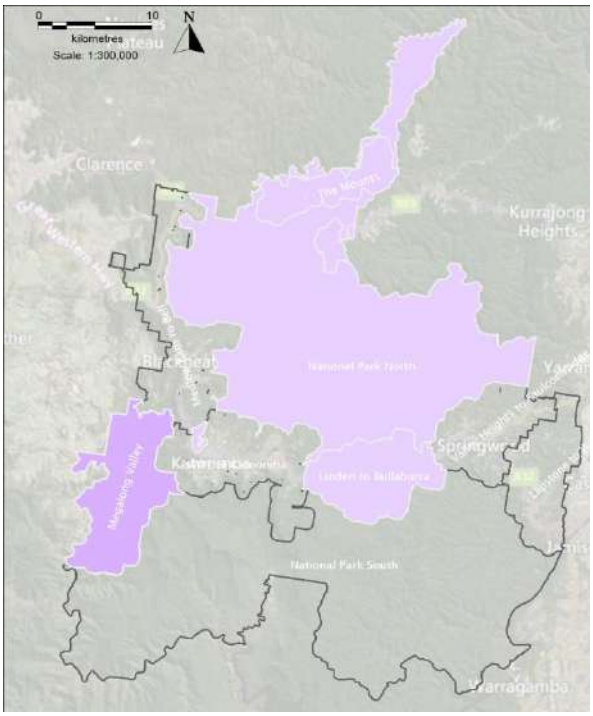
Rufous Songlark
Image by Katie Cordes

Feeding: feeds mainly on the ground, on insects and other small arthropods.

Breeding: The nest of the Rufous Songlark is a deep cup of grass on the ground in thick grass or other low vegetation, often sheltered on one side by something taller. It is the female that builds the nest, incubates the eggs and raises the young. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Cincloramphus-mathewsi

Very rarely ← encountered → Very often

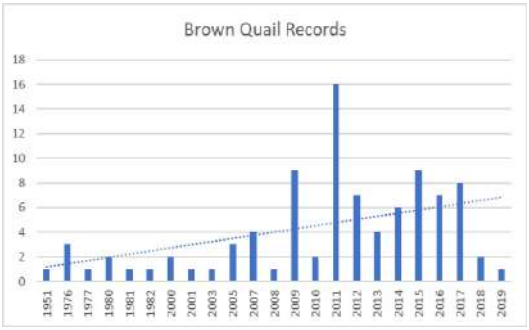
Brown Quail *Coturnix ypsilophora*

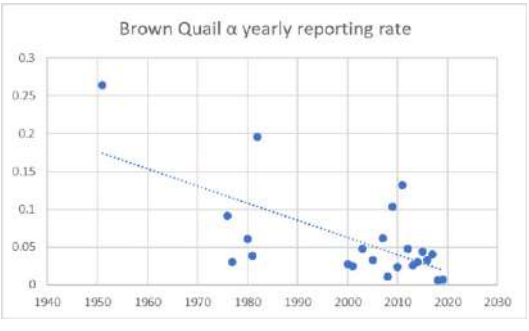
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 18cm
Description: The Brown Quail is a small, plump ground-dwelling bird. It is variable in colour, ranging from red brown to grey brown with fine white streaks and black barring above, and chestnut brown below. The eye is red to yellow, the bill black and the legs and feet orange-yellow. [1]

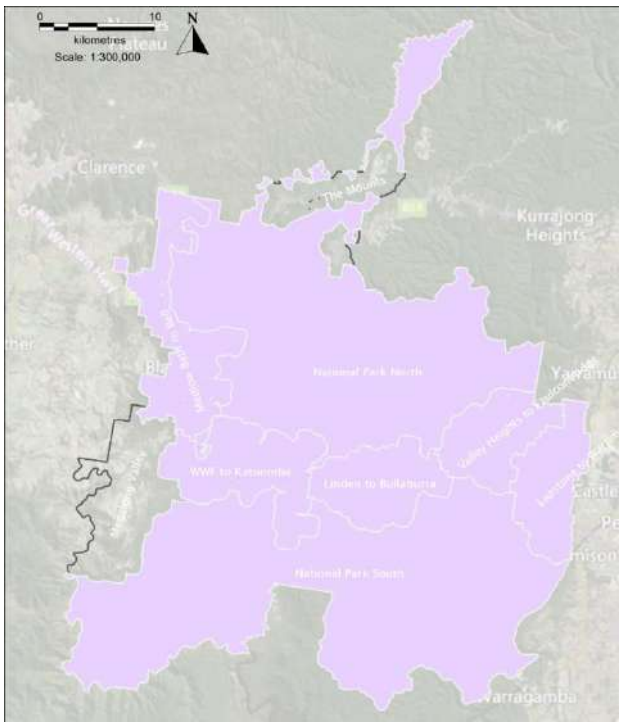
Brown Quail
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Brown_Quail_Dayboro_Feb06.jpg This file is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported license. Author: Aviceda. Copyright 2006.

Feeding: The Brown Quail feeds in the early morning or evening, on the ground, mainly on seeds and green shoots, but also on insects. In some area, quails will readily cross roads and may be seen feeding along roadsides.

Breeding: The Brown Quail's well-hidden nest is a scrape in the ground, lined with grass, hidden in thick grasses under overhanging vegetation not far from water. Both sexes incubate the eggs. Young Brown Quails leave the nest straight after they hatch. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/Brown-Quail

Very rarely encountered Very often

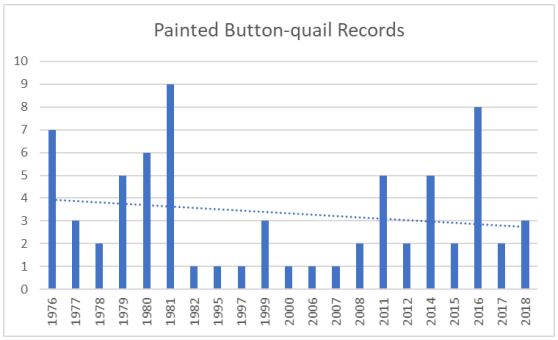
Painted Button-quail *Turnix varius*

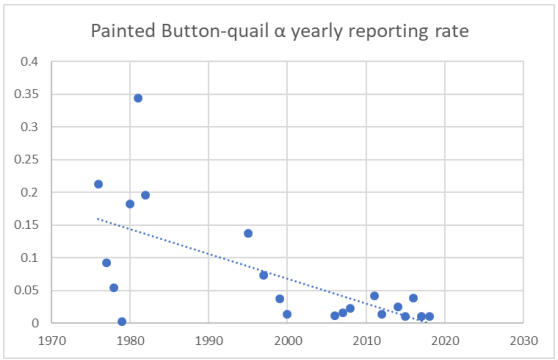
Painted Button-quail
Image by Greg Miles Copyright 2014. Licensed under Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 Generic (CC By-SA 2.0 https://flic.kr/p/jhS3Ep

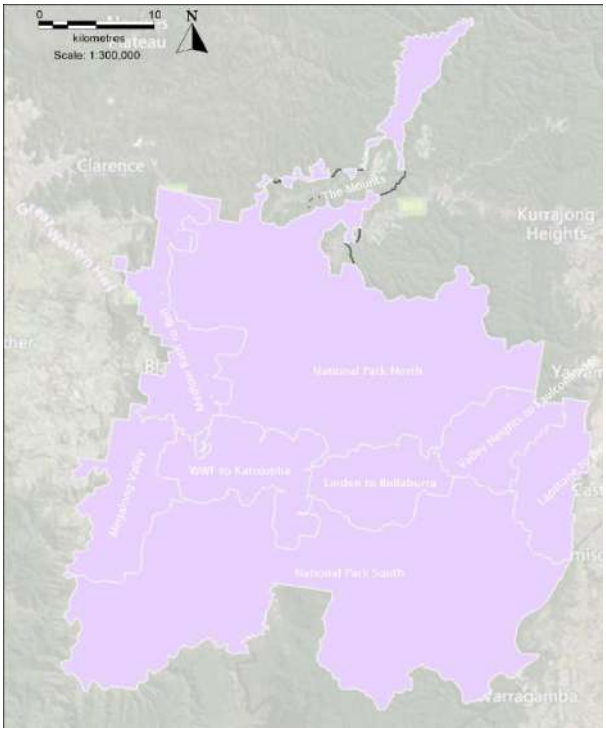
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 19-20cm
Description: The female is the larger and more coloured of these small, plump, well-camoflaged ground-dwellers. The overall colouration is grey, with large white spots on the breast which fade to off-white around the legs and vent. The face has small black-edged white spots with a white eye-brow. [1]

Feeding: active during the evening, night and early morning, feeding on the ground. They are usually seen in pairs or small family parties, searching for seeds, fruit, leaves and insects. They create distinctive "soup-plate" depressions when foraging, by spinning alternately on either leg and using the other to scrape away the leaf litter, leaving circular depressions in which they look for food.

Breeding: While not much is known, the indications are that the female is polyandrous, that is, she courts a male, mates and lays his clutch of eggs, then leaves him and searches for a second male to repeat the process. Females in captivity have had 3-4 mates and clutches in a breeding season. [1]



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Clarence
Kurrajong Heights
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Wyong
Lisarow
Ourimbah
Tuggerah
Berkeley Vale
Long Jetty
Toukley
Norah Head
Budgewoi
Lake Munmorah
Swansea
Belmont
Caves Beach
Jewells
Catherine Hill Bay
Blue Haven
Glenning Valley
Lake Haven
Wadalba
Wallarah
Doyalson
Killarney Vale
Bateau Bay
Terrigal
Wamberal
Erina
Green Point
Avoca
Copacabana
Macmasters Beach
Kincumber
Umina
Ettalong
Woy Woy
Blackwall
Mount Elliot
Tuggerah Lakes
Brisbane Water
Cockle Creek
Lake Macquarie
Lake Budgewoi
Tuggerah Lake
Lake Munmorah
Wyong River
Ourimbah Creek
Jilliby Jilliby Creek
Mangrove Creek
Dharug National Park
Yengo National Park
Wollemi National Park
Watagans National Park
Munmorah State Conservation Area
Wyrrabalong National Park
Bouddi National Park
Brisbane Water National Park
Kuringai Chase National Park
Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park
Lake Macquarie State Conservation Area
Warrah Creek

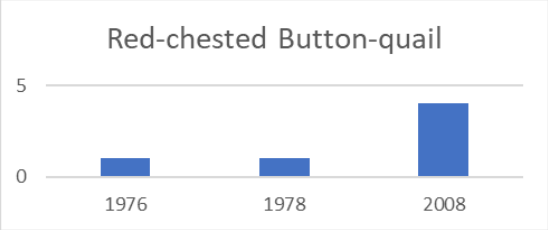
Red-chested Buttonquail *Turnix pyrrhothorax*

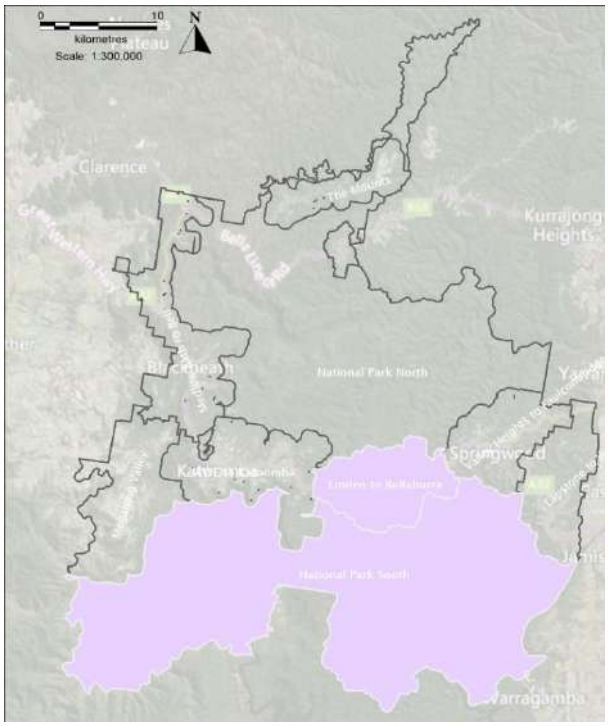
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 12-16cm
Description: The red-chested buttonquail is a small reddish brown, ground running bird, which avoids flying. The female is brighter and slightly larger in size and weight. The female is polyandrous, initiating courtship among several males and expelling rival females from her territory. [1]

Feeding: The red-chested buttonquail feeds on seeds (grasses, Triticum, Panicum and Malvaceae) and insects (cockroaches, ants, flies and larvae). Foraging occurs throughout the day, although the species has been said to be nocturnal and crepuscular. They make platelets while foraging, which is typical for the genus Turnix. [1]

Breeding: The species breeds within tussock grasslands, spinifex or Melaleuca woodland, pastures of native grass, standing crops and stubble.[2] The red-chested buttonquails are solitary breeders and females are sequentially polyandrous. The female usually constructs the nest and it is depression lined with grass, hooked, and shelter by grass tussock.[1]

Red-chested Buttonquail
Image by Mick Roderick- used with permission

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Clarence
Kurrajong Heights
National Park North
Springwood
National Park South
Yarramundi
Yarramundi
Yarramundi

Spotted Quail-thrush *Cinclosoma punctatum*

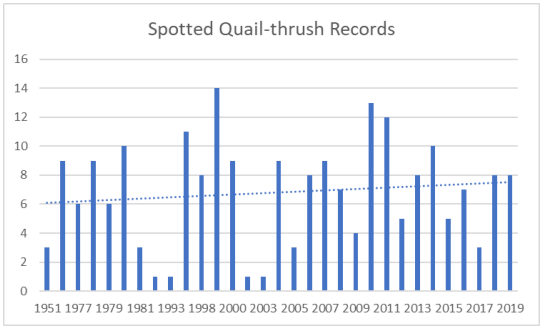
Spotted Quail-thrush

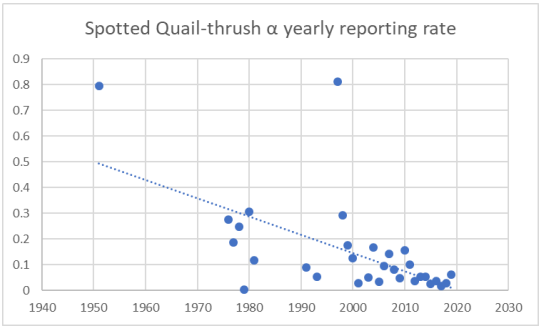
Image by 'Lostandcold' Copyright 2011 Licensed under Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/9RdDtS

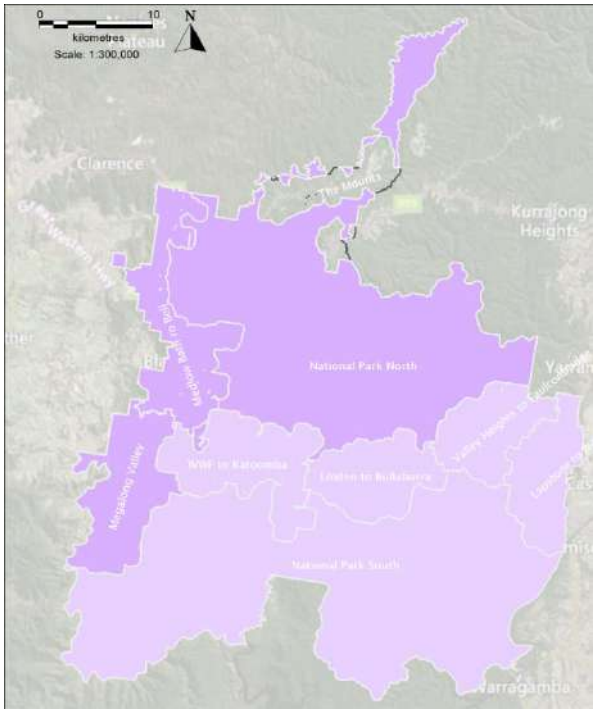
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 24-30cm
Description: The male Spotted Quail-thrush has a black face and throat, and a white eyebrow and throat patch. Males also have a grey breast and spotted flanks. Females lack the black throat, but instead have a yellow-ochre throat patch. When disturbed, the species prefers to hide rather than take flight, often freezing until it is almost underfoot; only then do they flush, with an audible quail-like whirring of their wings, flying low in a swift, strongly undulating dash for 50–100 metres before pitching abruptly onto the ground (almost at right angles) and disappearing into cover. [1]

Feeding: Foraging birds are usually seen moving over leaf-litter on the forest floor, with a slow, meandering walk, a crouching run, or walking or running over or among rocks and fallen timber. [1]

Breeding: The Spotted Quail-thrush builds a cup-shaped nest in the ground lined with leaves and grass, near a rock, tree stump or grass tussock, where it incubates 2-3 eggs. [2]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/spotted-quail-thrush [2] https://bie.ala.org.au/species/urn:lsid:biodiversity.org.au:afd.taxon:7c553be7-099f-46b4-9c3b-3401da58b496#overview

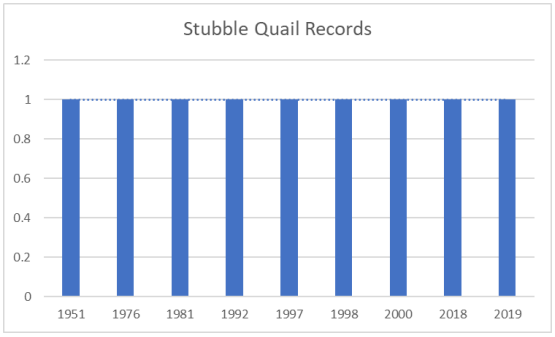
Stubble Quail *Coturnix pectoralis*

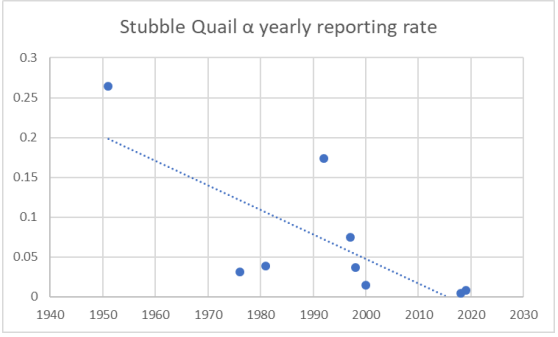
Stubble Quail
Image by Ron Knight copyright 2009. Used with permission.

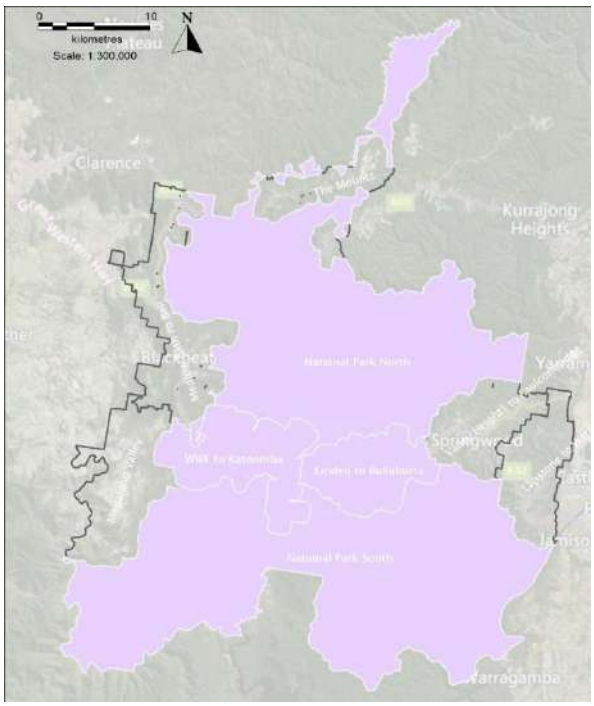
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 16-20cm
Description: The Stubble Quail Is a large, plump quail with grey-brown streaked upper-parts and a cream underside. The male has an orange-buff area on its lower face and throat, where the female is cream. The male is dark on the front below the orange-buff throat. This quail has a dark grey bill and pale pink legs and feet. [1]

Feeding: mainly eat different types of seeds or grain. They feed during the day when they scratch around on the ground for seeds, grasses and foliage.

Breeding: Breeding is influenced by rainfall, cover and food availability. They can breed any time of the year. They have been known to move into an area after rain breaks a drought and breed in huge numbers with up to four clutches of chicks. The build their nests on the ground often in areas such as grasslands, paddocks of cereal crops, especially ones with undergrowth, and under small shrubs. [1]





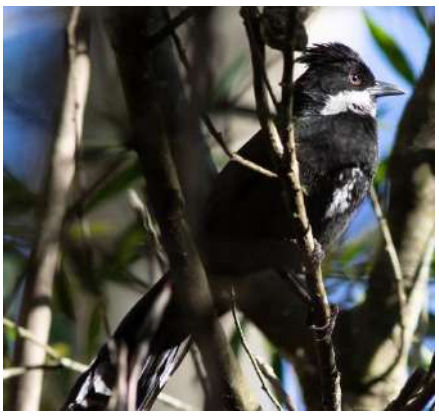


IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Coturnix-pectoralis

Very rarely encountered Very often

Eastern Whipbird *Psophodes olivaceus*



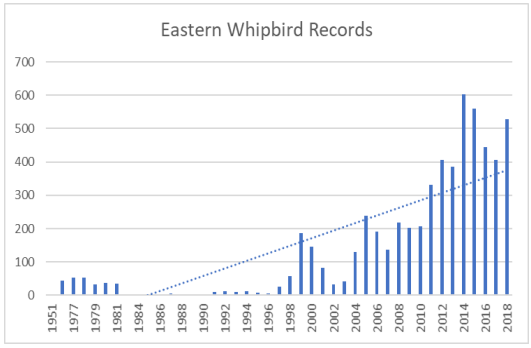
Eastern Whipbird, Katoomba
Image by Katie Cordes

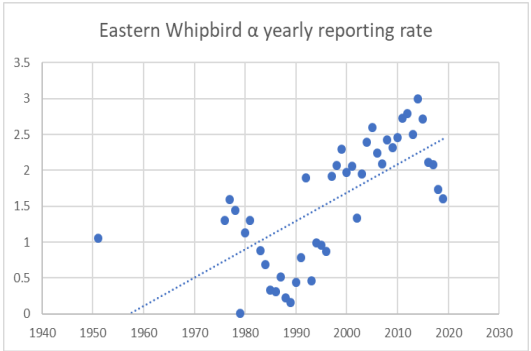
Eastern Whipbird
Copyright Image by Patrick Kavanagh 2017 Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/2gGrcgf

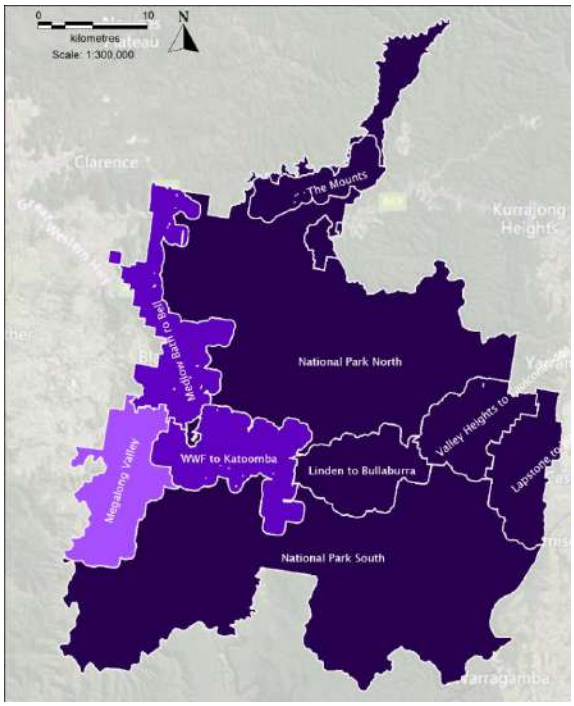
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 25-30cm
Description: dark olive-green above, with a long tail, and a grey-white belly. The head and breast are black, with a broad white patch on the side of the face and a black crest. The eye is pale cream and the bill is black.

Feeding: feeds on insects and other small invertebrates, which are caught on the ground by bill. Feeding takes place alone, in pairs or in small family groups.

Breeding: A breeding pair of Eastern Whipbirds occupies a territory, which is defended year round, with the mates staying together for many years. The female makes a cup nest of sticks and bark, which is lined with finer grasses, and placed in dense vegetation near the ground. The female also incubates the eggs. The young birds are fed by both parents. Sometimes two broods are raised in a single season.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

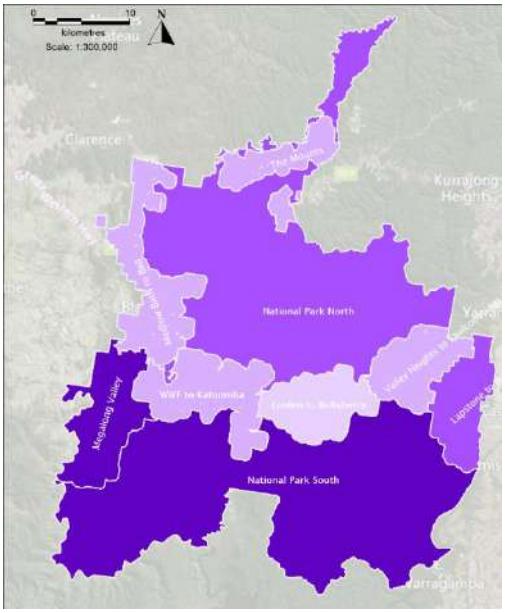
Bell Miner *Manorina melanophrys*

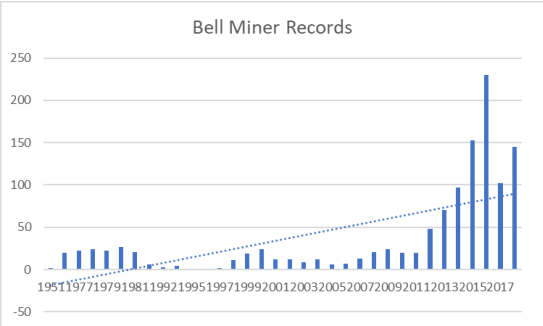
Bell Miner
Image by Katie Cordes

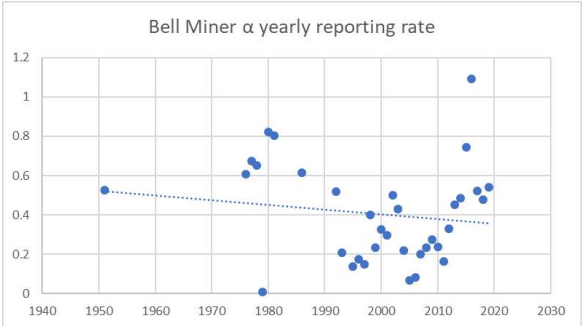
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 18-20cm
Description: The Bell Miner is the smallest of the miners and is a medium-large and solidly built honeyeater. It is mostly olive-green, with a short, down-curved, bright yellow bill, a red-orange bare eye patch and orange-yellow feet and legs. It has a squared off tail. Males are slightly larger, but otherwise the sexes are similar. Young birds are duller and browner, with a paler eye patch. More often heard than seen, the Bell Miner lives in large colonies and aggressively defend their territories against all intruders. [1]

Feeding: Bell Miners feed as part of a colony, remaining in the canopy at or above eight metres from the ground. They mainly eat insects, especially psyllids and their lerps (sugary secretions used as protective shelters by the tiny psyllid insects) from the foliage of eucalypts. They also eat nectar and manna. It has been shown that Bell Miners maintain psyllid populations at high levels by protecting them from other birds and by maintaining sufficiently large territories so that they don't over-feed on the psyllids themselves.

Breeding: Bell Miners have a complex social structure, based on breeding pairs which each have their own feeding range that overlaps with those of non-breeding members (e.g. their offspring), making up a colony of 8 - 200 birds. The breeding pairs generally mate for life and are 'obligate co-operative breeders', which means that they are always helped by between 1 and 20 'auxiliaries' in their parental duties [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: : [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

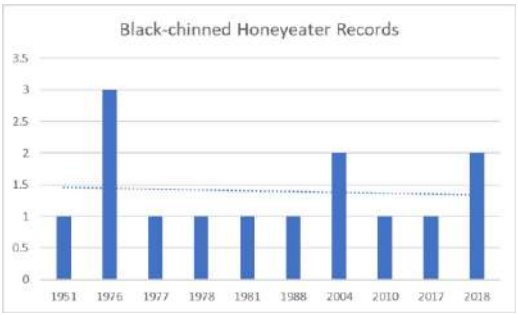
Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies) *Melithreptus gularis gularis*

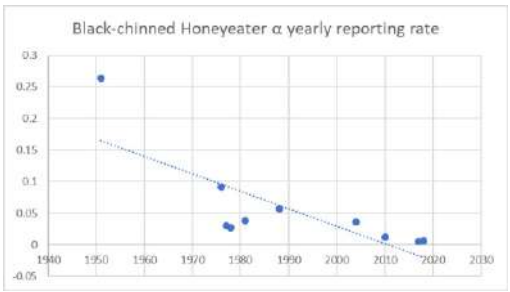
NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: Up to 17cm
Description: The cap is black, with a white crescent around the nape, and there is a diagnostic black 'chin' beneath the bill and extending down the white throat (though this can be difficult to see in the field). There is a small crescent of blue skin above the eye. The back and wings are a dull olive-green and the tail is greyish-brown. The underparts are white, with a greyish-buff tint on the breast. The bill is short, black and slightly downcurved. The call is a ringing, bubbling trill, repeated several times.

Black-chinned Honeyeater
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2017 Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/2fzUgh6

Feeding: Feeding territories are large making the species locally nomadic. Recent studies have found that the Black-chinned Honeyeater tends to occur in the largest woodland patches in the landscape as birds forage over large home ranges of at least 5 hectares.

Breeding: Breeds solitarily or co-operatively, with up to five or six adults, from June to December.





NSW status: PROTECTED, VUNERABLE

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

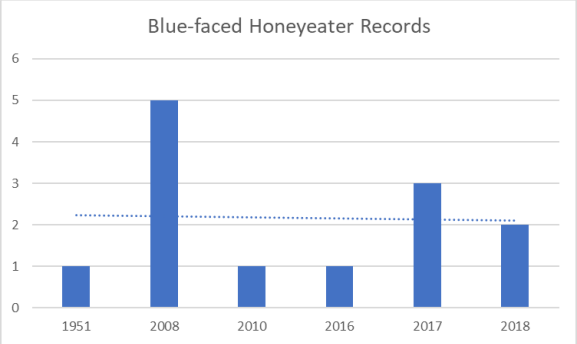
Blue-faced Honeyeater *Entomyzon cyanotis*

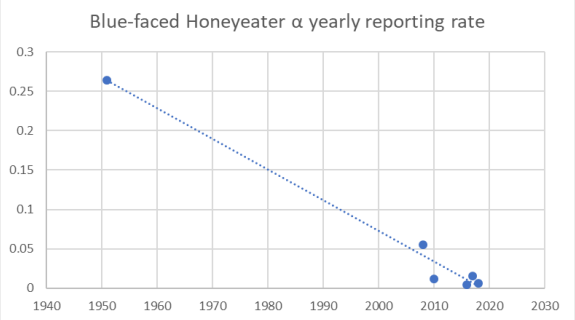
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 9
Guild:
Size: 26-32cm
Description: The Blue-faced Honeyeater is a large black, white and golden olive-green honeyeater with striking blue skin around the yellow to white eye. The crown, face and neck are black, with a narrow white band across the back of the neck. The upperparts and wings are a golden olive green, and the underparts are white, with a grey-black throat and upper breast. The blue facial skin is two-toned, with the lower half a brilliant cobalt blue. [1]

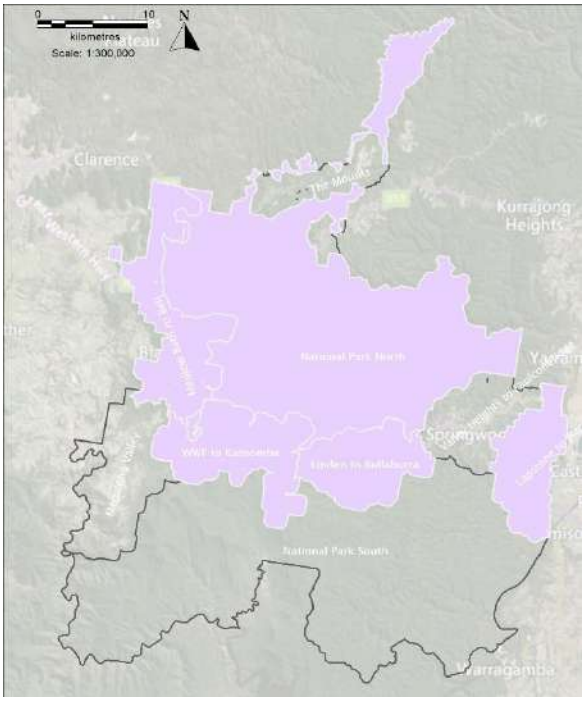
Blue-faced Honeyeater
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2011 Used with permission
https://flic.kr/p/9EJ9Dc

Feeding: The Blue-faced Honeyeater feeds mostly on insects and other invertebrates, but also eats nectar and fruit from native and exotic plants. It forages in pairs or noisy flocks of up to seven birds (occasionally many more) on the bark and limbs of trees, as well as on flowers and foliage.

Breeding: The Blue-faced Honeyeater forms breeding pairs, and may sometimes be a cooperative breeder, where immature birds help the main breeding pair to feed nestlings. Most nests are made on the abandoned nests of Grey-crowned Babblers, Noisy, Silver-crowned and Little Friarbirds, Noisy Miner, Red Wattlebird, Australian Magpie, Magpie-Lark and, rarely, butcherbirds or the Chestnut-crowned Babbler. Breeding season: June to February







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

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NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/birds/blue-faced-honeyeater/

Very rarely encountered Very often

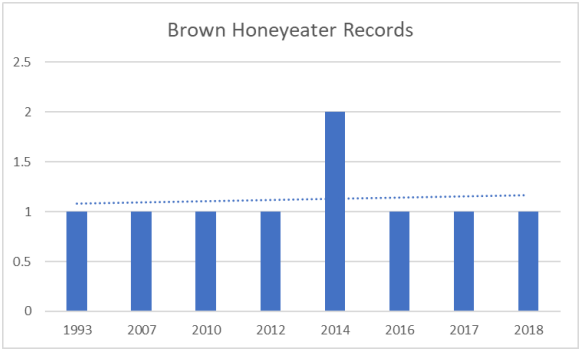
Brown Honeyeater *Lichmera indistincta*

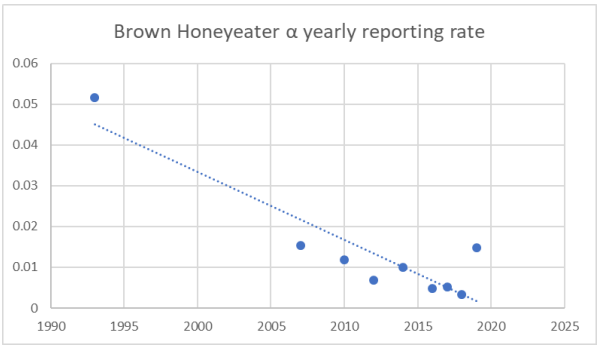
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 12-16cm
Description: The Brown Honeyeater is a medium-small pale grey-brown honeyeater with a distinctive yellow tuft behind its eye. It also has yellow to olive wing patches and tail panels. It is pale grey below, darker olive brown above and has a long curved black bill. [1]

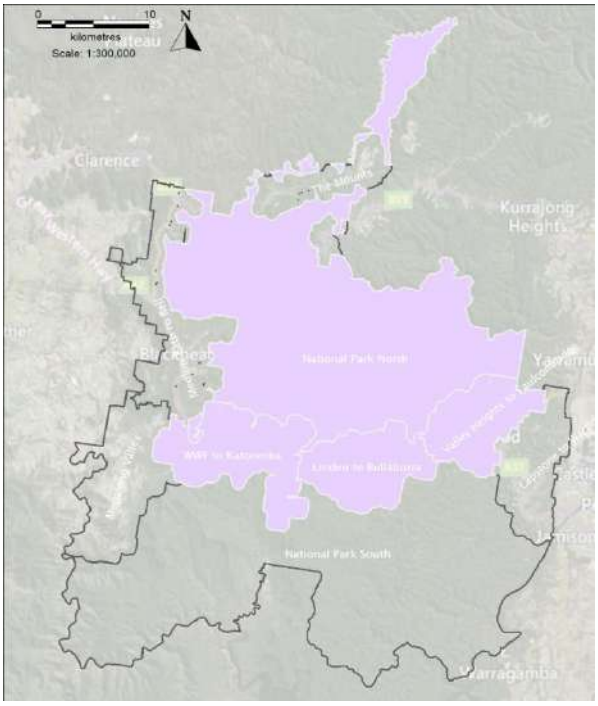
Brown Honeyeater
Images by Katie Cordes

Feeding: The Brown Honeyeater feeds on nectar and insects, foraging at all heights in trees and shrubs. It may be seen in mixed flocks with other honeyeaters. [1]

Breeding: During the breeding season, male Brown Honeyeaters defend a nesting territory by singing from tall trees and they stand guard while the female builds the nest and lays the eggs. The small neat cup-nest is made from fine bark, grasses and plant down, bound with spiders web, and is slung by the rim in a shrub, fern or tree at up to 5 m from the ground and is usually very well-hidden by thick foliage. Breeding season April to November in north; June to February in south







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Lichmera-indistincta

Very rarely encountered Very often

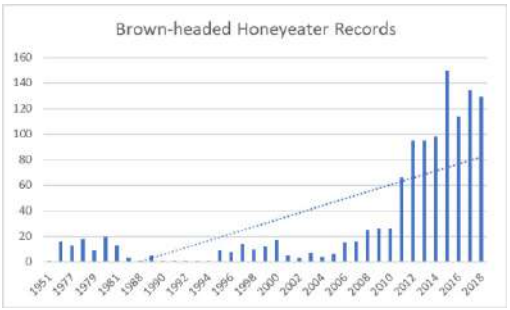
Brown-headed Honeyeater *Melithreptus brevirostris*

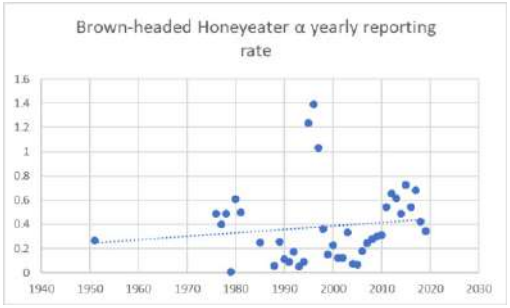
Brown-headed Honeyeater, Katoomba (left).
Images by Katie Cordes

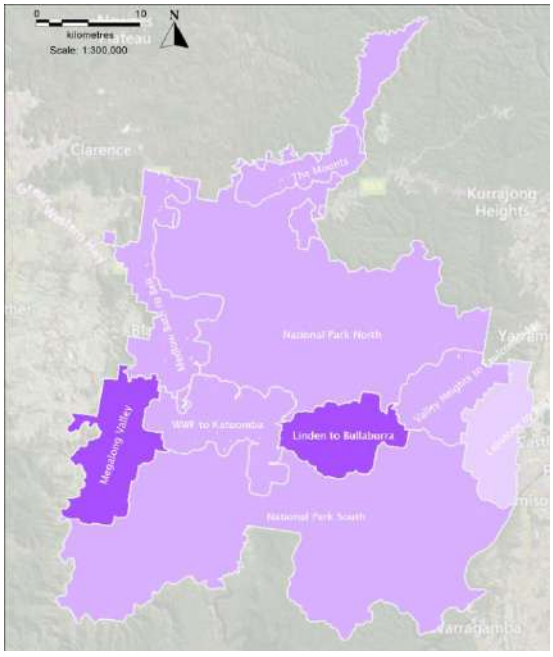
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 13-15cm
Description: The Brown-headed Honeyeater is a small honeyeater with a short slender bill. It is plain olive green above, with a brown head marked by a pale line across the back, and is pale grey to buff below. It has a creamy yellow to orange eye-ring which completely encircles the dark eye. In young birds, the eye-ring is blue. [1]

Feeding: The Brown-headed Honeyeater feeds mainly on insects, but will also eat nectar. It usually forages in small flocks of six to twelve birds, mainly in the canopy, but also in lower shrubs, gleaning its food from bark, branches, leaves and flowers.

Breeding: The Brown-headed Honeyeater will breed co-operatively if helpers are available, with up to five birds attending the one nest. These groups will normally contain a breeding pair plus adults or juveniles, all of which incubate the eggs and help to feed the young. The nest is a small deep cup made from fine bark, grass and hair bound with spiderwebs and slung by the rim in thick foliage 1 m to 6 m above the ground. Hairs are often gathered from live animals such as horses, cattle, humans, kangaroos and Koalas. Will also steal nesting material from other birds' nests. Young birds will probably remain with the family group from year to year. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: : [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Very rarely encountered Very often

Crescent Honeyeater *Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera*

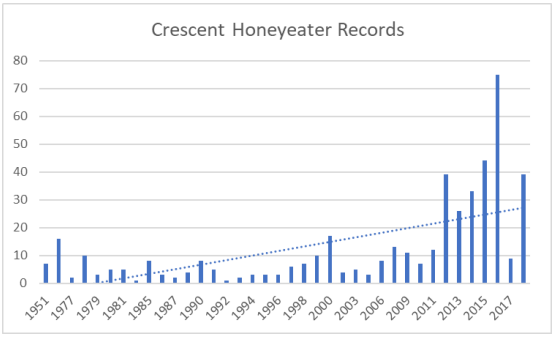
Crescent Honeyeater

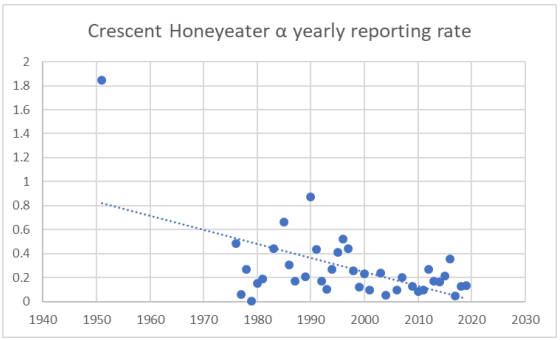
Copyright Image Brian Ralphs
https://flic.kr/p/fjwEuK- Under license Attribution-NoDerivs 2.0 Generic (CC BY-ND 2.0)

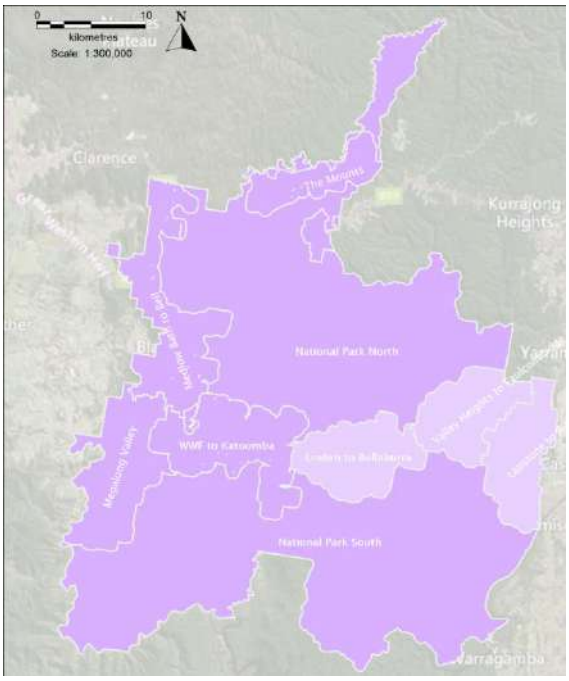
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 50
Guild:
Size: 14-17cm
Description: The Crescent Honeyeater is a medium to small honeyeater with a long down-curved bill and a red-brown eye. Males are dark grey above with yellow wing patches, a white streak above the eye and a distinctive dark crescent across each side of the breast, outlined below with a white line. The rest of the underparts are a pale brown grey to white, with prominent white markings on the tail. [1]

Feeding: The Crescent Honeyeater feeds on nectar, fruit and insects, foraging mainly on understorey shrubs. Usually feeds in pairs, but may be seen feeding in small flocks.

Breeding: Crescent Honeyeaters form long-term pair bonds, staying together throughout the year. Pairs nest on their own or in loose colonies. Males defend territories, which are all-purpose (feeding and breeding) throughout the year, becoming more active and vocal during the breeding season. The female builds the nest alone, in a well-concealed position, usually low in the centre of a shrub and often near water. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/crescent-honeyeater

Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*

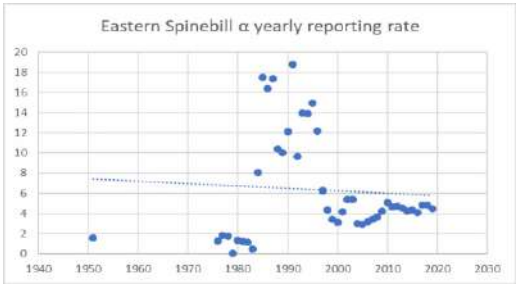
Spinebill, Katoomba
Images by Katie Cordes

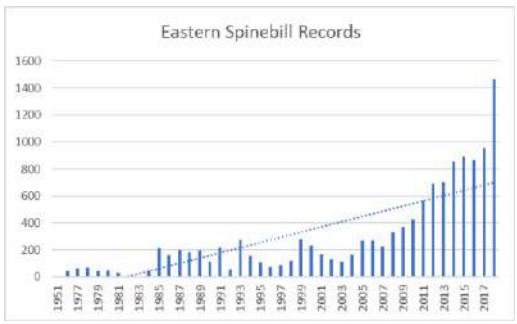
Juvienile Eastern Spinebill , Katoomba.
Image by Anne Carey

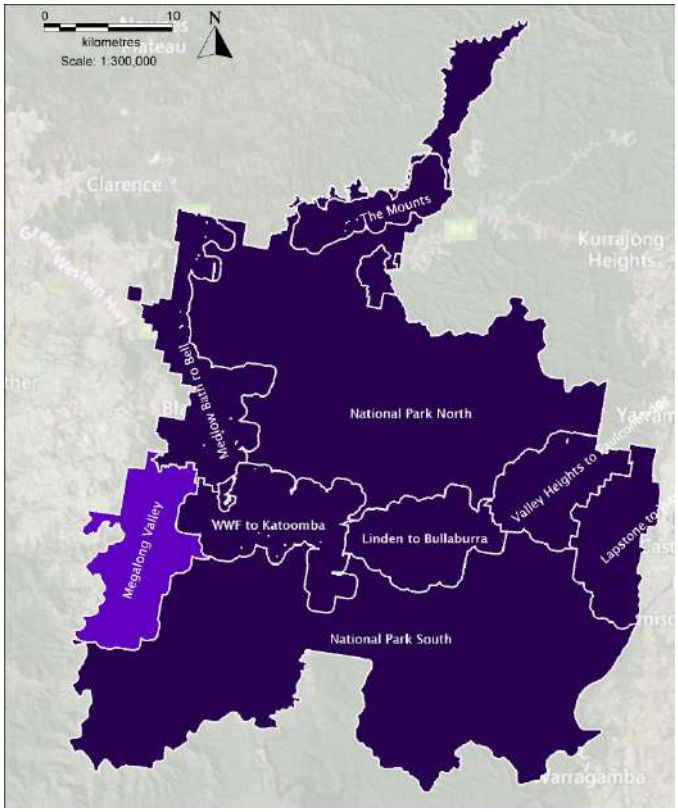
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 14-16cm
Description: Recognised by its very long, fine, down-curved beak white outer tail feathers are prominent in flight. Sexes similar with female have less distinct markings. [1]

Feeding: feeds on insects and nectar while perched or while hovering.

Breeding: nest is a small cup of twigs, grass and bark, combined with hair and spider's web, built in a tree fork, generally between 1 and 5 metres from the ground. Only the female builds the nest and incubates the eggs, but both parents feed the young when they hatch.[1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Fuscous Honeyeater *Ptilotula fusca*

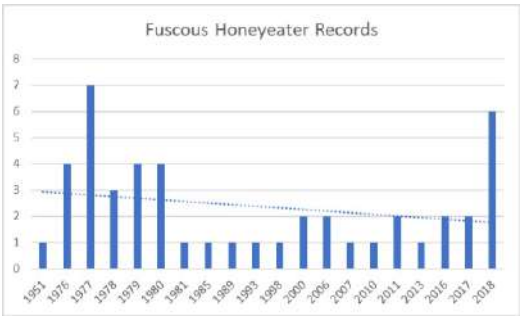
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 15-17cm
Description: The Fuscous Honeyeater is a medium-small 'plain' olive-brown honeyeater with an unmarked face, apart from a slightly 'bruised' colouring around the eye. It has a small, indistinct yellow ear tuft bordered black. The eye is brown. The eye ring and base of bill are yellow out of breeding season and dark during breeding. The slightly curved bill is medium-sized. [1]

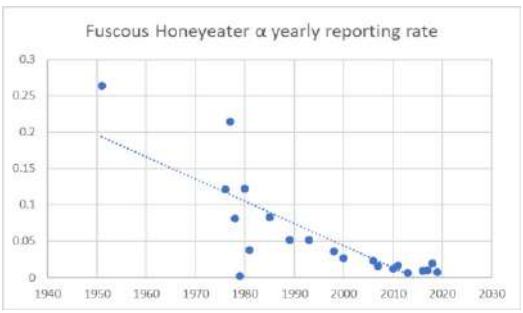
Fuscous Honeyeater.
Image by Patick Kavanagh 2018. Copyright.Used with Permission

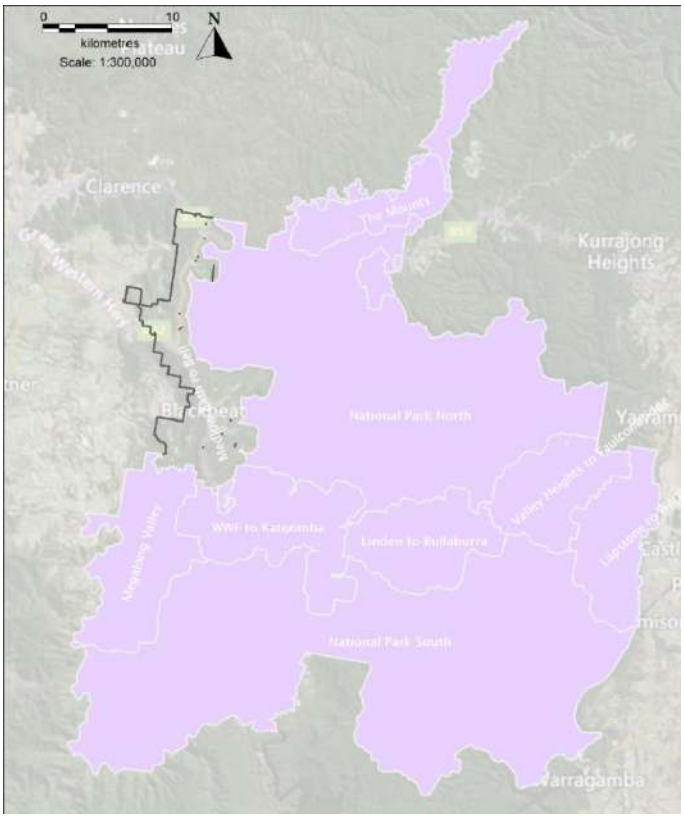
Fuscous Honeyeater.
Image by Katie Cordes Katoomba

Feeding: The Fuscous Honeyeater feeds mainly on insects, including their products (e.g. honeydew, lerps), and other invertebrates, as well as on nectar. It forages on foliage in trees and shrubs, less often on branches and trunks. In the non-breeding season, may form flocks of up to 20 birds, and will sometimes feed in association with other species, such as White-naped Honeyeaters, thornbills and Little Lorikeets.

Breeding: Fuscous Honeyeaters are semi-colonial, living in groups that jointly defend a permanent territory. However, they breed in monogamous pairs, with the female building the nest and incubating the eggs. Both sexes feed the nestlings. Nests may be built on their own or as part of colony. The nest is a delicate rounded cup suspended in high foliage and made from grass, spider web, bark and wool, lined sparsely with grass or wool. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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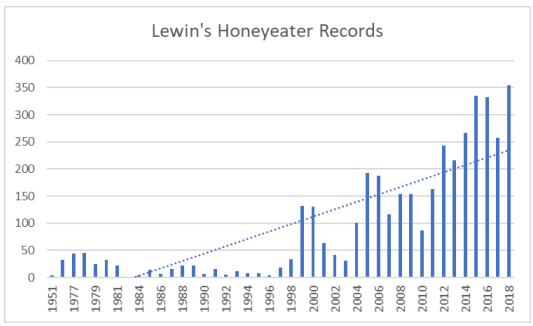
Lewin's Honeyeater *Meliphaga lewinii*

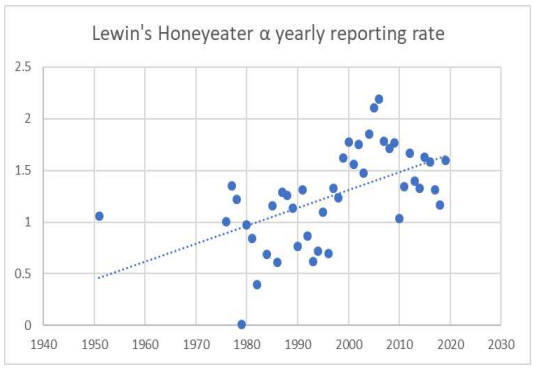
Lewin's Honeyeater, Katoomba
Image by Katie Cordes

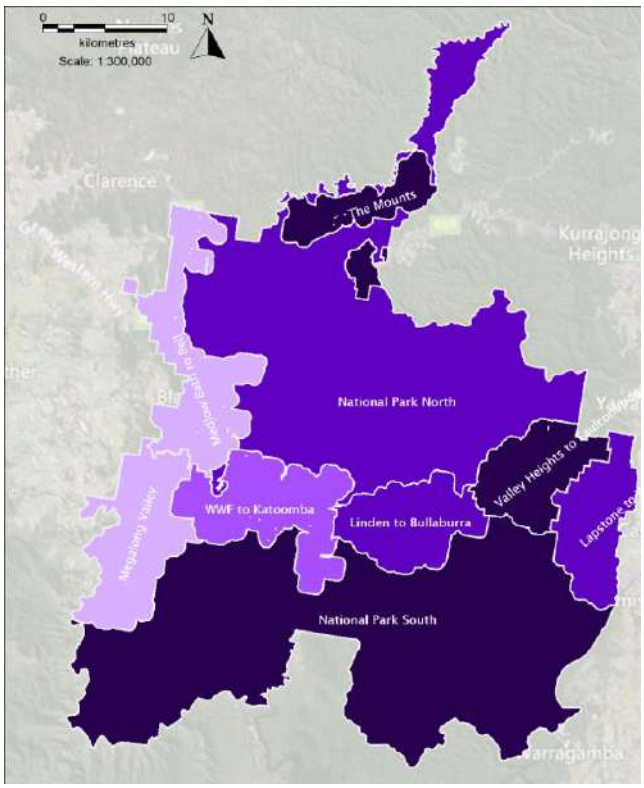
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 19-22cm
Description: Dark greenish grey in colour, with a creamy yellow gape (fleshy corners of the mouth). It has large, yellowish crescent-shaped ear patches. [1]

Feeding: feed mostly on fruits, favouring berries and small fruits, but also eat insects and nectar

Breeding: It is unclear what roles each parent performs in nest building and incubation, but both care for the young birds. Nest is a large cup of vegetation and other materials, bound together with spider web and lined with soft material [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: "[1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.
Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report."

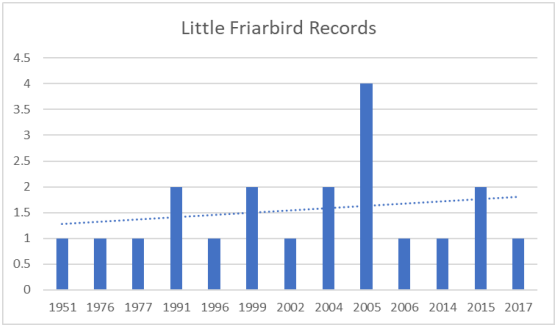
Little Friarbird *Philemon citreogularis*

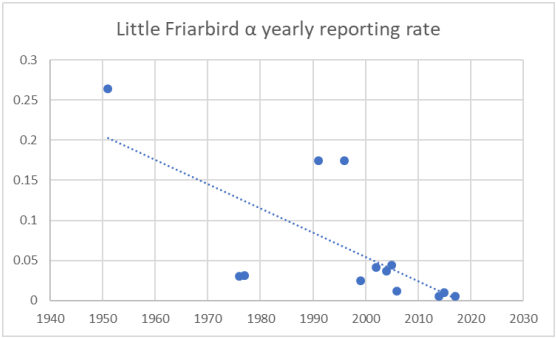
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 25-29cm
Description: The Little Friarbird is the smallest of the friarbirds, with a medium, curved bill with no casque (a bump, characteristic of other friarbirds) and a squared off tail when spread. It is brown-grey above, paler grey on neck and collar, with a distinctive bare blue-grey face patch, and pale greyish white below with fine white streaking on the breast. [1]

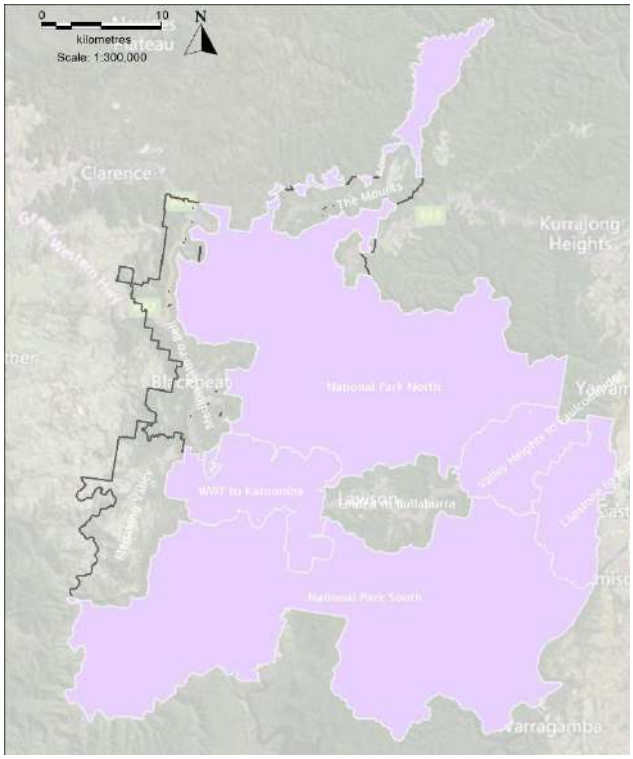
Little Friarbird
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography
Copyright 2018 Used with permission.
https://flic.kr/p/P1kcuB

Feeding: feed alone, in pairs or small flocks, almost entirely in trees, and are rarely seen on ground. Their diet is mainly nectar and invertebrates, sometimes also eating flowers, fruit and seeds. Sometimes feed in mixed groups with other honeyeaters.

Breeding: form monogamous pairs. Both parents build the nest, a large deep open cup, often see-through, lined with fine grasses and other soft materials, which is always near or overhanging water. The female alone incubates the eggs, but both parents feed the young. Two broods may be raised in a season. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Philemon-citreogularis

Very rarely encountered Very often

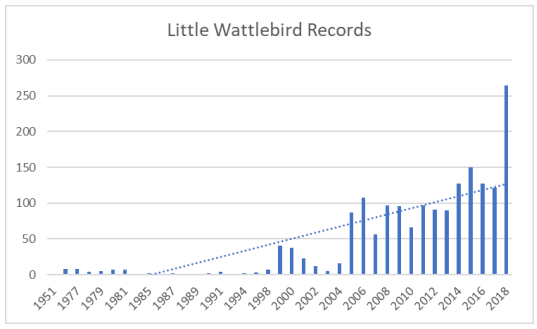
Little Wattlebird *Anthochaera chrysoptera*

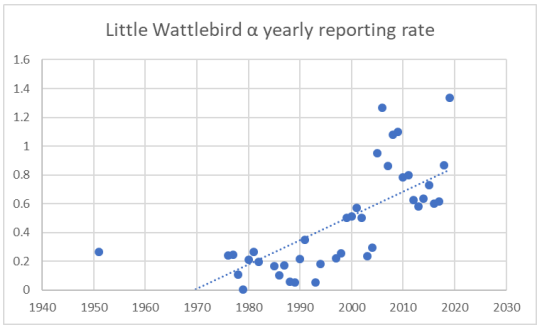
Little Wattlebird
Images by Katie Cordes Far right, Falconbridge

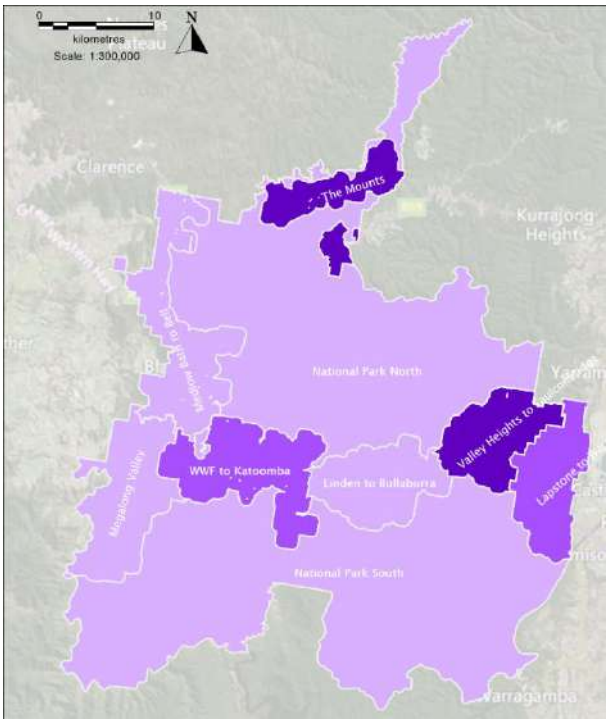
Feeding: Primarily nectar- but also insects, flowers, berries and some seeds.

Breeding: Female constructs the nest, which is a large cup of twigs and grass, lined with soft materials, such as feathers and wool. The nest may be placed in a range of places from the ground up to about 15m. The female also incubates the eggs alone. Both sexes care for the young chicks. Can have up to 3 broods a year. [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 28-35cm
Description: Smallest of the wattlebirds. Mostly dark grey-brown above, with faint white shafts on each of the feathers. Underparts grey and heavily streaked with white.. In flight, there is a large rufous patch in the wings. The eye is blue-grey. [1]



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Yarramundi Valley to Wallacia
Yarramundi Valley to Penrith
Yarramundi Valley to Richmond
Yarramundi Valley to Windsor
Yarramundi Valley to Pitt Town
Yarramundi Valley to Wilberforce
Yarramundi Valley to Sackville
Yarramundi Valley to Lower Portland
Yarramundi Valley to Wisemans Ferry
Yarramundi Valley to Central Mangrove
Yarramundi Valley to Gosford
Yarramundi Valley to Wyong
Yarramundi Valley to Lake Macquarie
Yarramundi Valley to Newcastle
Yarramundi Valley to Maitland
Yarramundi Valley to Cessnock
Yarramundi Valley to Singleton
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Yarramundi Valley to Murrurundi
Yarramundi Valley to Quirindi
Yarramundi Valley to Gunnedah
Yarramundi Valley to Narrabri
Yarramundi Valley to Moree
Yarramundi Valley to Inverell
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Yarramundi Valley to Tenterfield
Yarramundi Valley to Casino
Yarramundi Valley to Lismore
Yarramundi Valley to Ballina
Yarramundi Valley to Byron Bay
Yarramundi Valley to Tweed Heads
Yarramundi Valley to Kyogle
Yarramundi Valley to Grafton
Yarramundi Valley to Coffs Harbour
Yarramundi Valley to Nambucca Heads
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Yarramundi Valley to Wauchope
Yarramundi Valley to Taree
Yarramundi Valley to Forster
Yarramundi Valley to Tuncurry
Yarramundi Valley to Gloucester
Yarramundi Valley to Dungog
Yarramundi Valley to Raymond Terrace
Yarramundi Valley to Nelson Bay
Yarramundi Valley to Port Stephens
Yarramundi Valley to Karuah
Yarramundi Valley to Bulahdelah
Yarramundi Valley to Stroud

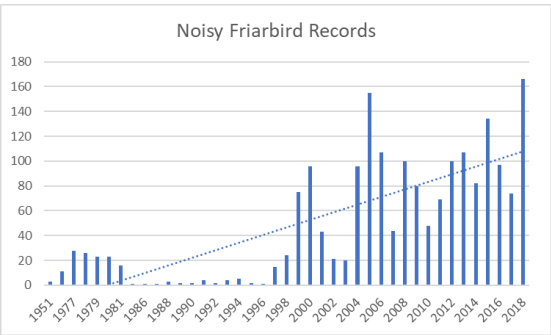
Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus*

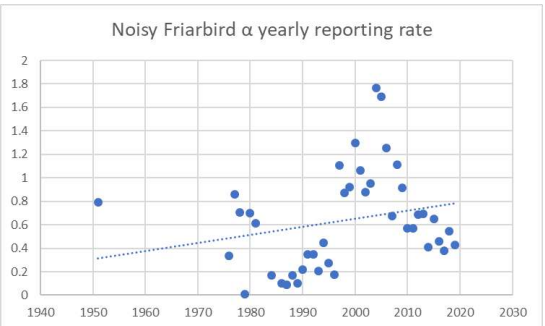
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 30-35cm
Description: distinctive naked black head and a strong bill with a prominent casque (bump) at the base. The upperparts are dark brown to grey, the underbody is off-white. [1]

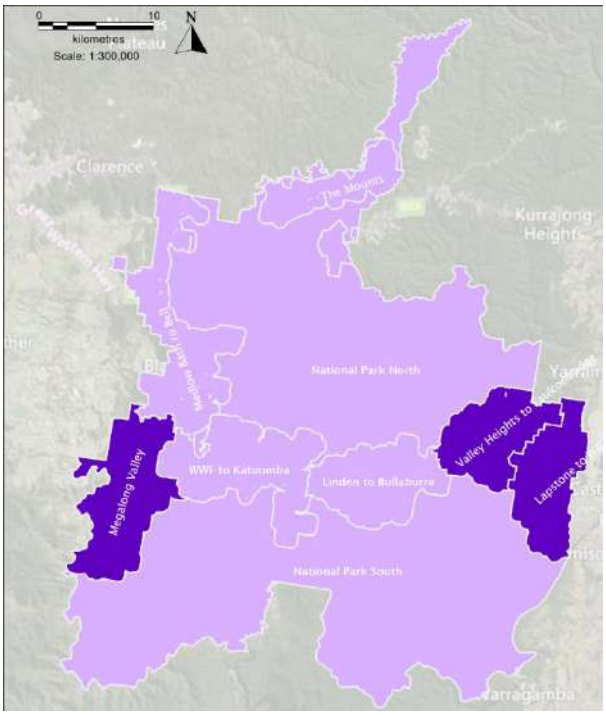
Noisy Friarbird
Image by Anne Carey

Feeding: eats nectar, fruit, insects and other invertebrates and sometimes eggs or baby birds. They spend most of their time feeding on nectar high up in trees, only coming down to the ground occasionally to feed on insects.

Breeding: forms long-term pairs, with both parents defending the nest and surrounds. The female builds the large, deep cup-shaped nest from bark and grass, bound with spider webs, slinging it in a tree-fork. She alone incubates the eggs, but both parents feed the young, up to three weeks after fledging. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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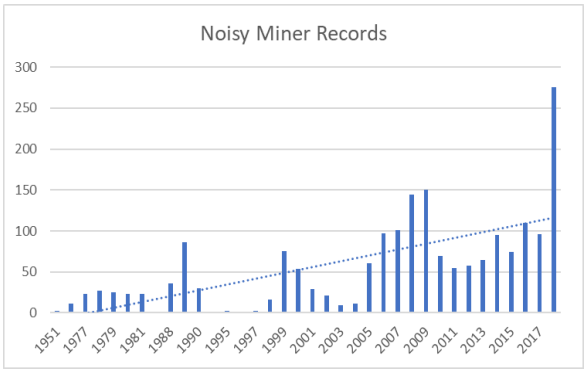
Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala*

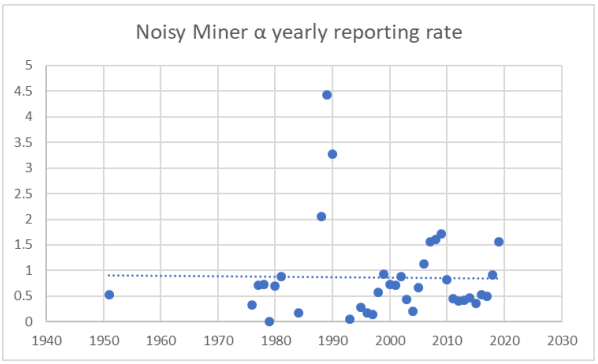
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 25-28cm
Description: Mostly grey body and black crown and cheeks. The bill is yellow, as are the legs and the naked skin behind the eye. [1]

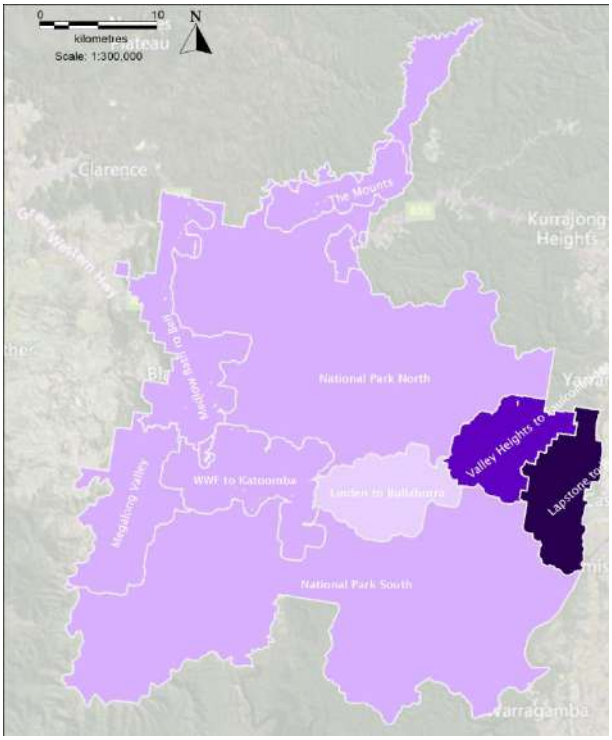
Feeding: feeds on nectar, fruits and insects. Very occasionally they will eat small reptiles and amphibians. Food is either taken from trees or on the ground. In keeping with its highly social nature, the Noisy Miner usually feeds in large groups.

Breeding: Noisy Miners breed in small to large colonies and several broods may be reared during a single season. The female constructs the nest and incubates the eggs alone, but both sexes will care for and feed the young birds. Additional 'helpers' usually also feed the young. Interestingly, these helpers are almost always male birds. [1]

Noisy Minor
Image by Anne Carey







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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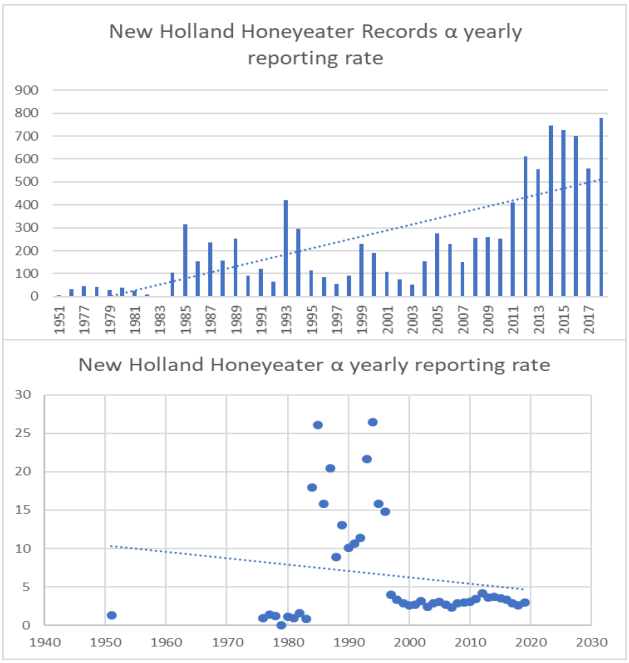
New Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*

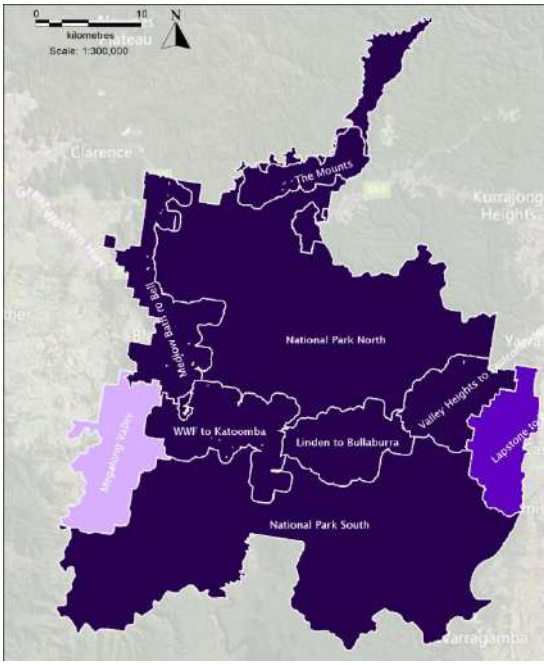
New Holland Honeyeaters
Images by Katie Cordes middle and right. Katoomba.

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 18cm
Description: black and white, large yellow wing patch and yellow sides on the tail, small white ear patch. [1]

Feeding: mostly eat the nectar of flowers. Other food items include fruit, insects and spiders.

Breeding: builds cup-shaped nest is made of bark and grasses, bound together with spider web, lined with soft material and is placed in a bush or tree, anywhere from ground level up to 6 m. Both sexes feed the chicks. A pair of adults may raise two or three broods in a year. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is (
Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Red Wattlebird *Anthochaera carunculata*

Red Wattlebird pair, Katoomba
Image by Katie Cordes

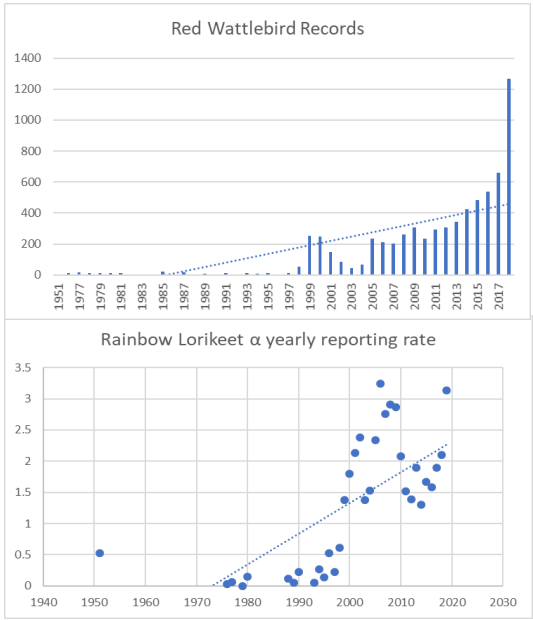
Red Wattlebird feeding a Koel, Katoomba.
Image by Katie Cordes

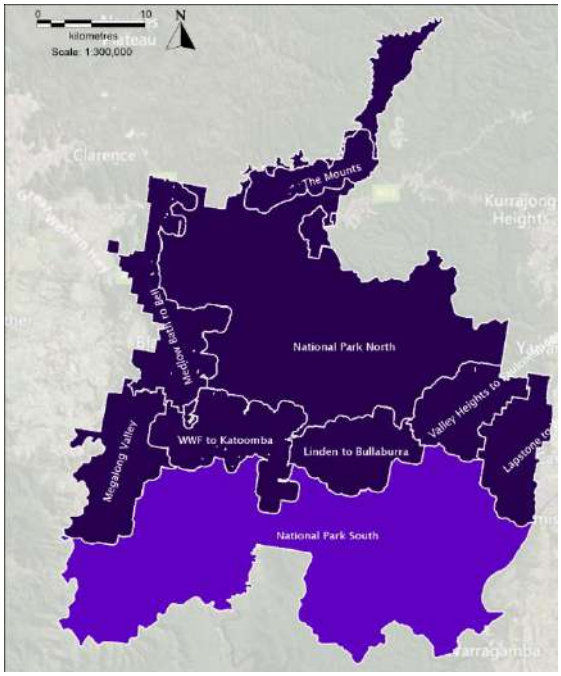
Feeding: feeds on nectar, some insects are also eaten, taken either from foliage or caught in mid-air. Berries and the honeydew produced by some insects add to the bird's diet.

Breeding: raise one or two broods in a season. Both sexes have been recorded sharing incubation duties, but often the female will do this alone. Both parents feed the young. [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Size: 32-36cm
Description: Fleshy reddish wattle on the side of the neck. The plumage is grey-brown on the body, with prominent white streaks and yellow on the belly. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Very rarely encountered Very often

Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera phrygia*

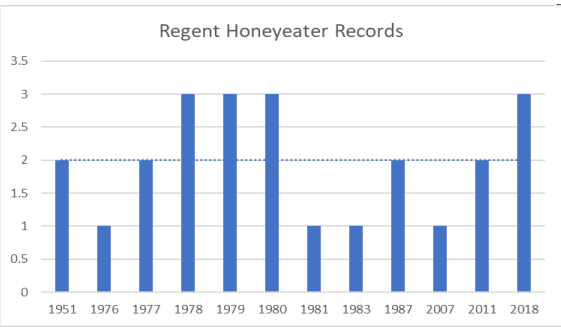
Regent Honeyeater

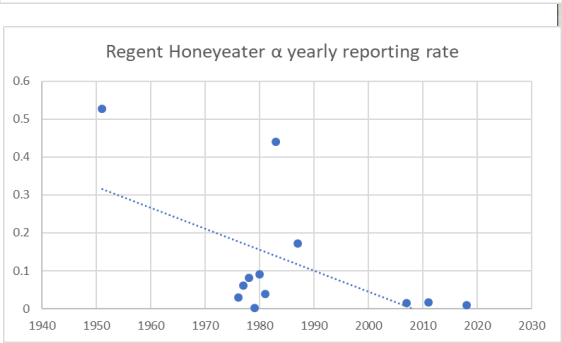
Image by Tony Morris Copyright 2007. Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial 2.0 Generic (CC By-NC 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/4abVSe

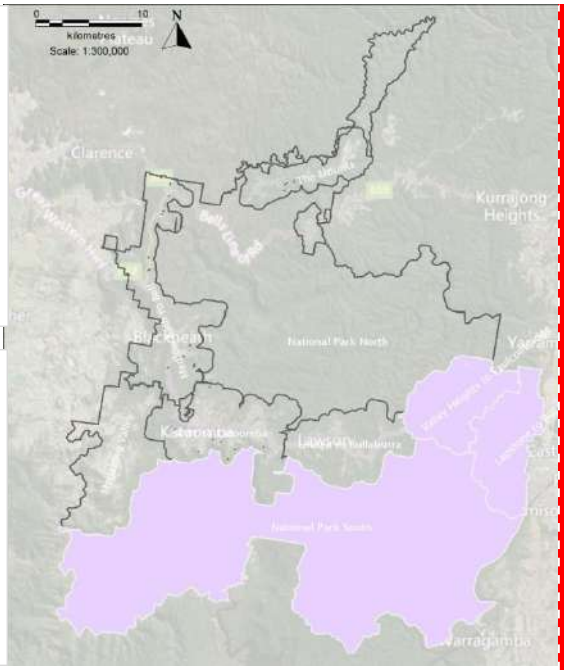
NSW Status: **E4A,P**
Commonwealth Status: CE
Size: 20-24cm
Description: The Regent Honeyeater is a striking and distinctive, medium-sized, black and yellow honeyeater with a sturdy, curved bill. Its head, neck, throat, upper breast and bill are black and the back and lower breast are pale lemon in colour with a black scalloped pattern. Its flight and tail feathers are edged with bright yellow. There is a characteristic patch of dark pink or cream-coloured facial-skin around the eye. [1]

Feeding: it feeds mainly on the nectar from a relatively small number of eucalypts that produce high volumes of nectar. Key eucalypt species include Mugga Ironbark, Yellow Box, White Box and Swamp Mahogany.

Breeding: There are three known key breeding areas, two of them in NSW - Capertee Valley and Bundarra-Barraba regions. The species breeds between July and January in Box-Ironbark and other temperate woodlands and riparian gallery forest dominated by River Sheoak. Regent Honeyeaters usually nest in horizontal branches or forks in tall mature eucalypts and Sheoaks. Also nest in mistletoe haustoria. An open cup-shaped nest is constructed of bark, grass, twigs and wool by the female. Two or three eggs are laid and incubated by the female for 14 days. [1]







NSW status: E4A, PROTECTED 3 COMMONWEALTH: Critically Endangered

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES: The Regent Honeyeater is a flagship threatened woodland bird whose conservation will benefit a large suite of other threatened and declining woodland fauna. The species inhabits dry open forest and woodland, particularly Box-Ironbark woodland, and riparian forests of River Sheoak. Regent Honeyeaters inhabit woodlands that support a significantly high abundance and species richness of bird species. These woodlands have significantly large numbers of mature trees, high canopy cover and abundance of mistletoes. [1]

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10841

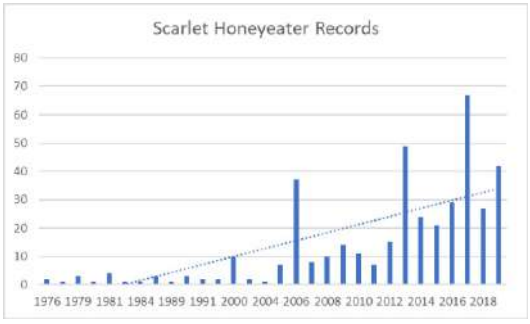
Scarlet Honeyeater *Myzomela sanguinolenta*

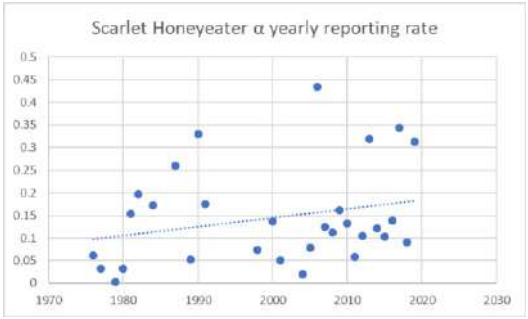
Scarlet Honeyeater-male left, female above.
Images by Anne Carey

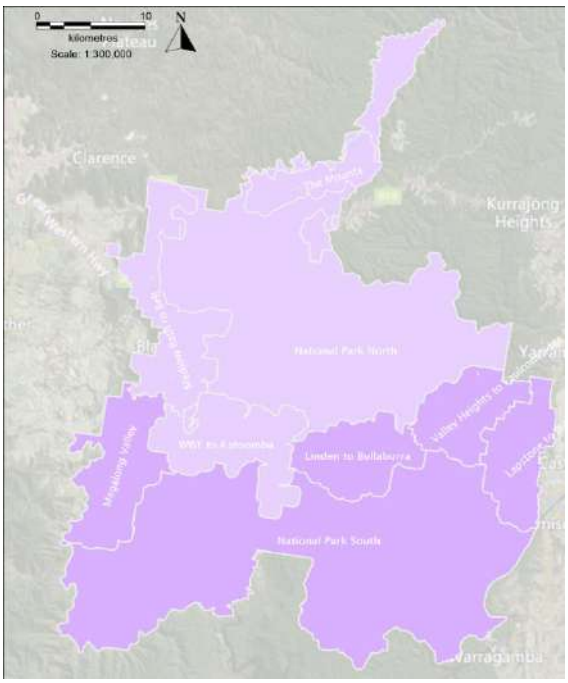
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 10-11cm
Description: Male striking scarlet head/breast/back, black wings, female/juv grey-brown, pink tint on chin and cheeks. [1]

Feeding: feeds mainly on nectar and sometimes on fruit and insects.

Breeding: breeds in pairs, with the male calling and displaying to the quieter females. The small cup nest is suspended from a horizontal branch or in a fork, and is made from fine bark and grass bound with spider web and lined with fine plant materials. The female incubates the eggs alone, but both sexes feed the young. Up to three broods may be produced per season. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Very rarely — encountered — Very often

Singing Honeyeater *Gavicalis virescens*

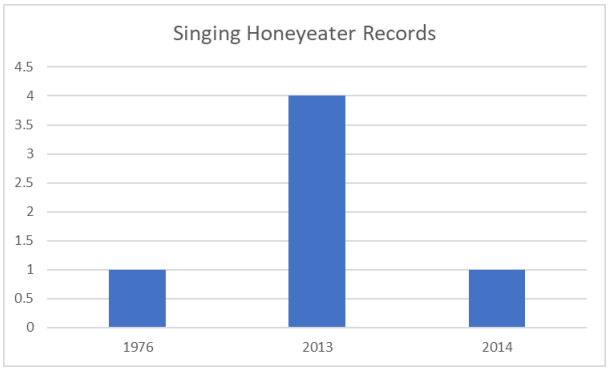
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 17-24cm
Description: The Singing Honeyeater has a plain grey-brown upperbody, a distinctive black streak through the eye from the bill to the neck, bordered by a yellow streak below the eye grading into a white throat, and a white to grey underbody streaked dark grey-brown. [1]

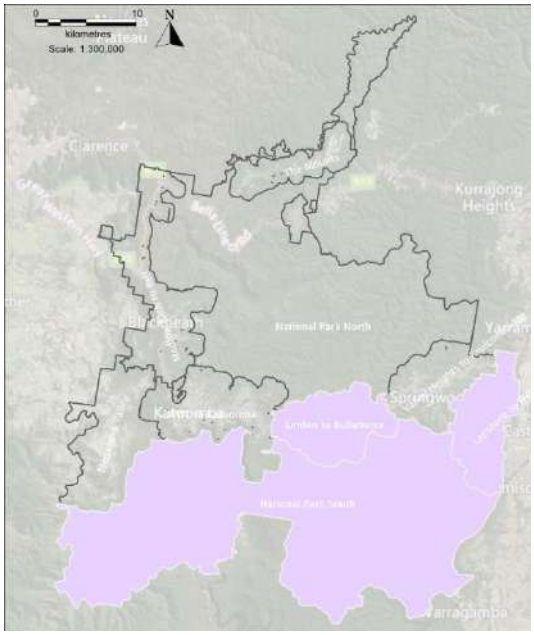
Feeding: The Singing Honeyeater feeds on nectar, insects and fruit. It forages in low shrubs or on the ground, usually alone, but sometimes in loose flocks. It feeds at lower levels than most other honeyeaters

Breeding: The Singing Honeyeater forms monogamous pairs, with some long-term bonds. The open, often flimsy cup-nest is formed from matted grasses and lined with roots, wool or other mammal hairs. It has once been observed nesting in the top 'false nest' cup of a Yellow-rumped Thornbill nest while the lower nest chamber was occupied.

Singing Honeyeater

Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2017 Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/2eqFxfj





IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Lichenostomus-virescens

Very rarely encountered Very often

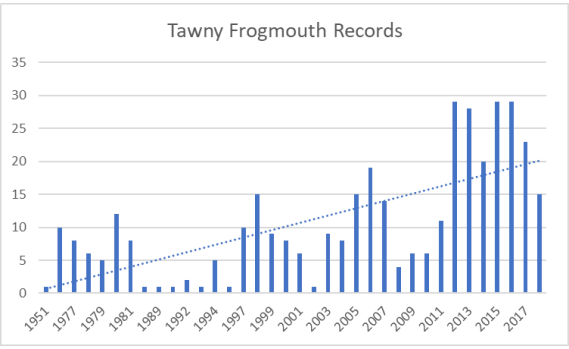
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater *Glyciphila melanops*

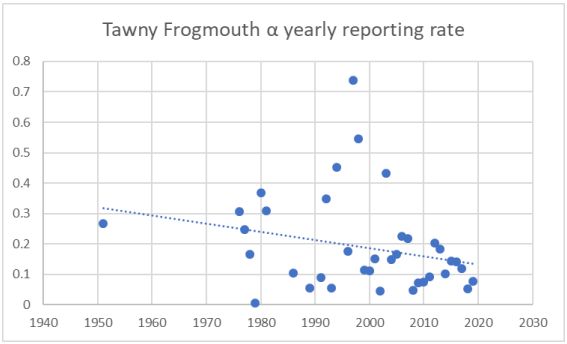
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
Image by Patrick Kavanagh copyright 2018. Used with permission.

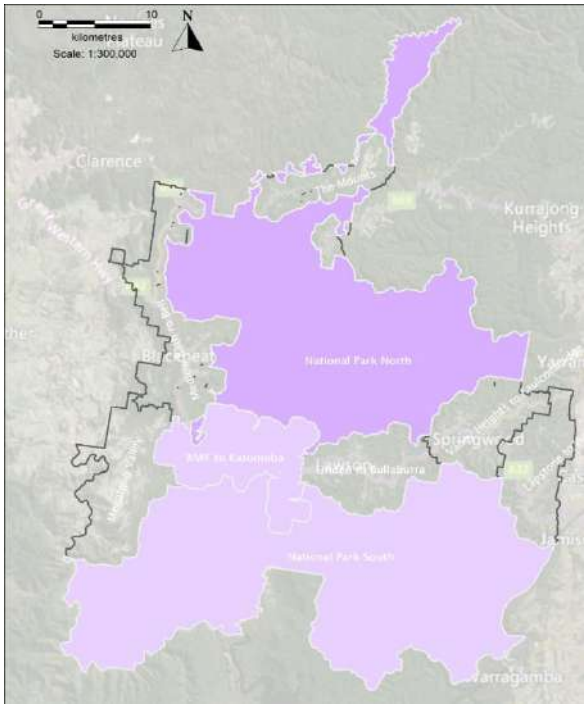
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 14-18cm
Description: The Tawny-crowned Honeyeater is pale brown above fading to white below, with a whitish throat and bib. Its tawny crown is separated from a black face by a white line from beak, over the eye and curving down behind the ear. The black facial feathers curve down to a black "wishbone" either side of bib. It has a slender curved black bill. [1]

Feeding: The main food sources for Tawny-crowned Honeyeaters are nectar and insects.

Breeding: The birds construct a deep cup of bark, grass, rootlets, leaves and spider web in a dense live shrub, or occasionally tussock grass. The female incubates but both feed the young birds. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Glyciphila-melanops

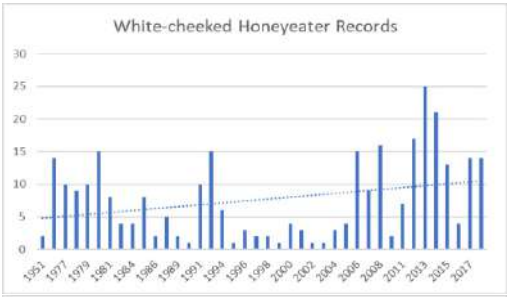
White-cheeked Honeyeater *Phylidonyris niger*

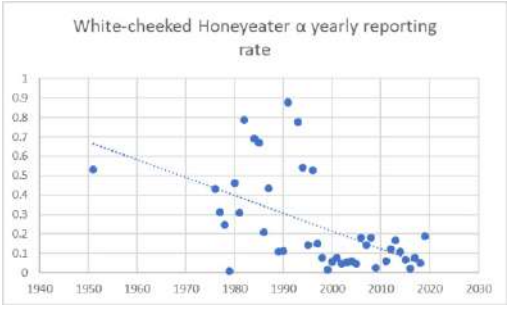
White-cheeked Honeyeater
Image by Anne Carey

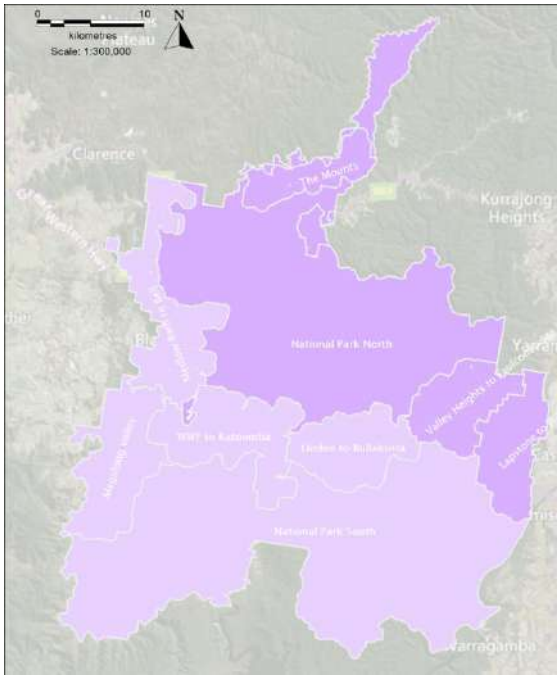
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 16-19cm
Description: Black and white, large bright yellow tail and wing panels, with a large conspicuous white cheek patch on a mainly black head. [1]

Feeding: feed mainly at flowers, in foliage, on bark or in the air and mainly eat nectar, but also insects.

Breeding: pair monogamously for the breeding season, with males defending breeding territories that can be held for several years. Female builds a cup-shaped nest from twigs, bark, and other plant materials, lined with pieces of flowers. The nest is placed low in forked branches of trees or shrubs, often close to the ground, but well-concealed in dense foliage or in grass below shrubs and ferns. Both parents feed young. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

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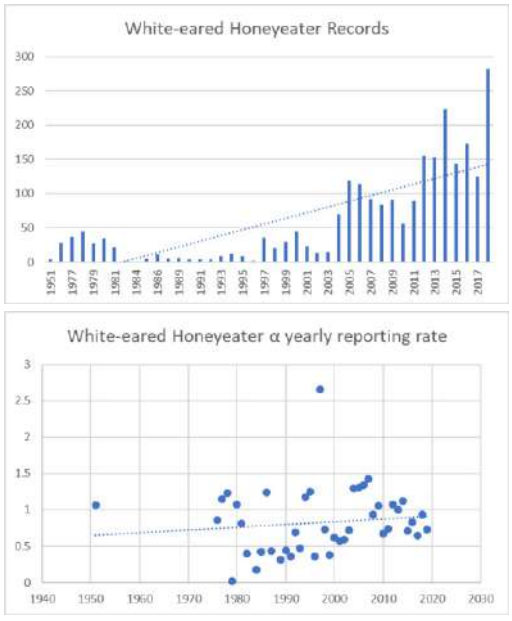
White-eared Honeyeater *Nesoptilotis leucotis*

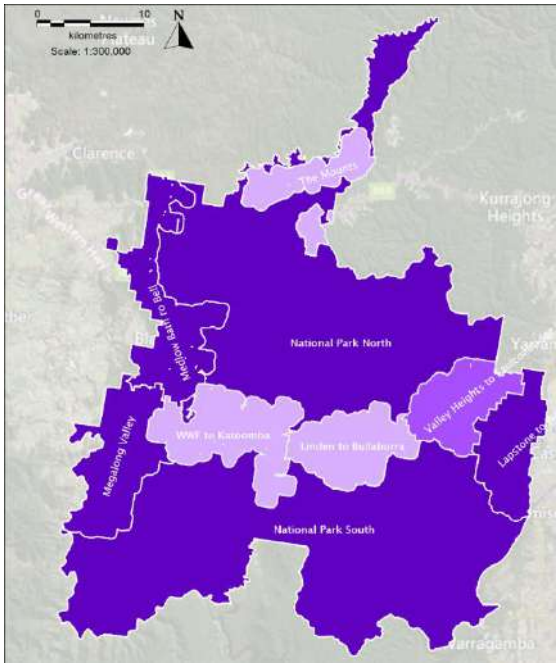
White-eared Honeyeater
Images by Katie Cordes

Feeding: feeds mainly on insects, but also nectar, fruit, manna, lerp, and honeydew (insect by-products). They forage under strips of bark or in crevices, mainly of eucalypts, and also feed at wounds on tree trunks.

Breeding: usually build their nests close to the ground in shrubs or low trees, making a deep, thick-walled, open cup, lined with the fur or hair of mammals, including humans. [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 20-21cm
Description: The White-eared Honeyeater is a medium-sized honeyeater with a strong bill. It is olive-green above with lighter green underparts. It has a grey cap, a black face and bib (under bill) with a distinctive, contrasting white ear-patch. The sexes are similar in plumage but the males are larger. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Lichenostomus-leucotis

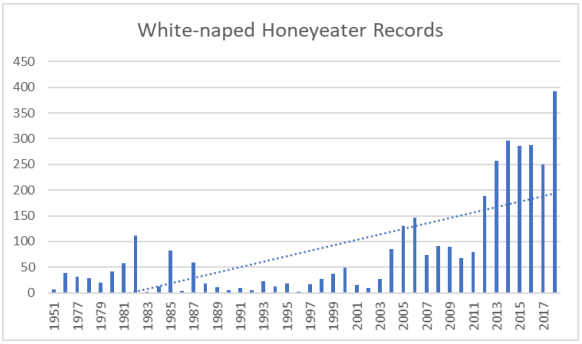
White-naped Honeyeater *Melithreptus lunatus*

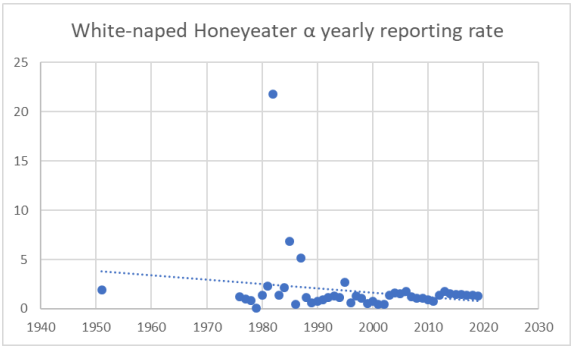
White-naped Honeyeater, Mike Eades Reserve Katoomba
Images by Katie Cordes

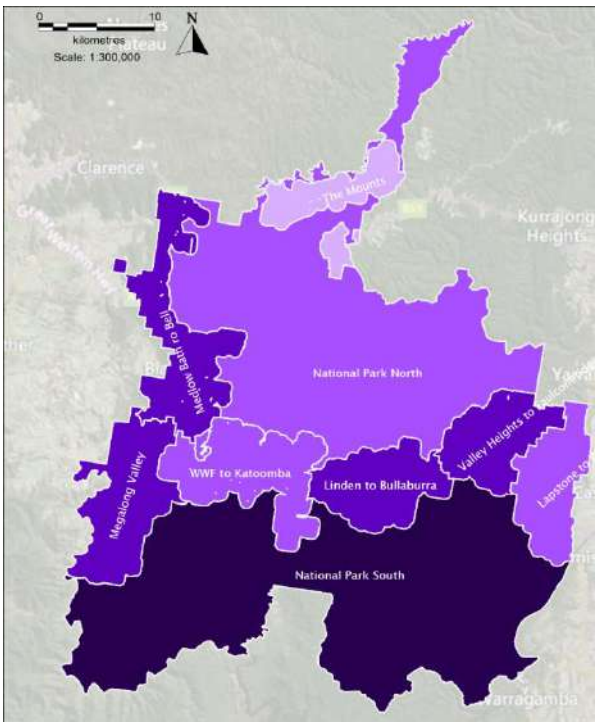
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 13-15cm
Description: The White-naped Honeyeater is a small honeyeater with a short, slender bill. It is olive-green above, with a black cap, a white band across the back of the neck which does not reach the eye, and a bright orange crescent above the eye. The flanks and sides of the breast are washed grey brown and the underparts are white. [1]

Feeding: feeds on nectar and insects and their products (e.g. honeydew and lerp), and manna. They tend to forage in the tallest trees, and occasionally under bark, and are rarely seen on ground.

Breeding: During breeding season, White-naped Honeyeaters breed communally, with both the parents and helpers looking after the young, although only the female incubates the eggs. The female builds a small open cup nest out of grass, bark and spider web, high up in a tree or sapling. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Melithreptus-lunatus

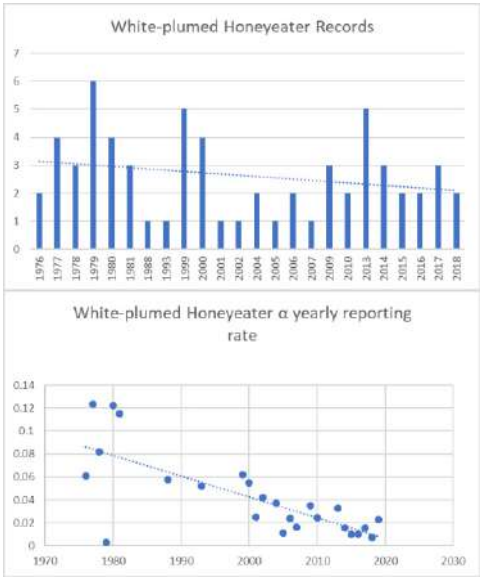
White-plumed Honeyeater *Ptilotula penicillata*

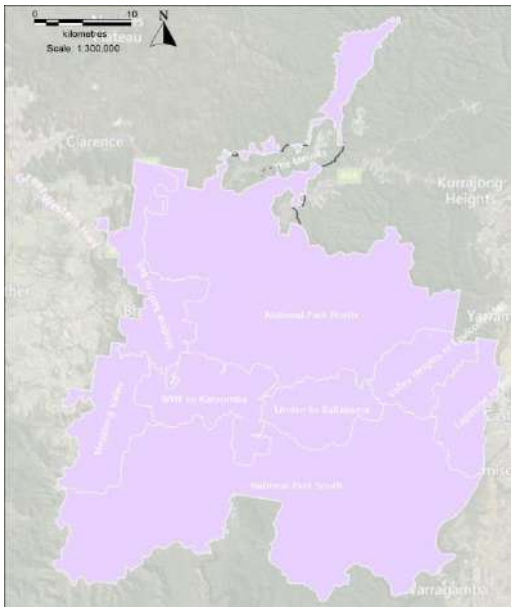
White-plumed Honeyeater
Images by Katie Cordes

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 15-17cm
Description: yellowish-olive to grey above, pale brown-grey below, with a yellowish head and a distinctive white neck-plume. Sexes similar, male a bit larger. [1]

Feeding: main foods are nectar, insects (eg lerps and honeydew), manna and fruit, with some seeds. Very strongly associated with River Red Gums.

Breeding: females build a small cup-shaped nest in the crown of a tree from 1 m to 20 m off the ground. It is woven from grass and spider web and lined with wool, hair or feathers. Females incubate the eggs but both parents feed the young, sometimes with the assistance of helpers. Two to three clutches are laid each year [1]



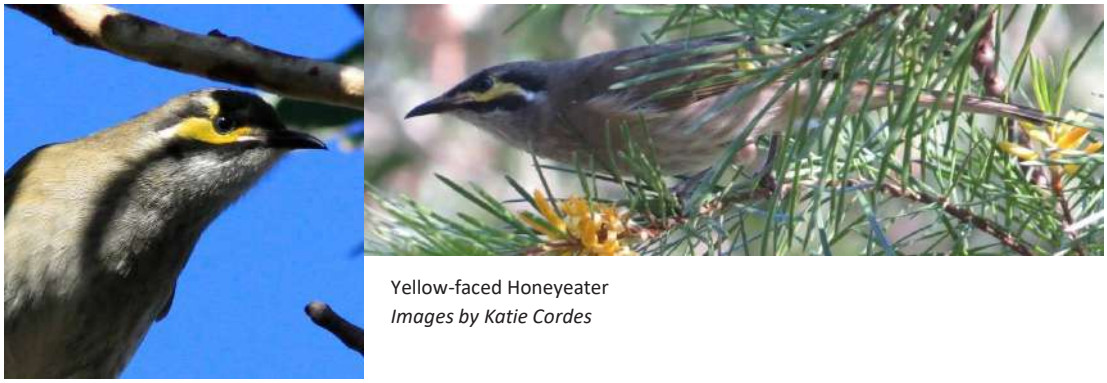


IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Yellow-faced Honeyeater *Caligavis chrysops*

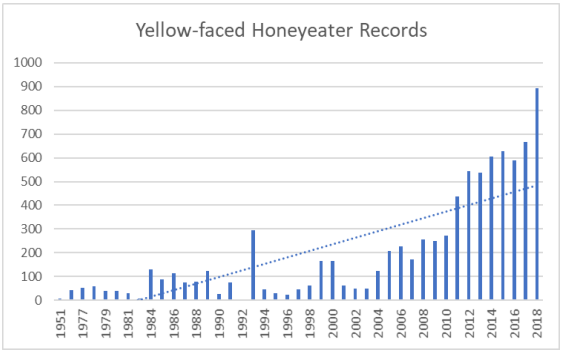


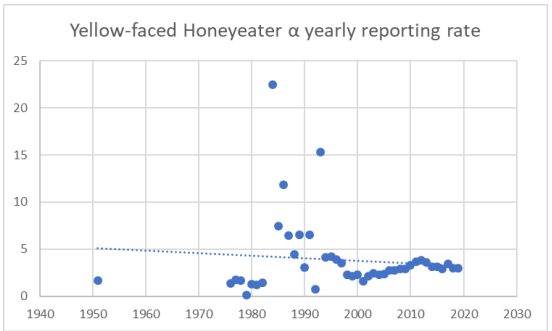
Yellow-faced Honeyeater
Images by Katie Cordes

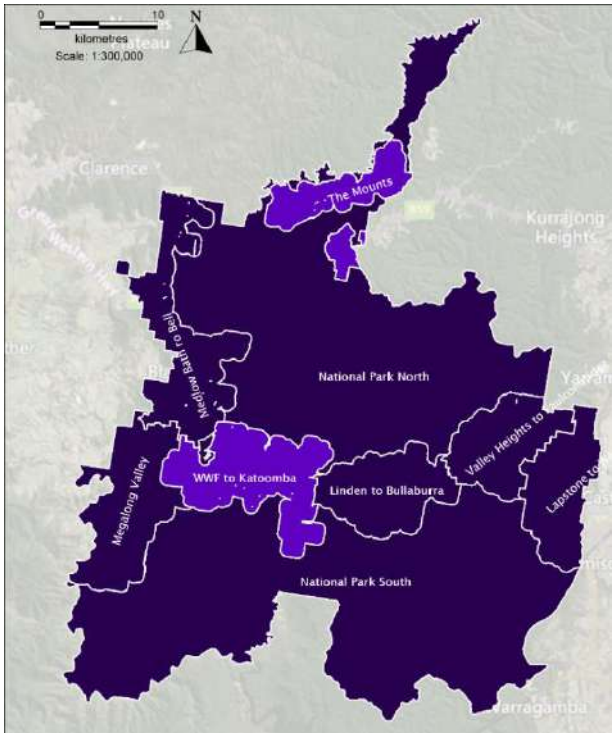
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 1305
Guild: nectivore/insectivore
Size: 16-18cm
Description: dark grey-brown above, with some brown streaking on the head, and paler below with lighter streaks, distinctive broad yellow face-stripe, bordered with black. The males are slightly larger but the sexes are otherwise similar. [1]

Feeding: feed on nectar, pollen, fruit, seeds, insects and their products.

Breeding: Breeding pairs of YFHEs defend territories during the season. The female builds a neat, woven, sometimes fragile, cup from green materials such as moss, in the understorey of forests or in hedges, vines and other garden shrubs. She incubates the eggs alone, but both parents feed the young. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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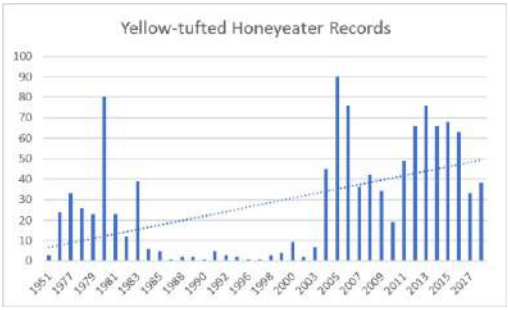
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater *Lichenostomus melanops*

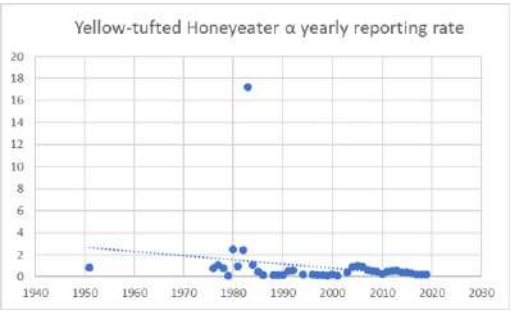
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater
Image by Patrick Kavanagh copyright 2017. Used with permission.

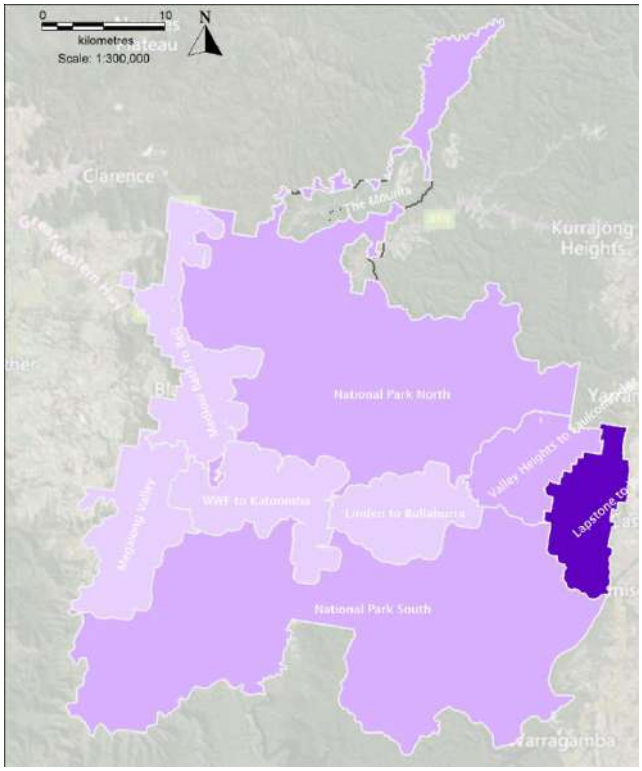
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 16.5-21cm
Description: With its olive-yellow head bisected by a broad black mask that extends from the base of its bill, over its eyes, to the sides of its neck, the Yellow-tufted Honeyeater is a striking bird. It also has elongated yellow feathers on the sides of its head forming conspicuous tufts, which provide the bird with its name. [1]

Feeding: feeds singly or in twos, or in groups of up to ten outside the breeding season, in the canopy of trees and shrubs. It feeds mainly on nectar from eucalypt flowers and insects from leaves and bark.

Breeding: is gregarious, breeding in colonies or 'neighbourhoods' of adjacent territories. Pairs are monogamous, staying together on the same territory. Parents are occasionally assisted with feeding and nest cleaning by 'helpers'. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/yellow-tufted-honeyeater

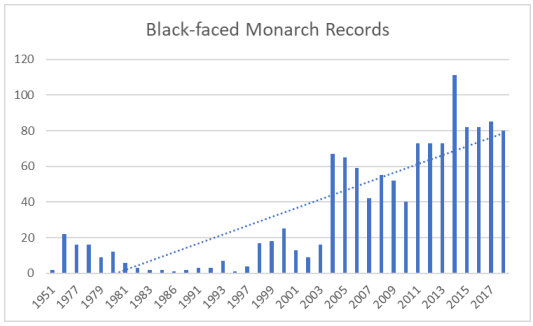
Black-faced Monarch *Monarcha melanopsis*

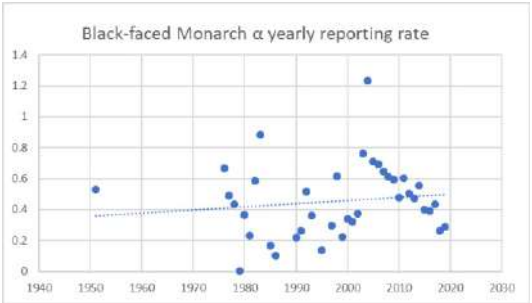
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 18-20cm
Description: Distinctive black face that does not extend across the eyes, grey upperparts, wings and upper breast, contrasting with a rufous (red-orange) belly. The dark eye has a thin black eye ring and a lighter area of pale grey around it. [1]

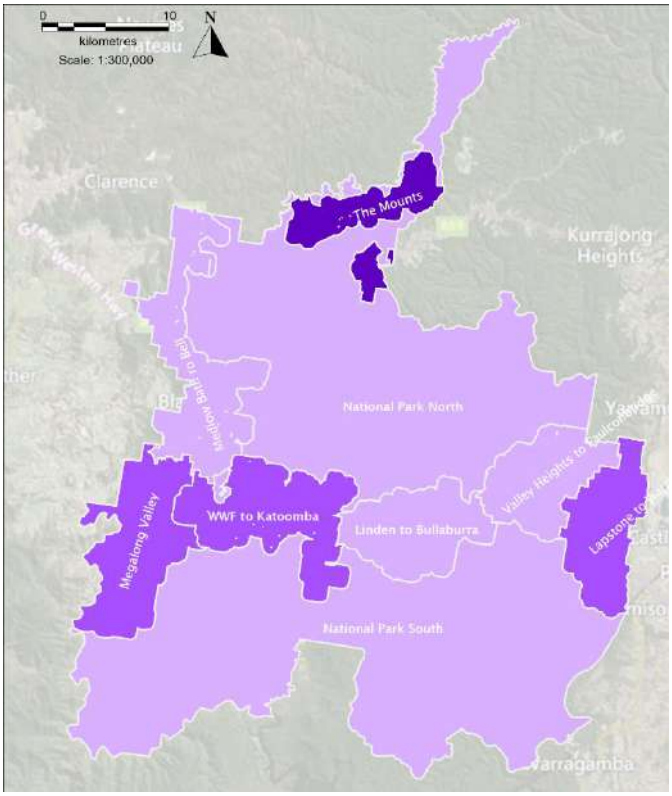
Black-faced Monach
Image by Anne Carey

Feeding: forages for insects among foliage, or catches flying insects on the wing.

Breeding: arrives in September and returning northwards in March. It may also migrate to Papua New Guinea in autumn and winter.builds a deep cup nest of casuarina needles, bark, roots, moss and spider web in the fork of a tree, about 3 m to 6 m above the ground. Only the female builds the nest, but both sexes incubate the eggs and feed the young.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Very rarely — encountered — Very often

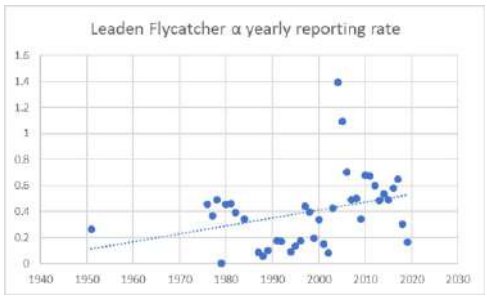
Leaden Flycatcher *Myiagra rubecula*

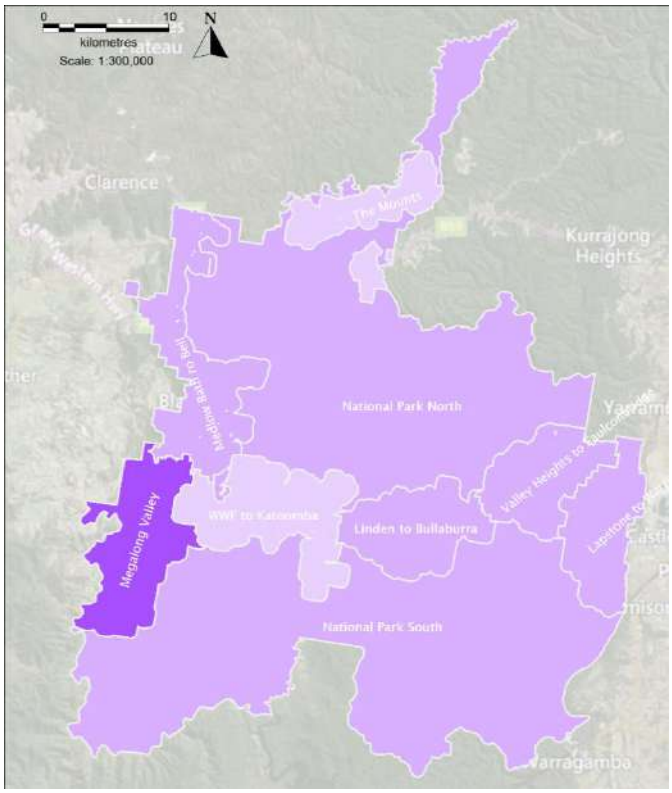
Leaden Flycatcher
Image by Anne Carey

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 15-16cm
Description: Males -entirely dark blue-grey upperparts, head and chest. Females - blue-grey head and back with a distinctive reddish orange chin, throat and breast merging gradually into white lower parts, as well as a pale eye-ring.

Feeding: feeds on insects caught while on the wing or gleaned from foliage.

Breeding: Both sexes build the nest, share incubation and rearing of young. Nest is a shallow, cup-shaped made of bark and grass held together by spider web and decorated with pieces of bark and lichen.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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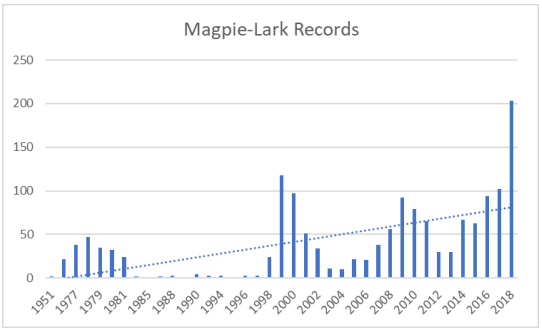
Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca*

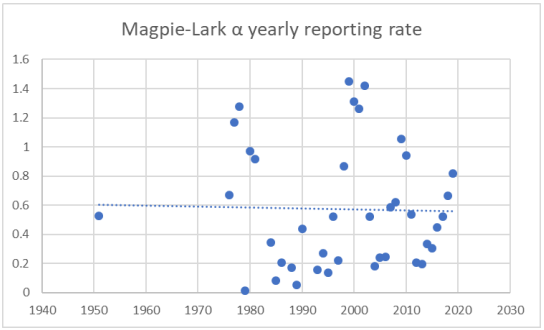
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 26-30cm
Description: Thin whitish bill and pale iris separate it from other similarly coloured species. The adult male Magpie-lark has a white eyebrow and black face, while the female has an all-white face with no white eyebrow. [1]

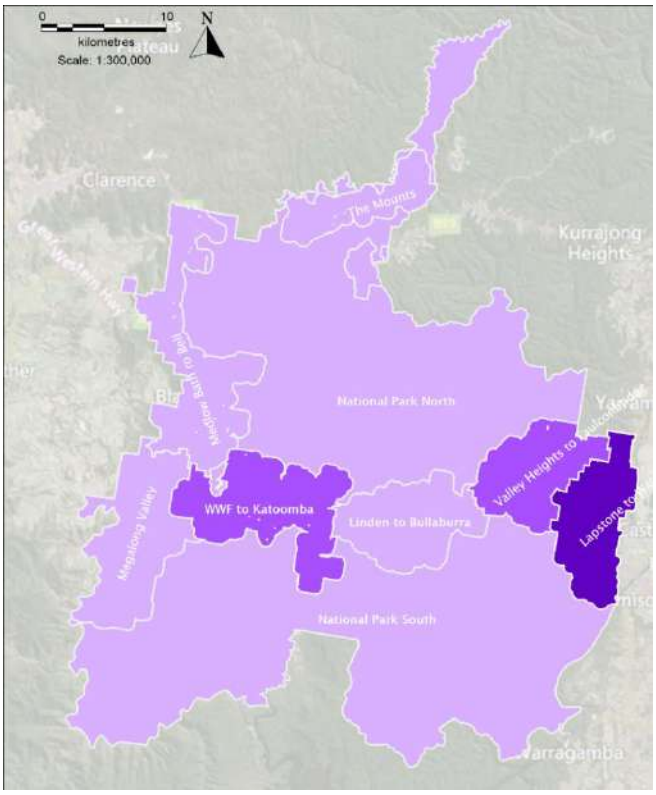
Magpie-Lark, Young in nest
Images by Anne Carey

Feeding: Usually seen slowly searching on the ground for a variety of insects and their larvae, as well as earthworms and freshwater invertebrates.

Breeding: Builds an unusual mud nest and generally breed from August to December. aggressively defend their nest and territory, which may occupy up to 10 ha. Both parents share the incubation duties and care for the young. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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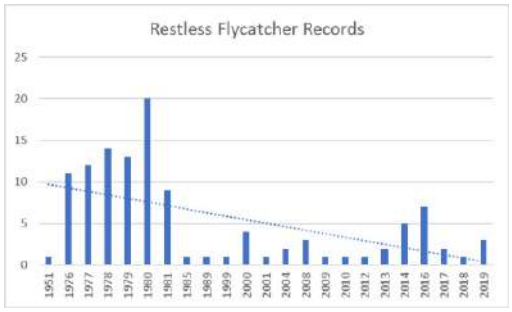
Restless Flycatcher *Myiagra inquieta*

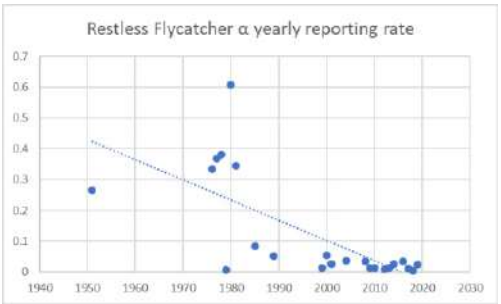
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 2
Guild:
Size: 16-21cm
Description: The Restless Flycatcher has a glossy blue-black head, with a small crest, and is white below, from the chin to the undertail, with a blue-black bill surrounded by bristles. The back, wings and tail are darker grey and there may be a slight orange brown tint on the breast. [1]

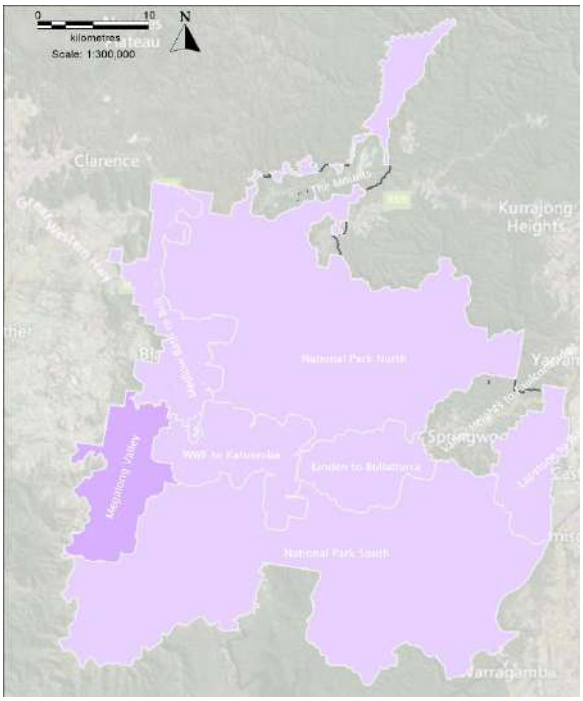
Restless Flycatcher
Image by Patrick Kavanagh copyright 2017. Used with permission.

Feeding: feeds on insects, as well as other invertebrates such as spiders and centipedes and usually feeds alone or in pairs. It is able to hover, hanging almost vertically in the air with its head and spread tail pointing downwards as it picks insects off the leaves.

Breeding: builds a small cup-shaped nest of bark and grass bound with spider web, camoflaged with pieces of lichen and bark, and placed in a exposed position on a tree branch, often near or over water. [1]



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National Park North
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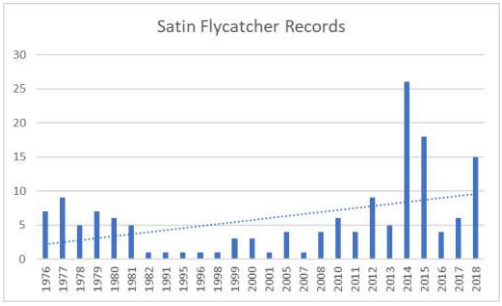
Satin Flycatcher *Myiagra cyanoleuca*

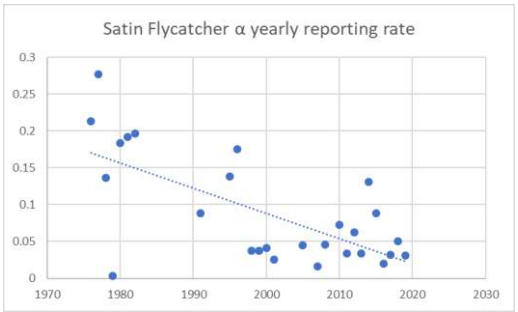
Satin Flycather – male, Katoomba
Image by Katie Cordes

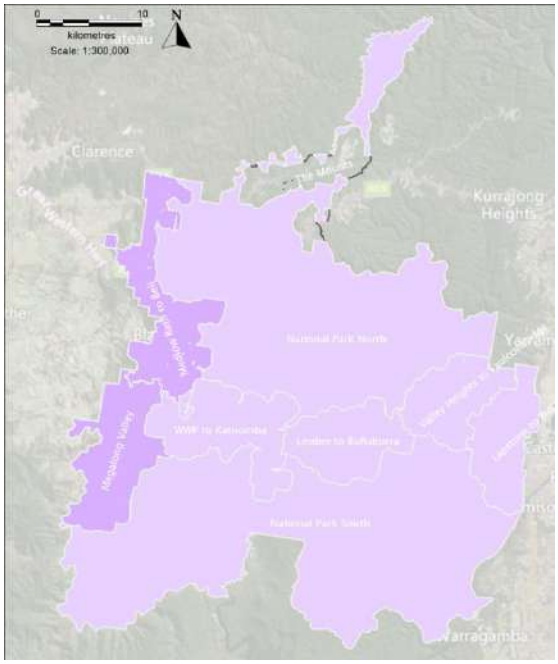
Feeding: takes insects on the wing, foraging actively from perches in the mid to upper canopy. After the breeding season, it may forage in loose groups, usually of adults and their newly-fledged young, in drier, more open forests.

Breeding: nests in loose colonies of two to five pairs nesting at intervals of about 20 m - 50 m apart. It builds a broad-based, cup-shaped nest of shredded bark and grass, coated with spider webs and decorated with lichen. The nest is placed on a bare, horizontal branch, with overhanging foliage, about 3 m - 25 m above the ground. [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 17.5cm
Description: The Satin Flycatcher is a small blue-black and white bird with a small crest. The sexes are dimorphic (have two forms). Males are glossy blue-black above, with a blue-black chest and white below, while females are duskier blue-black above, with a orange-red chin, throat and breast, and white underparts and pale-edged wing and tail feathers. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES:

References: [1] http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/satin-flycatcher

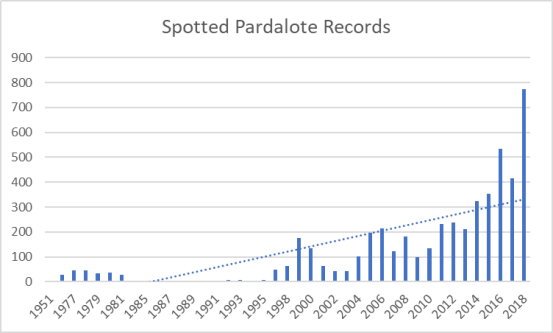
Spotted Pardalote *Pardalotus punctatus*

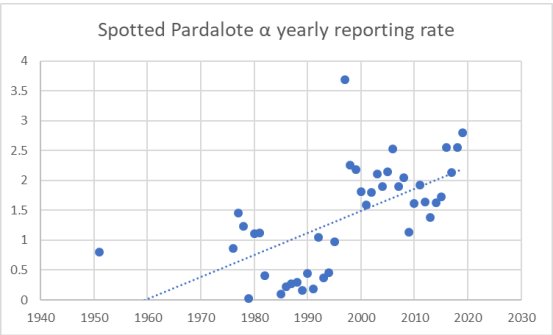
Spotted Pardalote
Images by Katie Cordes , Katoomba

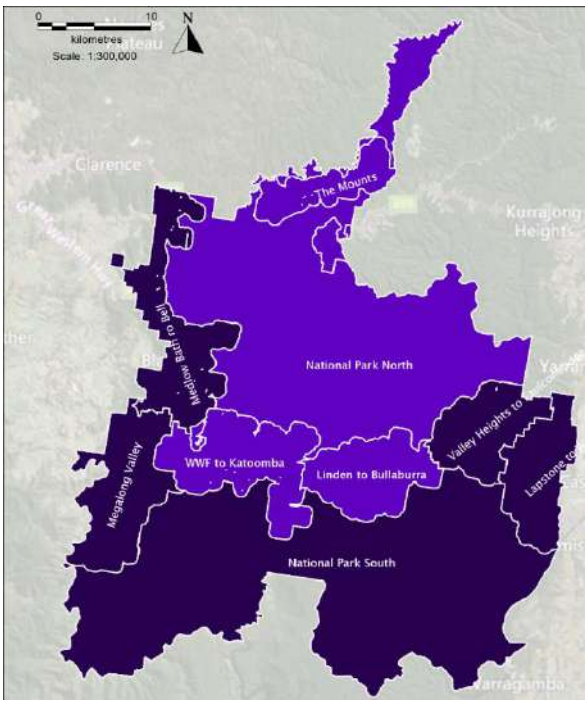
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 8-10cm
Description: The Spotted Pardalote is a tiny bird that is most often high in a eucalypt canopy, so it is more often detected by its characteristic call. The wings, tail and head of the male are black and covered with small, distinct white spots. Males have a pale eyebrow, a yellow throat and a red rump. Females are similar but have less-distinct markings. [1]

Feeding: forages on the foliage of trees for insects, especially psyllids, and sugary exudates from leaves and psyllids.

Breeding: nest is an enlarged, lined chamber at the end of narrow tunnel, excavated in an earth bank. Sometimes they nest in tree hollows and occasionally in artificial structures. Both parents share nest-building, incubation of the eggs and feeding of the young when they hatch. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Pardalotus-punctatus

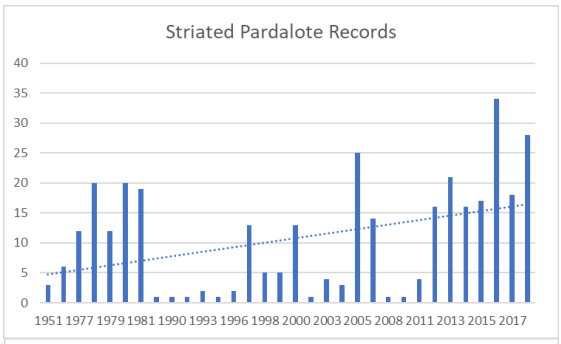
Striated Pardalote *Pardalotus striatus*

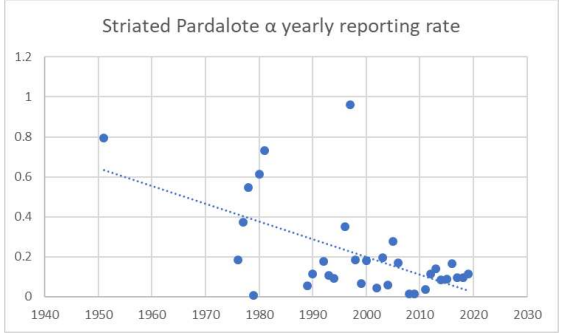
Striated Pardalote, Katoomba
Images by Katie Cordes

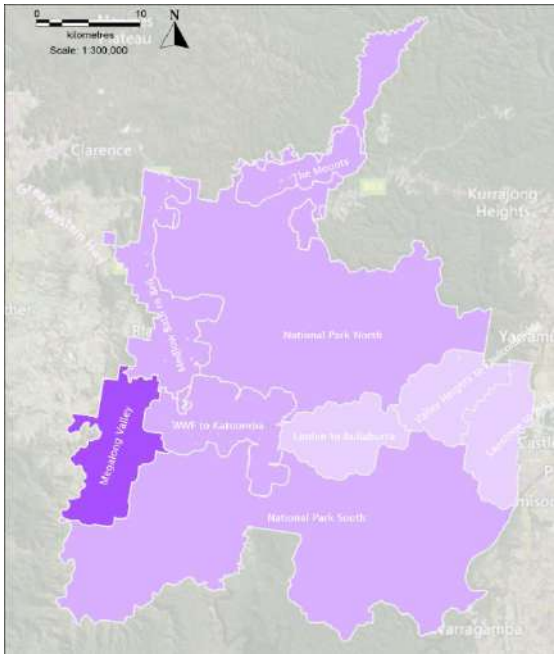
Feeding: feed in the foliage in the tops of trees, although occasionally coming close to the ground in low shrubs. They eat a wide variety of insects and their larvae, which are usually captured by picking them from the surfaces of leaves.

Breeding: During breeding season, Striated Pardalotes form pairs or small groups of up to six birds. The nest is constructed close to the ground, usually in a tree hollow or tunnel, excavated in an earthen bank; small openings in human-made objects are frequently used. The birds display regularly at the entrance to the nesting chamber, and vigorously guard the vicinity against other pardalotes. [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 8-10cm
Description: There is considerable variation in plumage characteristics across the range of this species. All birds have white eyebrows with a yellow spot in front of the eye, olive-grey backs and a white stripe in the wing. In different parts of the country, the wing stripe may be narrow or wide, the coloured spot at the front end of this stripe may be red or yellow, and the black crown may have or lack fine white stripes. [1]



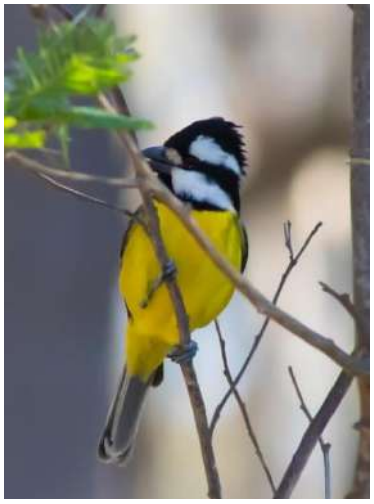




IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Pardalotus-striatus

Crested Shrike-tit *Falcunculus frontatus*

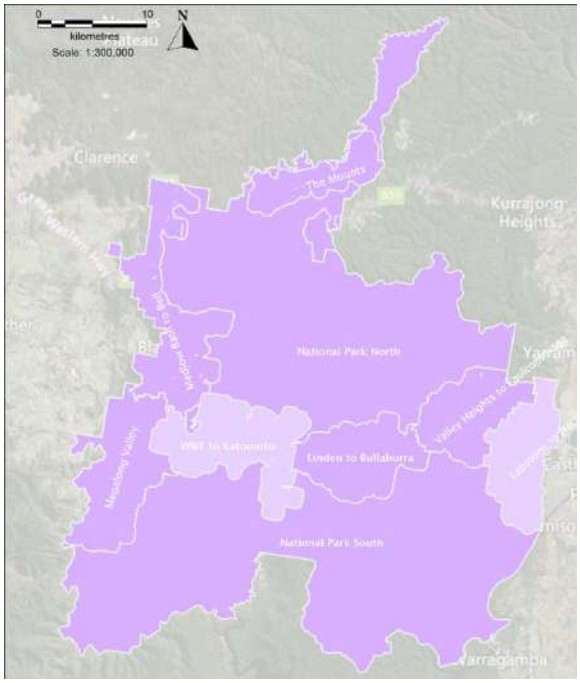


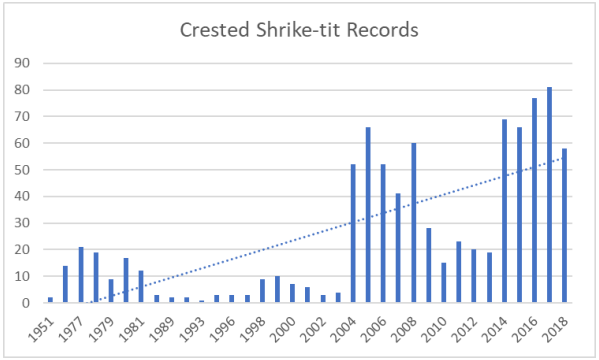
Crested Shrike-tit
Images by Katie Cordes

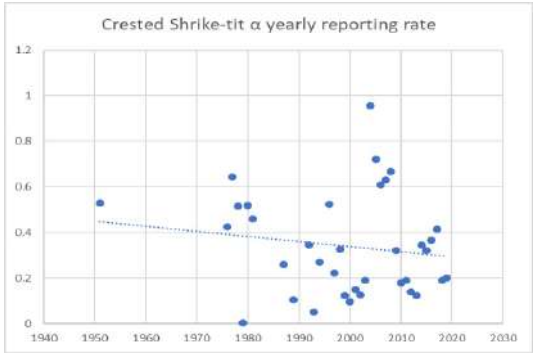
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 15-19cm
Description: The Crested Shrike-tit is a medium-small bird with a striking black and white striped head and neck, a small crest that is often held flattened over crown, a black throat, and a short heavy bill with hooked tips. It has wide, rounded wings and a square-tipped tail that can appear slightly forked. The species is separated into three geographically isolated subspecies. Males of the Eastern Shike-tit, frontatus, have an olive green back and rump, striking yellow underparts, with grey wings and tail. [1]

Feeding: The Crested Shrike-tit feeds mainly on insects, but will sometimes eat fruits and seeds. It forages in trees, rarely on or near the ground, tearing at or probing bark for insects with its short strong bill. It usually forages alone, in pairs or in groups of up to five birds, which are usually related. [1]

Breeding: The male Shrike-tit selects a nest-site in a high fork of a eucalypt tree, attracting the female to him with quivering and waving wings. The female builds the deep cone-shaped nest from dry grass and bark strips, covering the outside with spider web, moss and lichen. The male helps collect materials, and both sexes incubate the eggs and feed the young. Two broods may be raised in a season, and the young birds may remain with their parents until the beginning of the next breeding season. Nests may be parasitised by Pallid, Brush and Fan-tailed Cuckoos. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES: The species is separated into three geographically isolated subspecies.The Eastern Shike-tit, frontatus, is found along the coast of eastern Australia from the Atherton region, Queensland, to south-eastern South Australia. The Western Shrike-tit, leucogaster, is found in south-west Western Australia, but is absent from the Swan Coastal Plain. The endangered Northern Shrike-tit, whitei, is found in the Top End of the Northern Territory and, sparsely, in the far north of Western Australia, including the Kimberley.[1]

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Falcunculus-frontatus

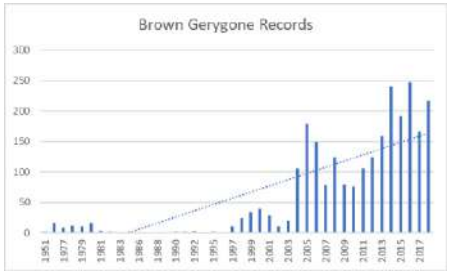
Brown Gerygone *Gerygone mouki*

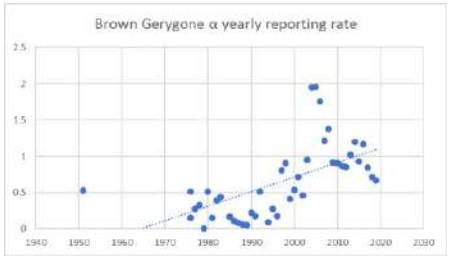
Brown Gerygone. *Images by Anne Carey*

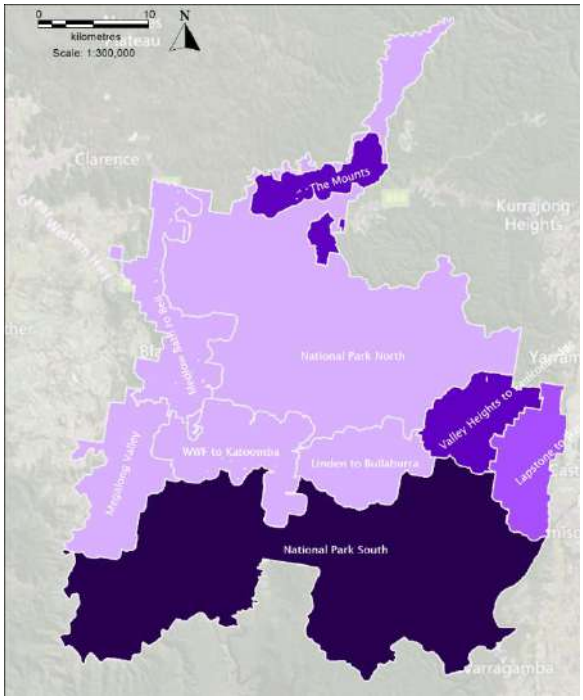
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 82
Guild: Insectivore
Size: 9-11cm
Description: Small bird, olive-grey, with a pale grey face and underparts, with the flanks washed brown. It has a long white eyebrow and a red-brown eye. The tail band is dark and the tail tips are white. [1]

Feeding: feeds throughout the canopy on flying insects but particularly in the midde strata.

Breeding: builds a rounded dome nest with a tapering 'tail' from roots, plant fibres, spider web, moss and lichens, which is suspended from a low branch or vine. Both parents feed the young. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

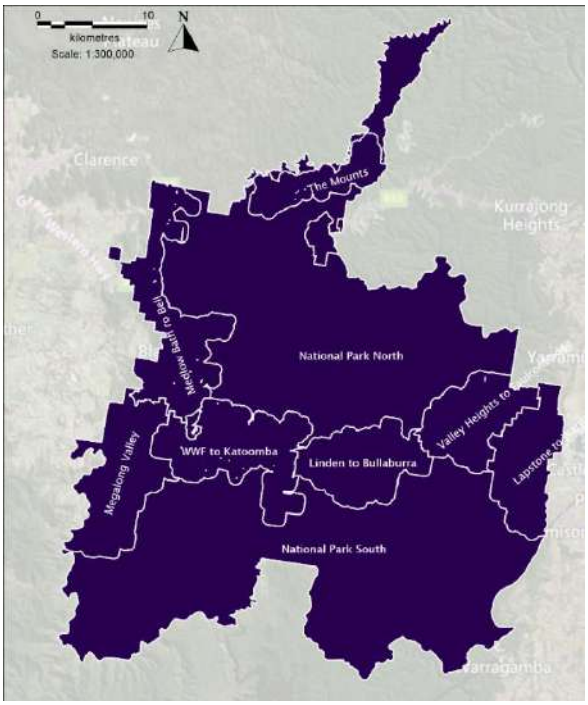
Brown Thornbill *Acanthiza pusilla*

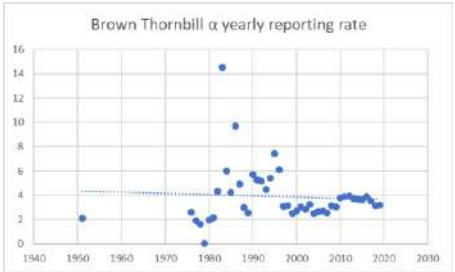
Brown Thornbills in Blue Mountains. *Images: Katie Cordes*

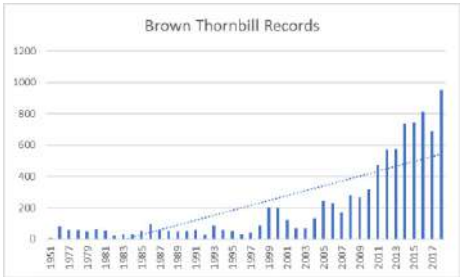
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 9.5-10.5cm
Description: olive-brown to grey upperparts, with a warm reddish-brown forehead scalloped with paler markings. The rump has a reddish-brown patch, the tail is grey-brown with a black band and a pale tip, and the underparts are off-white, streaked blackish on the chin, throat and chest. The eye is dark red. [1]

Feeding: feeds mainly on insects, but may sometimes eat seeds, nectar or fruit. They feed, mainly in pairs, at all levels from the ground up, but mostly in understorey shrubs and low trees.

Breeding: Breeding pairs hold territories all year round for feeding and breeding purposes, and the bonds between pairs are long-lasting. Females build a small oval, domed nest with a partially hooded entrance near the top out of grasses, bark and other materials, lining it with feathers, fur or soft plant down. The nest is usually low down, in low, prickly bushes, grass clumps, or ferns. The female incubates the eggs and both parents feed the young, who stay with the parents until early autumn. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Very rarely — encountered — Very often

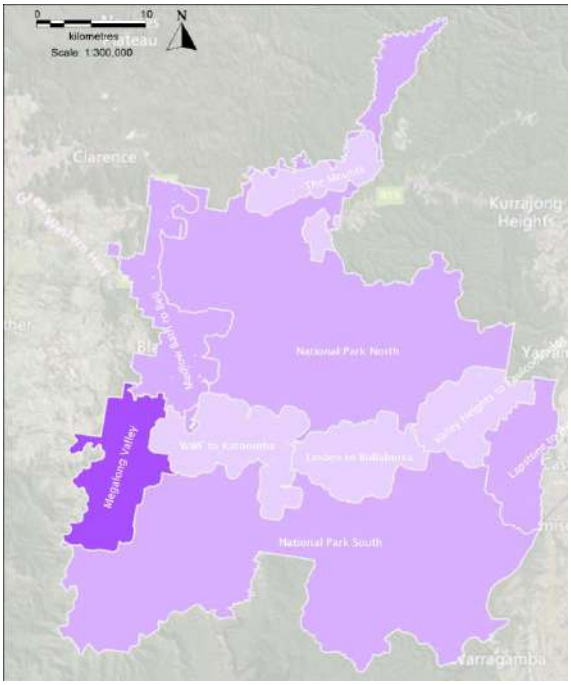
Buff-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza reguloides*

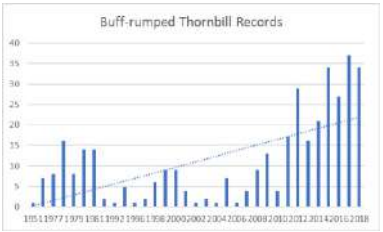
Buff-rumped Thornbills, Katoomba
Images by Katie Cordes,

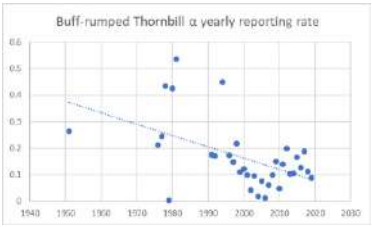
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 10-11cm
Description: The Buff-rumped Thornbill is mostly olive-brown to olive on its upper side with a buff coloured forehead which has paler scalloping. It has a contrasting buffish or pale yellow rump patch and its tail has a broad, blackish band and paler tip. It is mostly cream-buff to yellow on its under side. It has a rather stout bill and a pale iris. [1]

Feeding: The Buff-rumped Thornbill lives mostly on insects but will eat seeds sometimes.It will forage both on the ground and in trees, usually in a small flock

Breeding: In the breeding season Buff-rumped Thornbills work together as a pair or as a co-operateive group of usually one female and 1 to 3 males. Of the group only one (presumably the female) builds the nest or incubates the eggs. The nest is oval, bulky and domed. It has a side entrance with a small hood. The nest is made of bark strips, dried grass and moss. It is often bound with spider web and usually lined with fur, hair or plant down. The nest is often in a crack behind loose bark on a tree trunk or in a crevice or hole in a tree trunk. It can also be on the ground, in tussock, in a tree fork, or in a shrub. All members of the co-operative breeding group may join in feeding the chicks, but once the chicks had fledged and once the breeding group has rejoined a







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

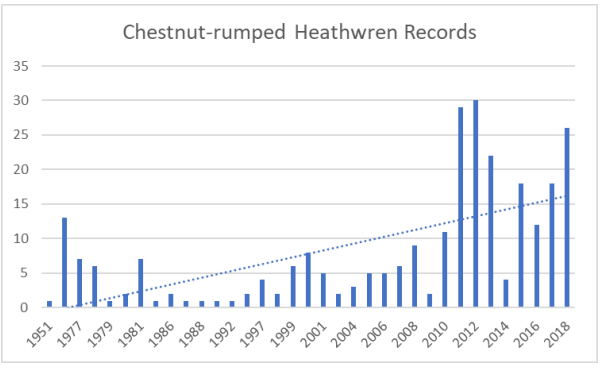
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren *Calamanthus pyrrhopygius*

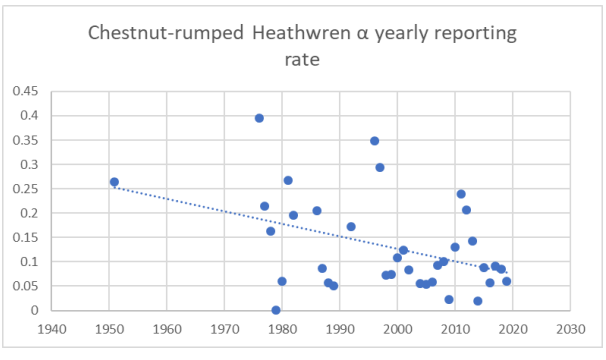
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 12.5-16cm
Description: The Chestnut-rumped Heathwren is a small scrubwren-like bird. The plumage is brown-grey above and paler below with fine streaks. The rump is a rich chestnut colour and the bird has a buff brow over the eye. A small terrestrial scrubwren-like bird, the Chestnut-rumped Heathwren occurs singly or in pairs, or occasionally in small groups. The species is usually shy, secretive and silent, except during the breeding season, when males sing persistently from a perch within or atop a low shrub or a low branch in a tree, just above the level of dense undergrowth. [1]

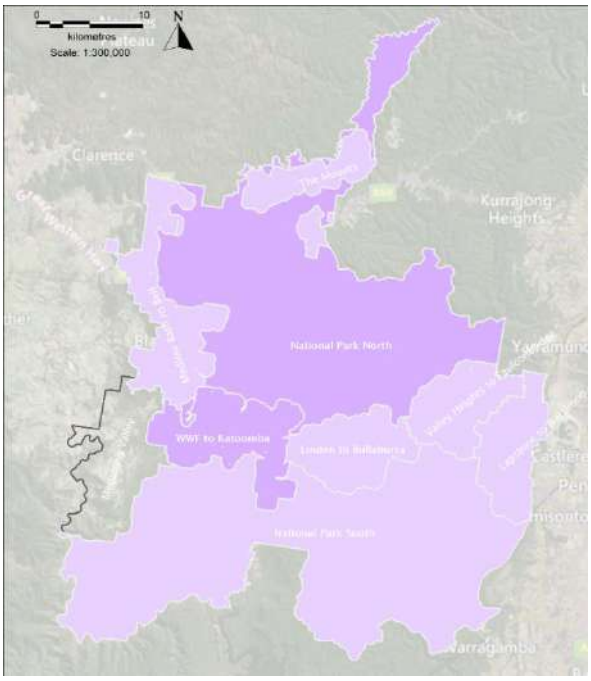
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography
Copyright 2012 Used with permission
https://flic.kr/p/bttm11

Feeding: They forage mainly on the ground beneath dense, low vegetation, especially in areas with abundant fallen branches or rocks, and they sometimes also forage in low shrubs or low branches of small trees. [1]

Breeding: Season Jun–Dec; often double-brooded. Breeds as simple pair. Nest a compact dome, with side entrance at ground level [2]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/chestnut-rumped-heathwren, [2] https://www.hbw.com/species/chestnut-rumped-heathwren-calamanthus-pyrrhopygius#Breeding

Large-billed Scrubwren *Sericornis magnirostra*

Large-billed Scrubwren

Image by Francesco Vernoesi Copyright 2015. Licensed under Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 Generic (CC By-SA 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/zaxagt

NSW Status: **P**

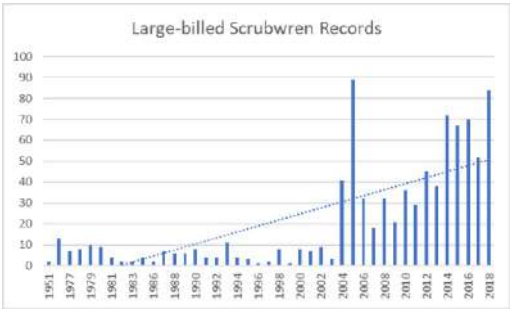
Commonwealth Status:

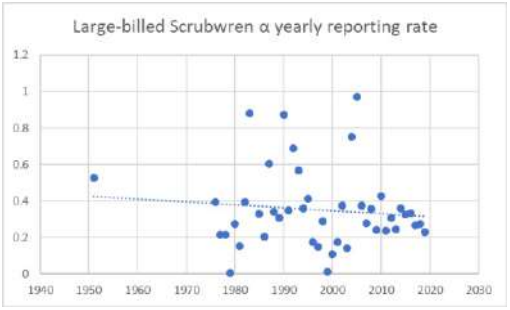
Size: 10-12cm

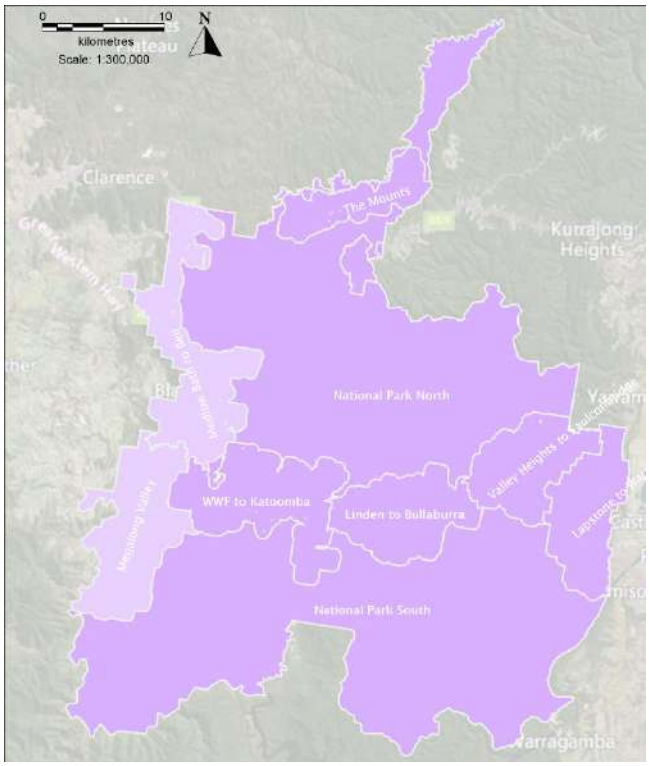
Description: The Large-billed Scrubwren is a medium-sized, plain-coloured, arboreal (tree-dwelling) scrubwren with a rather short tail. Its long, dagger-like bill appears tilted upwards. The large dark red-brown eye stands out in the pale buff (orange-brown) face. The upperparts are olive-brown, more red-brown on the head and rump and the base of tail is washed rufous (reddish), with light buff underparts. [1]

Feeding: The Large-billed Scrubwren, unlike most scrubwrens, does not feed on the ground. It forages for insects and spiders, working upwards on trunks and branches of trees and vines 3 m - 17 m above the forest floor. It usually forages in pairs or small flocks of up to six birds, but can at times also feed in mixed species flocks.

Breeding: In south-eastern Australia, it seldom builds its own nest and uses nests of other species, especially the Yellow-throated Scrubwren. When it does build its own nest, it is domed with a side entrance and made of plant stems, rootlets, leaf remnants and moss, lined with feathers. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Very rarely — encountered — Very often

Pilotbird *Pycnoptilus floccosus*

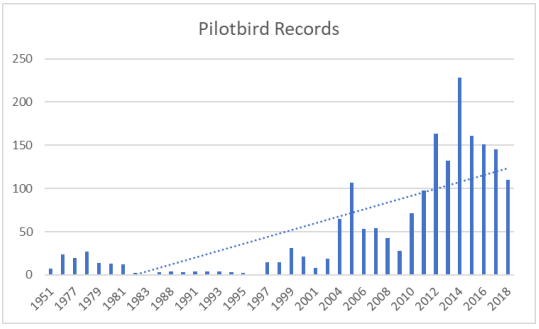
Pilotbird

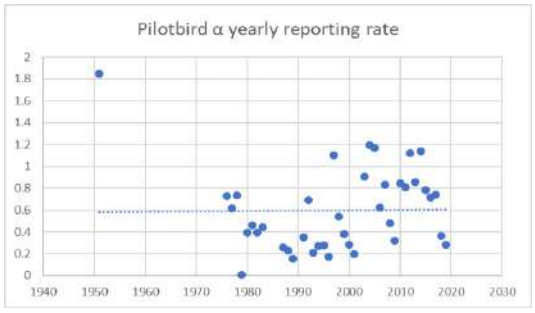
Image by Duncan McCaskill Copyright 2018. Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial 2.0 Generic (CC By-NC 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/29sVupq

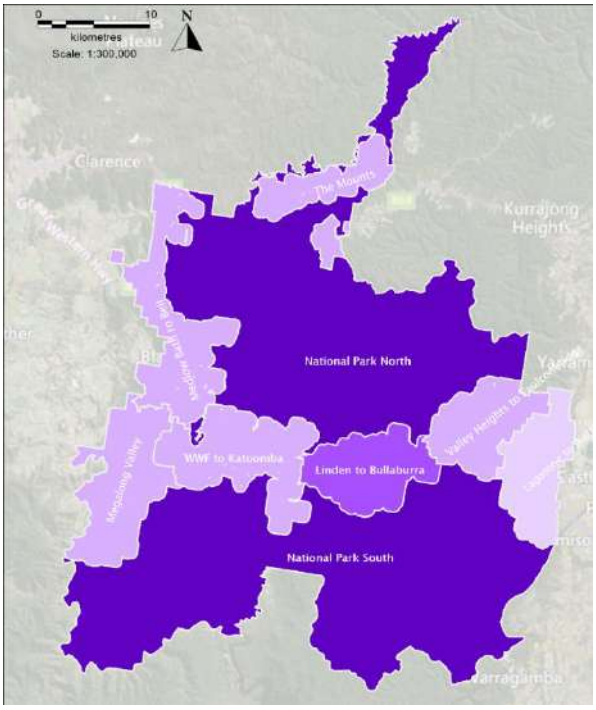
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 17-19cm
Description: Large, plump, big-headed, stout-billed ground-dwelling acanthizid with long and full rounded tail, rather bulbous-looking forehead and prominent eye. [1] Rufous-toned ground dweller of wet forests and coastal scrub. [2]

Feeding: Insectivorous; occasionally eats seeds and fruit. Arthropods taken include beetles ,wasps , ants. [1]

Breeding: double-brooded, maybe even triple-brooded. Apparently breeds as monogamous pair. Nest quite large and domed [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES: Hops across the forest floor scratching among leaf-litter, especially where Superb Lyrebird or another species has already disturbed the surface layer.

References: [1] https://www.hbw.com/species/pilotbird-pycnoptilus-floccosus [2] Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

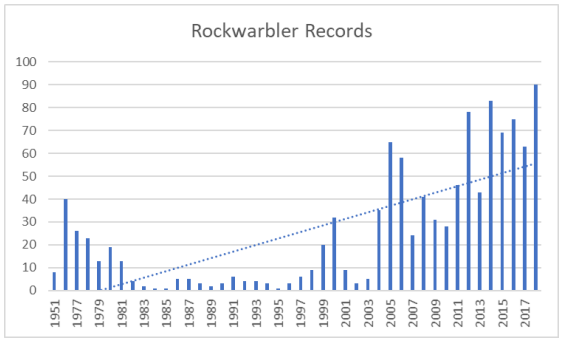
Rockwarbler *Origma solitaria*

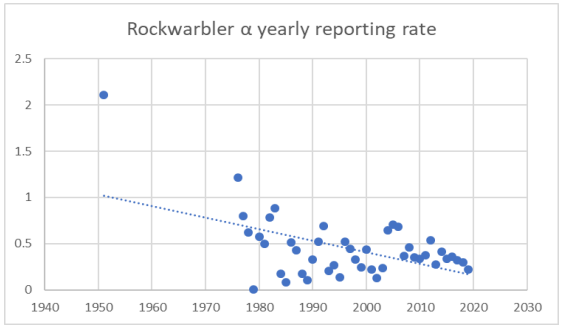
Rockwarbler
Image by Anne Carey
Bonnie Doon Reserve, Katoomba

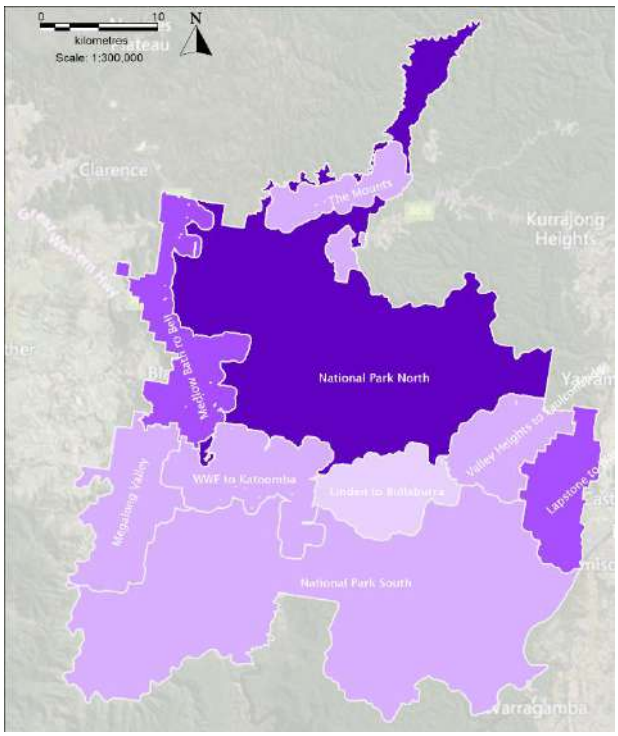
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: up to 14cm
Description: A small, plump, dark brown-grey bird with a cinnamon-tinged face and forehead, a dull white throat speckled black, reddish-brown underparts, and a black tail, which is often flicked sideways. The wings are dark grey-brown. [1]

Feeding: Its diet consists of insects and sometimes seeds. It forages on the ground and in low branches, probing for insects in rock crevices, in caves and under ledges. [1]

Breeding: Nests in sandstone (occasionally limestone or granite) caves, usually in near or complete darkness; the nest is re-used each year. The nest is a suspended dome-shaped structure made from roots, moss, grass and bark bound together with spider webs, and has a round side entrance that is sometimes hooded. The inner nest chamber is lined with soft materials, including feathers, fur, grasses and plant down.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/birds/rockwarbler/

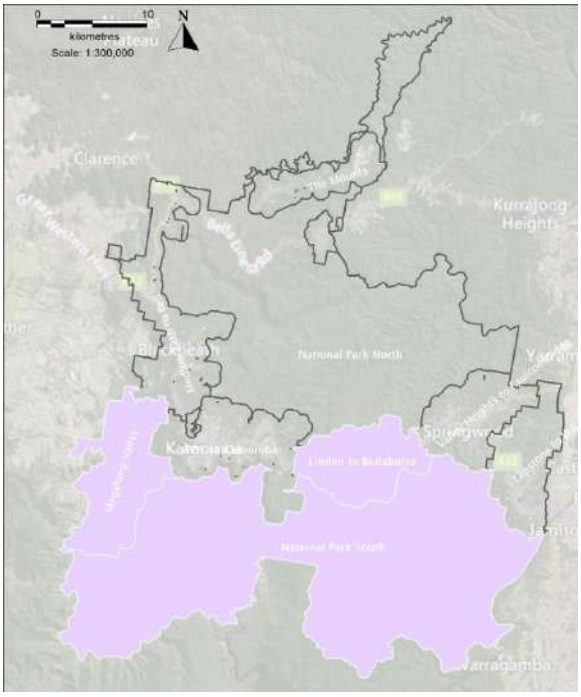
Southern Whiteface *Aphelocephala leucopsis*

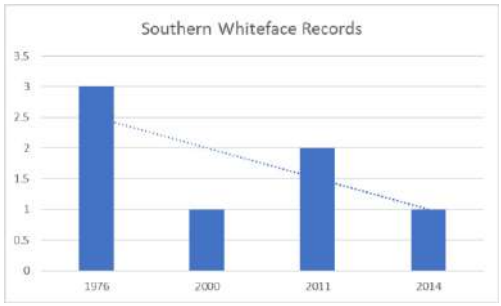
Southern Whiteface
Image by Ron Knight 2009 Used with permission

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Description: Small bird (10-12 cm) with a white band across the forehead, with a dark rear border down through the eye. Underparts grey or off-white. Stubby, dark, finchlike bill (indicative of its diet of seeds and insects). Call is a rapid, scratchy twittering 'tzip-tzip-tziptziptzip … [1]

Feeding: Insects and arachnid species, but also seeds and leaves.

Breeding: Sedentary, breeding from June to December. Builds a large untidy domed nest of grass, bark and roots, on tree stumps, hollow limbs, fence posts, foliage of shrubs and low trees or sheds. Clutch size two to five. Feeds mainly on insects but also seeds and leaves. [2]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] Morcombe, M. (2000). Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing Pty Ltd, Queensland. [2] Department for Environment and Heritage (2007). Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Regional Recovery Pilot Project Database. Unpublished data extracted and edited from BDBSA, SA Herbarium (July 2007) and other sources. (both sources above found in https://www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/files/.../pa-fact-southernwhitefaceeastern.pdf

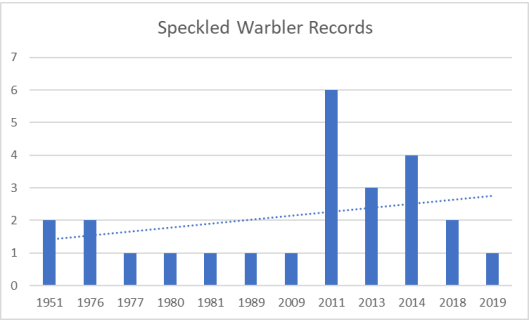
Speckled Warbler *Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*

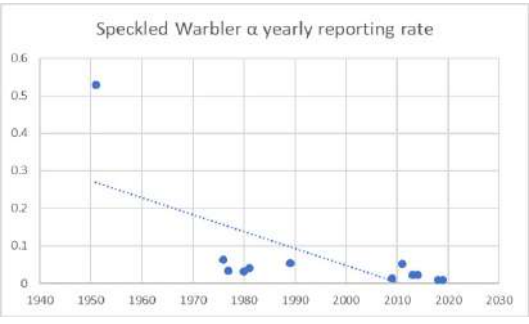
Speckled Warbler
Image by Anne Carey

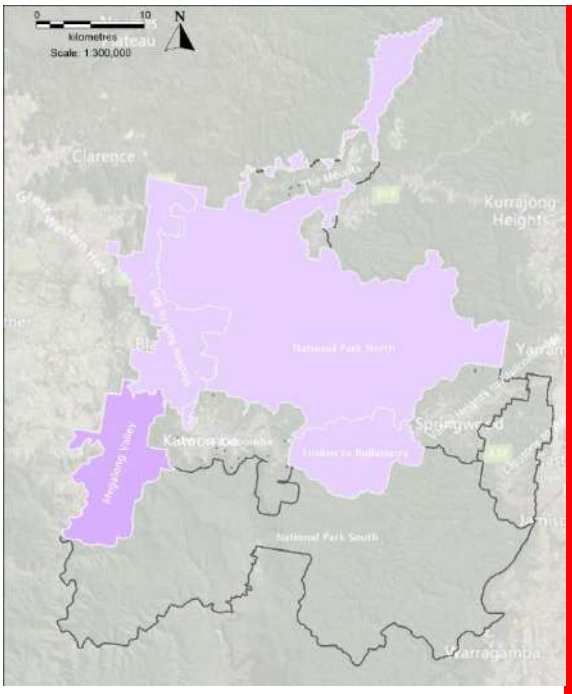
NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 13cm
Description: The crown of the Speckled Warbler is black with buff streaks. Between the crown and the white eyebrow is a line that is black in the males and chestnut in the females, the only difference between the two. The dark red eye is prominent in the pale face. The back is mottled dark brown but the underparts are cream with bold black streaks. [1]

Feeding: feeds on the ground, probing the leaf litter for insects. It will also eat seeds.

Breeding: breeds either in pairs or trios of one female and two males, although the second male does not help at the nest. The group defends a territory and the pair bond usually lasts several years. [1]







NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/speckled-warbler

Striated Thornbill *Acanthiza lineata*

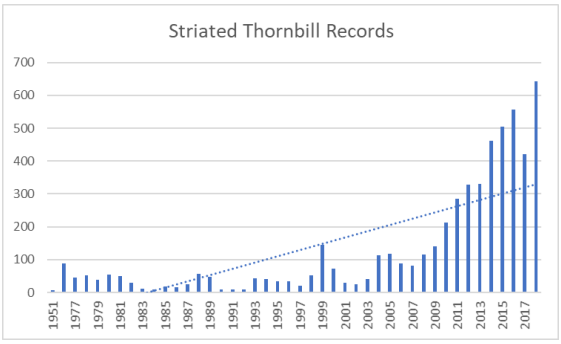
Striated Thornbill, Blackheath
Image by Katie Cordes 2018

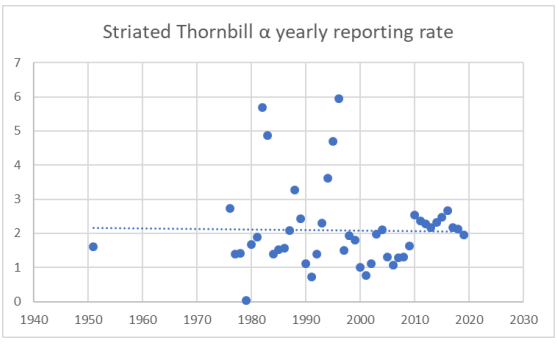
Striated Thornbill
Image by Anne Carey 2017

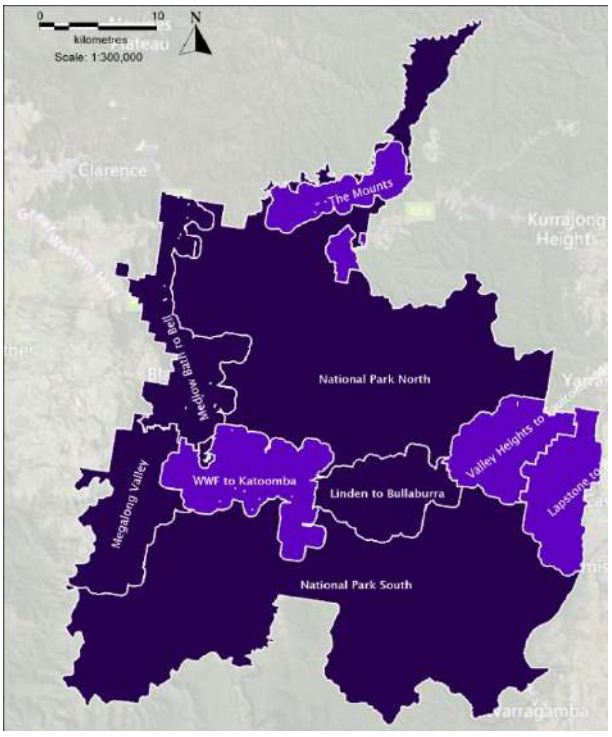
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 10cm
Description: Greenish upperparts, an orange-brown cap, streaked distinctively with white and off-white to cream underparts, heavily streaked on chin, throat and breast. The sexes are similar. [1]

Feeding: feeds mainly on insects, but may sometimes eat seeds, nectar or fruit.

Breeding: breeds in small related groups, defending a particular nesting territory. Both sexes build the oval, domed nest, with a hooded entrance near the top, out of bark mixed with lichen, mosses and spider webs and egg sacs lining it with feathers, fur or soft plant down. The nest is usually in the outer branches of trees, shrubs and vine-covered saplings, mainly of eucalypts. The female incubates the eggs and both parents feed the young, along with other members of the breeding group. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

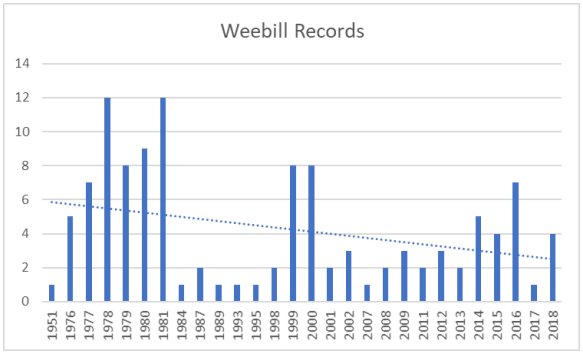
Weebill *Smicrornis brevirostris*

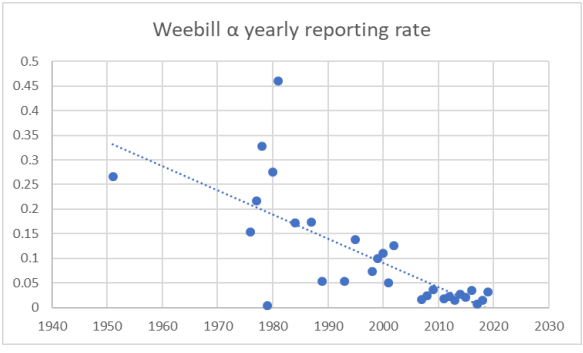
Weebill
Images by Katie Cordes

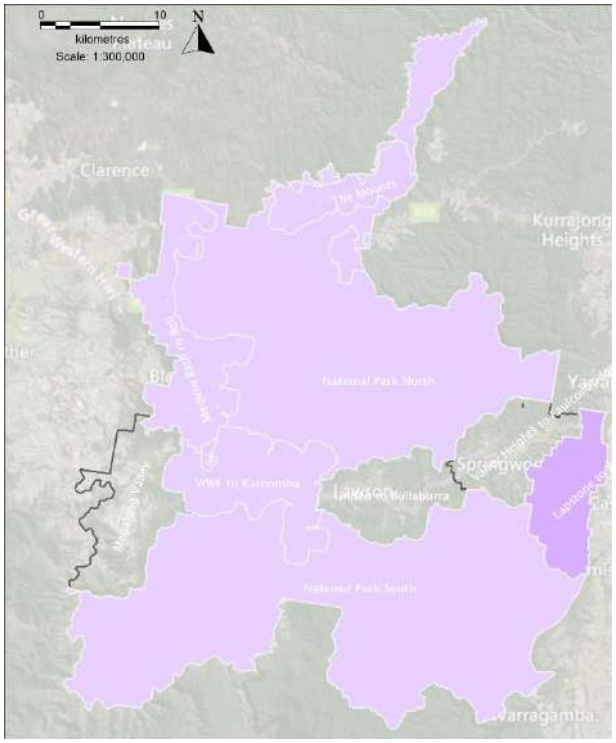
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 8-9cm
Description: The Weebill's common name comes from the short, stubby, pale beak. The eye is pale cream, and there is a pale line above the eye. Weebills are dull grey-brown on the head and olive-brown on the back, and the underparts are buff to yellow. [1]

Feeding: Weebills move in active flocks, feeding mainly in the outer edges of the tops of trees. The bill is well suited to taking small scale insects from the leaves; other insect prey is also eaten.

Breeding: The Weebill's nest is a neatly woven dome, made from grasses and other fine vegetation. It has a narrow spout-like entrance towards the top. The interior of the nest is lined with feathers and soft vegetable matter.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Smicrornis-brevirostris

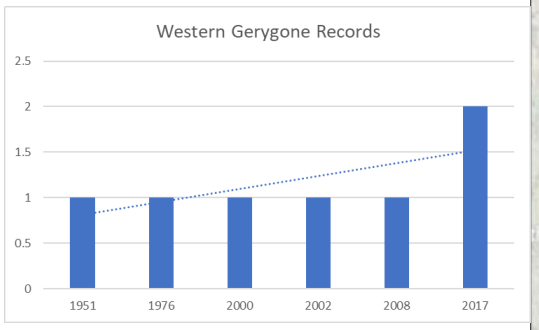
Western Gerygone *Gerygone fusca*

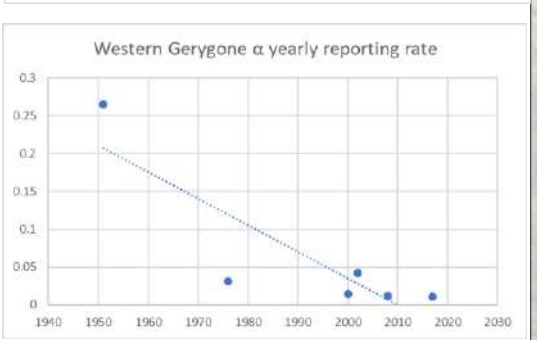
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 11-12cm
Description: The Western Gerygone is a small bird with a pale brownish-grey face that merges into a whitish chin and throat, with a narrow, white ring around the eye. The upperparts are brownish-grey, merging into brown on the rump, and the tail has a characteristic black-and-white pattern: most of the tail is white, with a broad black band just in from the tip, though the central tail feathers are dark grey. [1]

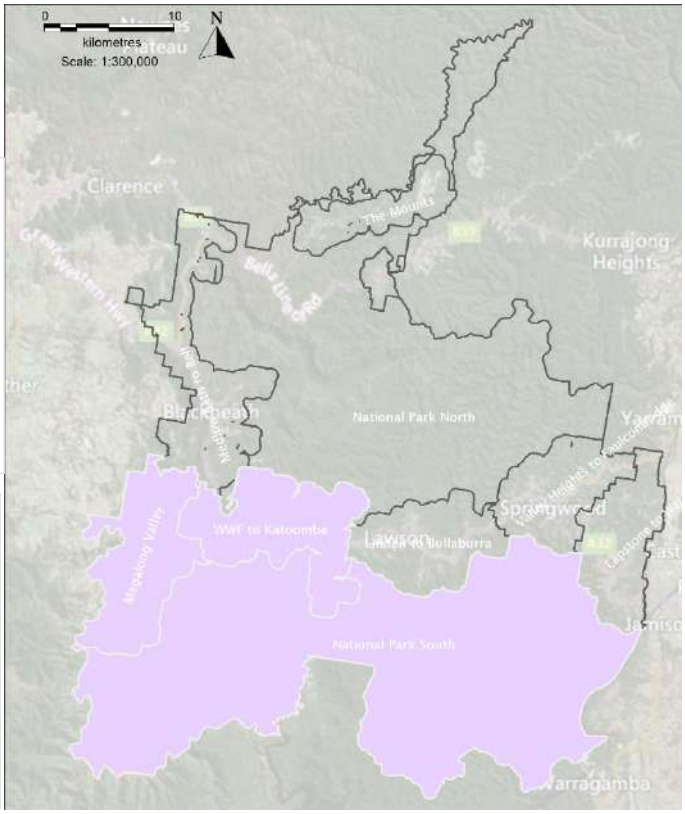
Western Gerygone
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography
Copyright 2011 Used with permission
https://flic.kr/p/9EcPEs

Feeding: Western Gerygones forage mostly in trees and shrubs, pecking at insects and other invertebrates from the outer foliage, or fluttering in the air to snap at insects.

Breeding: The Western Gerygone builds an oval or pear-shaped nest with a hooded entrance near the top, made from grass, shreds of bark and covered with spider webs, and suspended from a twig. Two or three eggs are laid, and the nestlings are fed by both parents.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/western-gerygone

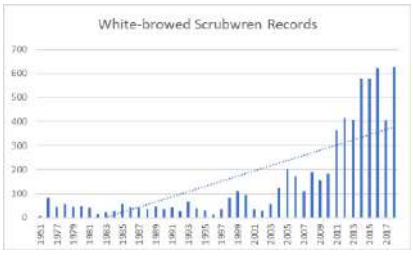
White-browed Scrubwren *Sericornis frontalis*

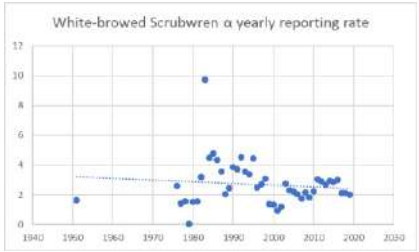
White-browed Scrubwren, Katoomba (left)
Images by Katie Cordes

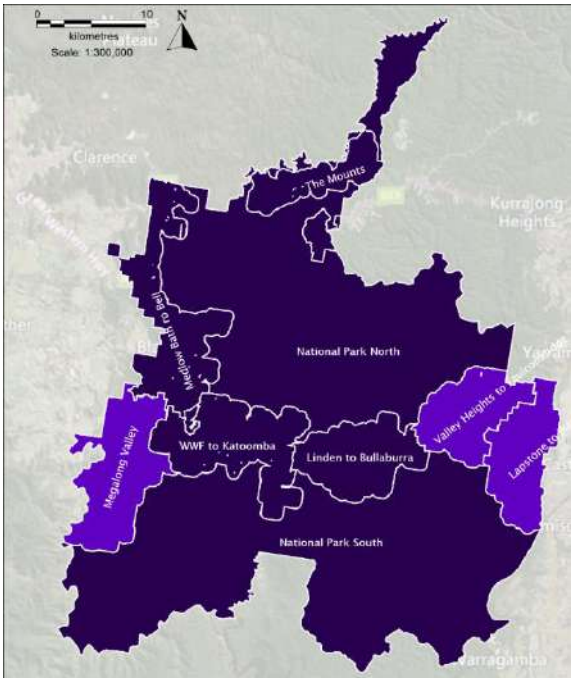
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 11-13cm
Description: mostly dark olive-brown above, while the throat is buff grey and the flanks, belly and rump are dull rufous. They have a white line above the eye and another below the eye. [1]

Feeding: feed mostly on insects and other small arthropods. Occasionally, they eat some seeds.

Breeding: Breed communally-nest consists of a large ball of grasses and other plant material, a side entrance tunnel leading to a cup lined with feathers. This is normally located on or near to the ground, in thick vegetation, but may be in a tree fork a few metres high. The eggs are pale blue to pale purple and are spotted with brown at the base. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

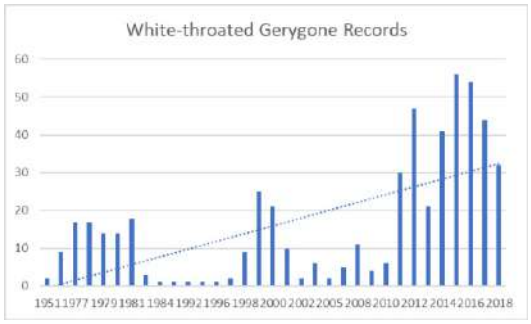
White-throated Gerygone *Gerygone olivacea*

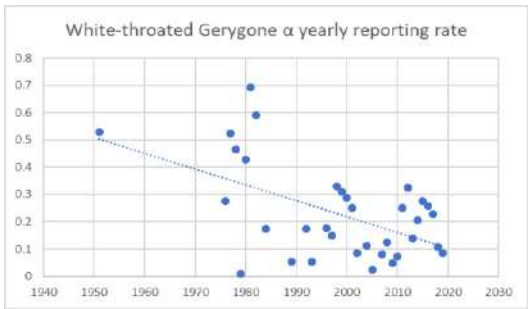
White-throated Gerygone
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2009
Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/79DdPN

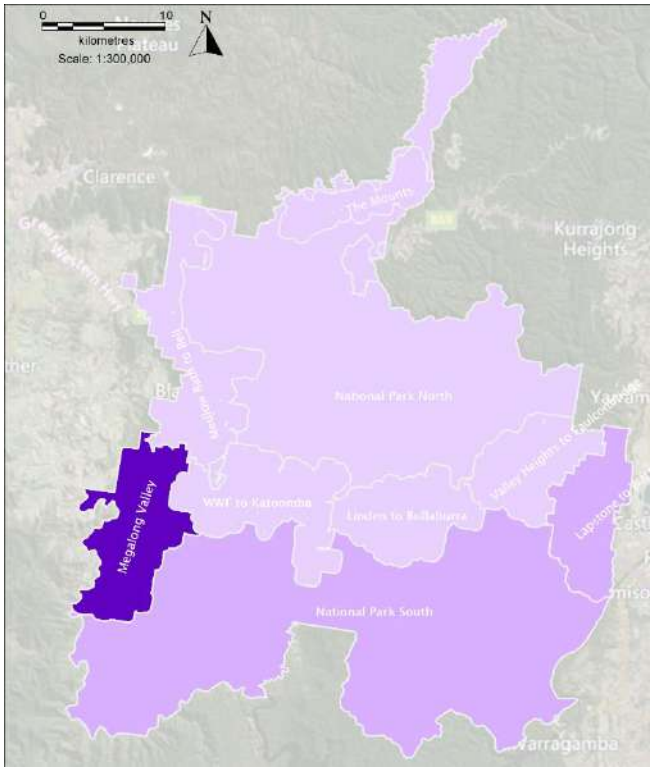
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 9-11.5cm
Description: The White-throated Gerygone is a very small grey brown bird with a white throat and spot on forehead, distinctive bright yellow underparts and a white-tipped tail. It has a red eye. Most often heard during breeding season, it is not obvious at other times. [1]

Feeding: feeds in trees on insects and other arthropods.

Breeding: mates for life. It builds an oval or pear shaped nest of bark bound with spiders' silk, which is hung in the outer foliage of trees. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES: One of several birds colloquially referred to as the 'Native Canary', the White-throated Gerygone is quiet at most times of year, but when breeding season approaches in spring, male gerygones begin to sing throughout the day. The distinctive song is a rich, sweet and musical trill or warble, with each song lasting for up to 20 seconds at a time. [1]

References: [1] http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/white-throated-gerygone

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

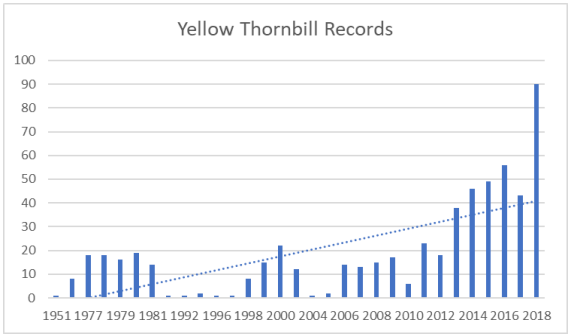
Yellow Thornbill *Acanthiza nana*

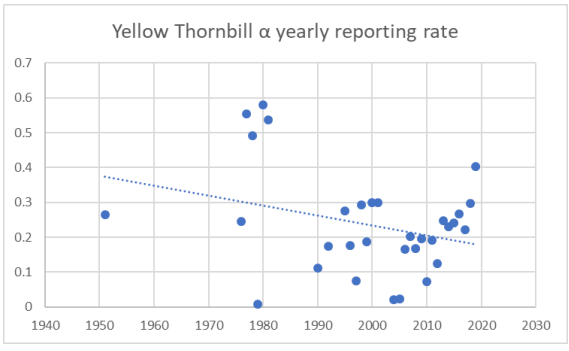
Yellow Thornbill
Images by Katie Cordes

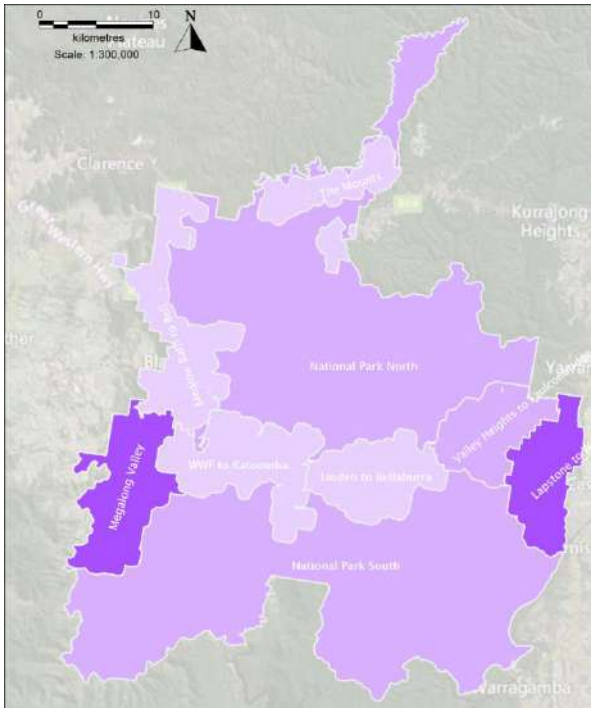
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 10cm
Description: Greenish-olive on the back, with white streaking on the cheeks and ears, and has pale to bright yellow underparts. There is a reddish brown tone on the chin and throat. [1]

Feeding: feeds mainly on insects, but may sometimes eat seeds.

Breeding: female builds the nest and incubates the eggs, but both sexes Sometimes with helpers) care for the young. Females build a rounded domed nest, with a narrow, hooded entrance near the top out of grass/bark lining with fur or soft plant material. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

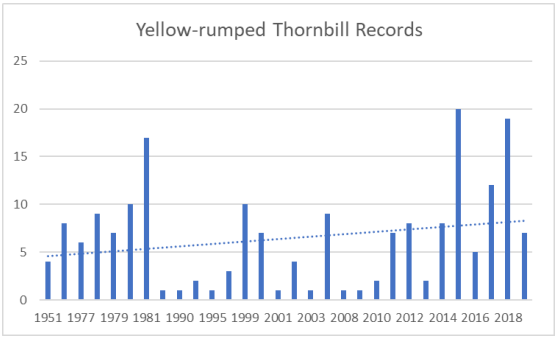
Yellow-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*

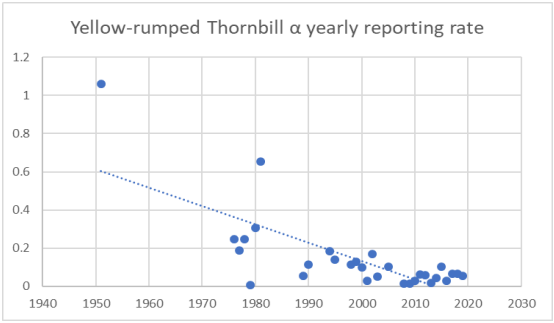
Yellow-rumped Thornbill
Images by Katie Cordes

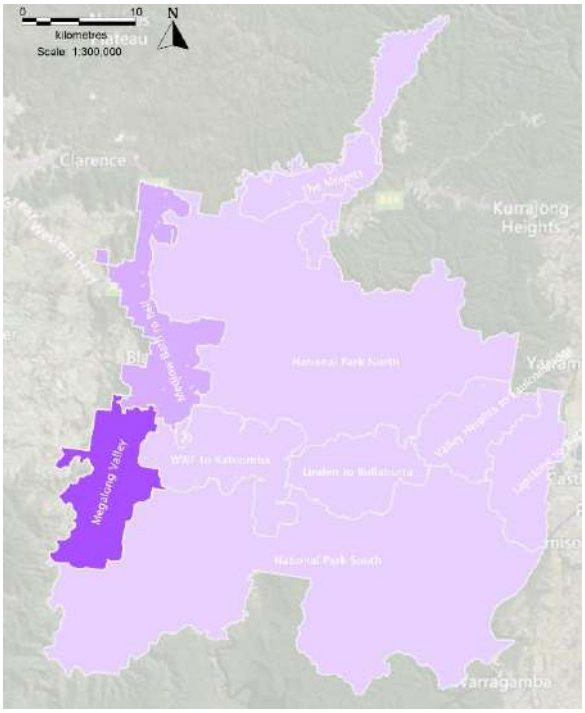
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 10
Guild:
Size: 10-12cm
Description: The Yellow-rumped Thornbill is the largest and probably the best-known thornbill, with a striking yellow rump. It is mainly grey-olive to grey-brown above to cream below, with a white-spotted black crown and a dark eye stripe. The tail is black, with white tips. The sexes are similar. [1]

Feeding: feeds mainly on insects, but may sometimes eat seeds. It is primarily a ground-feeding bird, more so than most other thornbills, but stays near tree cover and will sometimes feed in shrubs or trees.

Breeding: sometimes breed co-operatively, with a pair being assisted by one or two auxiliaries (helpers), which help to build the nest and feed the young. The nest is a large and untidy structure of grass and bark with two parts: an upper 'false' cup-shaped nest and a lower, domed, nest-chamber with a hooded entrance. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Acanthiza-chrysorrhoa

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

Yellow-throated Scrubwren *Sericornis citreogularis*

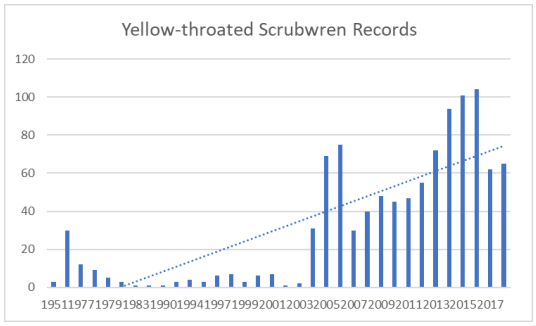
Yellow-throated Scrubwren

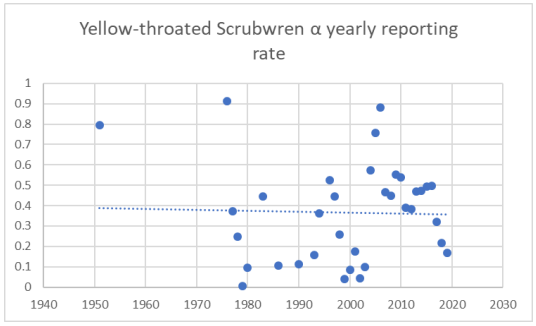
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2012 Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/d1RJiS

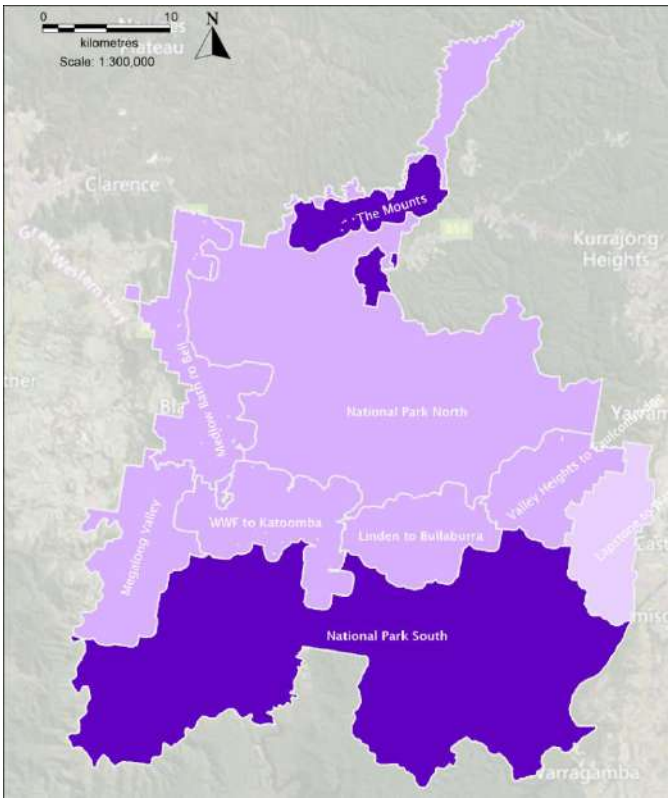
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 19-22cm
Description: The Yellow-throated Scrubwren is a small, ground-dwelling bird with a distinctive black face mask and forehead, which is bordered by a white and yellow eyebrow above and a bright yellow throat below. The crown and back are dark olive-brown, the underparts grade from the yellow throat to white on the belly, with the flanks washed olive. [1]

Feeding: feeds exclusively on the ground, foraging for seeds, insects and other small invertebrates.

Breeding: builds a long, bulky domed nest with a hooded side entrance, suspended in tangled vines or from a branch about 1 m to 10 m from the ground. It is made from roots, vine tendrils, leaf skeletons, moss and twigs, and is lined with feathers. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Sericornis-citreogularis

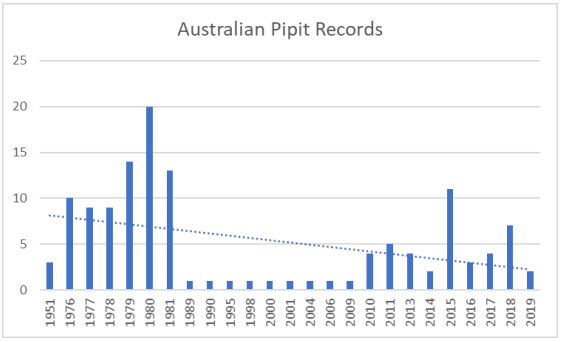
Australian Pipit *Anthus australis*

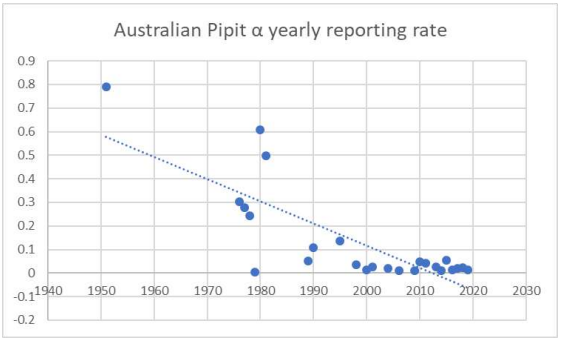
Australian Pipit
Image by Katie Cordes

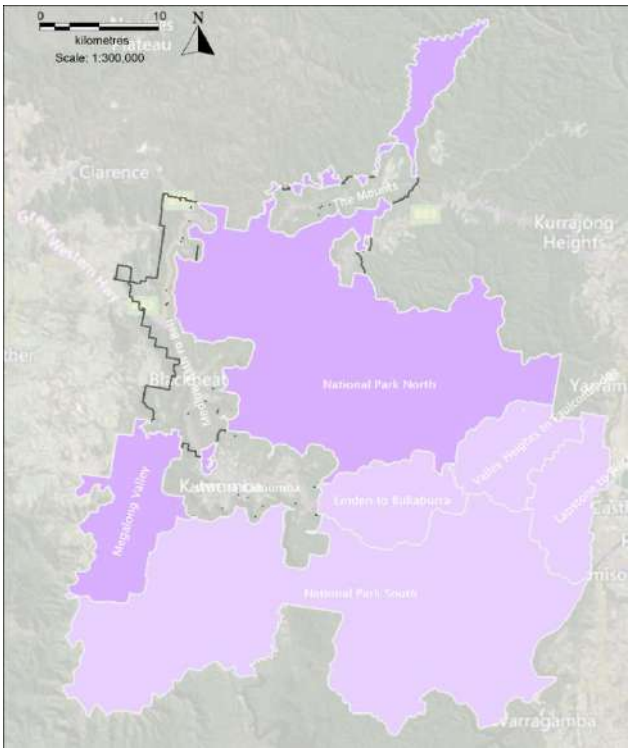
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: up to 18cm
Description: Well-camouflaged, brown ground-dwelling bird, with darker brown streaks above and pale creamy white stripes on the eyebrows and below the cheeks. Underparts are creamy white, spotted and streaked dark on the breast. Wings and tail are dark brown, with the outermost tail feathers white. Bill and feet are pale pink-grey. [1]

Feeding: Diet consists of insects and their larvae, as well as seeds. It forages in a jerky, darting motion, stopping to perch on low stones or shrubs, wagging its tail up and down. [1]

Breeding: Breeding pairs are formed after an elaborate courtship ritual, with males making swooping dives from a height, accompanied by a sweet trilling song. The nest is a depression in the ground, sometimes sheltered by a grass tussock, stone or piece of wood, and lined with grasses and hairs. The female incubates the eggs and feeds the young.[1]



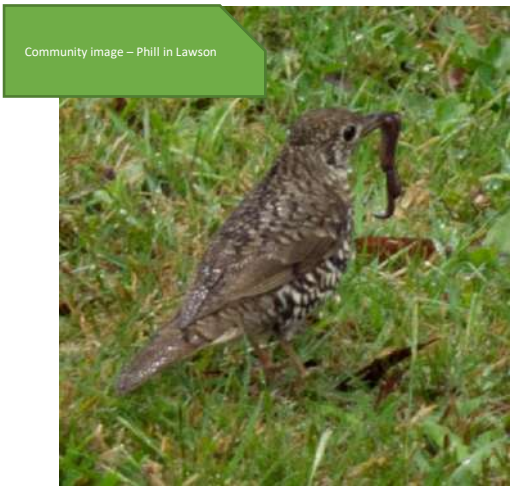




IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/birds/australasian-pipit/

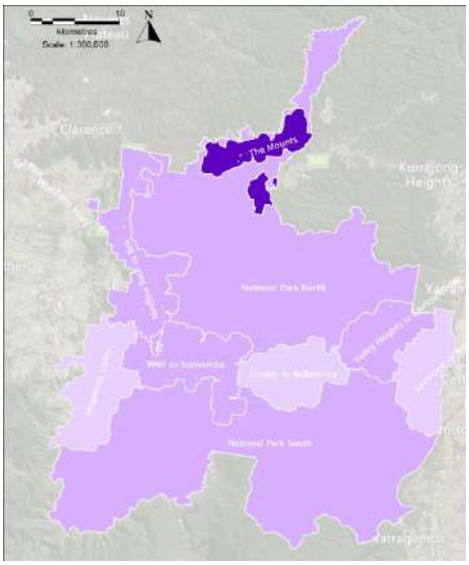
Bassian Thrush *Zoothera lunulata*



Community image – Phill in Lawson

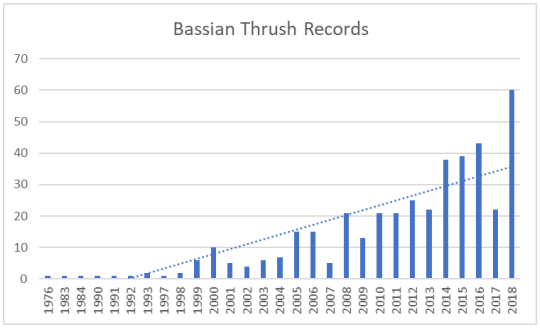
Bassian Thrush, Katoomba, Image by Katie Cordes

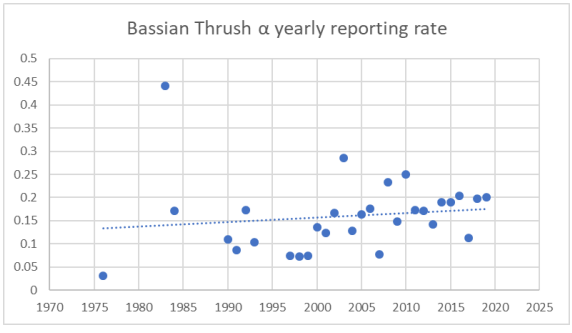
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 27-29cm
Description: The Bassian Thrush is a secretive bird. Its plumage is mottled brown to olive-brown, heavily scalloped with black crescent-shaped bars on the back, rump and head. The paler underparts all have brown-black scalloping. It has a white eye-ring. In flight the Bassian Thrush shows a broad dark diagonal bar across the white underside of its wing. [1]



Feeding: feeds on the ground, scratching under the leaf-litter for small invertebrates.

Breeding: builds a large, deep, cup-shaped nest in a major tree fork or in a depression on top of a stump. The nest may be quite low or up to about 15 m above the ground. Both parents care for the young.[1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

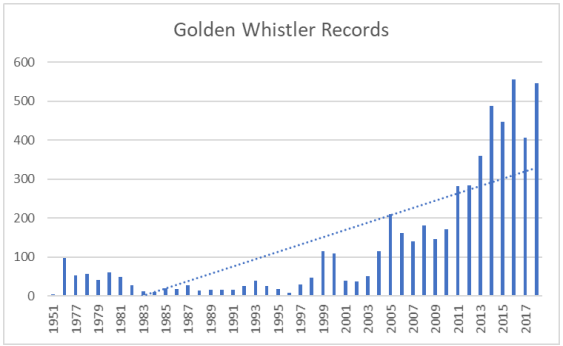
Golden Whistler *Pachycephala pectoralis*

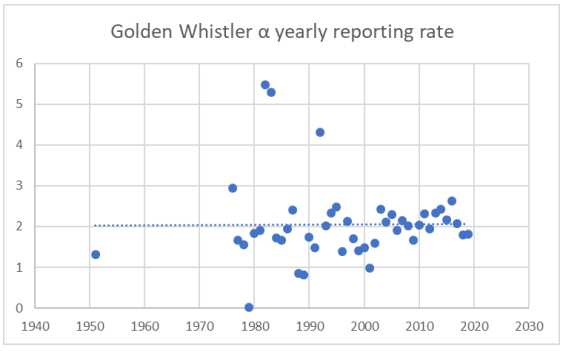
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 16-18cm
Description: Males are bright yellow on the underside, olive-green on the back and wings, and black on the head with a bright yellow collar. The throat is white, separated from the yellow chest by a broad black band. Females lack bright plumage. They are generally grey above, with a pale olive tinge, and paler grey below, with a buff wash. [1]

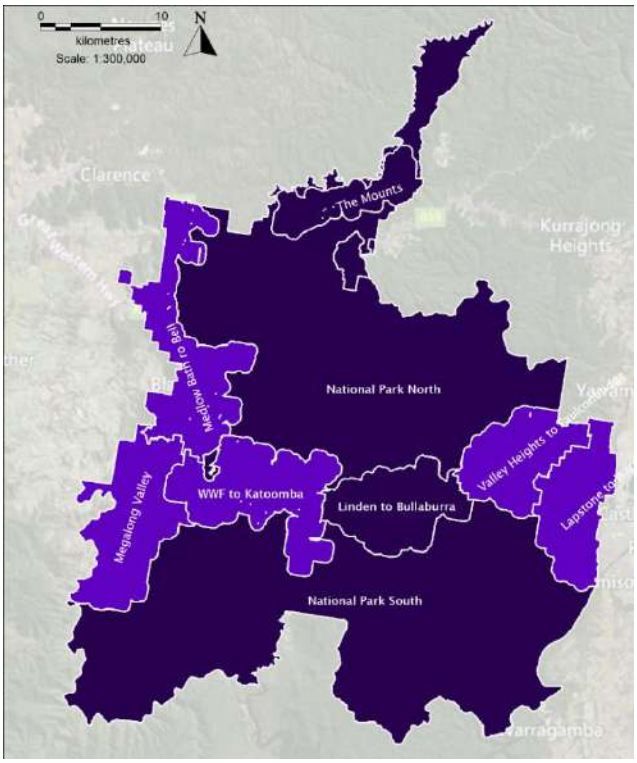
Golden Whistler
Images by Katie Cordes (left – Male)(right – female) ,Katoomba.

Feeding: feed on insects, spiders and other small arthropods. Berries are also eaten.

Breeding: Both sexes build the nest, share incubation and rearing of young. Nest a shallow bowl of twigs, bark bound with spider's web. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

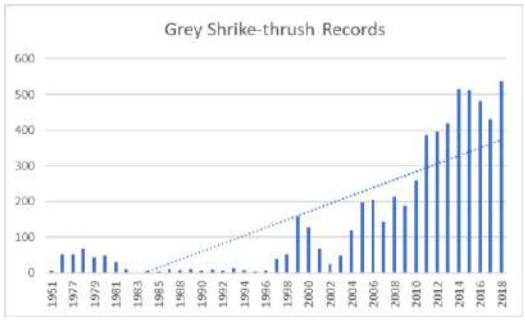
Grey Shrike-thrush *Colluricincla harmonica*

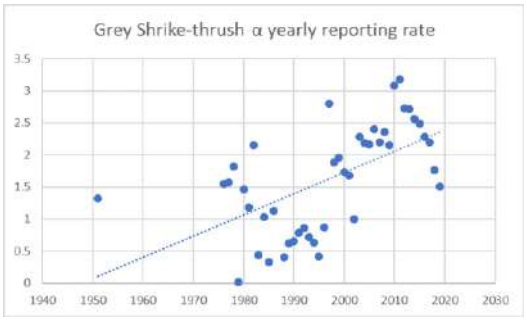
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 22-25cm
Description: The Grey Shrike-thrush is a rather drab coloured bird, although the plumage varies throughout its extensive range. Birds are mostly grey in the east, with an olive-grey back, and pale grey-white cheeks and underparts. In the north, the plumage is predominantly brown, and western birds are grey with buff underparts. Adult males are browner on the mantle than the female and young birds have varying amounts of rufous on the cheeks and wings. [1]

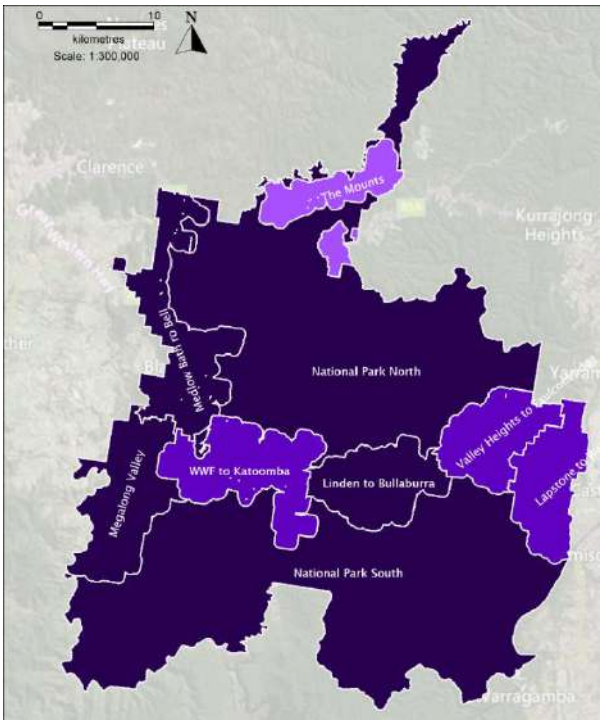
Grey Shrike-thrush, Katoomba
Image by Katie Cordes,

Feeding: The Grey Shrike-thrush searches for food on the ground, generally around fallen logs, and on the limbs and trunks of trees. It has a varied diet consisting of insects, spiders, small mammals, frogs and lizards, and birds' eggs and young, and some birds have been observed feeding on carrion. Fruits and seeds may also be eaten on occasion.

Breeding: Grey Shrike-thrush pairs generally remain together for life and inhabit the same areas throughout this time. Breeding territories of up to ten hectares are maintained. The nest is a cup-shaped structure of dried vegetation, and may be constructed in the same site year after year. Both birds share the nest-building and incubation duties, and both care for the young birds. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Colluricincla-harmonica

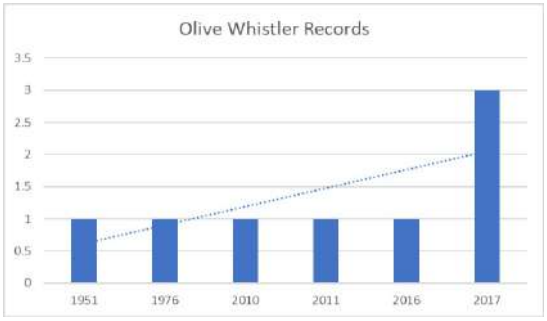
Olive Whistler *Pachycephala olivacea*

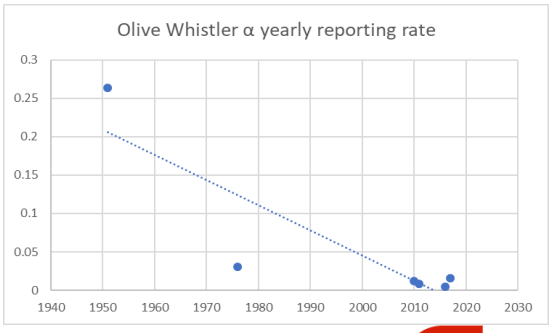
NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 20-22cm
Description: The Olive Whistler is a medium-sized stocky bird. The males have grey heads, with a whitish throat. The upperparts are reddish-brown to grey and the underparts are a lighter reddish-brown. Females are similar, but generally less colourful. Immature birds have more rufous wings and blotches of paler feathers on the head. [1]

Olive Whistler
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2014
Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/qEEaWH

Feeding: The Olive Whistler mainly feeds on invertebrates, some seed and leaves. It forages from the trees down to the ground, usually in dense vegetation.

Breeding: The Olive Whistler builds a cup-shaped nest of twigs, leaves and bark placed 1-3m off the ground in shrubs, trees or dense grass. The eggs are incubated by both parents.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

References: [1] http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/olive-whistler

Very rarely encountered Very often

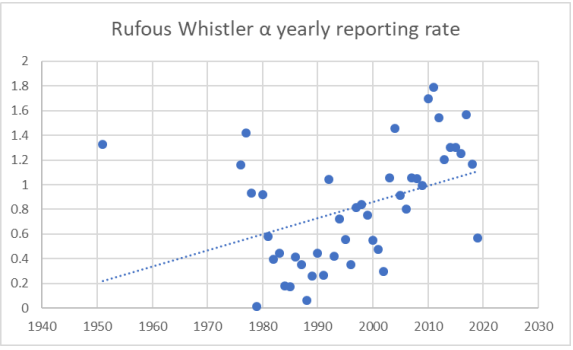
Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*

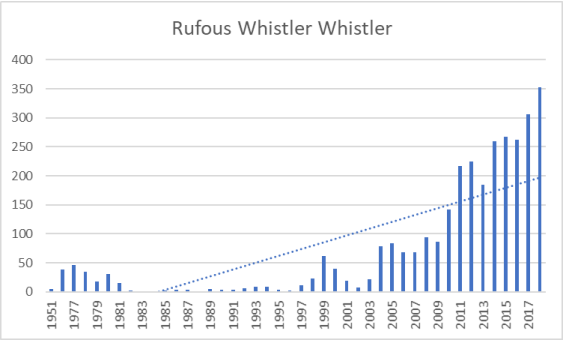
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 16-18cm
Description: The Rufous Whistler is a stocky bird with a large head, short stubby bill and a narrow, relatively long tail with a square or slightly forked tip. The sexes differ, with the male dark-grey above with a white throat, black breast and a reddish underbody. [1]

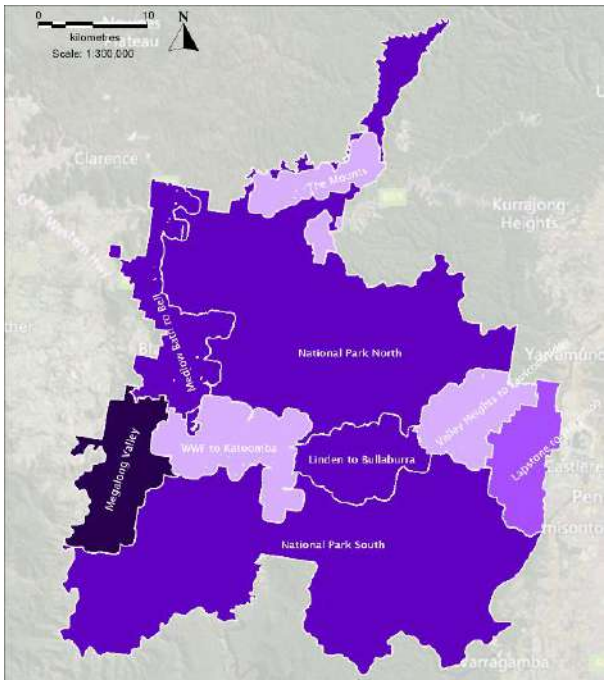
Feeding: eats insects, and sometimes seeds, fruit or leaves. It usually forages at higher levels than other whistlers, and rarely I seen on the ground.

Breeding: breeds in monogamous pairs, and both sexes incubate the eggs and care for the young. The female builds a fragile, cup-shaped nest from twigs, grass, vines and other materials, bound and attached to a tree fork with spider web. Two broods may be produced in a season. [1]

Rufous Whistler (female)
Image Anne Carey







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Pachycephala-rufiventris

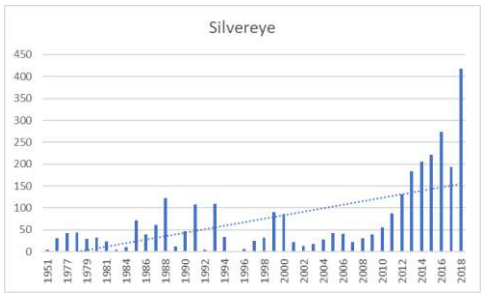
Silvereye *Zosterops lateralis*

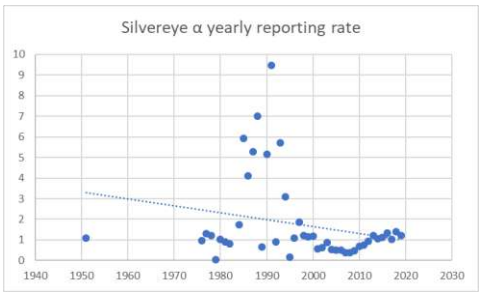
Silvereye, Katoomba
Images by Katie Cordes

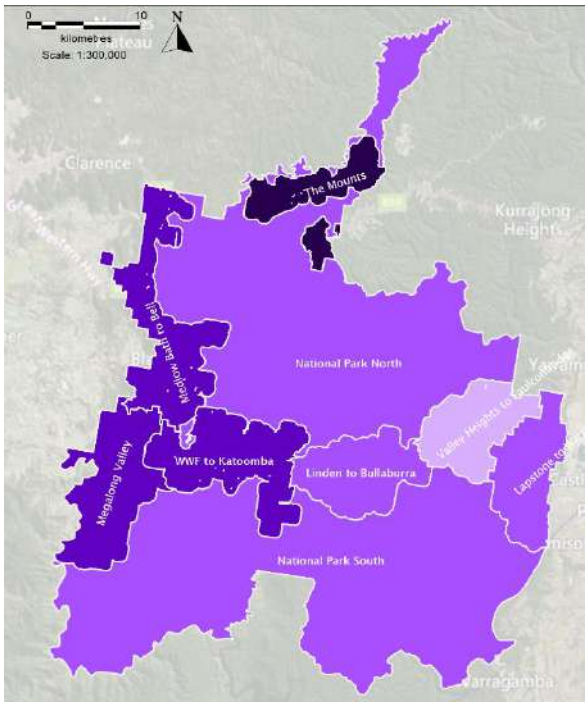
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 11-13cm
Description: small bird with a conspicuous ring of white feathers around the eye, grey back and olive-green head and wings. [1]

Feeding: feeds on insect prey and large amounts of fruit and nectar

Breeding: pairs actively defend a small territory. Nest- small, neatly woven cup of grasses, hair, fine vegetation, bound with spider web in a horizontal tree fork up to 5m above the ground. The nest is constructed by both sexes, who both also incubate the bluish-green eggs. If conditions are suitable two to three clutches will be raised in a season. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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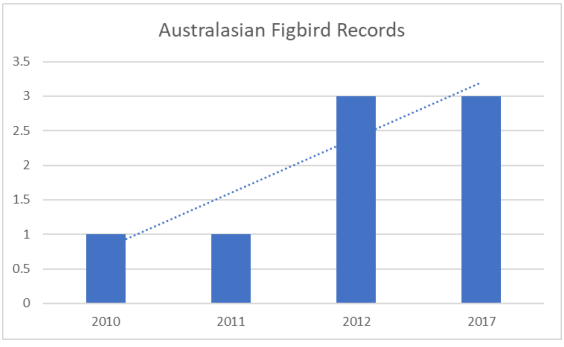
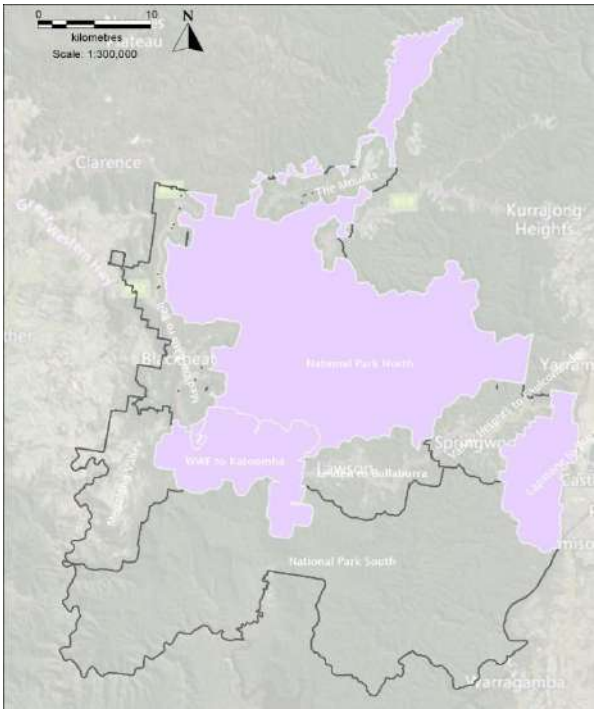
Australasian figbird *Sphecotheres vieilloti*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 28cm-29cm
Description: Figbirds are part of a worldwide family that includes the orioles, of which Australia has two other members (the Yellow and Olive-backed Orioles). Males have bare, red skin around the eye, contrasting against a black crown and grey neck and throat. The remainder of the body is olive-green, except for a white under-tail area. [1]

Australasian figbird male. Female inset. *Image by Anne Carey*

Feeding: Figbirds feed in flocks, often of around 20 birds that are prepared to fly to isolated trees that are suitable for foraging. Figs are a particularly popular food item, although they will feed on most soft fruits and berries in canopy trees. Insects are also important components of their diet.
Breeding: The gregarious behaviour of Figbirds is maintained in the breeding season, with small groups of birds nesting semi-colonially in adjoining canopy trees. The nest is cup-shaped and built of vine tendrils and twigs.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] https://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/australasian-figbird

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

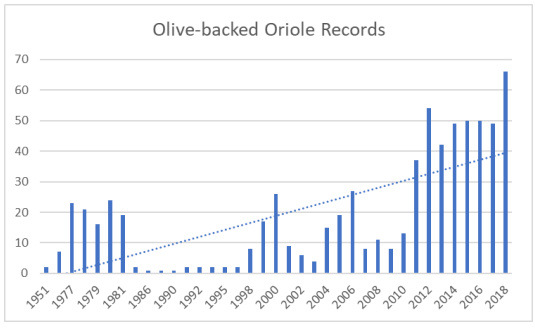
Olive-backed Oriole *Oriolus sagittatus*

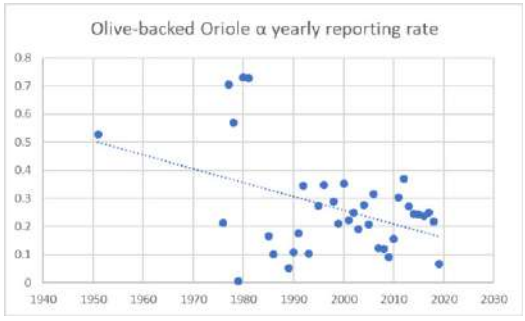
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 30-35cm
Description: Olive-green head and back, grey wings and tail, and cream underparts, streaked with brown. They both have a bright red eye and reddish beak. Females can be distinguished from males by a paler bill, duller-green back, and an extension of the streaked underparts up to the chin. [1]

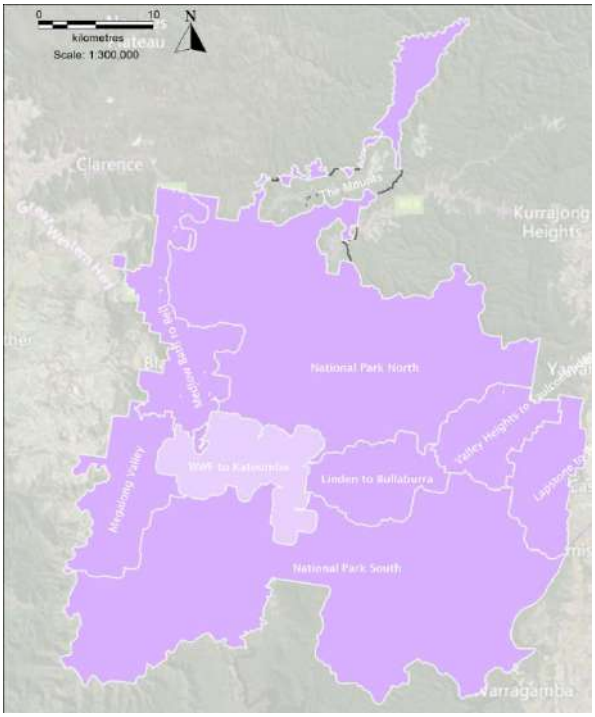
Olive-backed Oriole
Image by Anne Carey

Feeding: feeds on insects and fruit in canopy trees.

Breeding: female builds a cup-shaped nest attached by its rim to a horizontal fork on the outer-edge of the foliage of a tree or tall shrub, usually around 10 m above the ground. Built of strips of bark and grass, bound with spider web. The male does not build the nest, or incubate the eggs, but he feeds the young after the eggs hatch. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

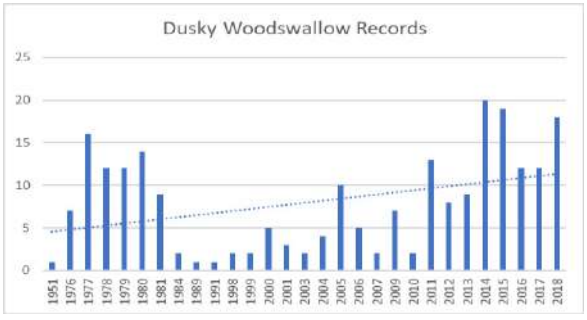
Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus*

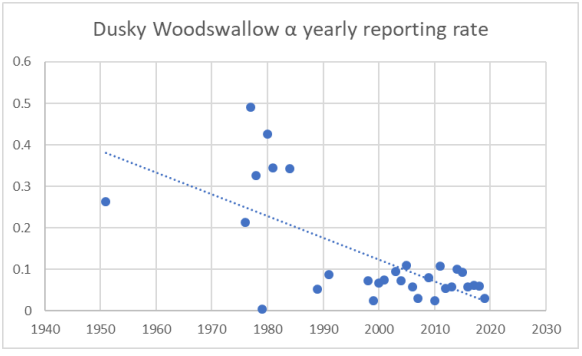
NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 16-19.5cm
Description: The dusky woodswallow is a medium-sized bird (16-19.5 cm, 35 g), with a longish tail. Mostly dark grey-brown, merging to blackish on the tail, with a small black-brown mask. Bluish bill with a black tip. Upper-wings are a dark blue-grey with a white leading edge. Conspicuous white corners on the tail. [1]

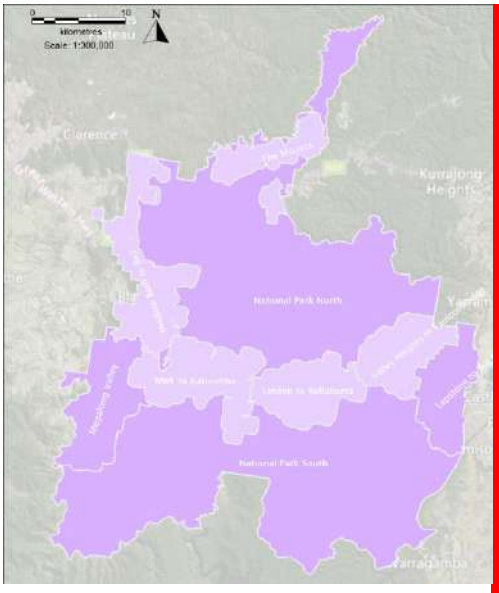
Dusky Woodswallow *Image by Anne Carey*

Feeding: Primarily eats invertebrates, mainly insects, which are captured whilst hovering or sallying above the canopy or over water. Also frequently hovers, sallies and pounces under the canopy, primarily over leaf litter and dead timber. Also occasionally take nectar, fruit and seed.

Breeding: In NSW, after breeding, birds migrate to the north of the state and to southeastern Queensland, while Tasmanian birds migrate to southeastern NSW after breeding. Migrants generally depart between March and May, heading south to breed again in spring. There is some evidence of site fidelity for breeding. Although dusky woodswallows generally breed as solitary pairs or occasionally in small flocks, large flocks may form around abundant food sources in winter. [1]







NSW status: PROTECTED , VUNERABLE

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=20303

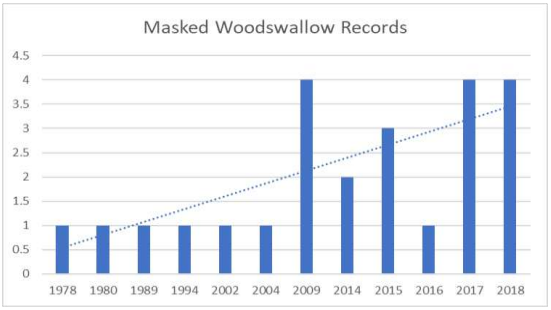
Masked Woodswallow *Artamus personatus*

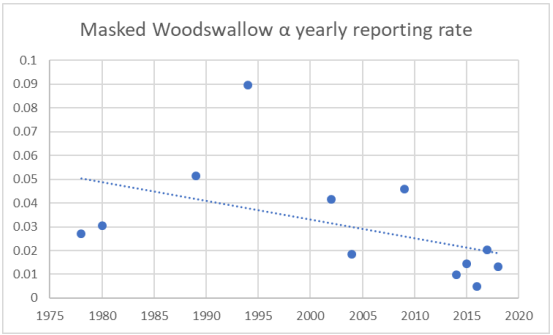
Masked Woodswallow
Image by Katie Cordes

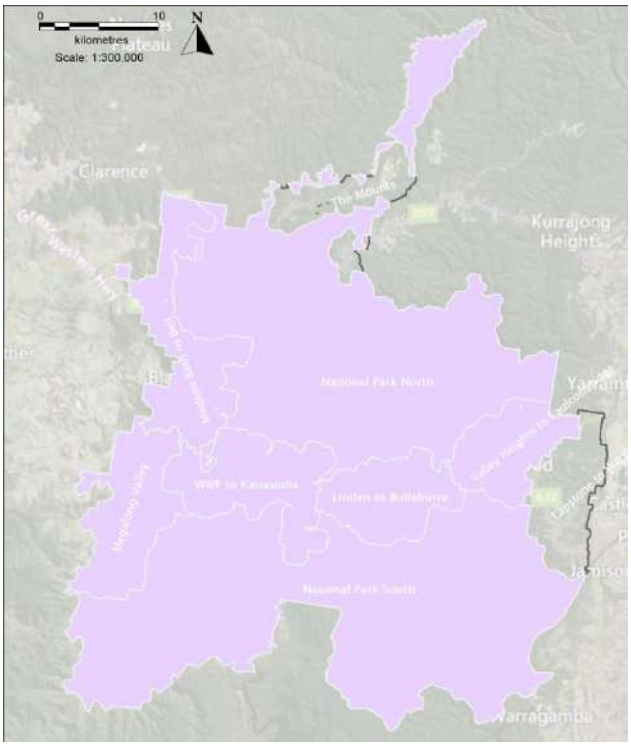
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 18-20cm
Description: Sexes differ markedly in colour and also in immature plumage. This difference between sexes is unique only to the Masked Woodswallow and White-browed Woodswallow. Adult males have a sharply defined black face mask with a pale edge.This mask covers the lores, ear coverts, chin and throat. Upperparts, dark blue grey with a prominent white tip on the tail. Underbody is pale grey, fading to greyish white on under tail coverts. Legs and feet are grey to grey black or black. [1]

Feeding: mainly insectivorous species that has been observed to hawk or pounce on its prey. Nectar also comprises its diet and has been observed occasionally eating fruit.

Breeding: Exclusively pair breeders, consistent with being migratory. A.personatus shows no ecological segregation with A.supercilious but no co operative breeding has been recorded as with other Artamus species.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOTES:

References: [1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masked_woodswallow

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

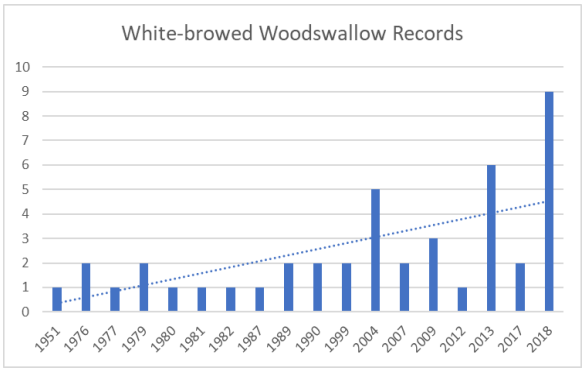
White-browed Woodswallow *Artamus superciliosus*

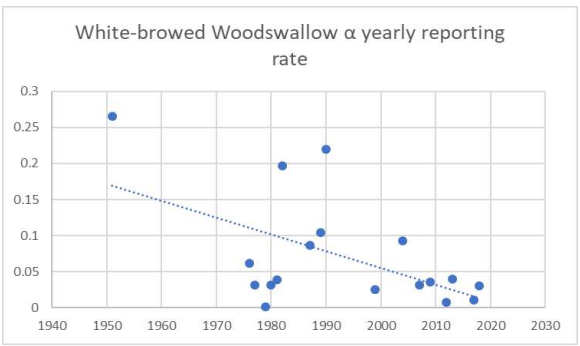
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 19-21cm
Description: The White-browed Woodswallow is a dark bird with a distinctive white eyebrow. The face and chin are black, the upperparts are deep blue grey and the lower breast to undertail is a rich chestnut brown. The underwings and undertail are pale whitish-grey, with white tail tips. Females are duller than males, with a browner body and pink to fawn underparts [1]

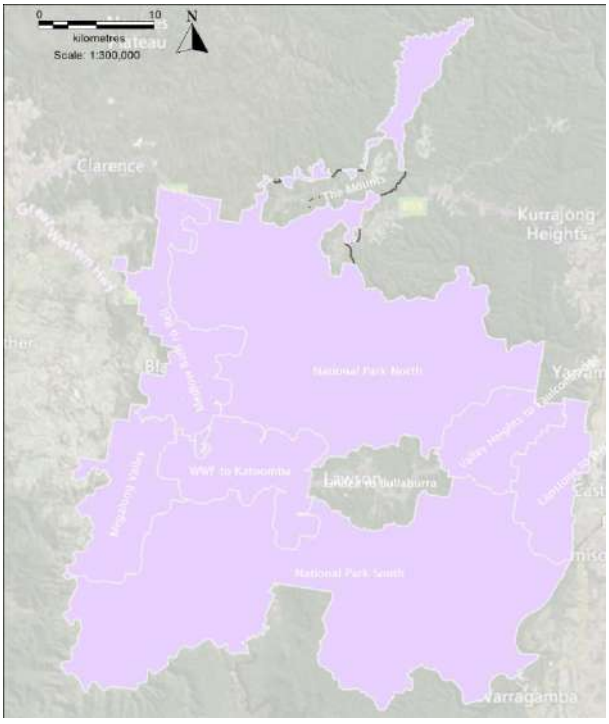
Feeding: eats insects, catching them on the wing or foraging in foliage or on the ground. Like other woodswallows, this species has a divided, brush-tipped tongue that can be used to feed on nectar from flowers

Breeding: builds a loose shallow nest from twigs, grasses and roots, which is placed in a tree fork, hollow stump or fence post, about 1 m to 6 m above the ground. Both sexes build the nest, incubate the eggs and feed the young. [1]

White-browed Woodswallow
Image by Katie Cordes







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Artamus-superciliosus

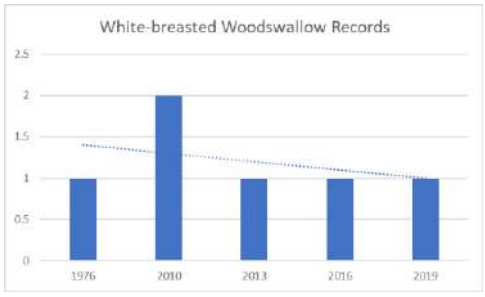
White-breasted Woodswallow *Artamus leucorynchus*

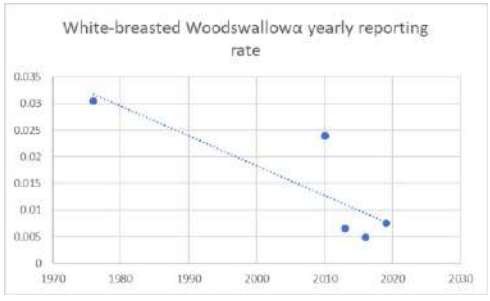
White-breasted woodswallow *Images by Katie Cordes*

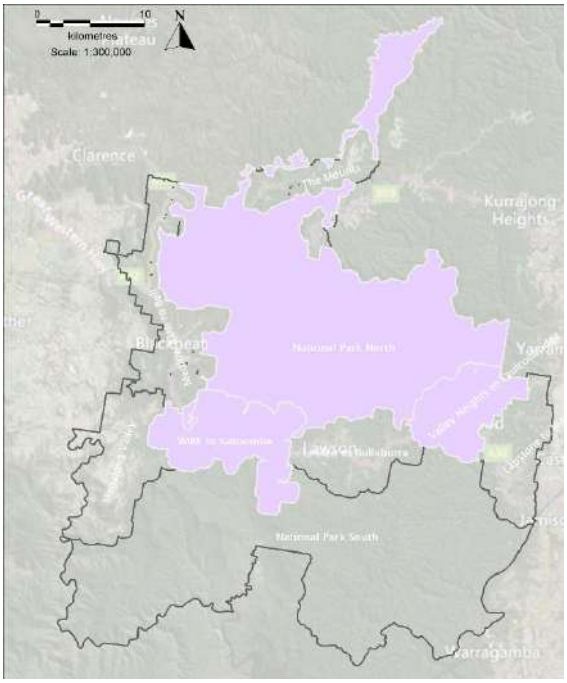
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 17-18cm
Description: The White-breasted Woodswallow is a medium-sized bird with a dark grey head and neck. It has dark blue-grey upperparts, tail and wings, white white underparts and underwings. The bill is bluish, tipped black and the eye is dark brown. [1]

Feeding: The White-breasted Woodswallow feeds on insects, catching them on the wing. Will also forage on the ground or in canopy. Like other woodswallows, this species has a divided, brush-tipped tongue that can be used to feed on nectar from flowers.

Breeding: The White-breasted Woodswallow builds a shallow, bowl-shaped nest from grasses, roots and twigs, lined with fine grass. The nest is placed in a tree fork, hollow stump or inside the abandoned nest of a Magpie-lark, 4 m - 30 m off the ground. Both sexes build the nest, incubate the eggs and feed the young.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Artamus-leucorynchus

Very rarely encountered Very often

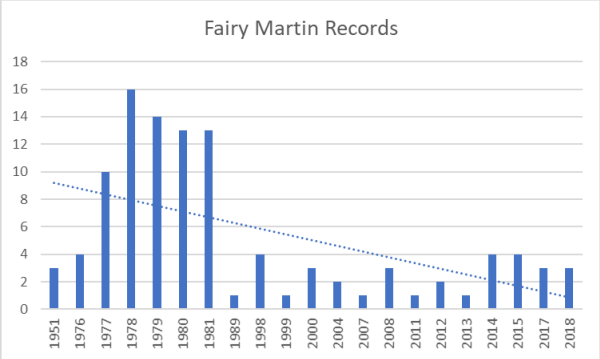
Fairy Martin *Petrochelidon ariel*

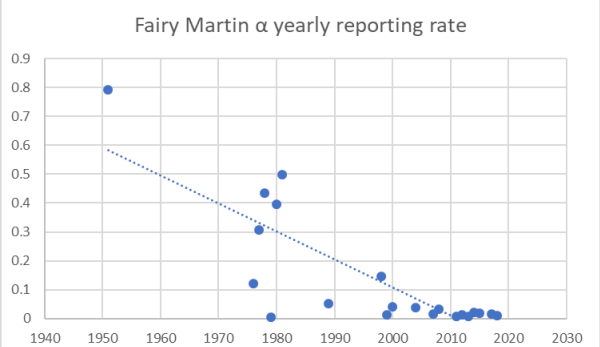
Fairy Martins
Photo: Katie Cordes

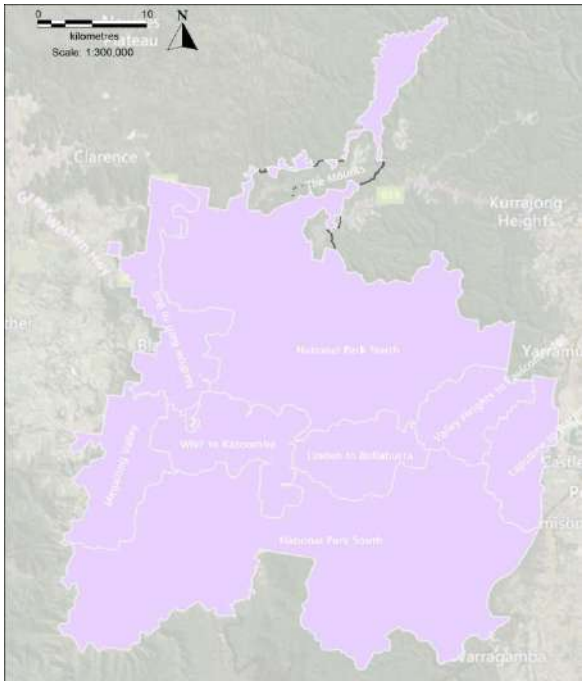
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 11-12cm
Description: The Fairy Martin is a small bird, with dark wings, a white underbody and a pinkish-red head. The short, slightly forked tail appears square in flight. It is gregarious, feeding in large flocks and nesting in colonies. [1]

Feeding: feeds high in the air on flying insects, usually in large flocks.

Breeding: A colonial nester, the Fairy Martin builds bottle-shaped mudnests that are packed closely together on the ceilings of caves, and under bridges or other similar structures. Both sexes build the nest and share incubation and care of the young. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time

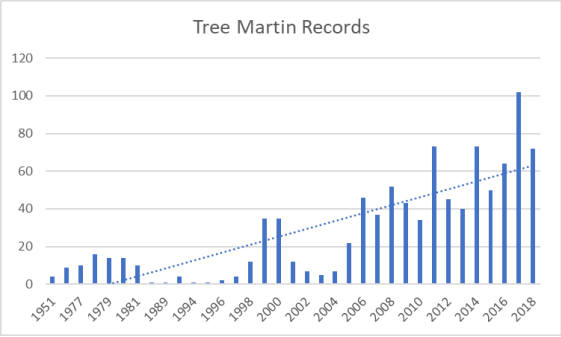
Tree Martin *Petrochelidon nigricans*

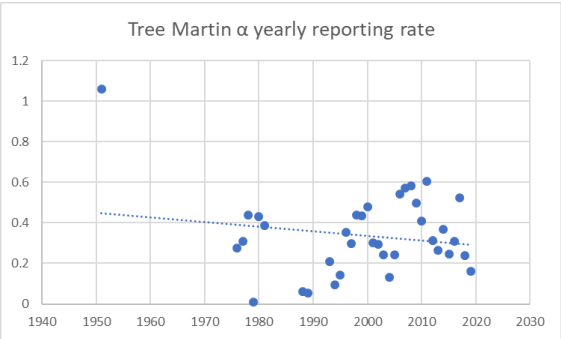
Tree Martin, Megalong Valley
Images by Katie Cordes

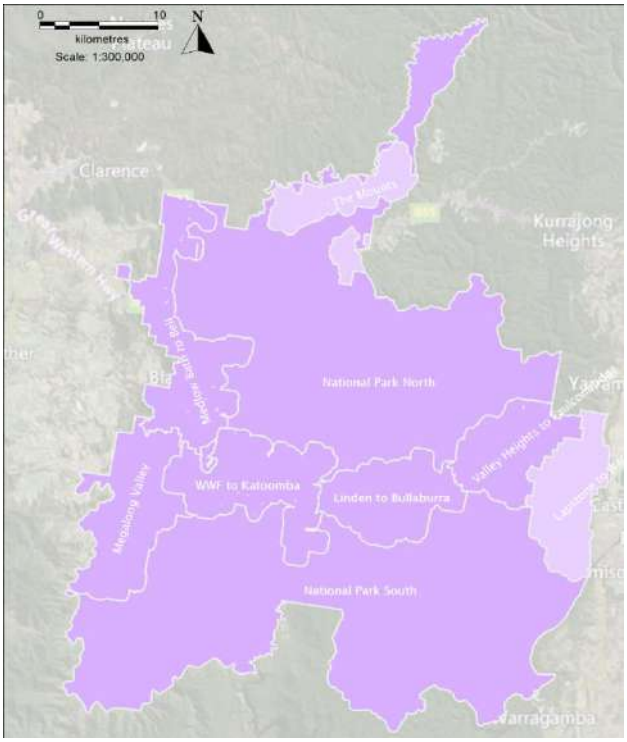
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 10-13cm
Description: The Tree Martin is a small, swallow-like bird. The adult has a reddish-brown lower forehead, which becomes paler with wear. Its upper forehead, the crown of its head and the back of its neck are a glossy blue-black, though the gloss is lost with wear. It has a black patch in front of its eyes. Its upper back and shoulders are also blue-black. Its rump area is grey, grading towards the rear to brownish grey with reddish grey or buff edges, constituting a contrasting rump-patch [1]

Feeding: eat insects, including ants, beetles, bugs, flies and wasps. They hunt by observing from a perch and sallying forth to catch prey on the wing.

Breeding: nests can be either isolated or in colonies. In cases where the birds do not migrate, they will often visit the nest-site throughout the year. The nest is mostly in a hole in a tree branch, usually horizontal, which is often up high. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Petrochelidon-nigricans

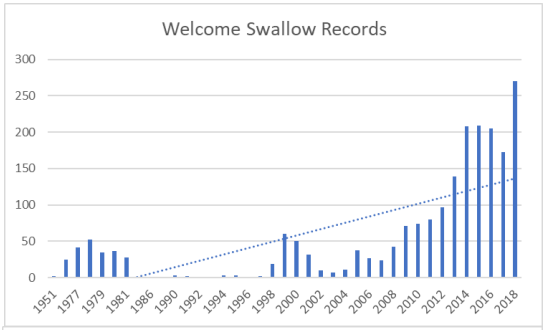
Welcome Swallow *Hirundo neoxena*

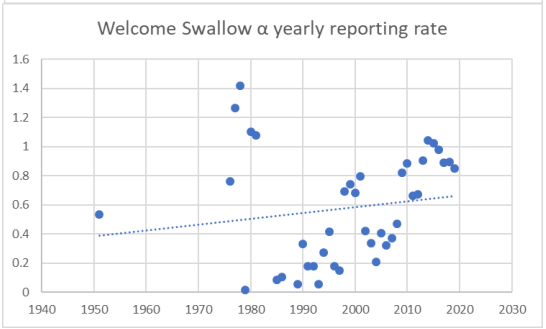
Welcome Swallow
Images by Katie Cordes

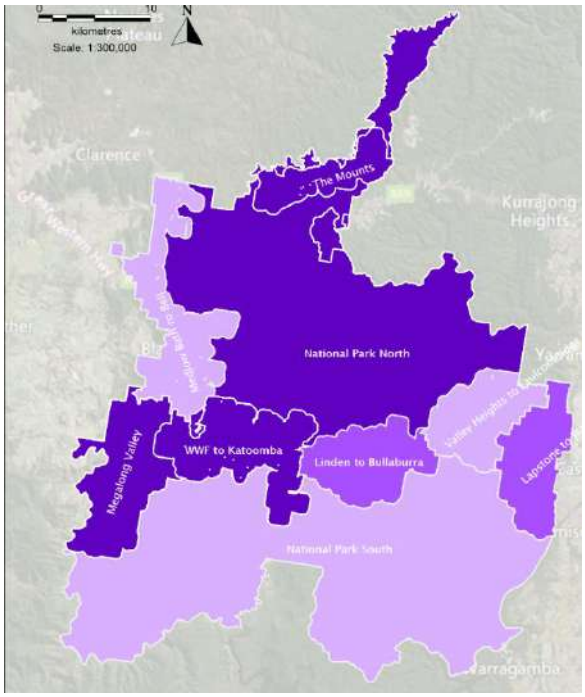
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 25-28cm
Description: Metallic blue-black above, light grey below on the breast and belly, and rust on the forehead, throat and upper breast. It has a long forked tail, with a row of white spots on the individual feathers. [1]

Feeding: feed on a wide variety on insects. They catch prey in flight. The prey is guided into the bird's wide, open mouth with the help of short rictal bristles bordering the bill. These bristles also help protect the bird's eye.

Breeding: nest is an open cup of mud and grass, made by both sexes, and is attached to a suitable structure, such as a vertical rock wall or building. The nest is lined with feathers and fur. The female alone incubates the eggs but the young are fed by both parents. Often two broods are raised in a season. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

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References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Very rarely encountered Very often

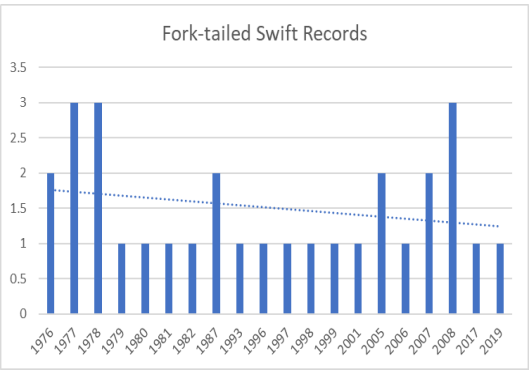
Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus*

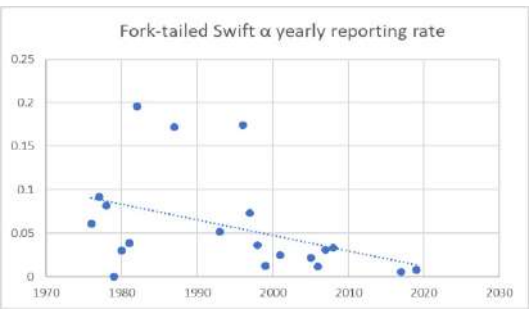
Fork-tailed Swift.
Image by Laurie Boyle. Copyright. Licensed under Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC by 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/24MMqjD

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status: C,J,K
Size: 17cm
Description: The fork-tailed swift is a 'typical' swift with scimitar shaped wings and mostly blackish plumage. The rump is white and the throat and upper breast pale grey; the tail is deeply forked. [1]

Feeding: Insectivorous, probably taking a wide range of species including spiders carried aloft as 'aerial plankton'.

Breeding: Fork-tailed swifts nest in colonies on cliffs. A clutch of 2-3 eggs is laid in a nest of grass and other vegetation glued together with saliva. [1]





NSW status: PROTECTED , COMMONWEALTH C,J,K

IUCN RED LIST STATUS: n/a

NOTES: Swifts are fast flying birds that spend most of the year on the wing, only landing during the breeding season. Their legs are so short and their wings so long that they are unable to take off if they are placed on the ground. They have wide mouths that are used to feed on 'aerial plankton'. [1]

References: [1] http://www.nzbirdsonline.org.nz/species/fork-tailed-swift

White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus*

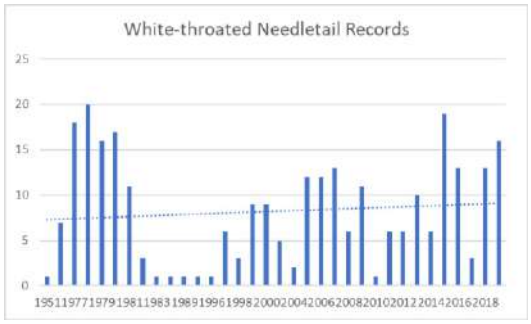
White-throated needletail
Image by Ron Knight copyright. Used with permission.

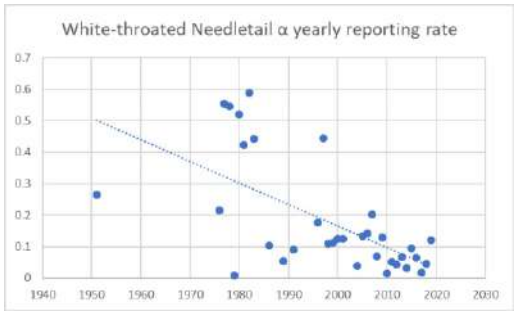
White-throated Needletails high above North Katoomba during Autumn migration *Image by Katie Cordes*

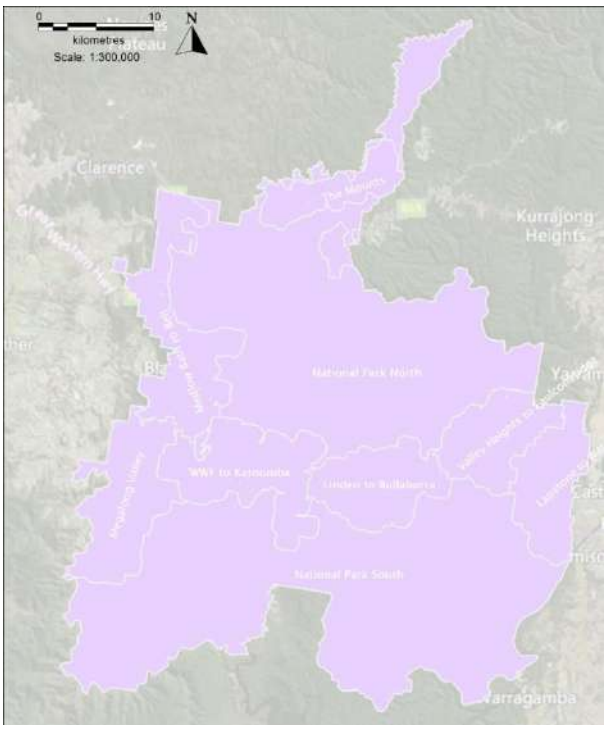
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status: C,J,K
Size: 20-22cm
Description: This large swift has long curved wings and white markings. The plumage of the White-throated Needletail is predominantly grey-brown, glossed with green and the wings are long and pointed. The tail is short and square, with the protruding feather shafts giving a spiky appearance. The throat and undertail are white. [1]

Feeding: feeds on flying insects, such as termites, ants, beetles and flies. They catch the insects in flight in their wide gaping beaks. Birds usually feed in rising thermal currents associated with storm fronts and bushfires and they are commonly seen moving with wind fronts.

Breeding: non-breeding migrants in Australia. Breeding takes place in northern Asia. The eggs are laid on a platform sticks placed in a hollow or similar crevice high in a tall conifer. Little else is known of the breeding behaviour of this species except that courtship displays consist of a series of vertical flights and that copulation is believed to take place in flight. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Hirundapus-caudacutus

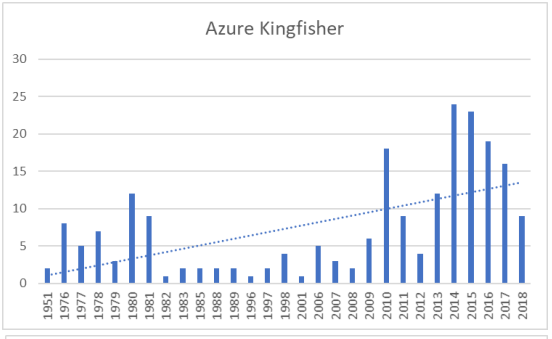
Azure Kingfisher *Ceyx azureus*

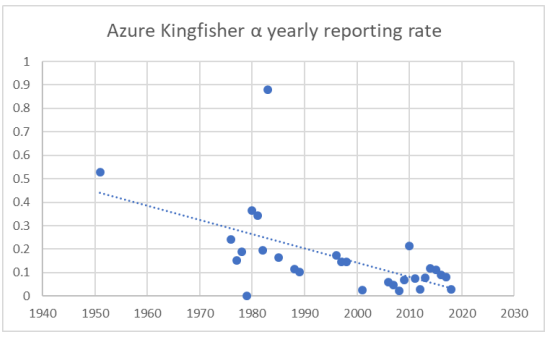
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 16-19cm
Description: The Azure Kingfisher is a small kingfisher with a long slender black bill and a short tail. The head, neck, upper parts and breast sides are deep azure blue with a violet (purplish) sheen. The neck has a distinctive orange stripe on each side and there is a small orange spot before each eye. The throat is pale orange-white, grading to orange-reddish on belly and undertail. The flanks and sides of the breast are washed purple to violet. The legs and feet are red. [1]

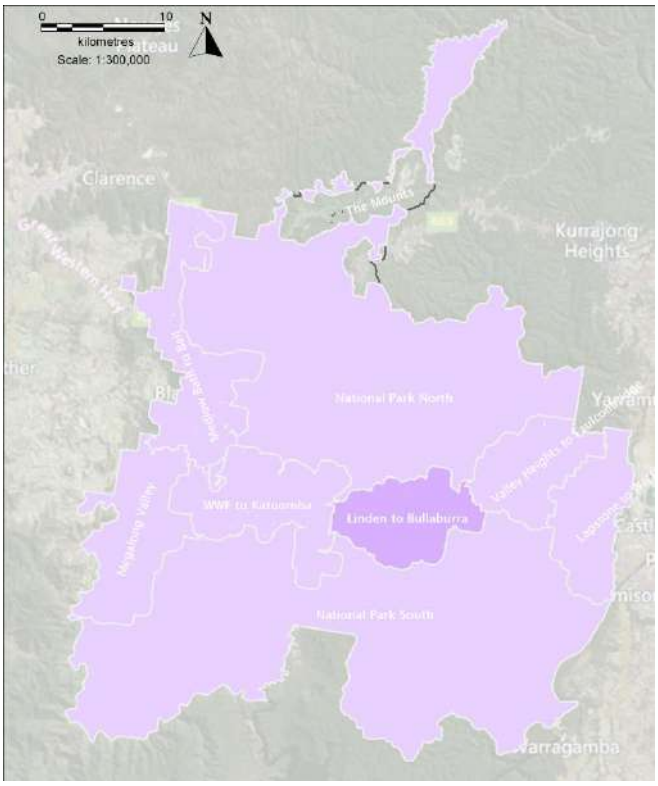
Azure Kingfisher
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography
Copyright 2018 Used with permission
https://flic.kr/p/2aQZ3tj

Feeding: The Azure Kingfisher plunges from overhanging perches into water to catch prey. Prey items include: fish, crustaceans, aquatic insects and other invertebrates, and, sometimes, frogs. They will often bash their prey against the perch before swallowing it head first. Often watch Platypuses foraging underwater and catch any food items that are disturbed. [1]

Breeding: Azure Kingfishers form monogamous pairs that defend a breeding territory. Both parents incubate and feed the chicks. The nest is at the end of a burrow dug out of soil in a riverbank. The tunnel slopes upwards to the nesting chamber and can be 80 cm - 130 cm long. Flooding can destroy low-lying burrows. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/azure-kingfisher

Forest Kingfisher *Todiramphus macleayii*

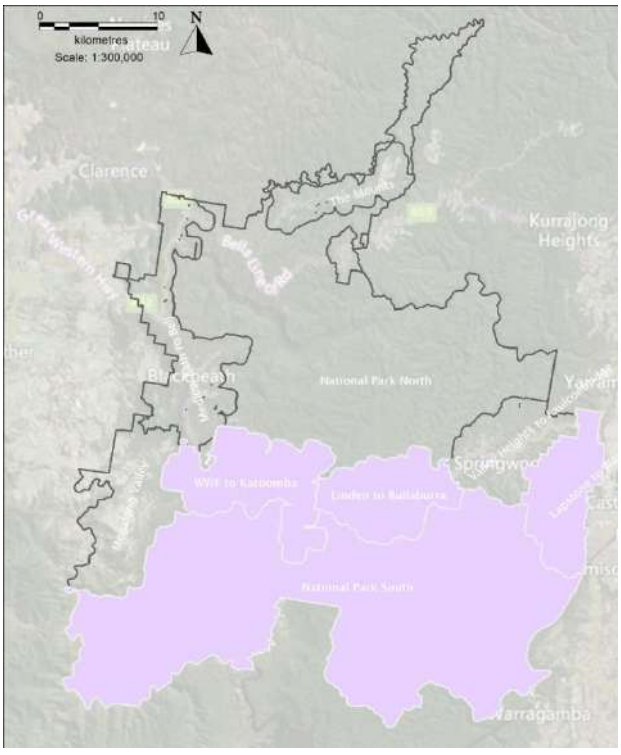
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 18-23cm
Description: The Forest Kingfisher has a dark royalblue head with pale turquoise on the back.There is a large white spot over the bill. The underparts are white.The male has a white collar which the female lacks. In flight there is a prominent white wing patch.There is a broad black eyestrip extending from the bill to the eye coverts. The tail is royal blue above and below is black to

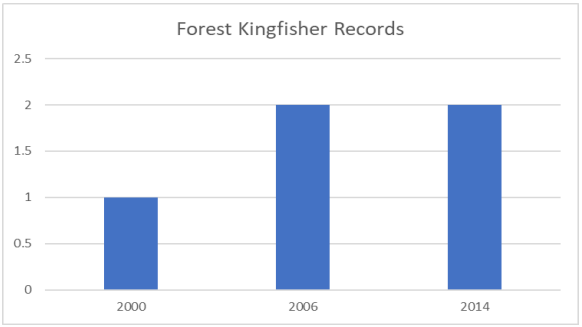
Forest Kingfisher

Copyright Image by Graham Winterflood, 2017. Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 Generic (CC BY-SA 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/F4AQiU

Feeding: diet consists of invertebrates, including beetles, bugs, spiders and grasshoppers. It also will eat insect larvae, small lizards, frogs and worms. It typically hunts from low bare branches or telegraph wires. Most prey are caught with sally-pouncing, often landing with a thud caused by the breast and leg hitting the ground while seizing prey with the bill. They also engage in sally-hunting, striking the prey from low branches or the air and may also hunt in shallow water.

Breeding: Early on in the breeding season, the male Forest Kingfisher explores nest sites or even begins preliminary digging at several sites. The pairs, which may share long-term monogamous bonds, both build the nest. Sometimes the nests are in tree cavities, earthbanks or roots of fallen trees; more often they are in arboreal termitaria (termite nests in trees), and they are usually 4 - 12 m above the ground. Each member of a pair flies straight at the nest site from several metres away, with their bills pointed forward like a bullet, chipping away some of the 'cement' with each impact. Eventually a nest chamber about 23 cm in diameter is formed at the end of a short, slightly sloping tunnel.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from “Birds in Backyards” profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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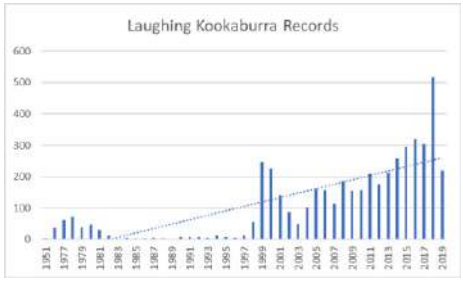
Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguineae*

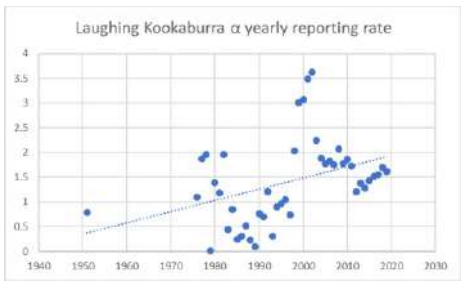
Laughing Kookaburra
Image by Katie Cordes

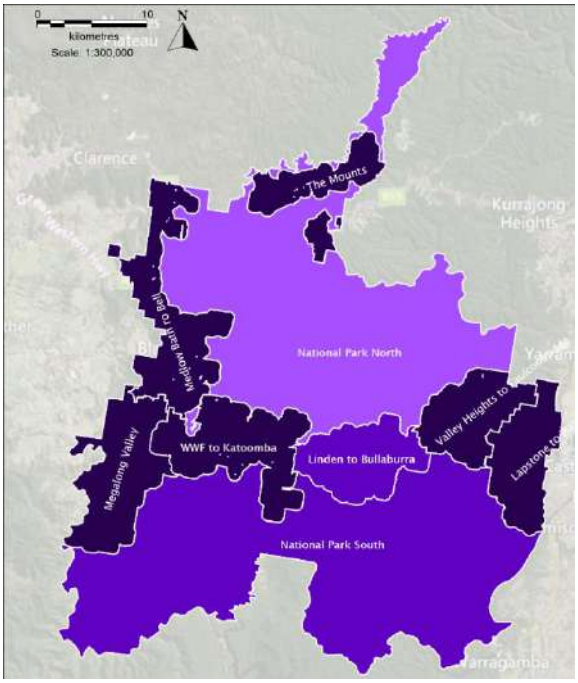
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 40-47cm
Description: Off-white below, faintly barred with dark brown, and brown on the back and wings. Tail is more rufous, broadly barred with black. There is a conspicuous dark brown eye-stripe through the face, large beak. [1]

Feeding: feeds mostly on insects, worms and crustaceans, although small snakes, mammals, frogs and birds may also be eaten.

Breeding: believed to pair for life. The nest is a bare chamber in a naturally occurring tree hollow or in a burrow excavated in an arboreal (tree-dwelling) termite mound. Both sexes share the incubation duties and both care for the young. Other Laughing Kookaburras, usually offspring of the previous one to two years, act as 'helpers' during the breeding season. Every bird in the group shares all parenting duties. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
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References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Very rarely — encountered — Very often

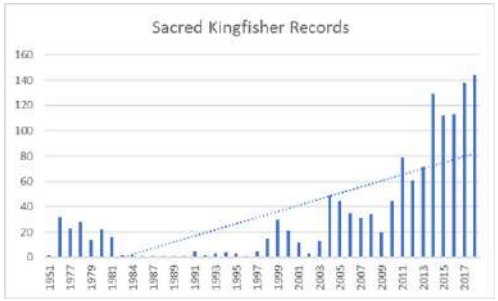
Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus*

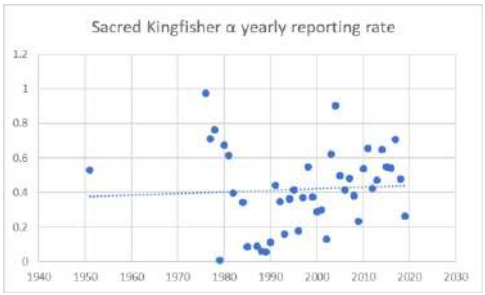
Sacred Kingfisher (left, North Katoomba)
Images by Katie Cordes

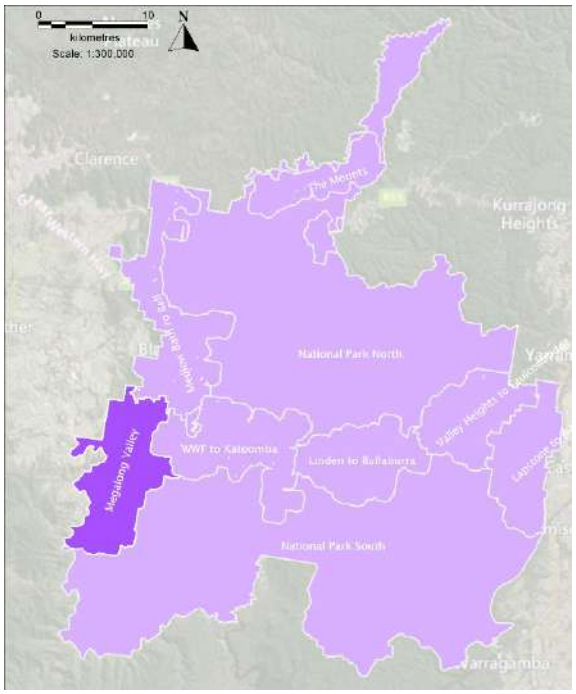
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 19-24cm
Description: Medium sized kingfisher. It has a turquoise back, turquoise blue rump and tail, buff-white underparts and a broad cream collar. There is a broad black eye stripe extending from bill to nape of neck. Both sexes are similar, although the female is generally lighter with duller upper parts. Young birds are similar to the female [1]

Feeding: forage mainly on the land, only occasionally capturing prey in the water. They feed on crustaceans, reptiles, insects and their larvae and, infrequently, fish. The birds perch on low exposed branch on the lookout for prey.

Breeding: For most of the year Sacred Kingfishers are mainly solitary, pairing only for the breeding season. Usually two clutches are laid in a season. Both sexes excavate the nest, which is normally a burrow in a termite mound, hollow branch or river bank. The nest chamber is unlined and can be up to 20m above the ground. Both sexes also incubate the eggs and care for the young. [1]







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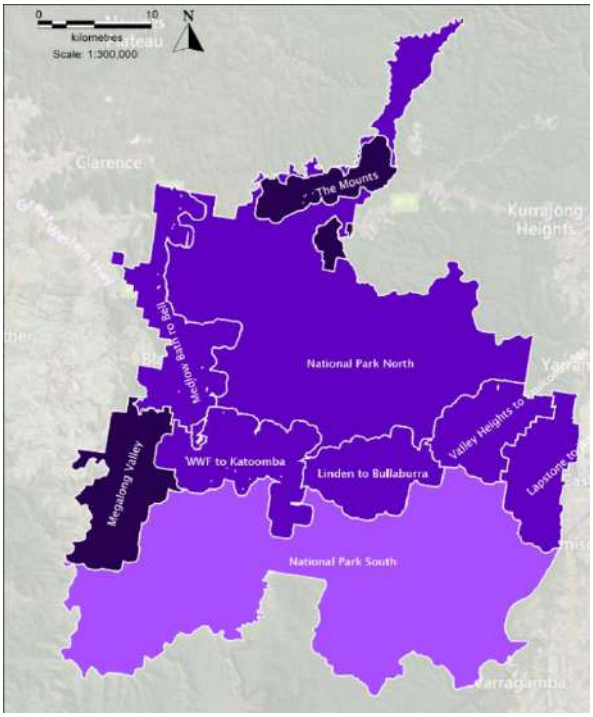
Australian Raven *Corvus coronoides*

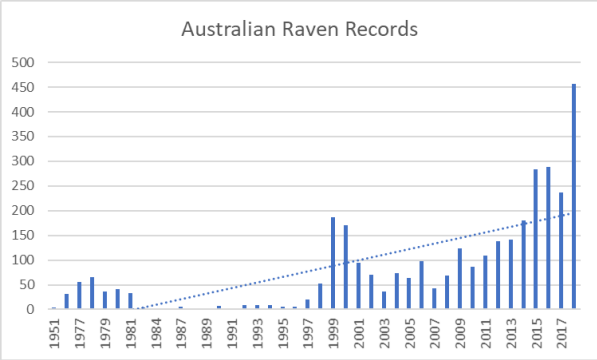
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 46 – 53cm
Description: Lifespan: 22 years
All-black plumage, beak and mouth, as well as strong grey-black legs and feet, obvious long throat hackles

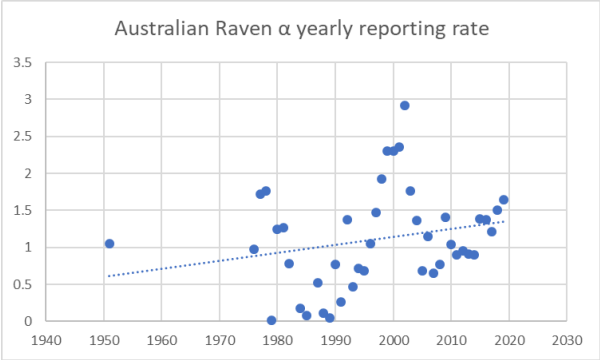
Australian Raven
Image by Anne Carey

Feeding: The Australian Raven is mainly carnivorous - diet may include grains, fruits, insects, small animals, eggs, refuse and carrion.

Breeding: construct a large untidy nest, normally consisting of bowl or platform of sticks, lined with grasses, bark and feathers. Both sexes construct the nest and feed the young. The incubation of the eggs is performed solely by the female, and only one brood is raised in a year.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: : [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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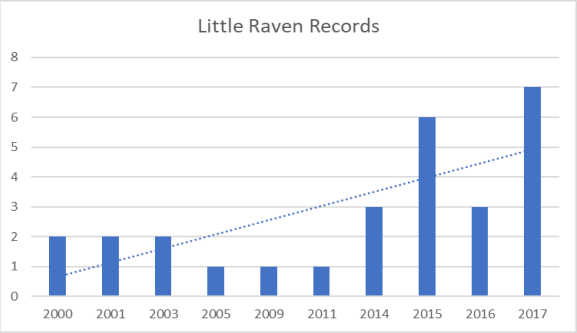
Little Raven *Corvus mellori*

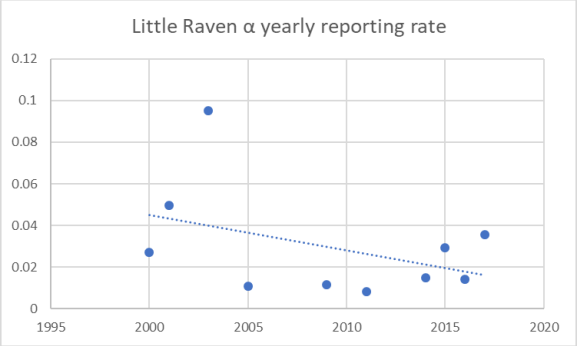
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 48-52cm
Description: Smaller than Forest and Australian Crow, short stubby bill, and neck. Hackles fairly long and noticible when calling. Heavily feathered legs. Entirely black with white eye. Bill, legs and feet black. [1]

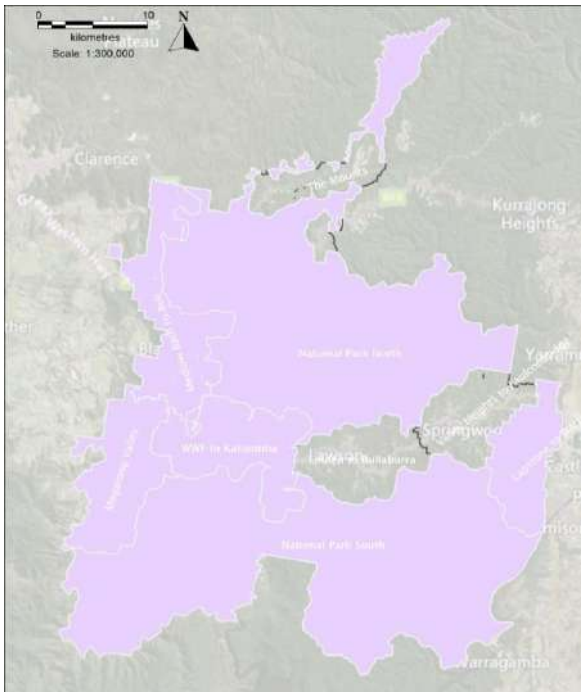
Little Raven
Image by Francesco Veronesi Copyright 2015 Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 Generic ((CC BY-SA 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/A7gmJ2

Feeding: Omnivorous, insects, small birds, eggs, nestlings, carrion, occasionally seeds and fruit.

Breeding: Eggs laid May - Dec. Large nests of sticks, built by both, and feeding young is shared. Often breed in colonies…widely spread.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Corvus-mellori

White-winged Chough *Corcorax melanorhamphos*

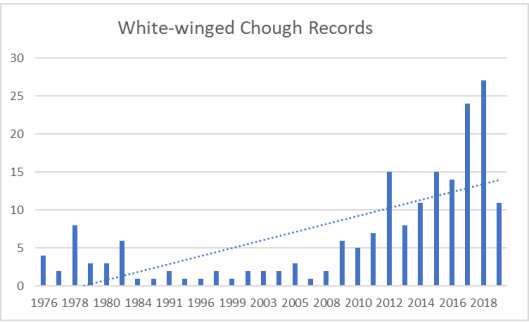
White-winged Chough in nest
Image by Katie Cordes

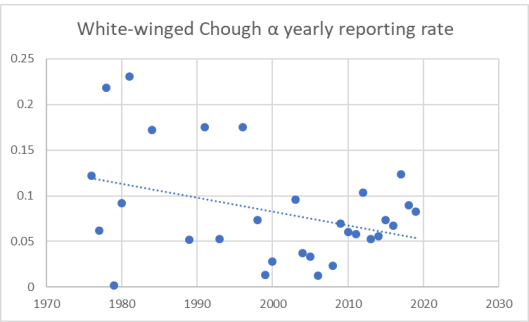
White-winged Choughs
Images by Patrick Kavanagh copyright 2018 and 2015 respectively. Used with permission.

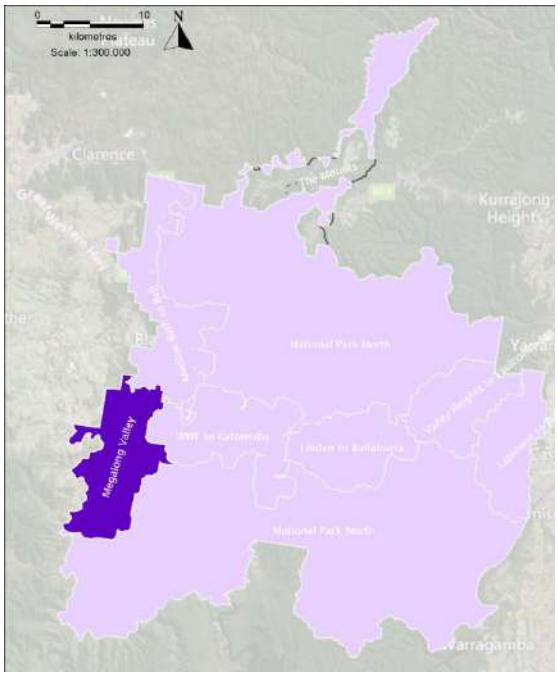
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 43-47cm
Description: The White-winged Chough is a large, almost completely black bird. It has a curved beak, a red eye and a large white wing patch, which is seen when the bird is in flight. The bill and legs are black. Both male and female share the same plumage pattern. Young White-winged Choughs start off duskier than the adults, and the eye is brown. They do not reach sexual maturity until four years of age and, during this time, the eye changes from brown to orange and then to red, and the plumage darkens. [1]

Feeding: feeds mostly on the ground. It is extremely sociable, almost always seen in groups of up to 10, raking through the grass and ground litter. Food consists of insects and some seeds.

Breeding: stay in medium to large social flocks throughout the breeding season. These groups normally consist of only one breeding pair, the other birds being offspring from previous years. The young birds take four years to reach breeding maturity and stay with the parents during this time. The young birds help with nest building, incubation and feeding of chicks. The nest of the White-winged Chough is a large bowl of mud, which is built on a horizontal branch within 15 m of the ground. It may take several months to build if there is insufficient rain to moisten the mud. If there is a lack of mud, birds may use cattle or Emu dung. [1]







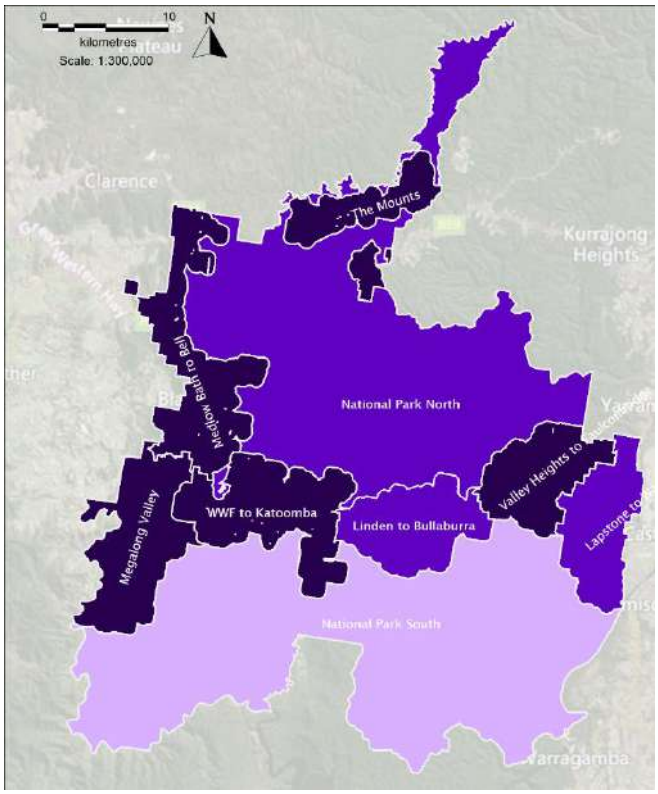
IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Corcorax-melanorhamphos

Australian Magpie *Cracticus tibicen*

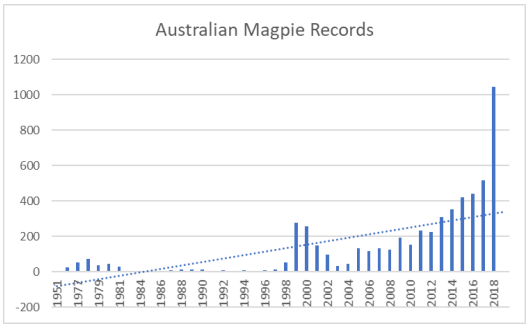
Australian Magpie *Image by Anne Carey*

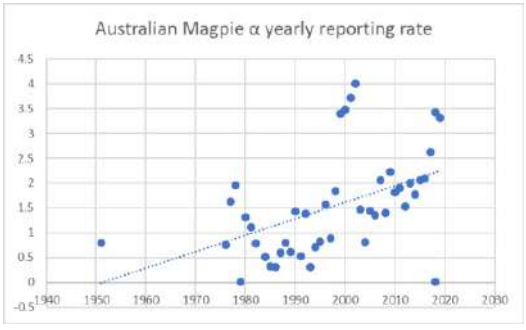
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 36cm-44cm
Description: Lifespan: 25 years
Mass: 220 – 350 g (Adult)
Clutch size: Female: 2 – 5 (Adult)
Nape, upper tail and shoulder are white in males, grey in females, the remainder of the body is black



Feeding: Walks along the ground searching for insects and their larvae

Breeding: The nest is a platform of sticks and twigs (occasionally wire), with a small interior bowl lined with grass and hair. The nest is constructed in the outer branches of a tree, up to 15 m above the ground.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: *[1]* Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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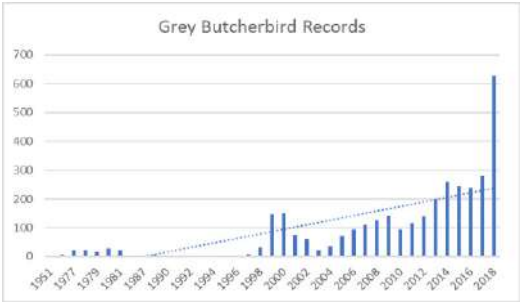
Grey Butcherbird *Cracticus torquatus*

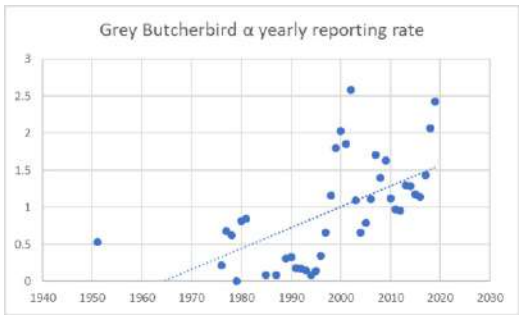
Grey Butcherbird
Image by Katie Cordes in Katoomba

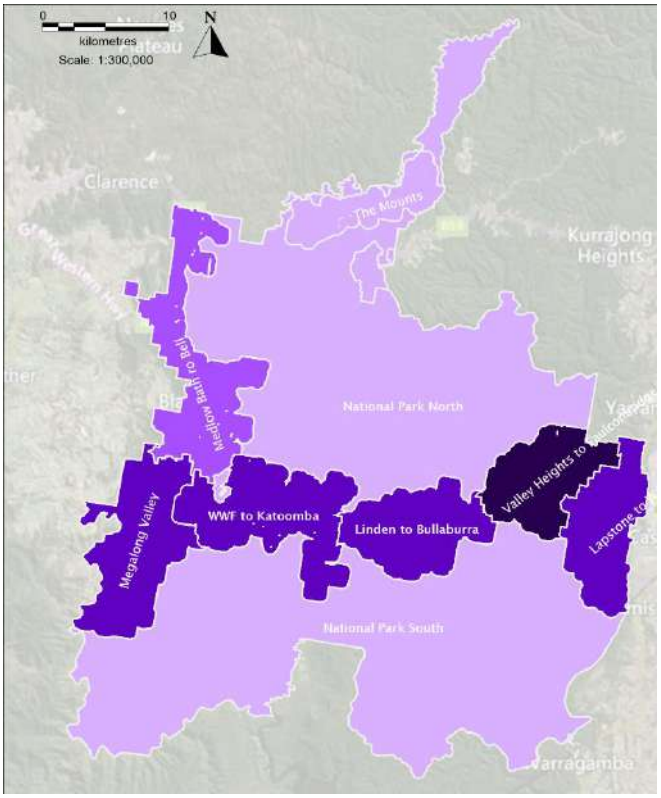
Feeding: Aggressive predators. They prey on small animals, including birds, lizards and insects, as well as some fruits and seeds. Uneaten food may be stored in the fork or a branch or impaled.

Breeding: Nest is bowl-shaped, normally located within 10 m of the ground. The eggs are incubated by the female and the young birds are fed by both parents. Young remain in the breeding territory and help the parents raise the young of the following season. [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Guild: grond insectivore/carnivore
Size: 25-30cm
Description: Black crown/face, grey back, with a thin white collar. Wings grey, large areas of white, underparts are white. The grey and black bill is large, with a small hook at the tip of the upper bill. Eye is dark brown, legs and feet are dark grey. Both sexes are similar in plumage, but the females are slightly smaller than the males. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
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Very rarely — encountered — Very often

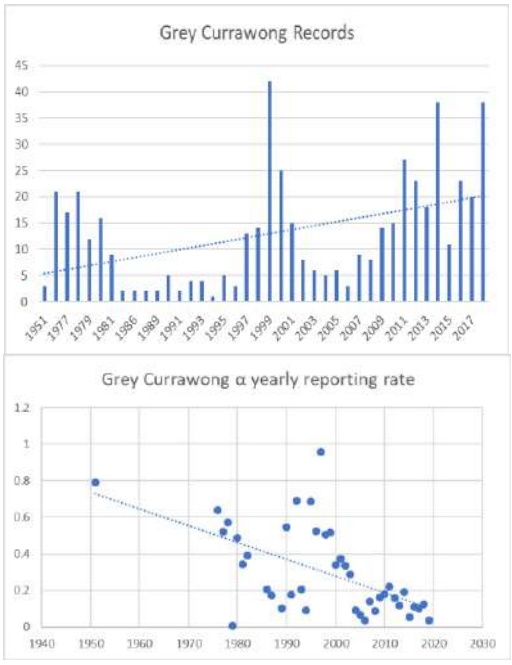
Grey Currawong *Strepera versicolor*

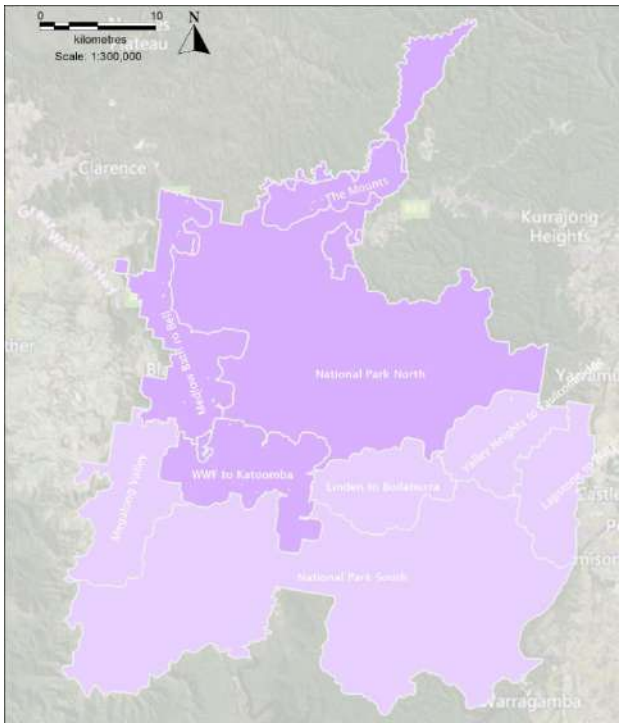
Grey Currawong, Katoomba.
Image by Anne Carey

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 45-53cm
Description: Similar to other currawongs in that it is a mainly dark bird with some white markings and a yellow eye, the Grey Currawong is however a highly variable species, with six distinct subspecies throughout its range. All subspecies have a white-tipped tail. [1]

Feeding: The Grey Currawong is an omnivore, eating small animals such as birds, rodents, frogs as well as eggs, insects, seeds, fruits and carrion (dead animals). They forage both on the ground and in trees, often on tree trunks using their bills as a probe for insects.

Breeding: The Grey Currawong builds a large shallow bowl-shaped nest of sticks in the outer canopy of a tree, usually about 5 m to 15 m above the ground. The nest is lined with dry grasses. The female incubates alone but both sexes feed the young. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
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Very rarely encountered Very often

Pied Butcherbird *Cracticus nigrogularis*

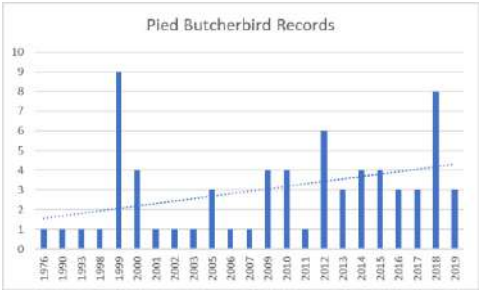
Pied Butcherbird
Image by Patrick Kavanagh copyright 2014. Used with permission.

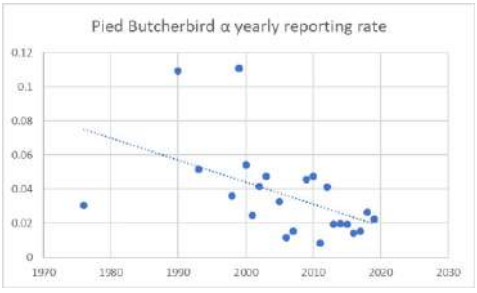
Pied Butcherbird juvenile
Image by Katie Cordes 2019

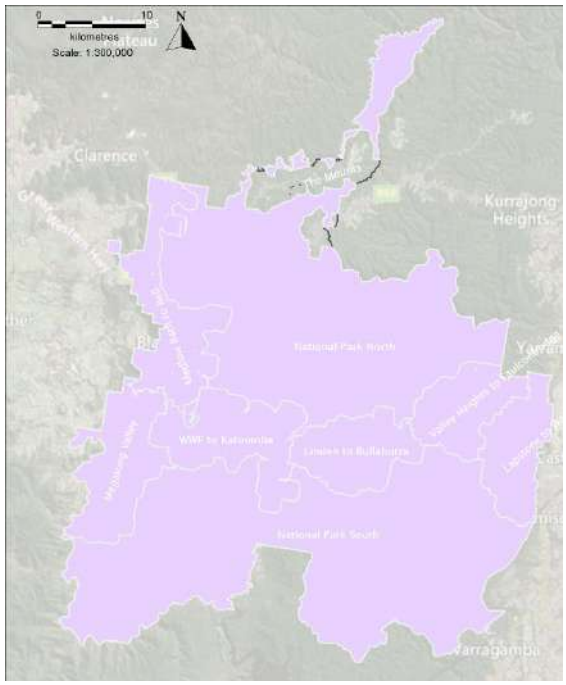
Feeding: All butcherbirds are aggressive feeders. Pied Butcherbirds prey on small reptiles, mammals, frogs and birds, as well as large insects. Most food is caught on the ground.

Breeding: The breeding season of the Pied Butcherbird varies throughout its large range. The female constructs the nest and incubates the eggs alone, and is fed by the male and other members of the group. The nest is a bowl of sticks and twigs, lined with grasses and other finer material. [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 33-38cm
Description: The Pied Butcherbird is a medium-sized black and white bird. It has a full black hood, dark brown eye and long, hooked, grey and black bill. It has a broad white collar that goes all around its neck and a black bib (throat area). The rest of the underparts are white and the legs are black. The upper parts are mostly black, with large patches of white on the wings and rump [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Cracticus-nigrogularis

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

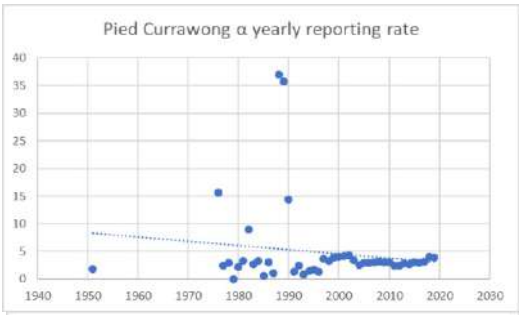
Pied Currawong *Strepera graculina*

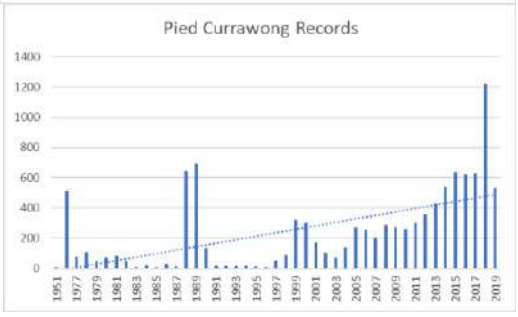
Pied Currawong
Images by Katie Cordes
Katoomba

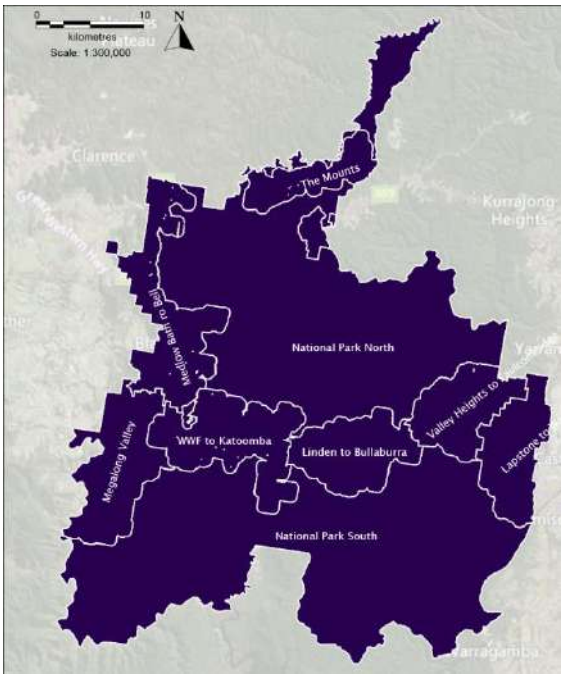
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 42-50cm
Description: Large, mostly black, bright yellow eye. Small patches of white confined to under tail, tips and bases of the tail feathers, small patch towards the tip of wing (visible in flight). Bill is large and black, legs are dark grey-black. Both sexes similar, female may sometimes be greyer on the underparts. [1]

Feeding: takes a variety of foods including small lizards, insects, caterpillars and berries. May also take a large number of small and young birds, especially around urban areas where suitable cover is scarce. Birds will occasionally hunt as a group. Prey may be stored in a 'larder' (hung on a hook or in a tree fork or crevice

Breeding: nesting material is gathered by both sexes, female incubates the eggs whilst fed by male. Male supplies food to female to feed chicks after hatching. [1]







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Very rarely — encountered — Very often

The lyre bird, one of the most characteristic birds of our continent, has been cruelly persecuted, so that it has not only been exterminated in many districts, but is now scarce everywhere, and in danger of total extinction. The Blue Mountains are, or were, the headquarters this very remarkable bird… For a long time a good price was obtainable in Sydney for its feathers, and if the bird was ever seen within a hundred miles of that city it was tracked down and shot.

T. Ward (edited by Paul Fountain), Rambles of an Australian Naturalist, John Murray, London, 1907

Artist: Syd Edwards 1802

https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/1379365

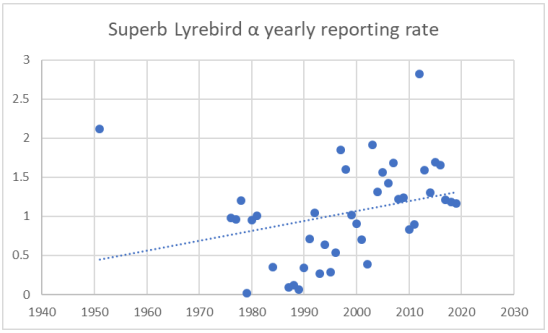
Superb Lyrebird *Menura novaehollandiae*

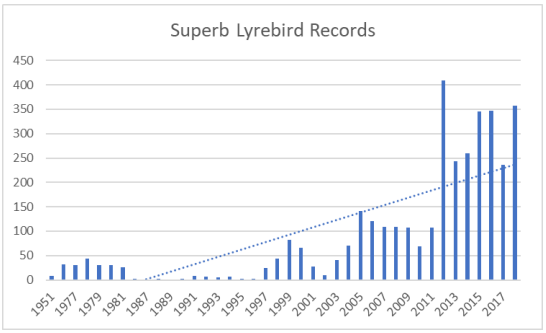
Community image – JaQLove from Blackheath

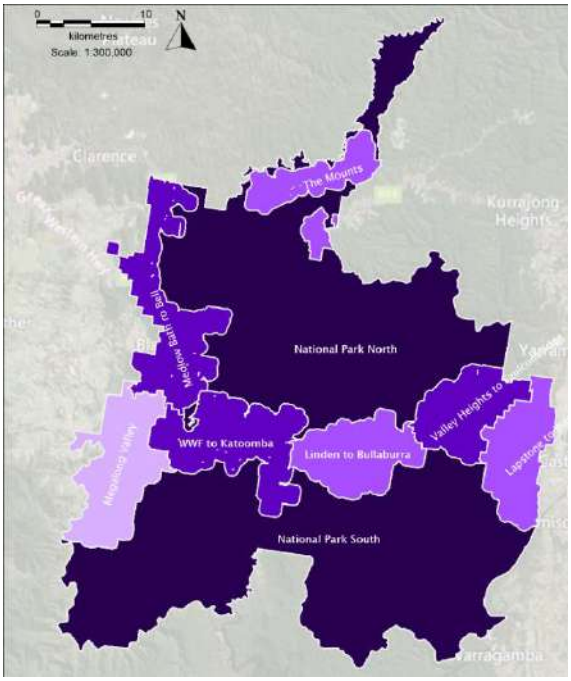
Superb Lyrebird, Katoomba
Image by Katie Cordes

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 80-100cm
Description: The Superb Lyrebird looks like a large brown pheasant. The wings are rufous in colour and the bill, legs and feet are black. The adult male has an ornate tail, with special curved feathers that, in display, assume the shape of a lyre. The tails of females and young males are long, but lack the specialised feather. Females are smaller than males. [1]

Feeding: feed on insects, spiders, worms and, occasionally, seeds. It finds food by scratching with its feet through the leaf-litter.
Breeding: The male secures a territory, attracting potential mates by singing and dancing on one of several mounds within it, while throwing the tail forward over the body and shaking it in display. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

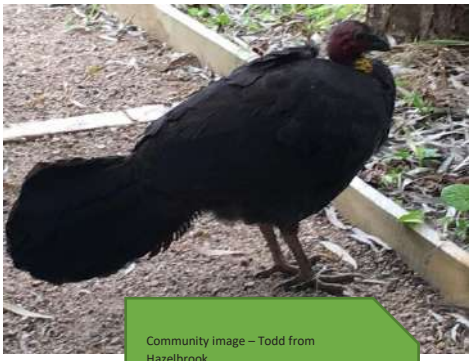
NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Menura-novaehollandiae

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

Australian Brush-turkey *Alectura lathami*

Australian Brush Turkey,
Image by Anne Carey
Katoomba,

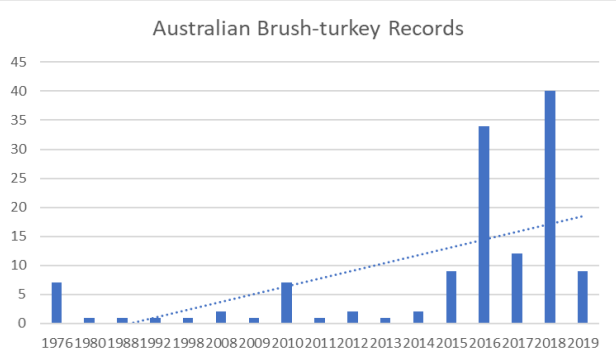


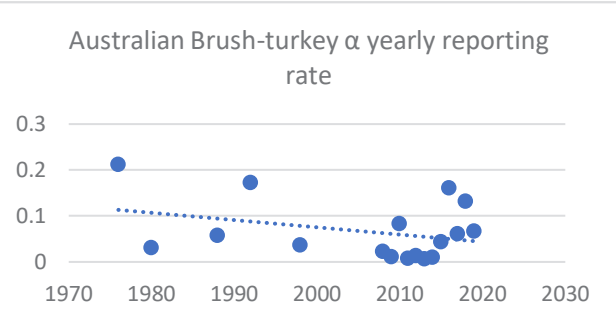
Community image – Todd from Hazelbrook

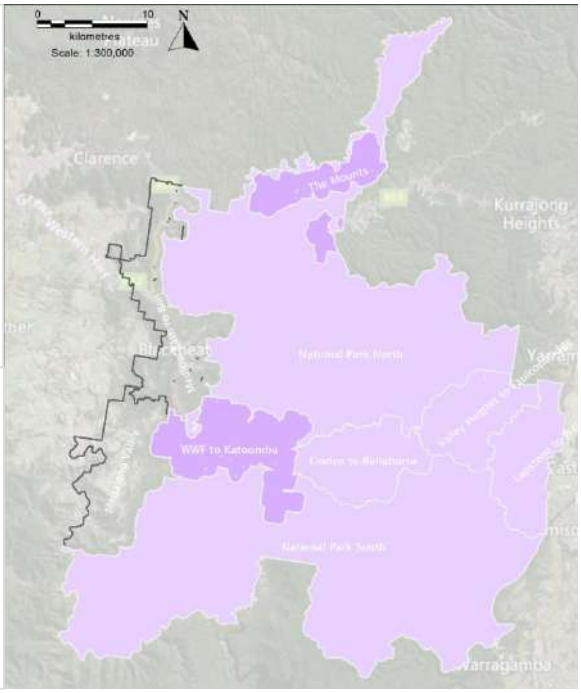
Feeding: insects, seeds and fallen fruits, which are exposed by raking the leaf litter or breaking open rotten logs with their large feet. The majority of food is obtained from the ground, with birds occasionally observed feeding on ripening fruits among tree branches.

Breeding: Eggs are incubated in a large mound of organic matter. The male maintains a constant temperature of 33 - 38°C by digging holes in the mound and inserting his bill to check the heat, then adding and removing vegetable matter as required. After hatching, the chicks burrow out of the mound, at which point they are left to fend for themselves. These hatchlings are fully feathered and are able to walk and fend for themselves immediately.

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 60 cm to 75 cm
Description: Clutch Size: 50 eggs (from several females)
Incubation: 49 days
Mainly black body plumage, bare red head, yellow throat wattle and laterally flattened tail.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: *[1]* Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Very rarely encountered Very often

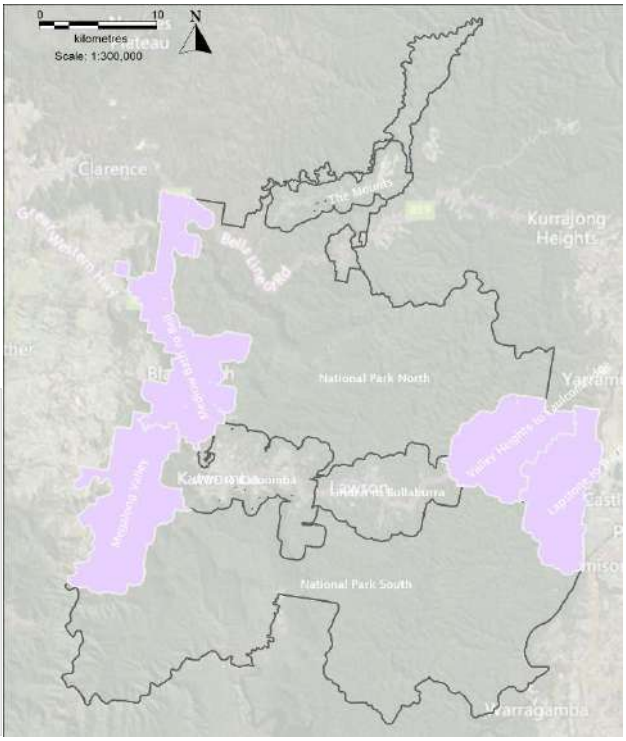
Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae*

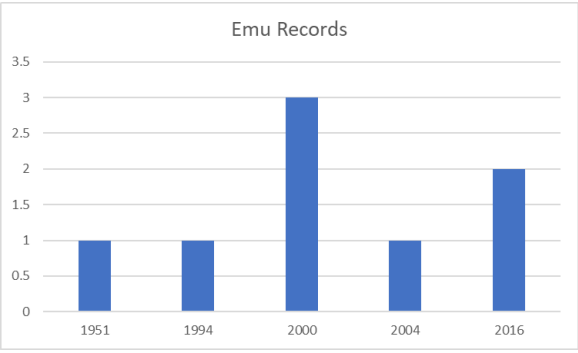
Emu
Images by Katie Cordes

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 1.9 metres tall
Description: The Emu is Australia's tallest native bird, reaching between 1.6 m and 1.9 m when standing erect. Adult Emus are covered with shaggy grey-brown feathers except for the neck and head, which are largely naked and bluish-black. The wings are greatly reduced, but the legs are long and powerful. Each foot has three forward-facing toes and no hind toe. [1]

Feeding: Emus eat fruits, seeds, growing shoots of plants, insects, other small animals, and animal droppings.

Breeding: Nesting takes place in winter. The male and female remain together for about five months, which includes courtship, nest building and egg-laying. The nest consists of a platform of grass on the ground, about 10 cm thick and 1 m - 2 m in diameter. The large eggs (130 mm x 90 mm) are laid at intervals of two to four days.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOTES: The female dominates the male during pair formation but once incubation begins, the male becomes aggressive to other Emus, including his mate. The female wanders away and leaves the male to perform all the incubation. Sometimes she will find another mate and breed again. The male incubates the eggs without drinking, feeding, defecating or leaving the nest. During this time, eggs often roll out of the nest and are pulled back in by the male. [1]

References: [1] http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/emu

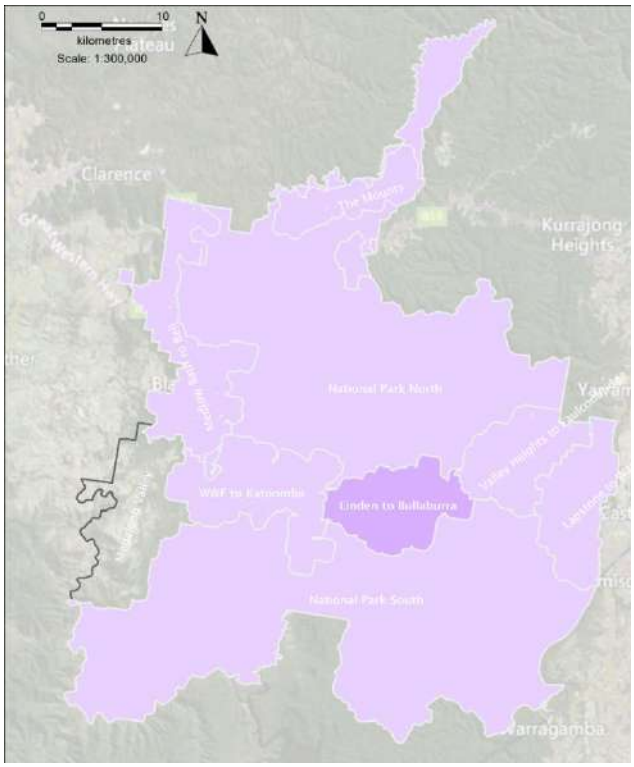
Bar-shouldered Dove *Geopelia humeralis*

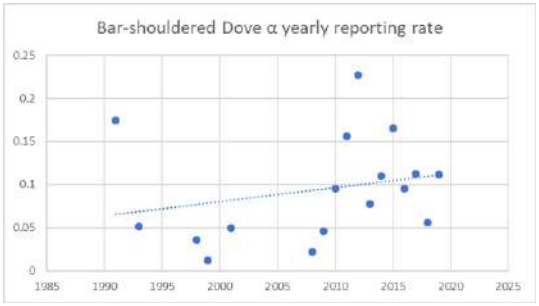
Bar-shouldered Dove
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2017 Used with permission
https://flic.kr/p/2529e5x

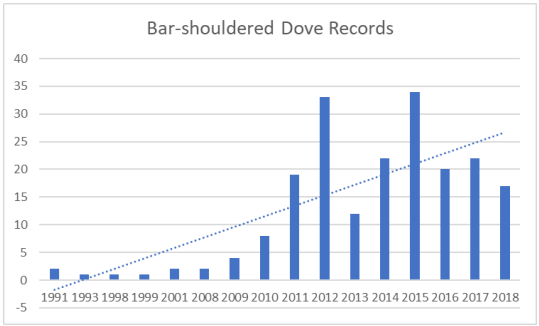
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 35 – 45 cm
Description: The Bar-shouldered Dove is a medium-sized, long-tailed dove. Adults doves have a blue-grey head, neck and upper breast, with a distinctive reddish-bronze patch on the hindneck, with dark barring. Young doves lack this patch and barring and tend to be duller overall. There is also a distinctive pinkish bar on the lower breast. The lower body is pale. They have a blue-grey eye-ring and reddish eye. They are usually seen in pairs or small parties. [1]

Feeding: Bar-shouldered Doves feed on the ground in short grass near cover. They need to drink throughout the day. They mainly eat seeds of grasses, herbs and sedges, as well as rhizomes (small root storages). [1]

Breeding: The nest of the Bar-shouldered Dove is usually hidden in dense shrubs or trees and in gardens, throughout its range. A thin platform is made from twigs and roots and is placed in a fork or on a branch. Both parents incubate the eggs and feed the chicks. Young doves are fed with 'crop milk', specially produced by the parent birds (a common characteristic of pigeons and doves).[1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

Brown Cuckoo-Dove *Macropygia phasianella*

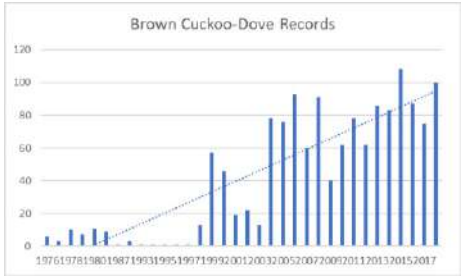
A pair of Brown Cuckoo-Doves in the Blue Mountains 2018. Image courtesy of John Todd

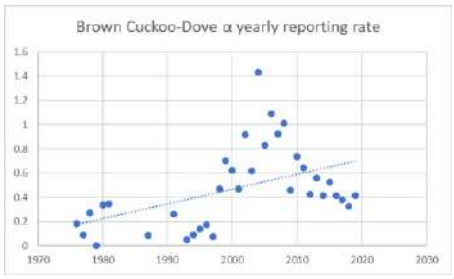
Image Katie Cordes Katoomba.

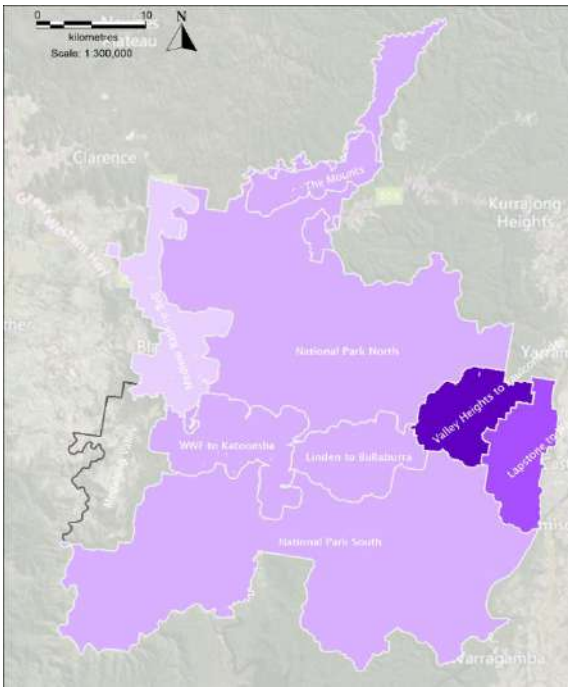
Feeding: Brown Cuckoo-Doves feed on fruit, berries and seeds from a variety of rainforest trees, shrubs and vines. They usually feed in the trees in the early morning and the late afternoon, often hanging upside down to reach fruit. They come to the ground to drink and to eat grit. They can digest very hard seeds. [1]

Breeding: Brown Cuckoo-Doves nest in rainforest trees, shrubs and the tops of vines and ferns, with the nest being a scanty collection of twigs and sticks placed sideways on a branch. The young are covered with long thick down when first hatched. Both parents share the incubation and care of the young.[1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 40-43cm
Description: The Brown Cuckoo-Dove is a large brown pigeon of rainforests, with a very long, tapering tail. There is a pale streak below the blue-grey eye and a red eye-ring. The female has a brighter chestnut cap and a scaly pattern on the breast. The legs and feet are red. Their flight is strong and graceful, usually low among the trees. This species is also known as the Brown, Pheasant or Large-tailed Pigeon. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES: The Brown Cuckoo-Dove was once called the 'Pheasant-tailed Pigeon' because of its long tail, which is sometimes used as a counterbalance or as a support when foraging in the treetops, especially when hanging upside down or making some other acrobatic manoeuvre to reach a distant fruit or berry. [2]

References: [1], [2] http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/brown-cuckoo-dove

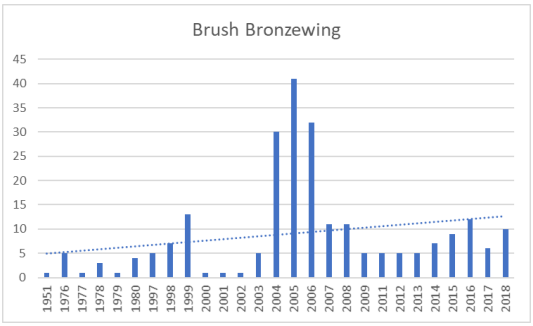
Brush Bronzewing *Phaps elegans*

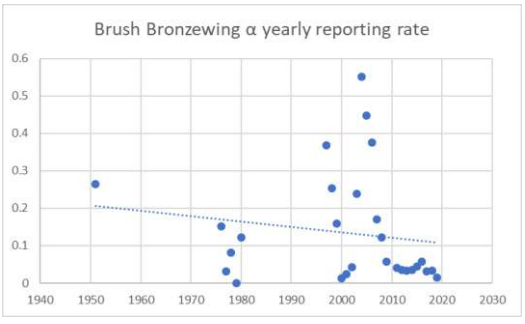
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 25-33cm
Description: The Brush Bronzewing is a dark olive-brown above with rich chestnut nape and shoulders, with blue-grey underparts. There are two curved bronze irridescent blue-green bars across each wing. A dark, chestnut stripe through eyes, underlined by white and a chestnut throat patch are distinguishing features. [1]

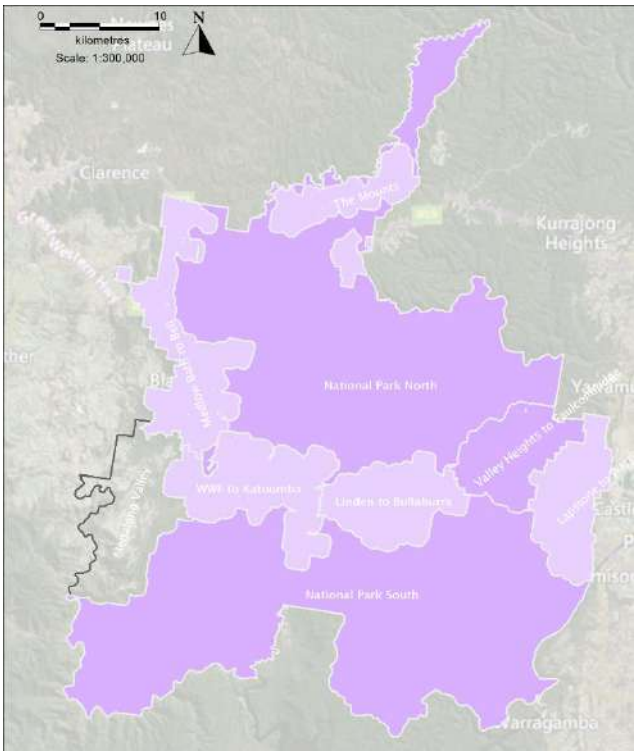
Brush Bronzewing
Image: Benjamint444 Copyright. under license. Attribution- CC BY-SA 3.0 https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bronze_wing444.jpg

Feeding: These birds feed exclusively on the ground on seeds of various plants. They are most commonly seen as singles or pairs, with flocking being a rarely-reported occurrence and then only of less than 10 birds at a time. They drink at dawn or dusk, alighting some distance from the water then cautiously making their way to the edge to drink.

Breeding: While October to January is the most likely time to find nests, these fragile, slightly cupped platforms of twigs and sticks have been found with eggs or chicks in every month. The female builds the nest on the ground or in trees but more commonly in dense brush. Once the two eggs are laid, the female incubates during the day. Little is known about wild birds, but those in captivity sit for 15-18 days before the chicks hatch. The chicks fledge at about 16 days and the young remain with their parents until they nest again, which can be as little as 3 to 4 weeks later. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

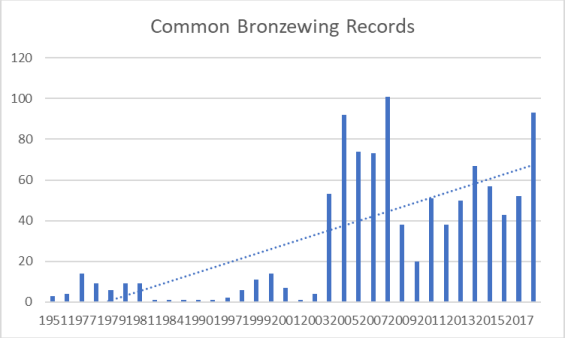
Common Bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera*

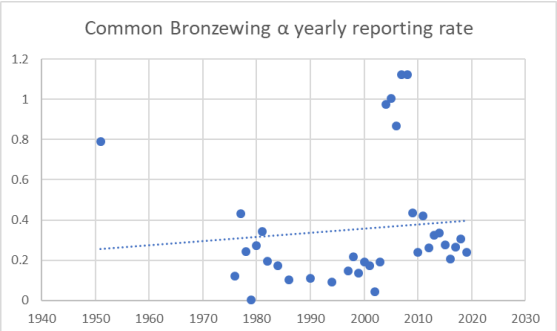
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 24
Guild:
Size: 30-36cm
Description: Common Bronzewings are medium-sized, heavily built pigeons. The male has a yellow-white forehead and pink breast. Both sexes have a clear white line below and around the eye and patches of green, blue and red in the wing, characteristic of all bronzewings. [1]

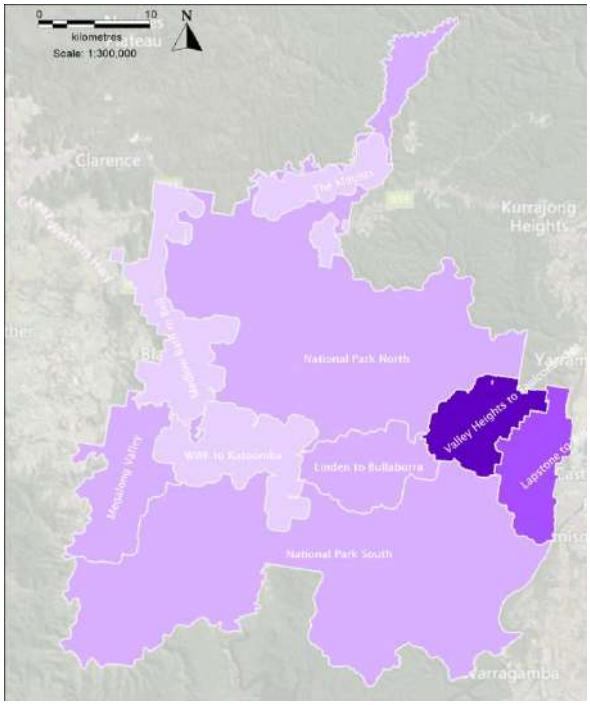
Common Bronzewing Image by Katie Cordes

Feeding: The Common Bronzewing feeds on seeds and other vegetable matter. The birds feed on the ground and in small parties. These small groups need to drink frequently, and visit waterholes during either the day or night.

Breeding: Common Bronzewings build an untidy nest of sticks and twigs. It is normally placed low down in a tree or bush, but may be up to 20 m above the ground. The creamy-white eggs are incubated by both parents. Both adults also share the care of the young birds, which are born naked and helpless and are completely dependent on their parents. Bronzewings, like other pigeons, secrete a special milk-like substance from their crop, which is fed to the young chicks. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Crested Pigeon *Ocyphaps lophotes*

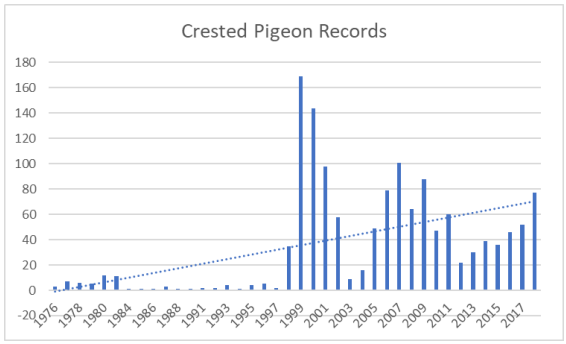
Community image – Richard & Margaret from Katoomba

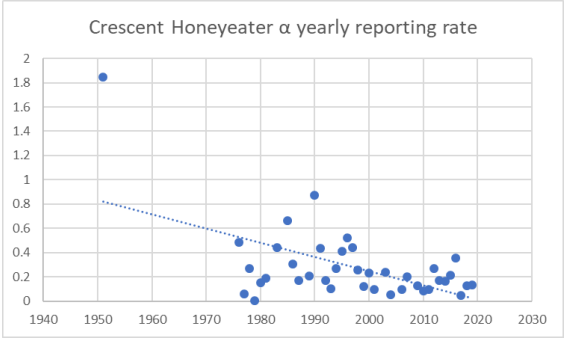
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 39
Guild: ground granivore
Size: 31-35cm
Description: Stocky pigeon with a conspicuous thin black crest. Most of the plumage is grey-brown, becoming more pink on the underparts. The wings are barred with black, and are decorated with glossy green and purple patches. The head is grey, with a pinkish-red ring around the eye.[1]

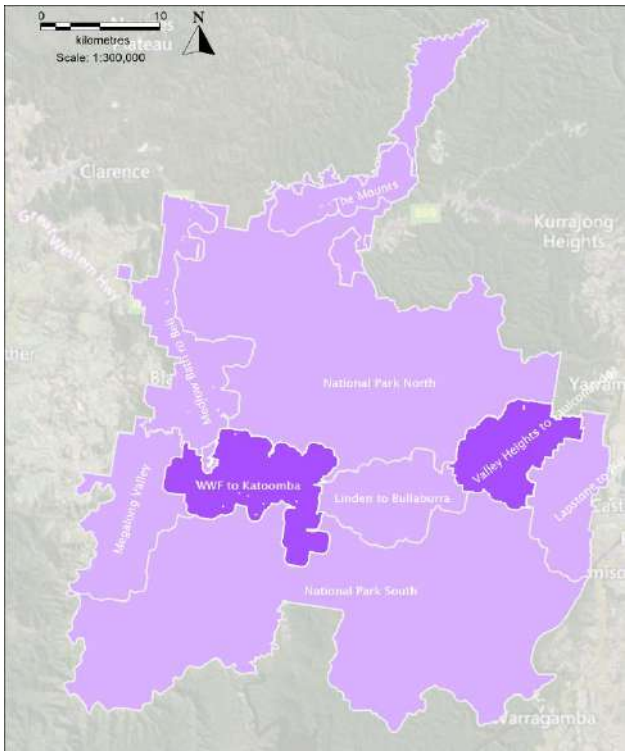
Crested Pigeon
Image by Anne Carey

Feeding: diet consists mostly of native seeds, as well as those of introduced crops and weeds. Some leaves and insects are also eaten.

Breeding: Builds a delicate nest of twigs, placed in a tree or dense bush. Both sexes share the incubation of the eggs, and both care for the young. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

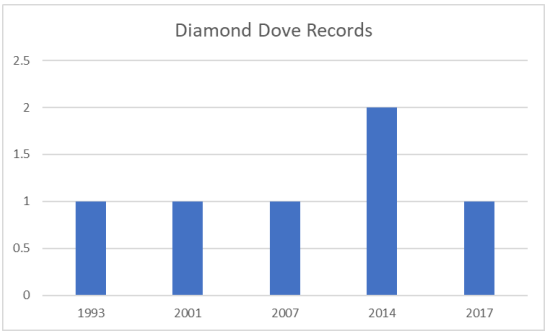
Diamond Dove *Geopelia cuneata*

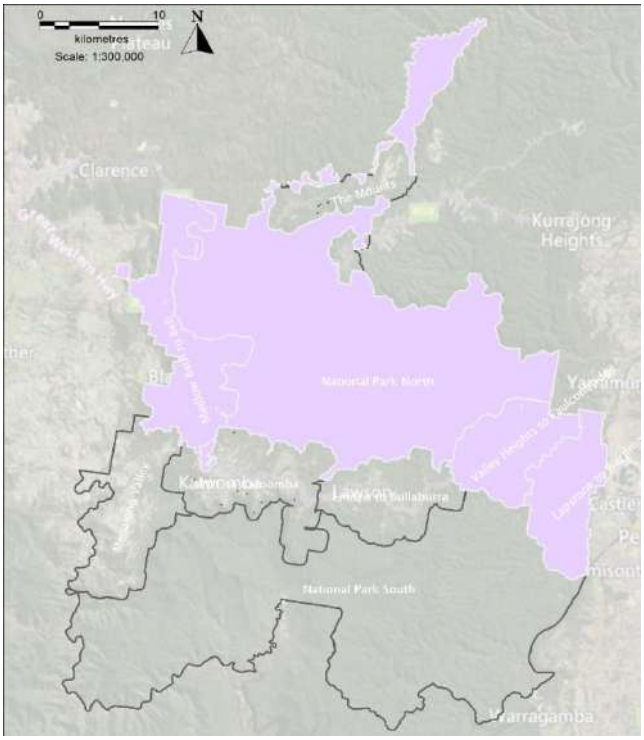
Diamond Dove
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2017 Used with permission

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records:
Guild:
Size: 19-24cm
Description: The Diamond Dove is the smallest Australian Dove, with a distinctive red eye-ring, blue-grey head and breast. The back and wings are smoky brown with fine white spots on the wings. In flight, there is a distinctive chestnut wing panel. [1]

Feeding: These doves feed on the ground for seeds from herbs and grasses and are never far from water. They walk seadately when feeding but can run quickly, with tail raised, if disturbed.

Breeding: Diamond Doves breed throughout their range, at any time after heavy rainfall. The nest is small flimsy platform of fine twigs or grass stems in low shrub or a scrubby tree. The eggs may be visible through the nest material. Both birds incubate and the eggs are never left unattended. Both also feed the young.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Geopelia-cuneata

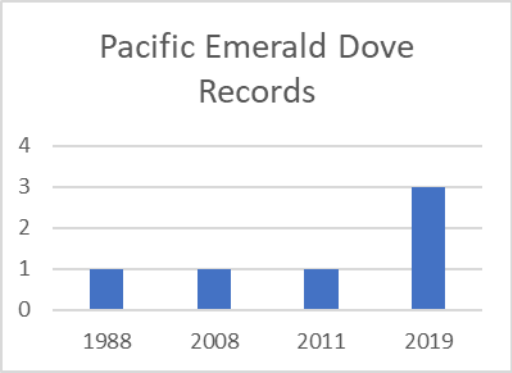
Very rarely — encountered — Very often

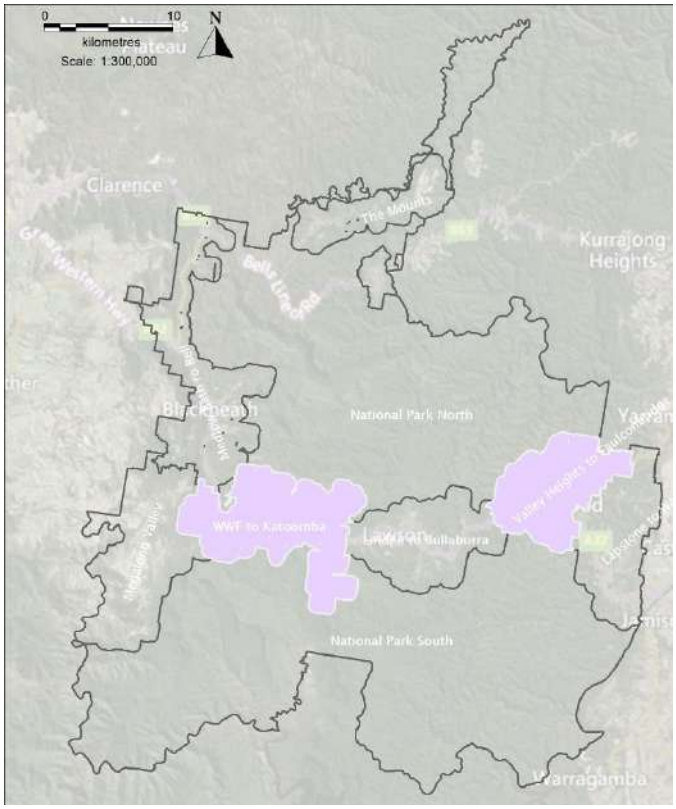
Pacific Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps longirostris*

Pacific Emerald Dove
Image Janis Laraine Cossill, 2017. Used with permission
https://flic.kr/p/VyB2dj

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 14-16cm
Description: Small, compact terrestrial forest pigeon of the tropoics and subtropics. Distinctive iridescent brown and green plumage. Plum and barrel-chested with short tail and rather long wings [1]

Menkorst et al 2017





IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOTES: Also known as the Brown-capped Emerald Dove

References: [1]The Australian Bird Guide, 2017. Peter Menkorst, Danny Rogers, Rohan Clarke, Jeff Davieis, Perter Marsack, Kim Franklin.

Peaceful Dove *Geopelia striata*

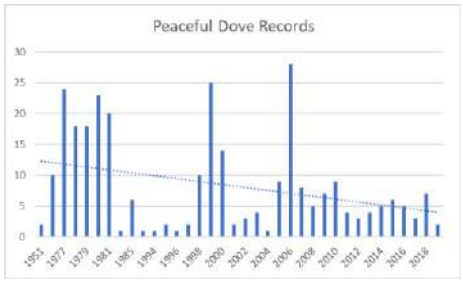
Peaceful Dove (inset)
Image by Patrick Kavanagh copyright 2012. Used with permission.

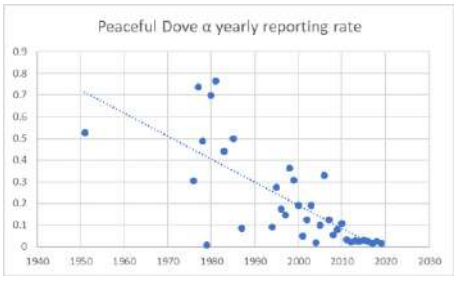
Peaceful Doves
Image by Katie Cordes

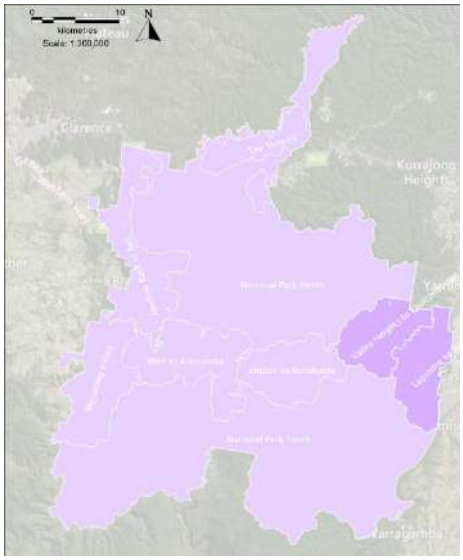
Feeding: forage on the ground in open, bare areas, in paddocks, beside roads and in gardens. They feed mainly on small seeds of grasses and sedges, and sometimes small insects. They need to drink at least twice a day.

Breeding: place their nests in trees or shrubs, including in garden and street trees. They build a small, flimsy platform of twigs, grasses and roots, which is built by both parents. Both parents also feed the young, with 'crop milk' or small seeds. [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 20-24cm
Description: The Peaceful Dove is a small, sturdy dove, with a long graduated tail and wedge-shaped wings. The eye-ring, eye and cere (the soft parts above the bill) are all blue-grey. The upper body is mainly brown-grey, with dark barring. The head and lower throat is a softer grey, with dark scallops. The throat is white and lower body pinkish. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References:[1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Geopelia-striata

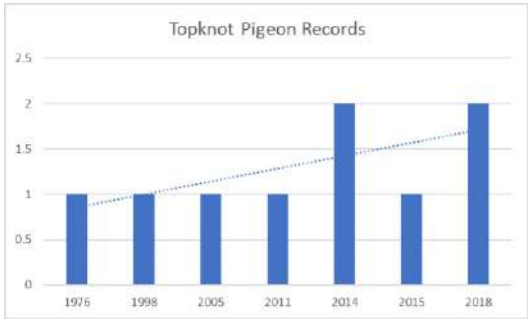
Topknot Pigeon *Lopholaimus antarcticus*

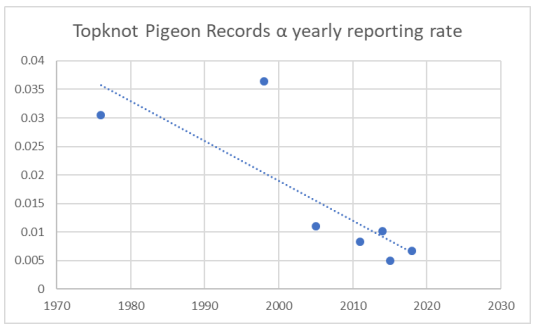
Topknot pigeon
Image by Meredith Brainwood

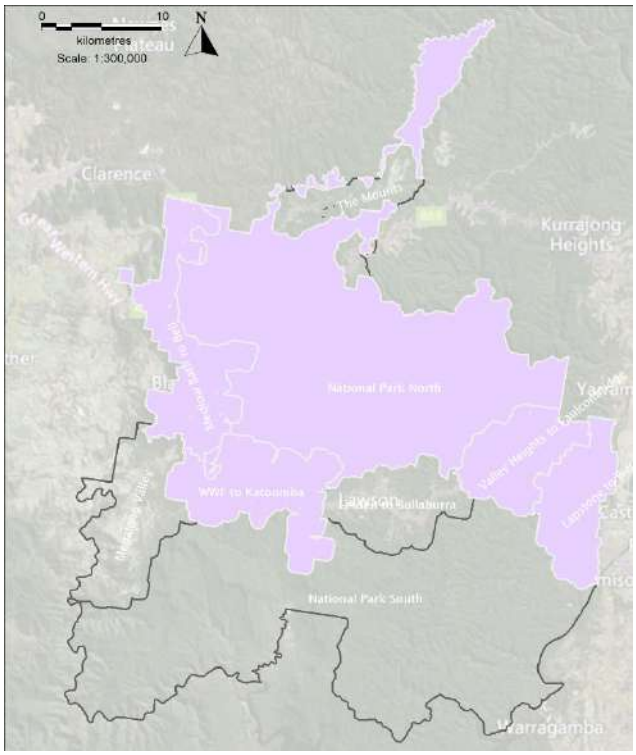
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 40-60cm
Description: The Topknot Pigeon is a large grey pigeon with a swept back crest that is grey in front and rusty red behind, giving the head an unique shape. It is darker grey above, with dark grey, rounded wings, and lighter grey below, with a pale tail band across the black tail. The eye and bill are red, and the bill has two large bluish-green bumps at the base. Females have a smaller, paler crest than males. [1]

Feeding: The Topknot Pigeon is frugivorous, feeding on a variety of rainforest fruits, as well as those of the introduced Camphor Laurels. They mainly feed in the upper canopy, hanging from branches, often upside-down, to reach fruit, flapping their wings loudly to keep balance.

Breeding: After an elaborate courtship of bowing and parading displays, with males also flying very high over canopy to attract females, the Topknot Pigeon forms monogamous breeding pairs. Both parents build the flat, loose and often flimsy stick nest in the crown of a tree, usually among bushy branches or vines, from 2 m to 12 m from the ground.







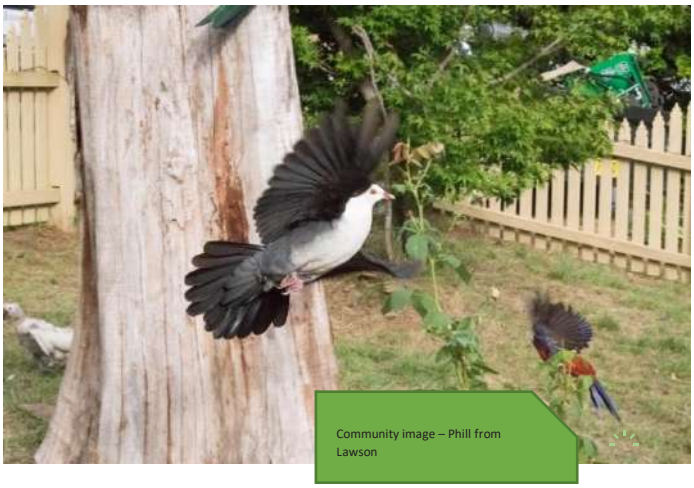
IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Lopholaimus-antarcticus

Very rarely encountered Very often

White-headed Pigeon *Columba leucomela*

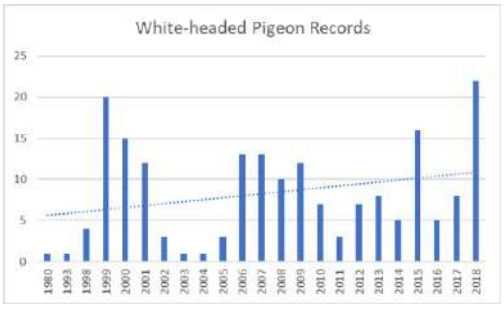


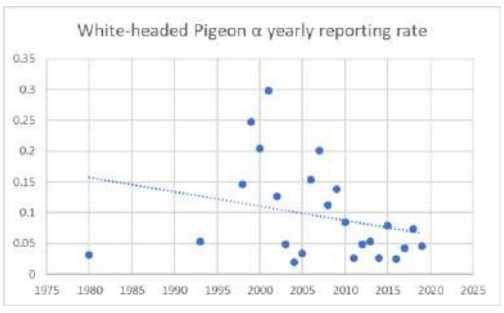
White-headed Pigeon

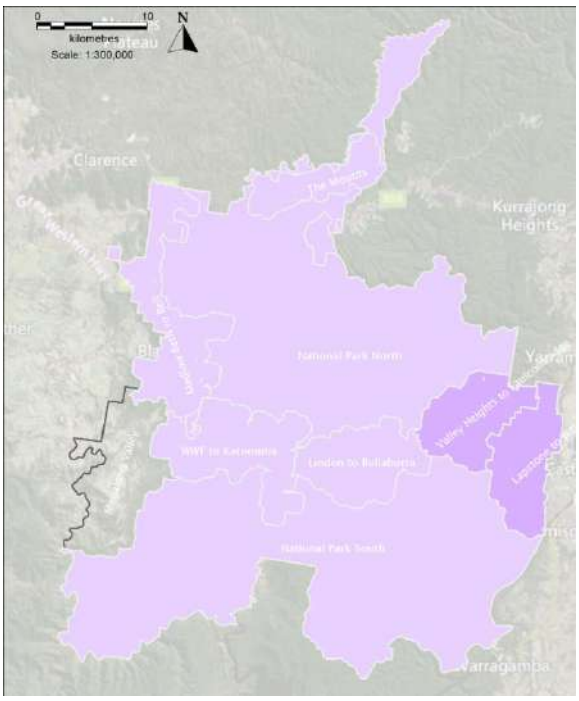
Image by Russellstreet Copyright 2015 Licensed under Attribution-sharealike 2.0 Generic (CC BY-SA 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/J7LgoR

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 38-42cm
Description: The White-headed Pigeon is a large pigeon with a distinctive white head, neck and breast, which sometimes have an orange or greyish wash. The back, wings and tail are dark grey to black and the underparts are grey. The male has a metallic green or purple sheen, and the female often has a darker cap and is usually greyer. [1]

Feeding: feeds on rainforest fruits and seeds, but strongly prefers laurels, such as the introduced Camphor Laurel.
Breeding: builds a platform of sticks in dense tree foliage or in tangled vines. Both members of breeding pairs incubate and care for the single young. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Columba-leucomela

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

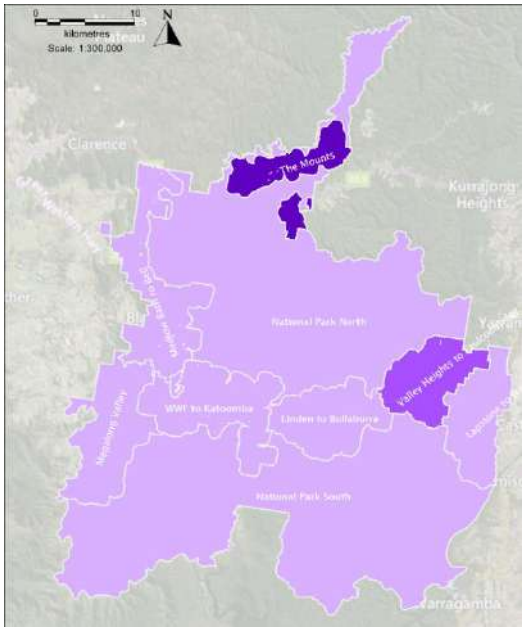
Wonga Pigeon *Leucosarcia melanoleuca*

Wonga Pigeon
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2013
Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/gjnXRc

Feeding: feeds on seeds of native and introduced plants as well as fallen fruit and the occasional insect. It forages exclusively on the ground, often walking long distances along well-defined routes.

Breeding: is monogamous, with breeding pairs defending the area around the nest. Threat displays include bowing and clicking while walking towards an intruder. Nests are built in large trees, usually high off the ground, and are a saucer-shaped platform of twigs and sticks, lined with small twigs, vine tendrils and other soft plant materials. [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 36-38cm
Description: The Wonga Pigeon, or Wonga Wonga, is a large, plump, ground-dwelling pigeon with a small head, short, broad wings and a long tail. It is mainly grey above, with a pale face, a distinctive white V on the breast and white lower parts which are boldly marked with black-brown crescents and wedges. The eyes are dark red-brown with a pink eye-ring and black lores (area between the bill and the eye) and the bill, feet and legs are deep pink to red. [1]



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Leucosarcia-picata

A red breasted quail was seen on January 25th by Arthur Smith and me. It was on the 3 sisters track on the edge of the burnt area. This is a new bird for the mountains, Not much is known about the distribution habits of the species. A handsome bird, related to the painted quail common in the mountains, it has a bright rufus chest.

Katoomba and District Wildlife Conservation Society

Newsletter No 31 - February 1978 page 5

Photo: Mick Roderick, IBC1494315. Photo of Red-chested Buttonquail *Turnix pyrrhothorax*

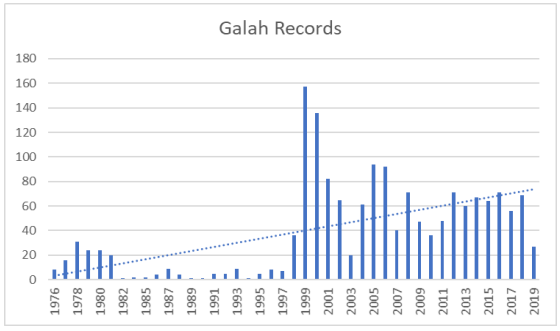
Galah *Eolophus roseicapillus*

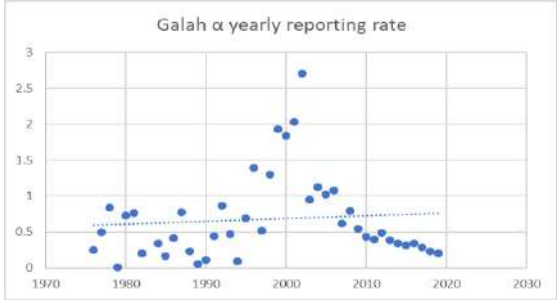
Image by Anne Carey

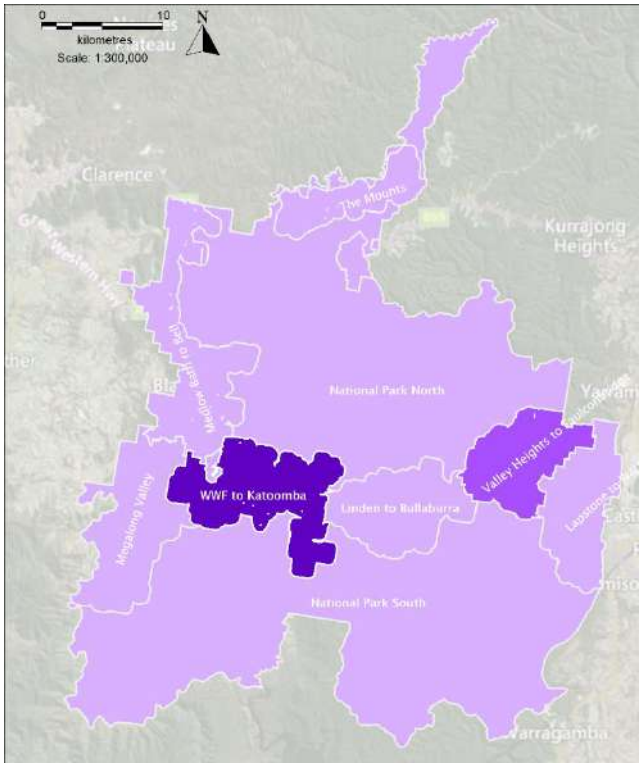
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 48
Guild: Ground granivore
Size: 35-38cm
Description: Rose-pink head, neck and underparts, with paler pink crown, and grey back, wings and under tail and on the outer feathers. [1]

Feeding: feed on seeds, mostly from the ground.

Breeding: Galahs form permanent pair bonds, although a bird will take a new partner if the other one dies. The nest is a tree hollow or similar location, lined with leaves. Both sexes incubate the eggs and care for the young. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Very rarely encountered Very often

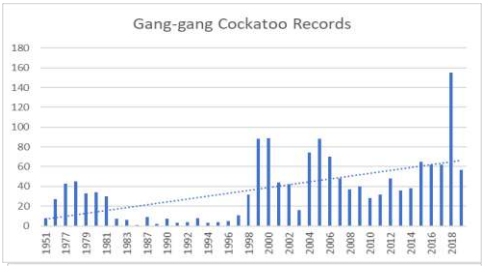
Gang-gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum*

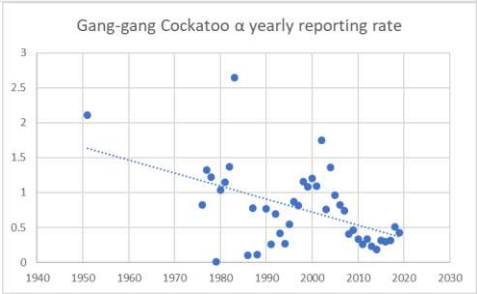
NSW Status: **V,P,3**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 104
Guild:
Size: 34-35cm
Description: a small, stocky cockatoo with a wispy crest, large, broad wings and a short tail. The adult male has a distinctive scarlet red head and crest, with the rest of the body slate-grey. The adult female has a dark grey head and crest, with the feathers of the underparts edged pink and yellow. In both sexes, the feathers of the upperparts and wings are faintly edged pale-grey, giving a barred appearance, with females having additional yellow edging to their feathers that increases this barred effect. [1]

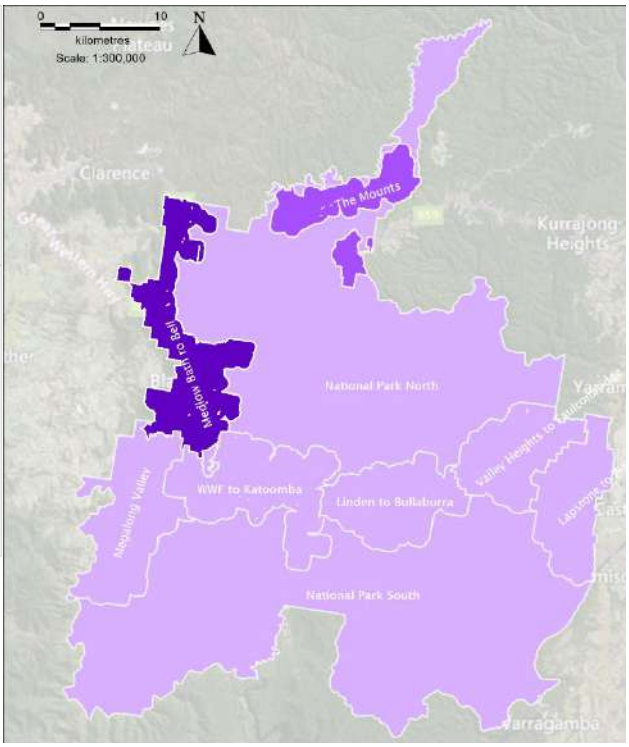
Gang-gang Cockatoo, Blackheath
Images by Anne carey

Feeding: Gang-gang Cockatoos feed mainly on seeds of native and introduced trees and shrubs, with a preference for eucalypts, wattles and introduced hawthorns. They will also eat berries, fruits, nuts and insects and their larvae. They are mainly arboreal (found in trees), coming to the ground only to drink and to forage among fallen fruits or pine cones.

Breeding: Gang-gang Cockatoos form close, monogamous pairs. The female chooses a nest hollow in a suitable tree and both sexes prepare the nest for egg-laying, lining it with wood-chips and dust by chewing at the sides of the hollow. Both sexes incubate the eggs and care for the young. Parents feed their young for a further four to six weeks after fledging and family groups will be seen feeding together during the breeding season. In some cases, 'crèches' will be formed - where several pairs have nested close together, their young will roost together in the same tree while their parents are foraging. [1]





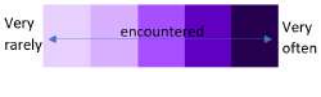


IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NSW status: PROTECTED , 3 , VUNERABLE

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.



Glossy Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami*

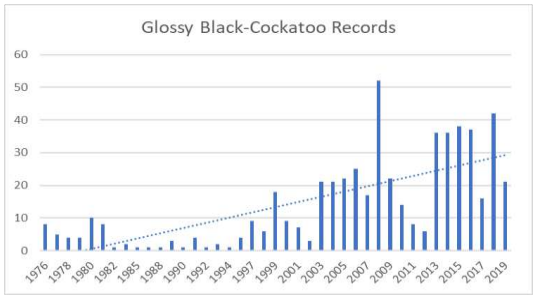
Glossy Black-Cockatoo
Image by Richard Fisher 2008. Copyright. Licensed under Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC by 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/5MrP2n

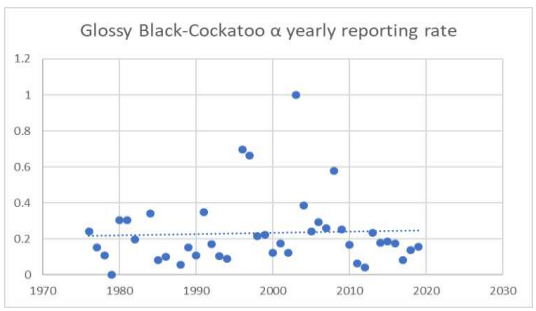
Glossy Black-Cockatoo, Katoomba
Image by Katie Cordes

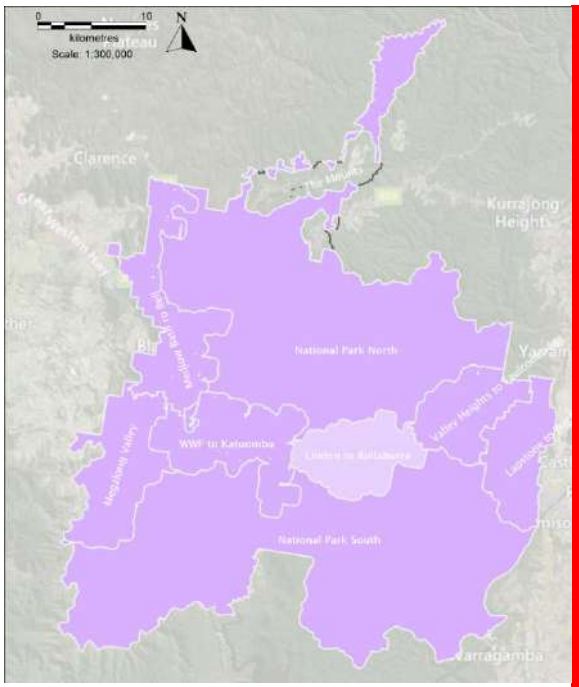
NSW Status: **V,P,2**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 46-50cm
Description: The glossy black-cockatoo is around 46-50 centimetres long and is generally smaller than other black-cockatoos. It is a brownish black colour and has a small crest. The male can be identified by the browner colour on the head and underparts and by bright red panels in the black tail. The female has a wider tail which is red to reddish-yellow, barred with black. The female may also have yellow markings around the head. [1]

Feeding: generally prefers to feed from the seeds of mature casuarina trees. The birds' presence is often indicated by a layer of cracked cones and fragments that have accumulated under favoured casuarina trees.

Breeding: prefers to nest in the hollows of large, old eucalypt trees, alive or dead. The typical nest site will be around 3 to 30 metres above the ground, and the nest hollow is generally lined with decayed debris. The birds tend to nest in the same areas as other nesting pairs, sometimes even sharing the same nest tree. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES: In NSW, breeding takes place from March to August. One egg, white in colour, is produced. In some instances both the male and female parents will feed the chick, and the female will brood the chick overnight. At other times only the female will brood and feed the young. [1]

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/native-animals/native-animal-facts/parrots/glossy-black-cockatoo

NSW status: PROTECTED , 2 , VUNERABLE

Very rarely encountered Very often

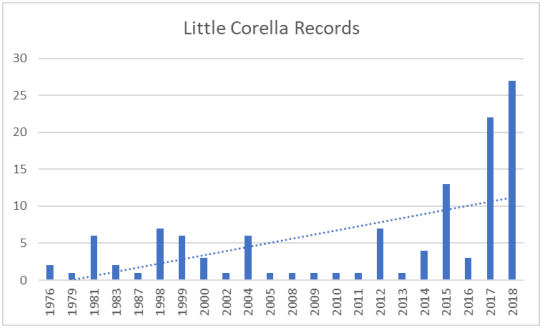
Little Corella *Cacatua sanguinea*

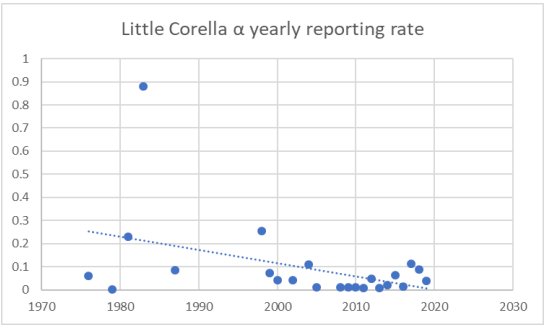
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 36-39cm
Description: mostly white, with a fleshy blue eye-ring and a pale rose-pink patch between the eye and bill. In flight yellow underwing & under tail visible. [1]

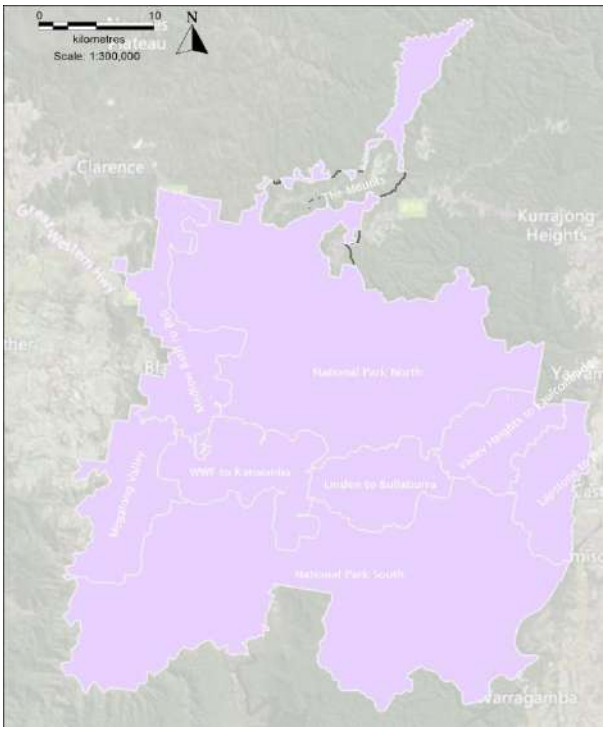
Little Corella
Image by Anne Carey

Feeding: feed mainly on the ground, and have to drink on a daily basis. The most common foods are grains and grass seeds. Some bulbs and fruits may also be eaten.

Breeding: pair for life and will start breeding at the start of a long period of rain. Nest site is a suitable tree hollow, both sexes incubate the eggs and both care for the young chicks. Breeding pairs nest in large colonies, and several nests may be found in the same tree. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Long-billed Corella *Cacatua tenuirostris*

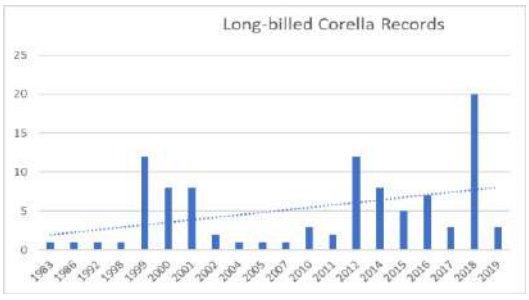
Long-billed Corella pair, Katoomba
Image by Katie Cordes

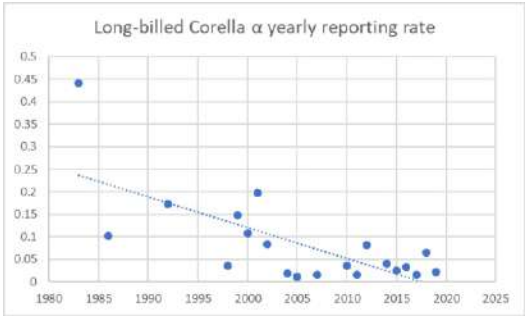
Community image – Andy75 from Falconbridge

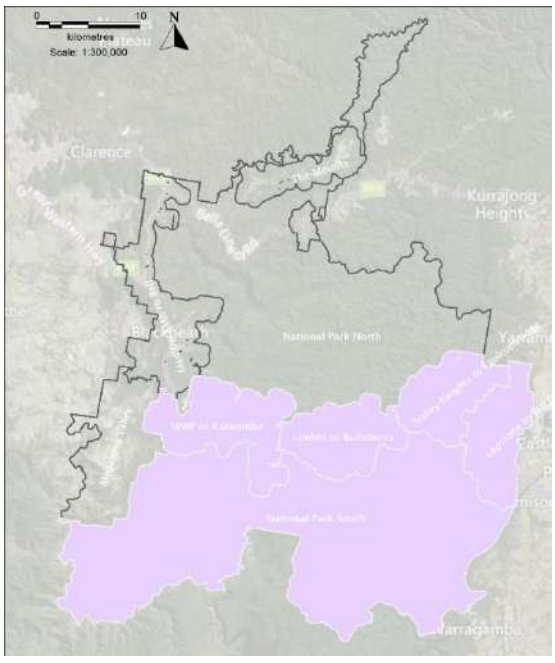
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 38-41cm
Description: White cockatoo with a short crest (not always visible) and short tail, stocky body and a distinctive long upper mandible to its bill. There is a faint yellowish wash on the undersides of its wings and tail, and orange-red splashes on its forehead, throat and an orange-red crescent across its upper breast. The eye ring is pale grey-blue. [1]

Feeding: preferred food is grass seeds. corms, bulbs and roots, especially from the weed onion grass, Romulea. Insects are also eaten.

Breeding: forms monogamous pairs and both parents prepare the nest, incubate the eggs and feed the young. Nests are made in the hollows of large old eucalypts. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Very rarely encountered Very often

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita*

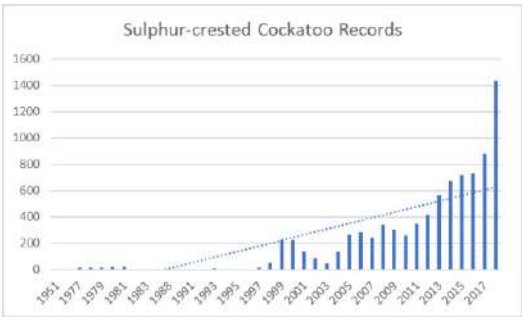
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, Katoomba.
Image by Katie Cordes 2012

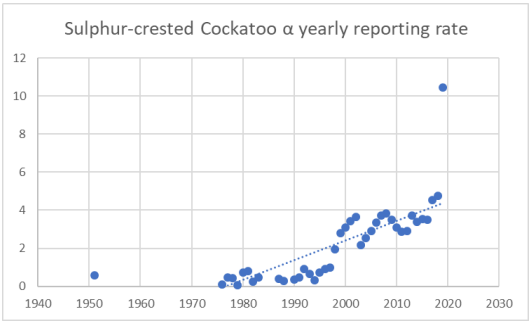
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
Image by Anne Carey 2017

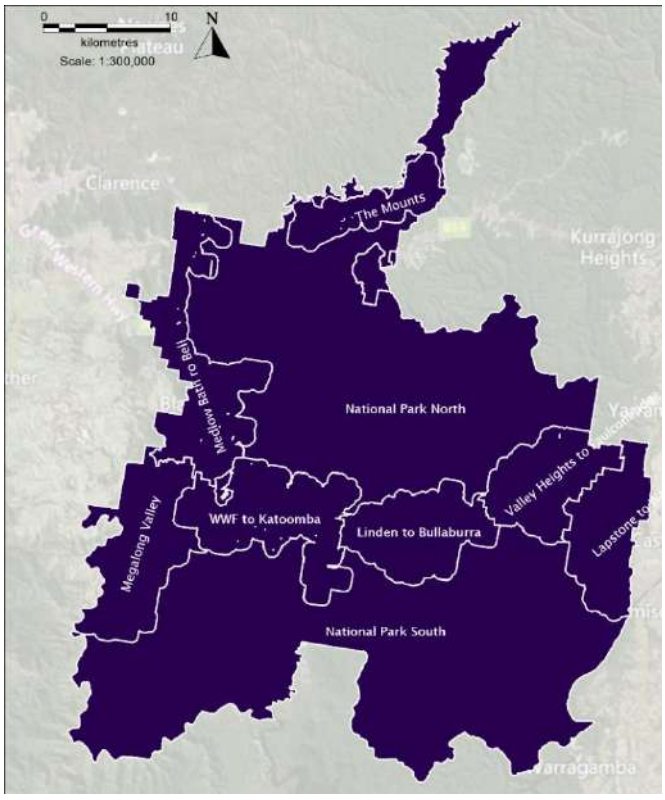
Feeding: diet consists of berries, seeds, nuts and roots.

Breeding: The eggs are laid in a suitable tree hollow, which is prepared by both sexes. Both birds also incubate and care for the chicks. The chicks remain with the parents all year round and family groups will stay together indefinitely. [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 45-50cm
Description: Large white parrot with distinctive yellow crest. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

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Very rarely — encountered — Very often

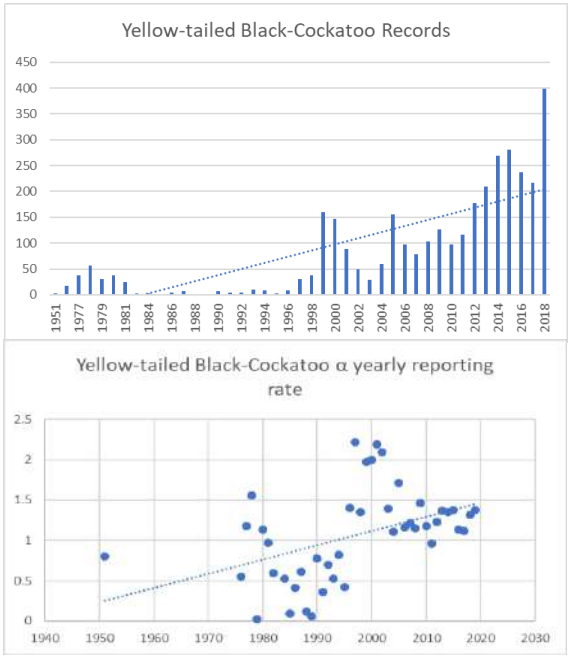
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus funereus*

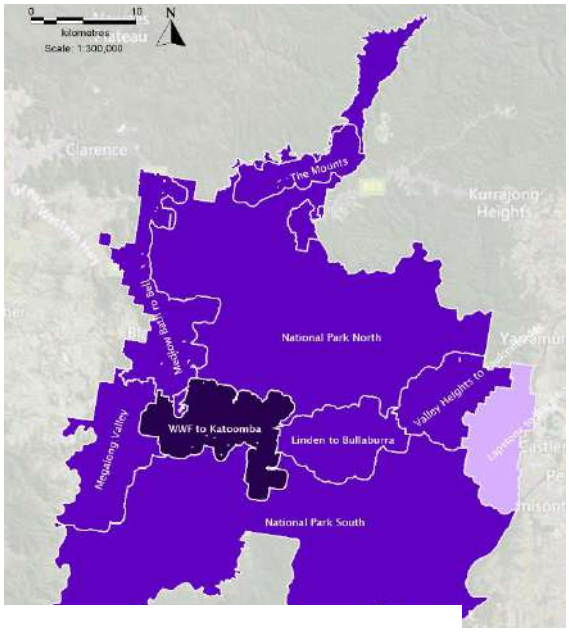
Yellow-tailed Black-cockatoo
Images by Katie Cordes 2012

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 55-65cm
Description: The Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo is a large cockatoo. It is easily identified by its mostly black plumage, with most body feathers edged with yellow, not visible at a distance. It has a yellow cheek patch and yellow panels on the tail. [1]

Feeding: feed in small to large, noisy flocks. The favoured food is seeds of native trees and pinecones, but birds also feed on the seeds of ground plants.

Breeding: have a long breeding season, which varies throughout their range. Both sexes construct the nest, which is a large tree hollow, lined with wood chips. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Calyptorhynchus-funereus

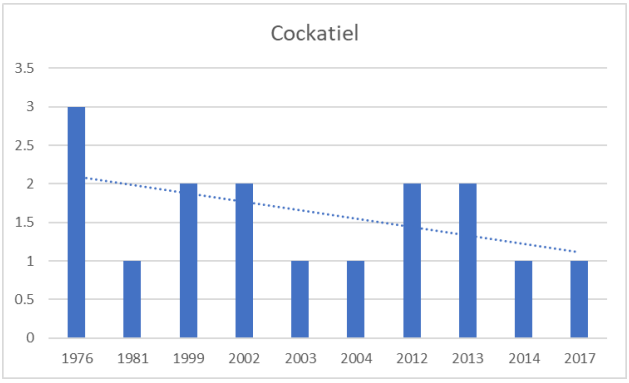
Cockatiel Nymphicus hollandicus

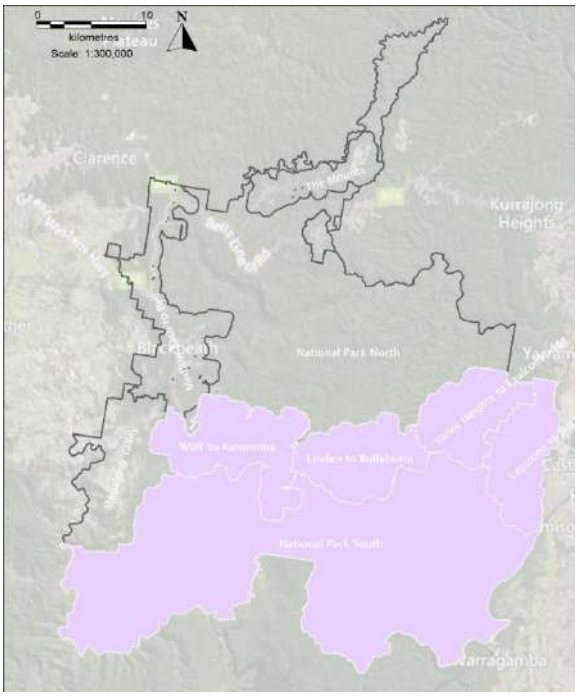
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 30-33cm
Description: The Cockatiel is an unusual member of the cockatoo family. It is small in size, and has a slender body and long pointed tail, which is more characteristic of the smaller parrots. Its plumage is mostly grey, paler below, with a white wing patch, orange cheeks and a distinctive pointed crest. [1]

Cockatiel
Copyright Image: Jim Bendon, under license CC by SA 2.0
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Nymphicus_hollandicus#/media/File:Cockateil.jpg

Feeding: Cockatiels feed on a variety of grass seeds, nuts, berries and grain. They may feed either on the ground or in trees, and always in small to large numbers. Cockatiels roost in trees near water and travel from these areas in large flocks to feeding grounds.

Breeding: Cockatiels may breed at any time, in response to suitable periods of rain, especially in the more arid regions. Both sexes share the incubation of the eggs, which are laid in a hollow, high up in trees. Suitable trees are either in or close to water. Cockatiels enter the nest hollow tail first. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Australian King-Parrot *Alisterus scapularis*

Australian King Parrot -*female. Images by Anne Carey*

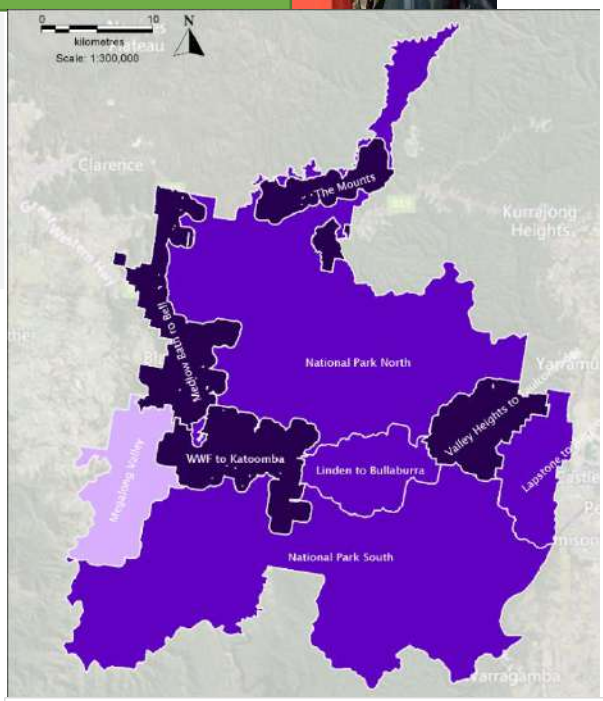
Community image – Margaret & Richard from Katoomba

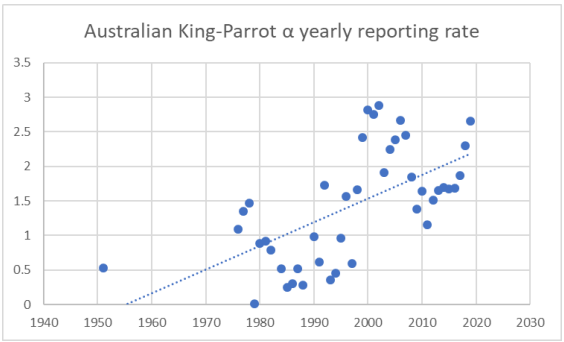
Community image – Phill from Lawson

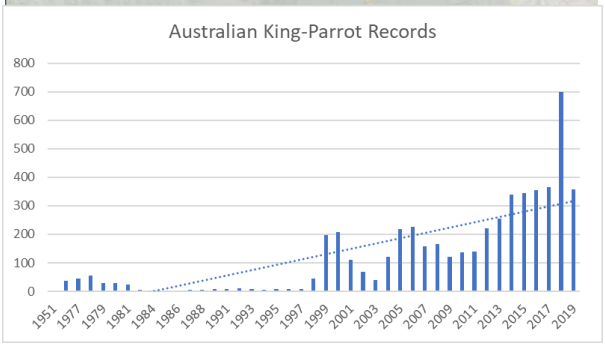
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Guild: **arboreal frugivore/granivore**
Size: 42-44cm
Description: Males are the only Australian parrots with a completely red head. Females are similar to males except have a completely green head and breast. Both sexes - red belly and a green back, green wings , long green tail. Normally encountered in pairs or family groups

Feeding: The King-Parrot mostly forages in trees for seeds and fruit

Breeding: King-Parrots lay their eggs on a bed of decayed wood-dust at the bottom of a deep hollow in the trunk of a tree. Often the entrance is high in the tree (10 m) but the eggs are near the ground (0.5 m).







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

NOTES:

References: *[1]* Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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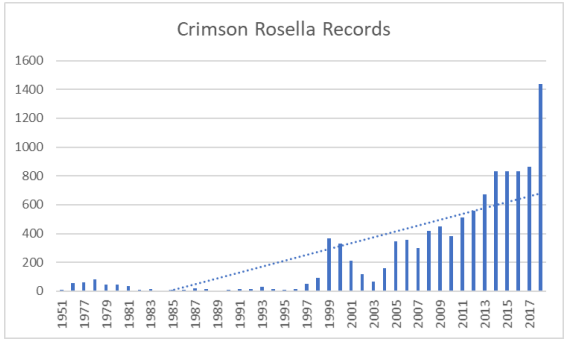
Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans*

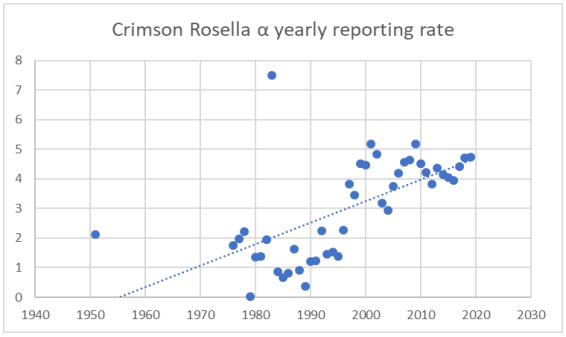
Crimson Rosella
Images by *Katie Cordes*

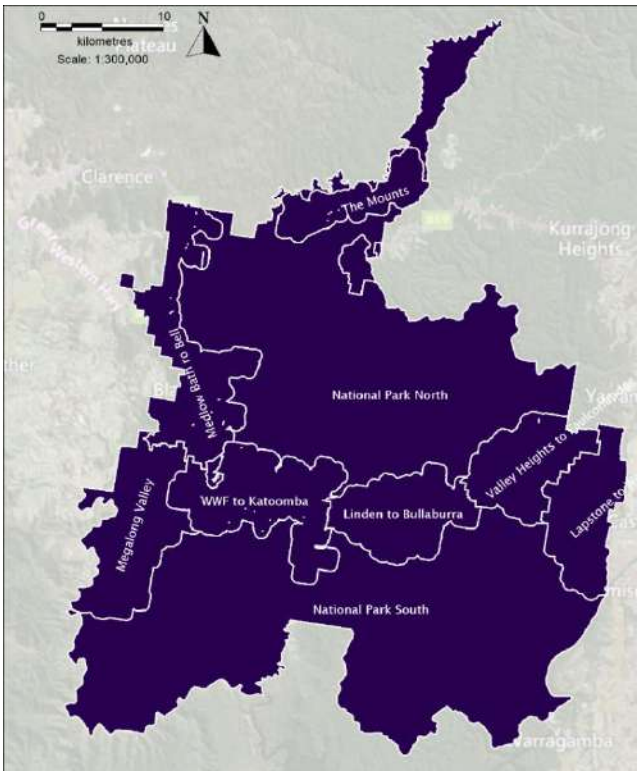
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 32-37cm
Description: Mostly crimson (red) plumage and bright blue cheeks. The feathers of the back and wing coverts are black broadly edged with red. The flight feathers of the wings have broad blue edges and the tail is blue above and pale blue below and on the outer feathers. [1]

Feeding: Natural foods include seeds of eucalypts, grasses and shrubs, as well as insects and some tree blossoms.

Breeding: nest is a tree hollow, located high in a tree, and lined with wood shavings and dust. The female alone incubates the white eggs, but both sexes care for the young. The chicks remain dependent on their parents for a further 35 days after leaving the nest. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

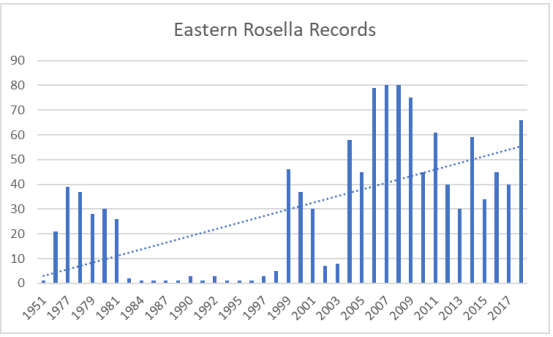
Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius*

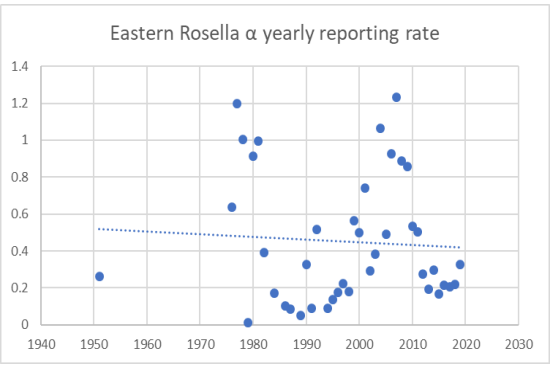
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 29-33cm
Description: Sexes similar. White cheeks, red head, neck and breast, with yellowish to greenish upper parts, a yellow underbody and a yellow-green to blue-green rump, with a red undertail. The shoulders are bright blue. [1]

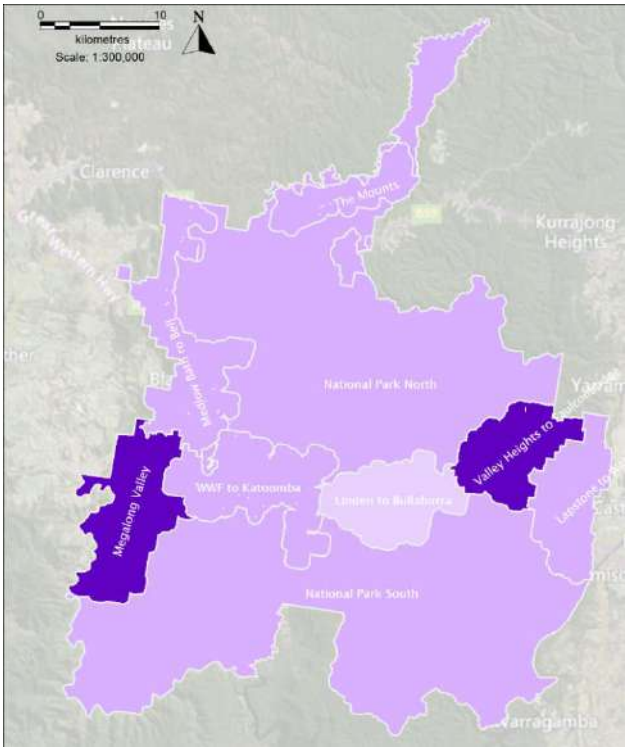
Eastern Rosella
Image: Katie Cordes

Feeding: feeds on the ground, especially amongst grasses in lawns, pastures and other clearings. Also feeds in trees and bushes. Main dietary items include: seeds, fruits, buds, flowers, nectar and insects.

Breeding: Eastern Rosellas mate for life. The female chooses and prepares the nesting site, usually a hollow in a eucalypt tree (but will sometimes use a nest-box or other artificial site). Eggs are laid on a decayed wood bed and the female incubates the eggs while the male regularly feeds her. The young may be fed for a while after they fledge. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

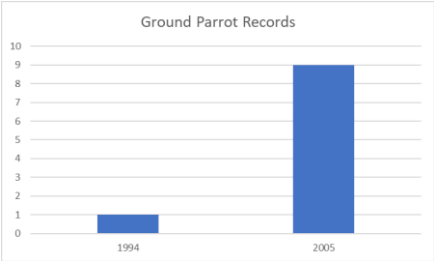
Ground Parrot *Pezoporus wallicus*

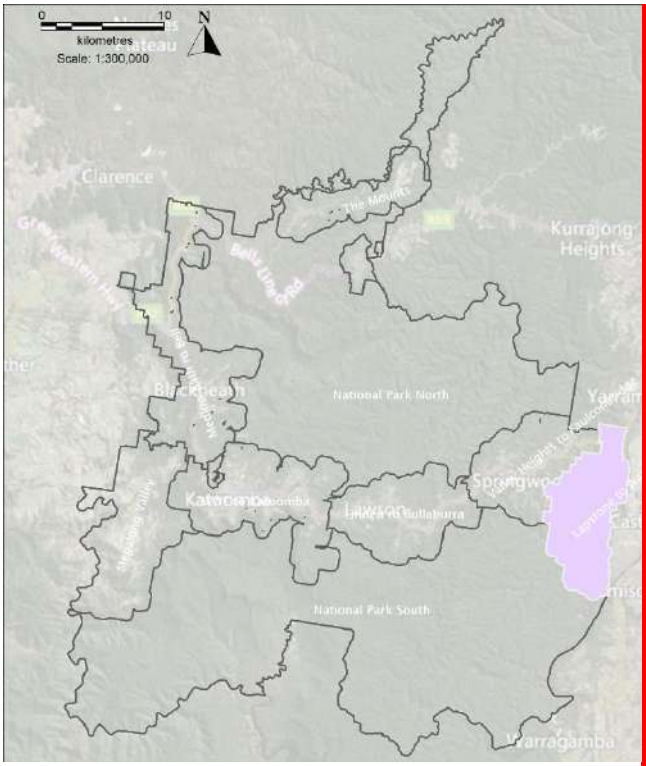
NSW Status: **P,V**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 28-32cm
Description: The Ground Parrot is a distinctive, slender parrot which is so shy and elusive that it is not usually seen unless it is flushed out from cover. It is a bright grass-green with black and yellow markings and a prominent pale yellow wing bar. The tail is long and barred with yellow. It has a small red band on the lower forehead. [1]

Ground Parrot
Image by Brian McCauley Copyright 2018. Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial 2.0 Generic (CC by-NC 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/HiyWTb

Feeding: Ground Parrots usually feed on the ground, eating seeds of sedges, grasses, herbaceous plants and shrubs.

Breeding: The Ground Parrot constructs a nest consisting of a shallow bowl of fine sticks and grass, which is well-hidden under low shrubs. The nest is screened from view, and and this screen often forms a tunnel. The female incubates the eggs and broods the young.





NSW status: PROTECTED , VUNERABLE

IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Pezoporus-wallicus

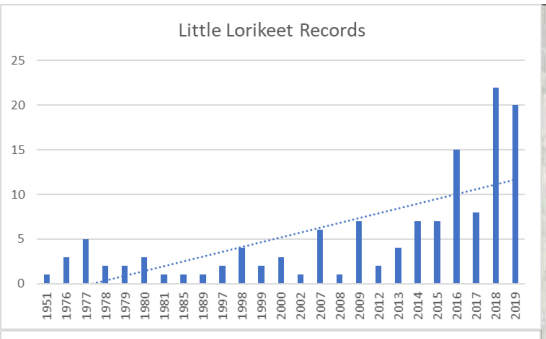
Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla*

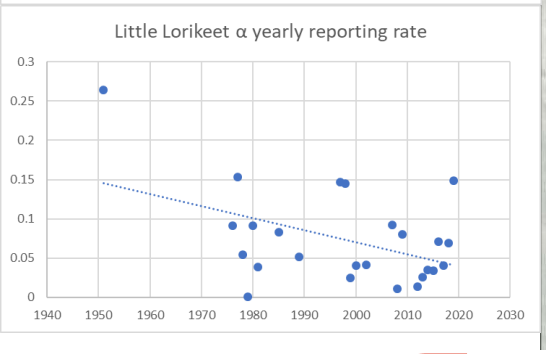
NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 8
Guild:
Size: 16-18cm
Description: a very small bird, which is mostly bright green, with a black bill surrounded by a red face. [1]

Little Lorikeets
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2012. Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/bLcdTk)

Feeding: eats flowers and fruit, especially nectar from bloodwoods and melaleucas.

Breeding: nests in holes in tree limbs or in the main trunk of a tree, in for example, River Red Gums, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Flooded Gums, E. grandis, or River Oaks, Casuarina cunninghamiana. The eggs are lain on decayed wood in the tree hollow. Both members of a pair clean out the hollow, but only the female does the incubation. Hoever the male roosts in the hollow at night and





NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Glossopsitta-pusilla

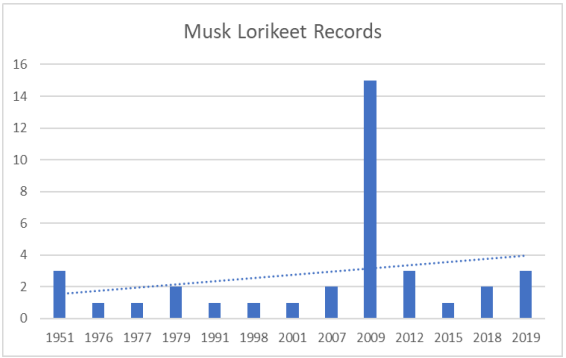
Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta concinna*

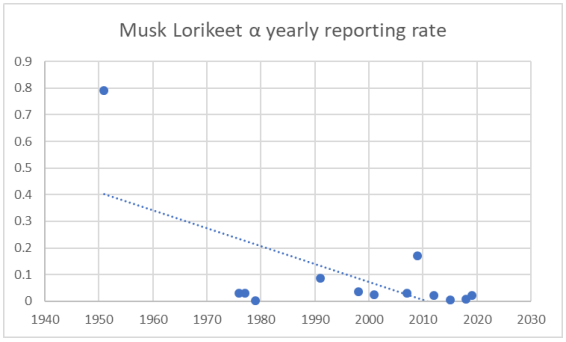
Musk Lorikeet pair
Image by Anne Carey

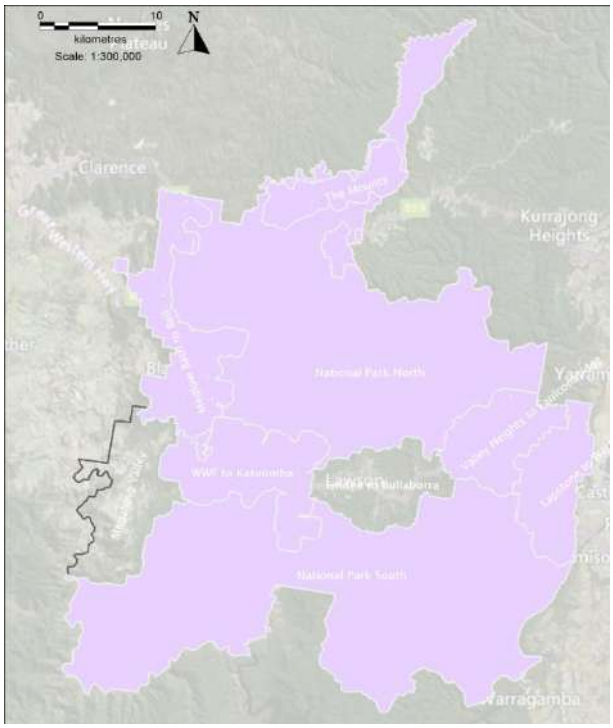
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 21-23cm
Description: Mostly green, yellow patch at the side of the breast. Bright red forehead and band through the eye to the ear coverts. Crown is blue, females having less blue than males. In flight, brown flight feathers and the golden tail are revealed. [1]

Feeding: : feed in all levels of the canopy and are very active when foraging. Mainly eats pollen and nectar, also eat seeds, fruits and insects and their larvae.

Breeding: breed in hollow branches and holes in living eucalypts, often near watercourses. The entrance holes are usually very small, so they have to squeeze in. Eggs are laid on a base of chewed or decayed wood. The female incubate the eggs and both parents roost in the hollow at night. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

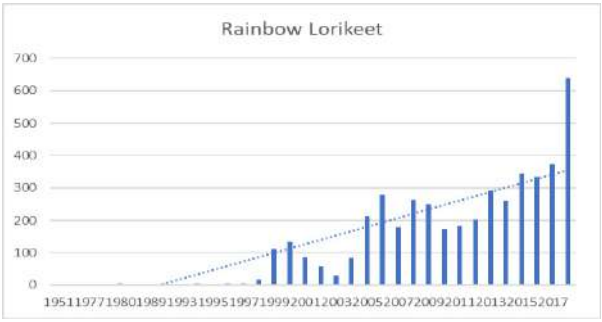
Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus haematodus*

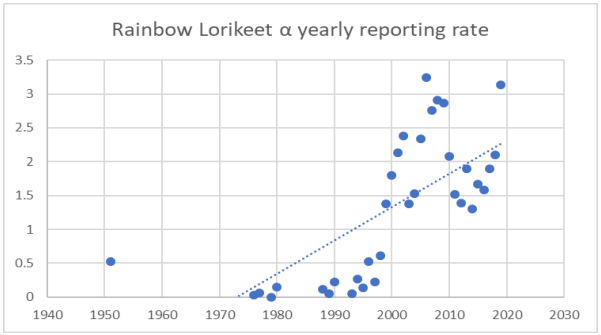
Rainbow Lorikeet pair
Image by Anne Carey

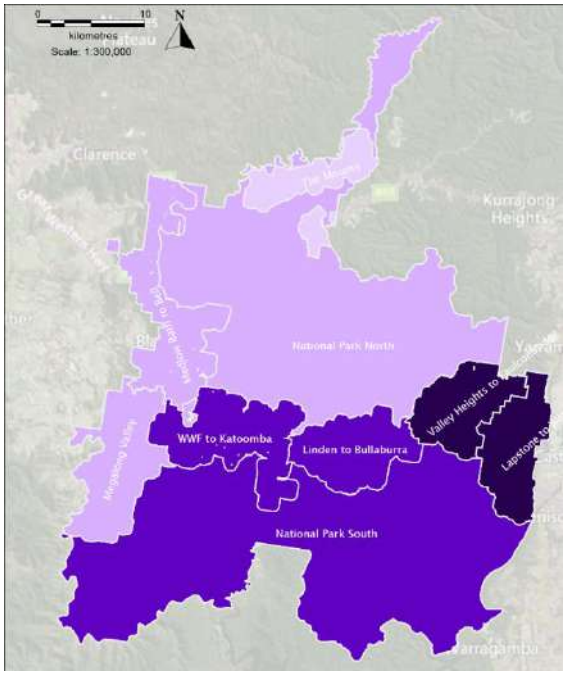
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 26-31cm
Description: Sexes alike. Blue (mauve) head and belly, green wings, tail and back, and an orange/yellow breast. [1]

Feeding: forages on the flowers of shrubs or trees to harvest nectar and pollen, but also eats fruits, seeds and some insects.

Breeding: Eggs laid on chewed, decayed wood, usually in a hollow limb of a eucalypt tree. Both sexes prepare the nest cavity and feed the young, but only the female incubates the eggs [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Merops-ornatus

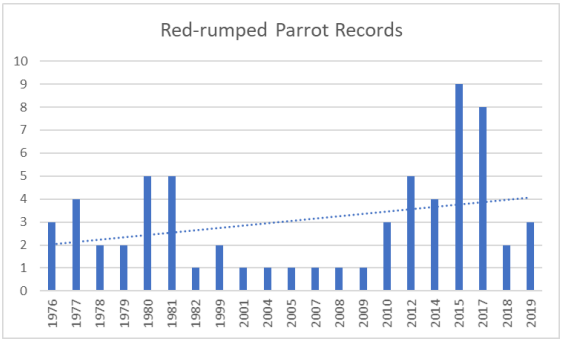
Red-rumped Parrot *Psephotus haematonotus*

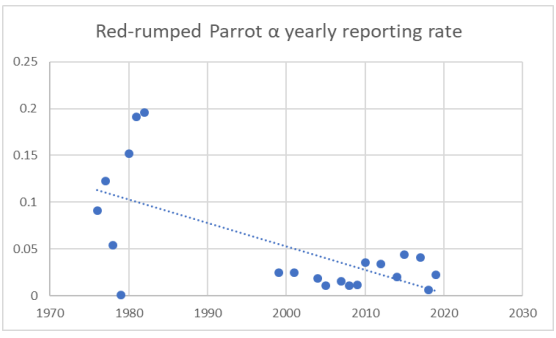
Red-rumped Parrots
Images by Katie Cordes

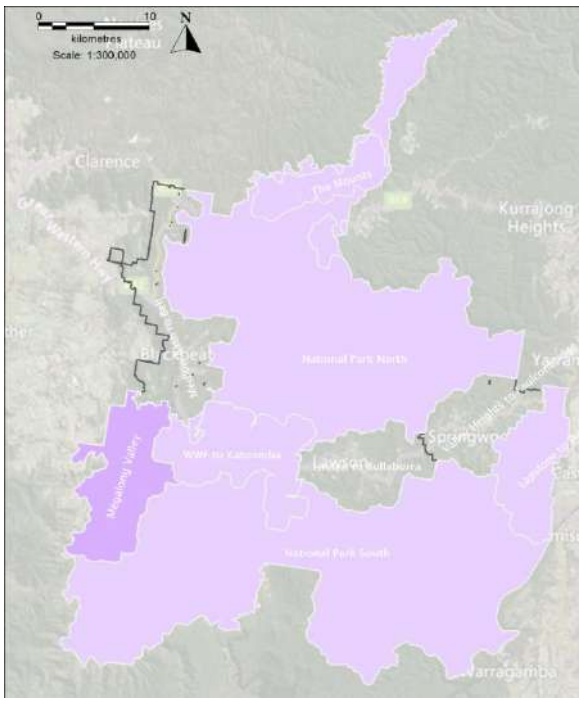
Feeding: The Red-rumped Parrot feeds in pairs or small flocks on the ground, preferring seeds and leaves of grasses. It also will feed on seeds, fruits and flowers in trees. Often seen feeding in suburban parks around Melbourne. They will feed with other parrots, including Eastern Rosellas and Galahs.

Breeding: Red-rumped Parrots mate for life. The female chooses and prepares the nesting site, usually a hollow in a eucalypt tree (but will sometimes use a nest-box or other artificial site). Eggs are laid on a decayed wood bed and the female incubates the eggs while the male regularly feeds her. The young can be fed for a while after they fledge.

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 26-27cm
Description: Red-rumped Parrots are medium-sized, slender parrots. The adult male is bright green, with a blue-green head, a red rump, and yellow shoulders and belly. The female is a duller, olive-green, with a green rump and faint yellow or light green scales on the belly. Young birds of both sexes are duller in colour. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Psephotus-haematonotus

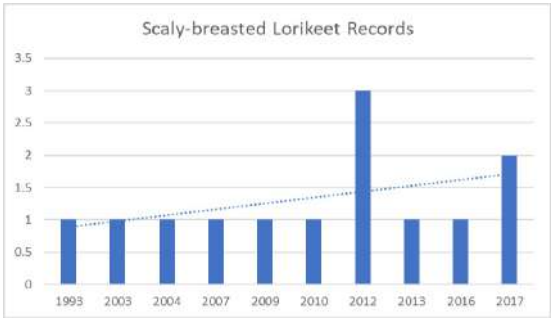
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet *Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*

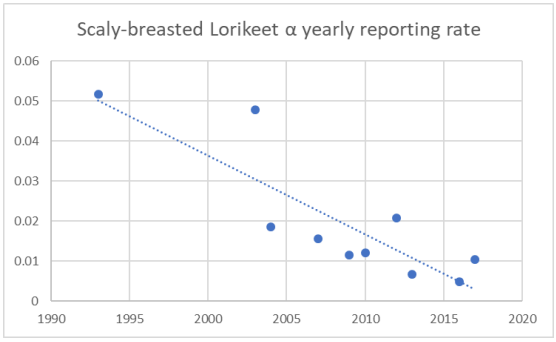
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 22-24cm
Description: The Scaly-breasted Lorikeet's beak and eyes are red, and it is the only lorikeet with an all-green head combined with a red beak. Sexes appear the same, with green upper-wings and body, marked with yellow 'scales' on the breast and neck. [1]

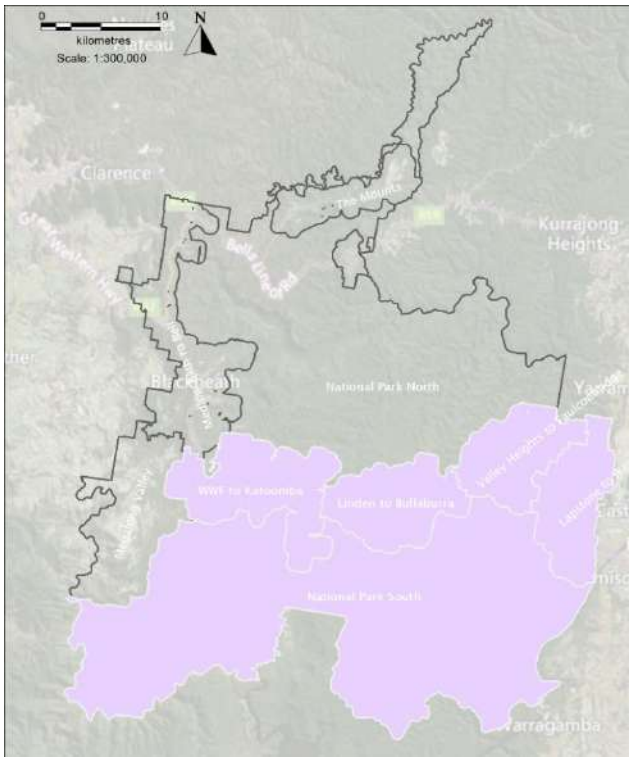
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet
Image by Anthony Katon Copyright 2012 Licensed under Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/vS5wfD

Feeding: feed in flocks, sometimes joining flocks of Rainbow Lorikeets. They feed on nectar and pollen that they harvest with their brush-tongues, mostly from eucalypts, but also from shrubs such as melaleucas, callistemons and banksias.

Breeding: females lay their eggs on a bed of decayed wood in a hollow limb, or where a branch has broken from the trunk of a eucalypt tree, at a height of between 3 m and 25 m above the ground. Both the male and female modify the nest hollow by chewing off pieces of wood, and this can take six weeks. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Trichoglossus-chlorolepidotus

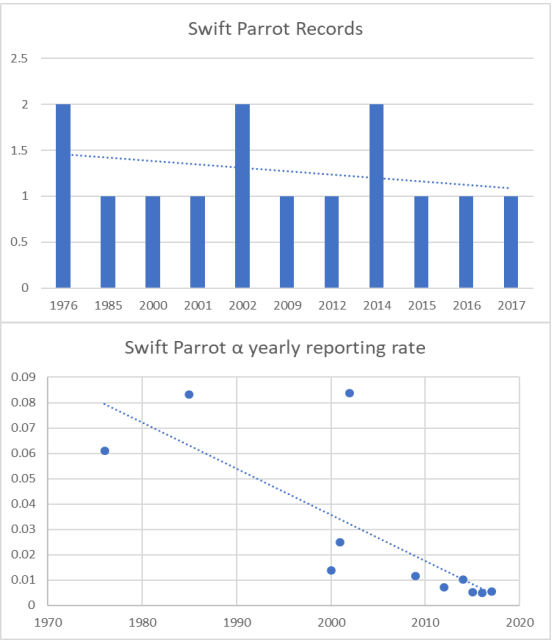
Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor*

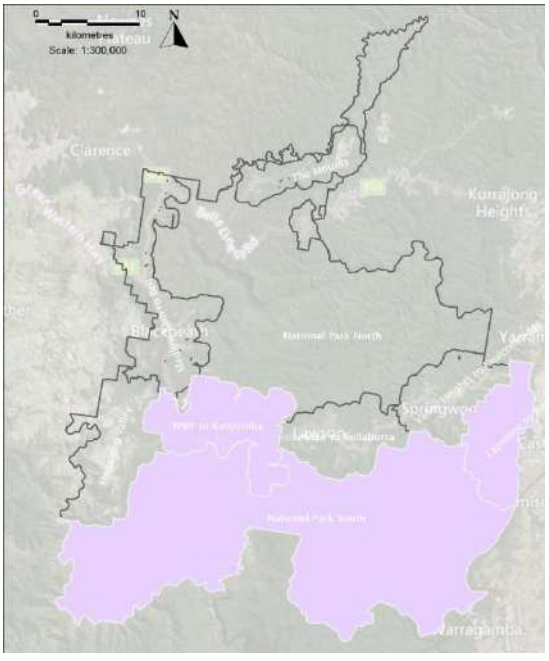
Swift Parrot
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography copyright 2009 Used with permission.

NSW Status: **E1,P,3**
Commonwealth Status: CE
Size: 25cm
Description: The Swift Parrot is small parrot about 25 cm long. It is bright green with red around the bill, throat and forehead. The red on its throat is edged with yellow. Its crown is blue-purple. There are bright red patches under the wings. One of most distinctive features from a distance is its long (12 cm), thin tail, which is dark red. [1]

Feeding: Favoured feed trees include winter flowering species such as Swamp Mahogany, Spotted Gum, Red Bloodwood, Forest Red Gum Mugga Ironbark, and White Box E. albens.

Breeding: Following winter they return to Tasmania where they breed from September to January, nesting in old trees with hollows and feeding in forests dominated by Tasmanian Blue Gum [1]





NSW status: E1, PROTECTED ,3 COMMONWEALTH: Critically Endangered

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES: Breeds in Tasmania during spring and summer, migrating in the autumn and winter months to south-eastern Australia from Victoria and the eastern parts of South Australia to south-east Queensland. In NSW mostly occurs on the coast and south west slopes. [1]

References: https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10455

Very rarely encountered Very often

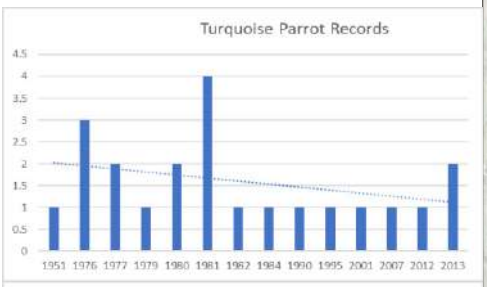
Turquoise Parrot *Neophema pulchella*

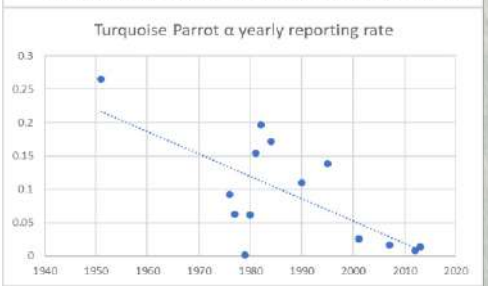
NSW Status: **V,P,3**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 20cm
Description: The male Turquoise Parrot is a highly distinctive bird with bright green upperparts and a turquoise-blue crown and face. Its shoulders are turquoise-blue, grading to deep blue at the flight-feathers. It has a chestnut-red patch on the upper-wing. The upper-breast of the Turquoise Parrot has an orange tint, while the yellow abdomen may have an orange centre. [1]

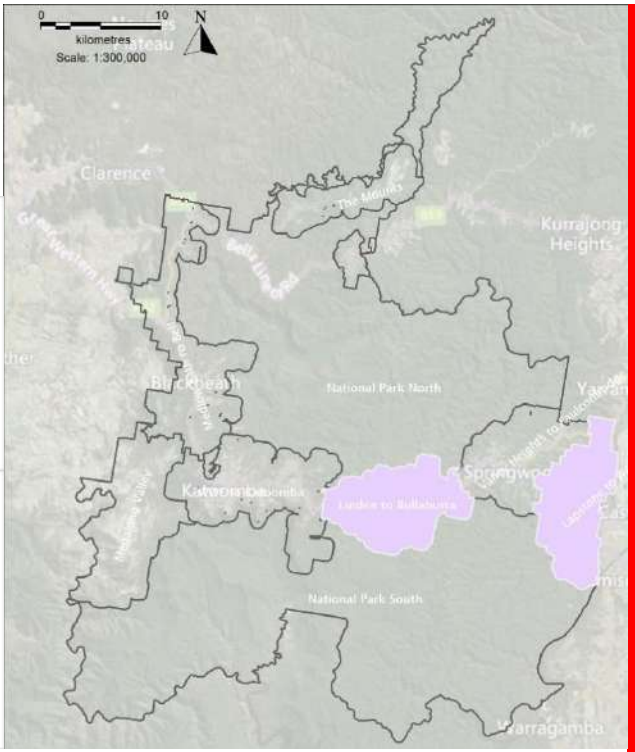
Feeding: Prefers to feed in the shade of a tree and spends most of the day on the ground searching for the seeds or grasses and herbaceous plants, or browsing on vegetable matter.

Breeding: Nests in tree hollows, logs or posts, from August to December. It lays four or five white, rounded eggs on a nest of decayed wood dust. [1]

Turquoise Parrot
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2013
Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/fT2TsF







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

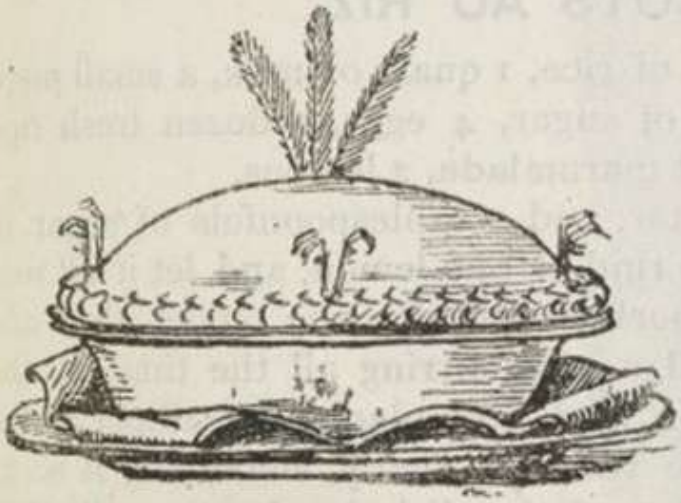
NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED 3

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10555

Very rarely encountered Very often

2859.—PARROT PIE.

Ingredients.—1 dozen paraqueets, a few slices of beef (underdone cold beef is best for this purpose), 4 rashers of bacon, 3 hard-boiled eggs, minced parsley and lemon-peel, pepper and salt, stock, puff-paste.



PARROT PIE.

Mode.—Line a pie-dish with the beef cut into slices, over them place 6 of the paraqueets, dredge with flour, fill up the spaces with the egg cut in slices and scatter over the seasoning. Next put the bacon, cut in small strips, then 6 paraqueets and fill up with the beef, seasoning all well. Pour in

https://australianfoodtimeline.com.au/1836-parrot-pie-for-christmas/

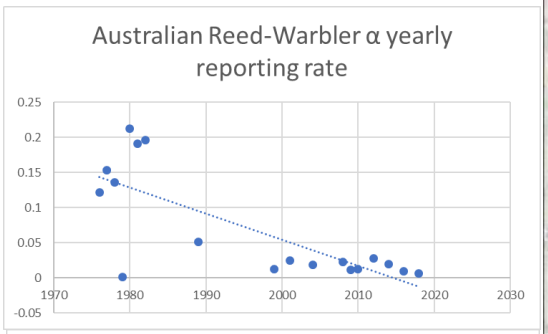
Australian Reed-Warbler *Acrocephalus australis*

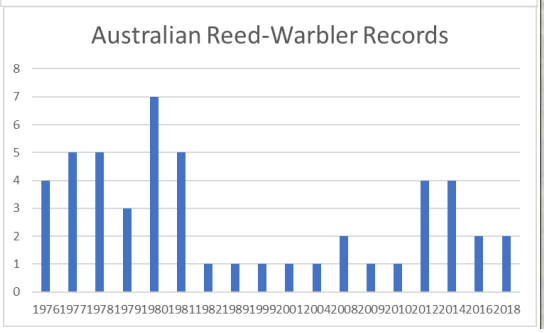
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 16-17cm
Description: The Australian Reed-Warbler is plain olive-brown above, with white underparts tinged golden-orange, and has a pale eyebrow. The sexes are similar. This species is more often heard than seen, but will be observed at times climbing among reeds and other water vegetation. Makes short low flights across water. [1]
Clutch size is 3 to 4 eggs and incubation is 15 days. [1]

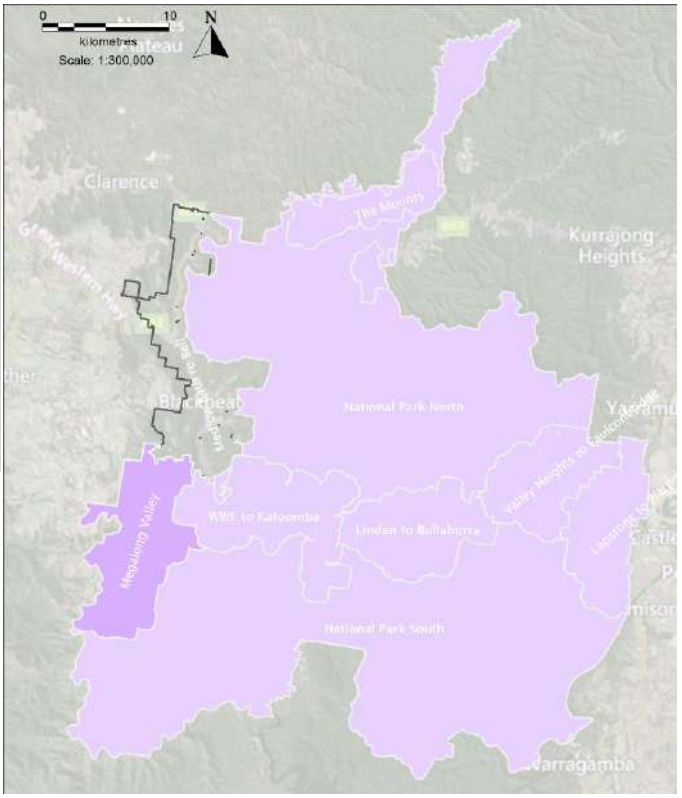
Feeding: The Australian Reed-Warbler eats insects.

Breeding: builds a deep cup nest with a narrow top opening in among dense reeds. It is made from dry reeds and other water plants woven together and lined with fine dry grass and feathers. The female incubates the eggs. [1]

Australasian Reed-Warbler,
Image: Katie Cordes







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES: The Australian Reed-Warbler prefers dense vegetation alongside water, especially thick reed beds, as well as tall crops, bamboo thickets and lantana.

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/birds/

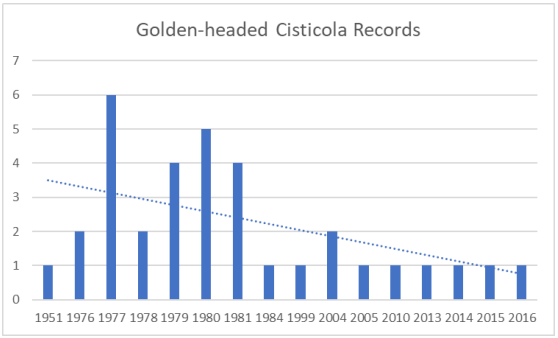
Golden-headed Cisticola *Cisticola exilis*

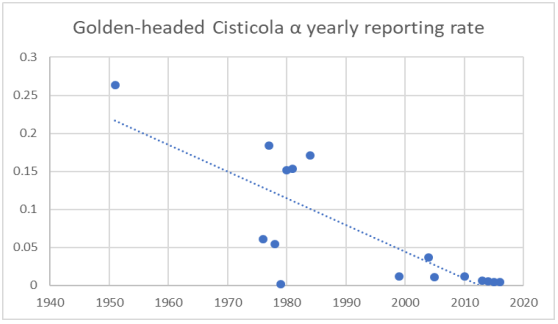
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: Up to 11cm
Description: In breeding season, the male Golden-headed Cisticola has a golden-orange head, which is crested when calling, with a paler chin and throat, and a boldly streaked black to dark grey and golden body. The tail is black, with paler tips, and is shorter during breeding season. Females resemble non-breeding males, with buff-brown upper parts, heavily streaked black and dark brown, with a golden-buff rump and nape of neck. [1]

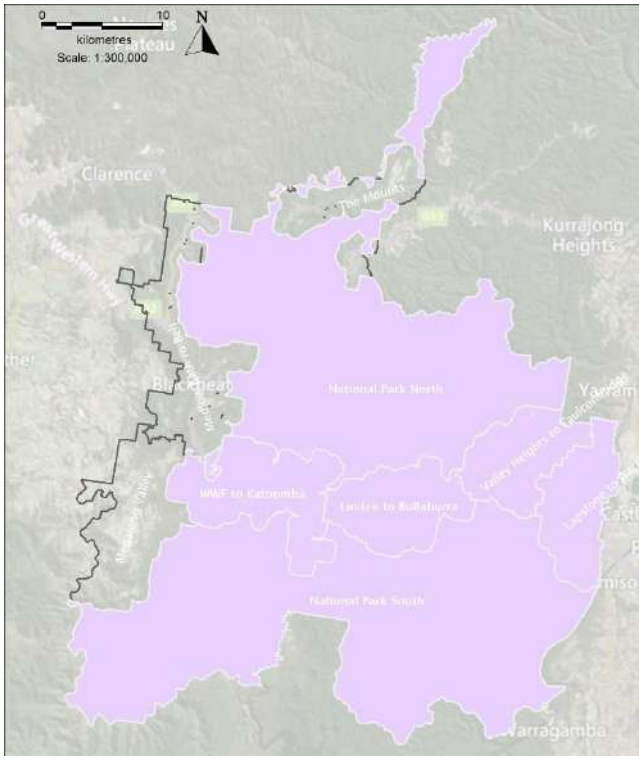
Golden-headed Cisticola
Images by Katie Cordes

Feeding: Golden-headed Cisticolas feed quietly and inconspicuously on insects taken from the ground amongst tall grasses. They also feed on the seeds from the grasses among which they live.

Breeding: builds a rounded nest with a side entrance near the top, from fine grasses, plant down and spiders' web. Leaves are usually stitched to the outer surface and the nest is lined with soft plant down. Both the male and female help in nest-building although the female incubates the eggs on her own. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

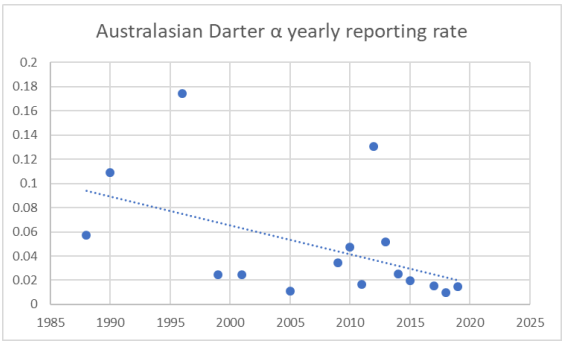
References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/Golden-headed-Cisticola

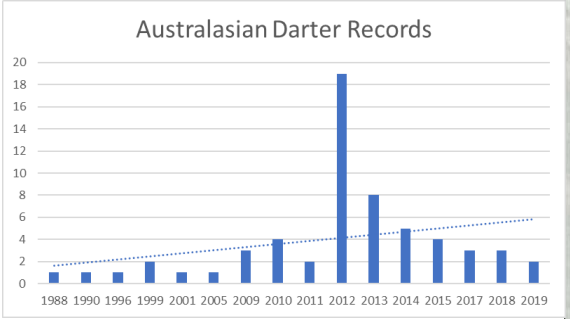
Austalasian Darter Anhinga novaehollandiae

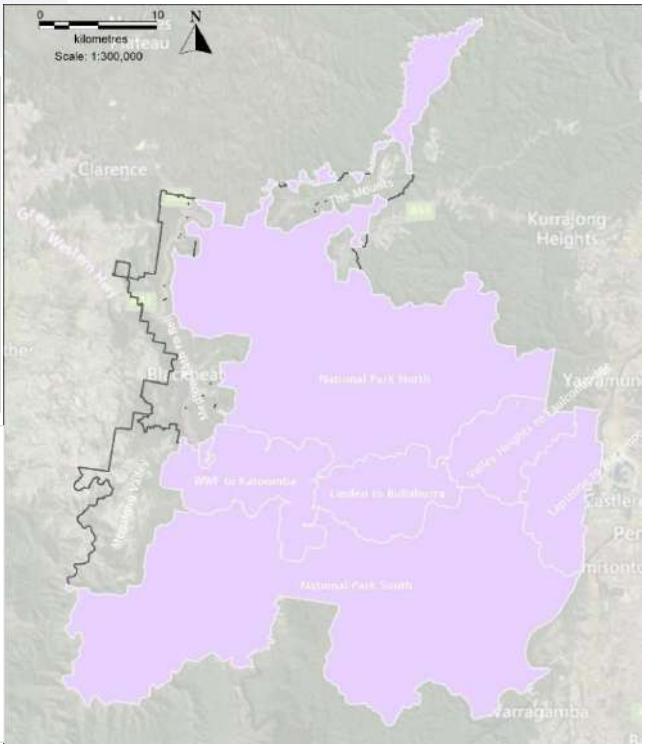
Australasian Darter. *Right Image by Katie Cordes. Left image by Anne Carey*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 86-94cm spans in length
Description: The Darter is a large, slim water bird with a long snake-like neck, sharp pointed bill, and long, rounded tail. Male birds are dark brownish black with glossy black upperwings, streaked and spotted white, silver-grey and brown. The strongly kinked neck has a white or pale brown stripe from the bill to where the neck kinks and the breast is chestnut brown. [1]

Feeding: catches fish with its sharp bill partly open while diving in water deeper than 60 cm. The fish is pierced from underneath, flicked onto the water's surface and then swallowed head first.
Breeding: usually a solitary bird, forming pairs only while breeding. Breeding is erratic, happening whenever water levels and food supplies are suitable, but most often occurs in spring and summer. Nests are usually solitary, but Darters may nest within loose colonies with other water birds that nest in trees, such as cormorants, spoonbills and ibis.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] https://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/australasian-darter

Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Great Cormorant

Image by Stefan Berndtsson 2014. Copyright. Licensed under Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC by 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/pdALdv

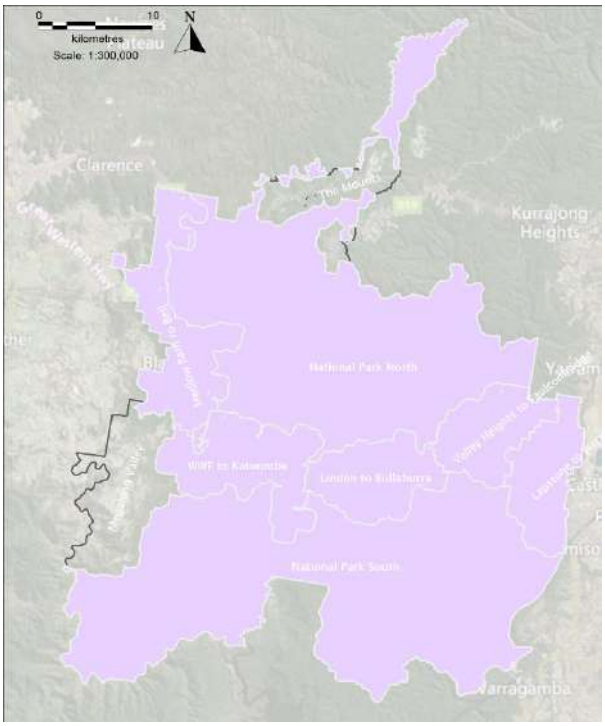
Great Cormorant

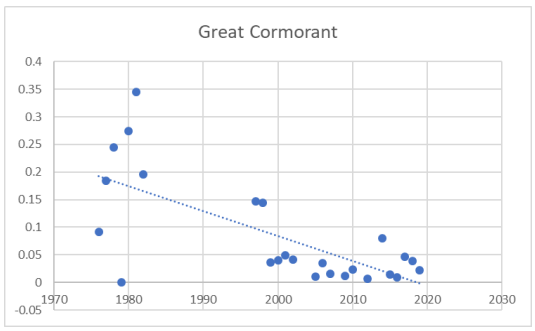
Image by Katie Cordes

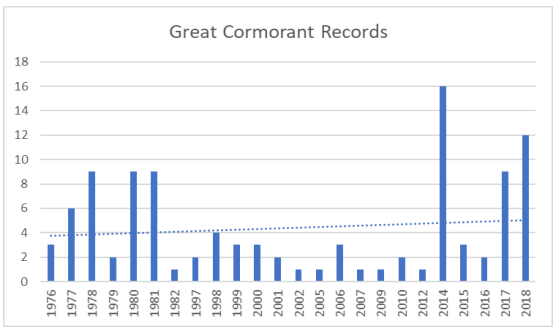
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 84-90cm
Description: The Great Cormorant is almost entirely black in plumage, apart from a white and yellow chin and a small white patch on each thigh (absent in winter). The bill is grey and the legs and feet are black. Young birds resemble the adults but are more dusky-brown. [1]

Feeding: Feeds mainly on fish, supplemented in freshwater by crustaceans, various aquatic insects and frogs. The Great Cormorant is an excellent swimmer and captures its food in shallow underwater dives, normally lasting up to one minute. Underwater, it swims and pursues prey using its feet but not its wings.

Breeding: Great Cormorants are sociable birds and around breeding time they form colonies of about 2 000 birds, with colonies of up to 20 000 birds being reported. Breeding can occur at any time depending on food supply. Both sexes build the nest, which is a large structure of sticks placed in a low tree or on the ground. Both parents also incubate the eggs and care for the young. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/Great-Cormorant

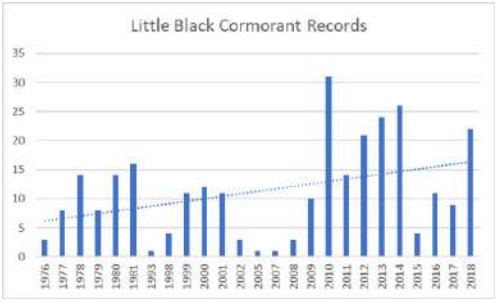
Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*

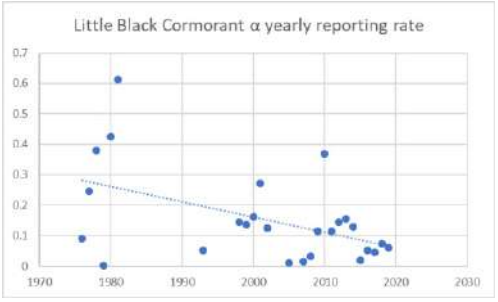
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 55-65cm
Description: One of only two totally black cormorants in Australia, green eye, black/bronze reticulation/lacing across wings. [1]

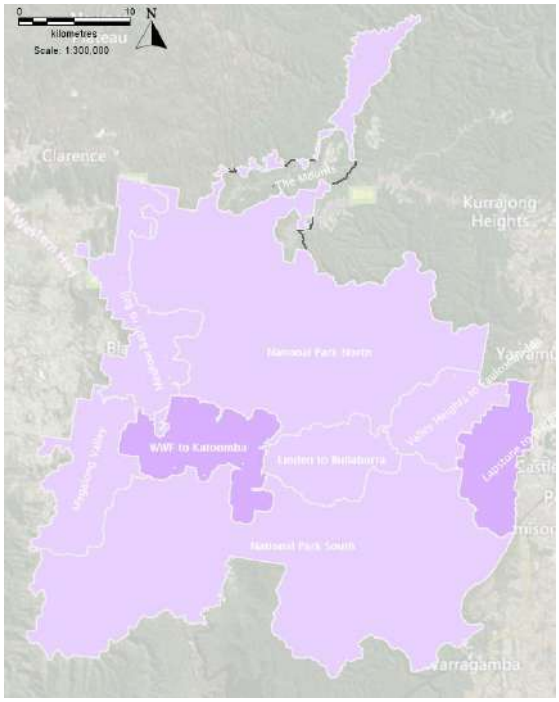
Feeding: feeds on fish, crustaceans and aquatic insects. It catches prey underwater

Breeding: nests colonially, often on the fringes of heron or ibis colonies, building large stick nests in the fork of a tree or on the ground. Both sexes share nest-building, incubation and feeding of the young. [1]

Little Black Cormorant
Image by Anne Carey







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

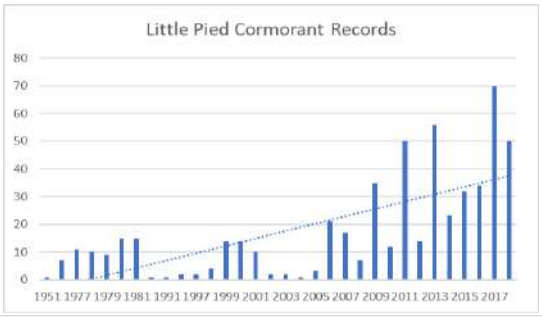
Little Pied Cormorant *Microcarbo melanoleucos*

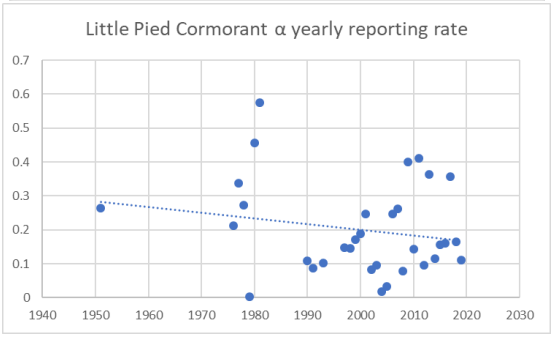
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 50-66cm
Description: Black above and white below. The face is dusky and, in adult birds, the white of the underside extends to above the eye. [1]

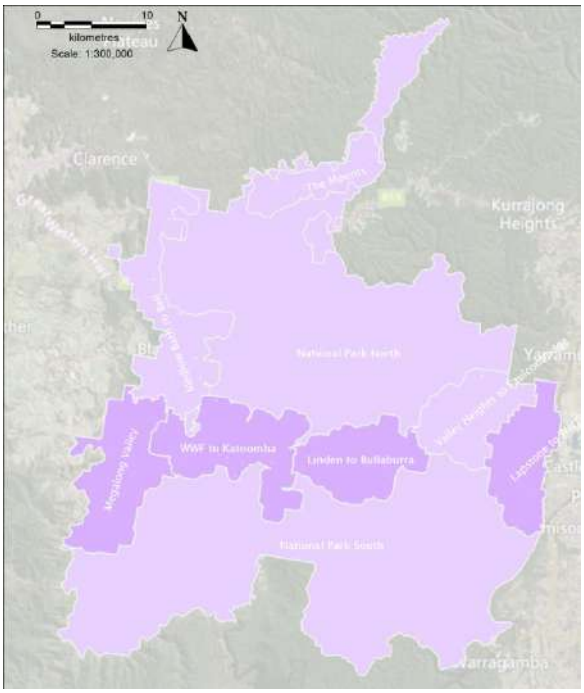
Little Pied Cormorant
Images by Anne Carey

Feeding: feed on a wide variety of aquatic animals, from insects to fish.

Breeding: breed either in colonies or, less commonly, in single pairs. The nest is a flat platform of sticks, lined with green leaves and is usually placed in a tree. Both adults share in egg incubation and care of the young. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

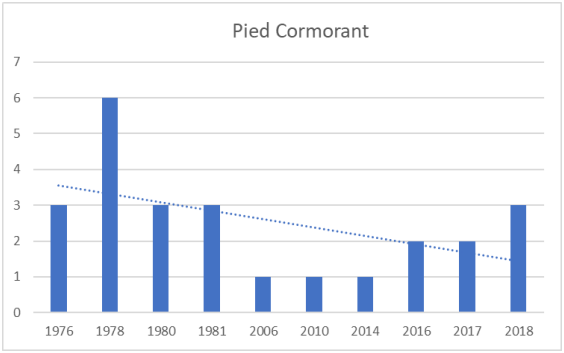
Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax varius*

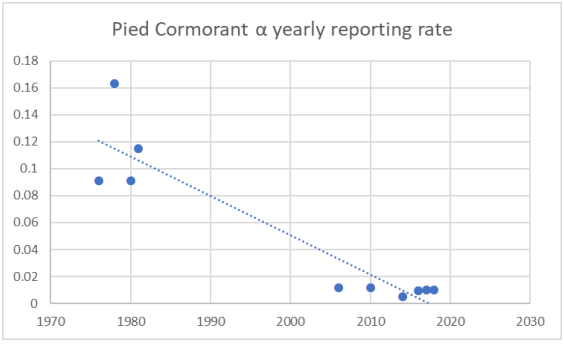
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 65-85cm
Description: The Pied Cormorant is a large black and white bird with a long, grey, hooked bill and black legs and feet. It has an orange eye-patch and bare throat skin, with a blue eye-ring and the eye is green. Its black back is glossed green, and its underparts are all white, except for black stripes on the thighs. [1]

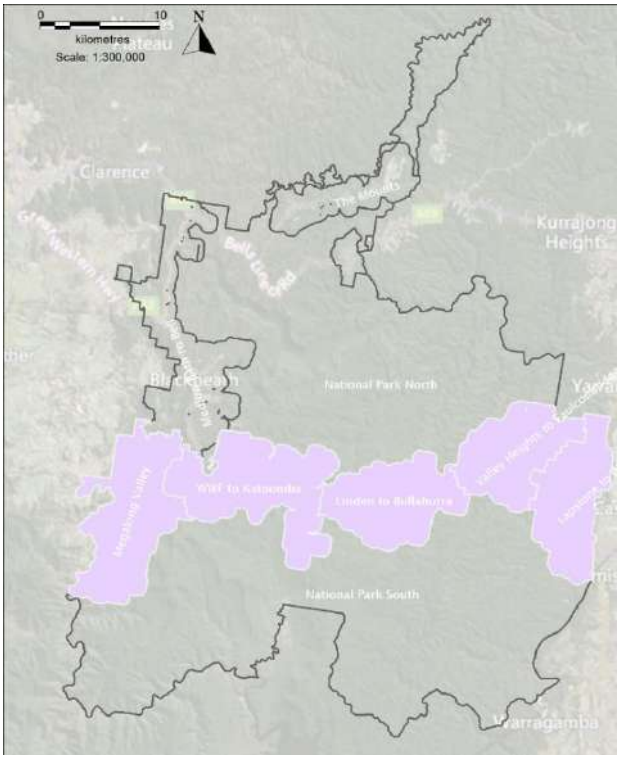
Pied Cormorant
Image by Anne Carey

Feeding: The Pied Cormorant mainly feeds on fish, but will also take crustaceans and molluscs. Like other cormorants, it catches prey underwater, by diving and swimming using its large, fully webbed feet for propulsion.

Breeding: The Pied Cormorant breeds in colonies on coastal islands, flooded tree plains, mangroves and sometimes on artificial structures such as beacons. The large nest is constructed from seaweed, twigs or sticks cemented together with droppings, and is placed in a tree or on the ground.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

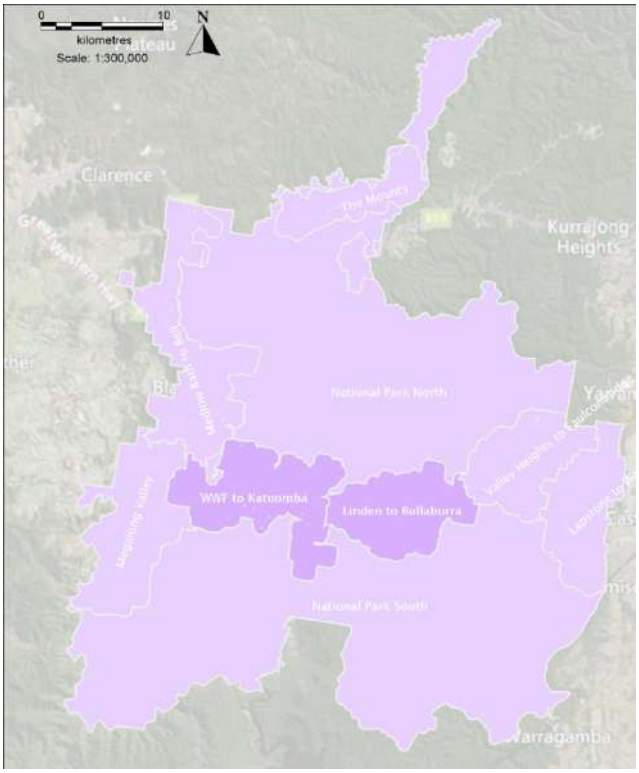
References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/Pied-Cormorant

Australasian Grebe *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Guild: Insectivore/Carvniore
Size: 23-25cm
Description: two distinct plumage phases -non-breeding plumage is dark grey-brown above and mostly silver-grey below, with a white oval patch of bare skin at the base of the bill. During the breeding season, both sexes have a glossy-black head and a rich chestnut facial stripe which extends from just behind the eye through to the base of the neck.

Feeding: mainly feeds on small fish and water insects
Breeding: may raise up to three successive broods in a season. Eggs are laid in a nest which is a floating mound of vegetation, normally anchored to a submerged branch or reed. The striped downy chicks are able to swim from birth and are cared for by both parents.

Australasian Grebes (left, adult and 2 juveniles) *Images by Anne Carey*



IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

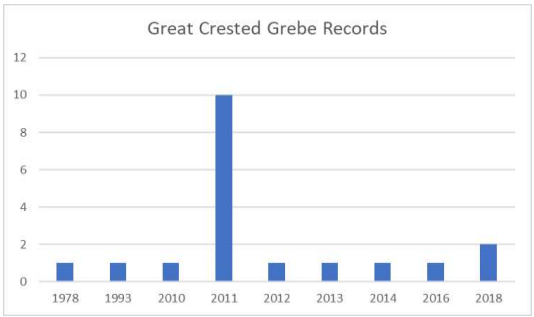
Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*

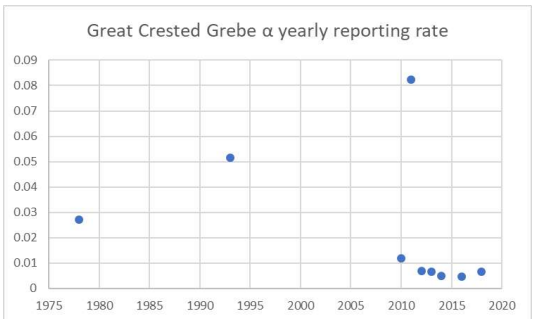
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 48-61cm
Description: The Great Crested Grebe is a medium to large aquatic bird, and is the largest of the grebes. It has a long neck and head with a distinctive black double crest. The Great Crested Grebe has dark brown wings, satin white underparts, a black crown, dark olive-green feet and, during flight, prominent white patches are visible on its wings. This grebe has a white face with a red eye, and a black line from the base of the bill to the eye. [1]

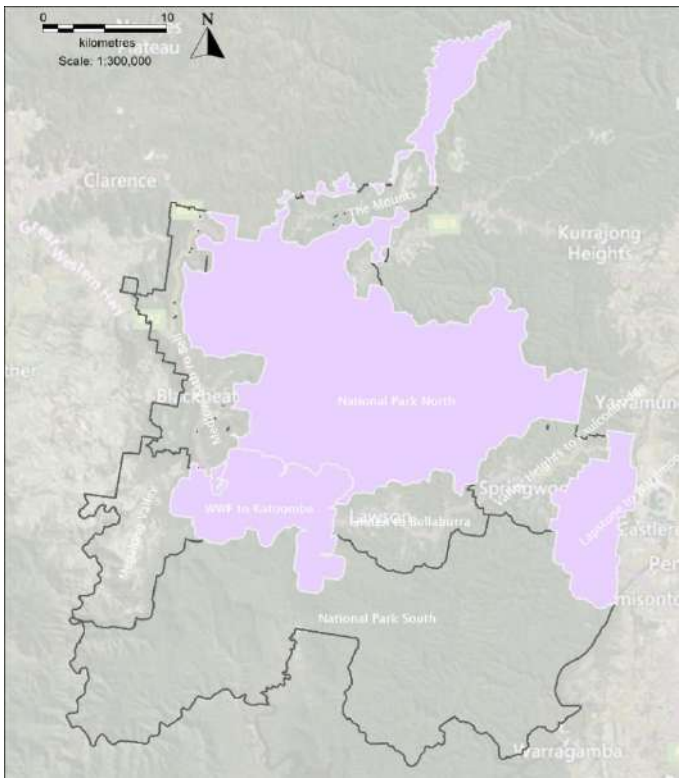
Great-crested Grebe
Image by Katie Cordes

Feeding: The Great Crested Grebe feeds on fish, caught by diving in clear water. When diving underwater, this grebe is propelled by its feet alone.

Breeding: The Great Crested Grebe is monogamous, and pair-bonds are maintained throughout the year. The nest is constructed from a mass of dead water-plants, weeds and mud, usually attached to reeds, fallen or drooping brances or a submerged stump, and is found on or near the vegetated margins of large open waters, among reeds, water ribbons Triglochin sp., Gahnia tussocks and Melaleuca thickets. Both parents incubate the eggs and tend to the young.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Podiceps-cristatus

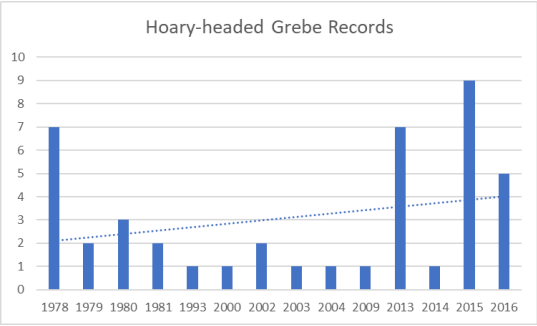
Hoary-headed Grebe *Poliocephalus poliocephalus*

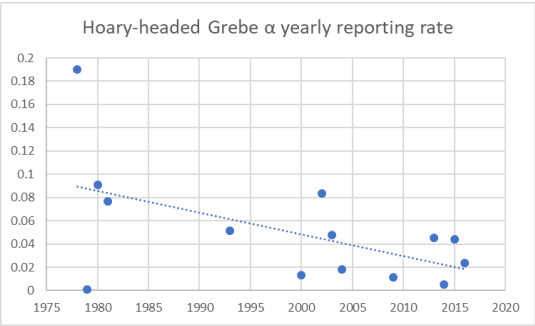
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 27-30cm
Description: The Hoary-headed Grebe is a small stocky grebe. This grebe has a darkish grey and white plumage, an inconspicuous brown iris, a square black 'chin', and breeding adults develop a white streaking over their entire head (hence the name). There is a diagnositic narrow black streak down the nape of the neck. [1]

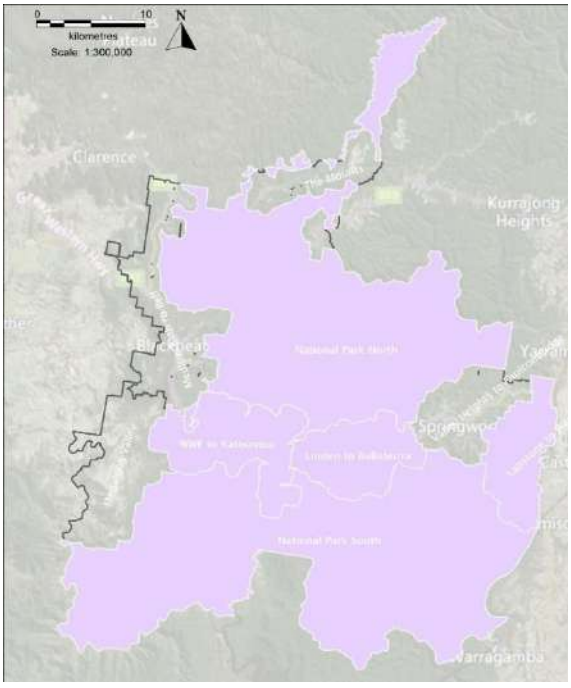
Hoary-headed Grebe.
Image Copyright 2018 by Patrick Kavanaugh, used with permission.

Feeding: The Hoary-headed Grebe feeds on aquatic arthropods, mostly caught by deep diving. This species feeds during the day, and when the light is poor, forages mostly at the water surface.

Breeding: The Hoary-headed Grebe breeds in simple pairs in colonies. It constructs its nest well offshore in the shallows amongst floating waterweeds or scattered, open lignum, sedges, reeds or other saltmarsh vegetation, from waterweeds which are loosely attached to submergents, sedges or fallen branches.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/Hoary-headed-Grebe

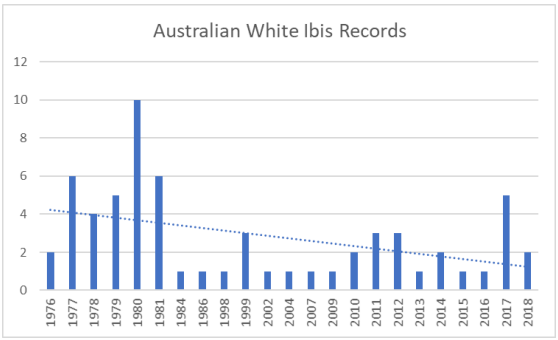
Australian White Ibis *Threskiornis molucca*

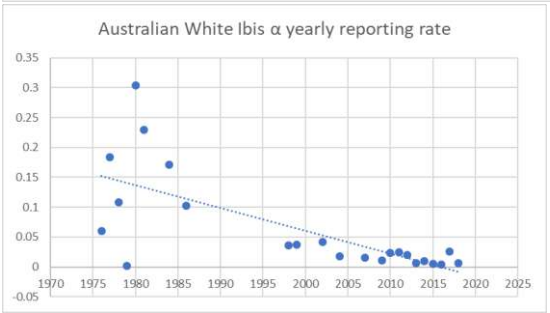
Australian White Ibis
Images by Katie Cordes, Anne Carey

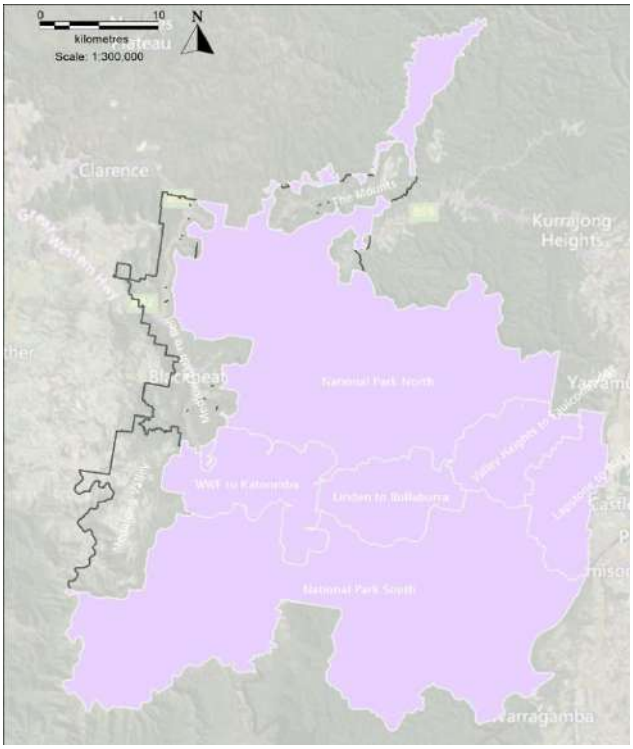
Feeding: includes both terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates and human scraps. The most favoured foods are crayfish and mussels, which the bird obtains by digging with its long bill. Mussels are opened by hammering them on a hard surface to reveal the soft body inside.

Breeding: The male Australian White Ibis secures a pairing territory on a branch of a tall tree in order to attract a female. The courtship ceremony involves the male putting on a noisy display, as well as showing aggression towards other males. When a female arrives, the male attracts her by bowing from his branch. He then offers the female a twig, forging a bond when she grasps it and they begin to preen one another. Once the pair bond is cemented, the birds fly off to build a nest at another location.

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 65-75cm
Description: The Australian White Ibis is identified by its almost entirely white body plumage and black head and neck. The head is featherless and its black bill is long and down-curved. During the breeding season the small patch of skin on the under-surface of the wing changes from dull pink to dark scarlet. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/australian-white-ibis

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*

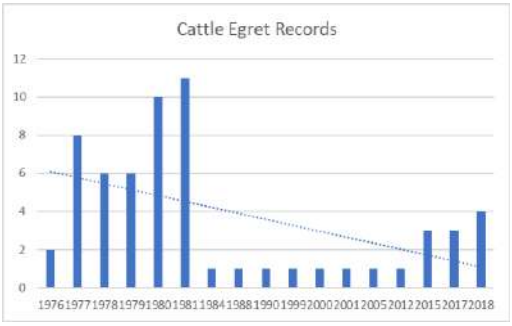
Cattle Egret (left) & White Faced Heron
Image by Anne Carey circa 2018 (sited at North Katoomba Melrose Park)

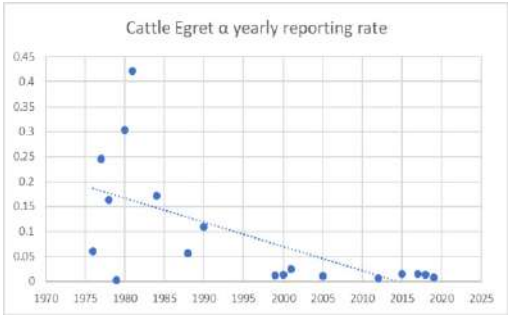
Cattle Egret, 2011 *Image by Nick Talbot c/o Department of Environment and Primary Industry (CC BY-NC 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/afR847*

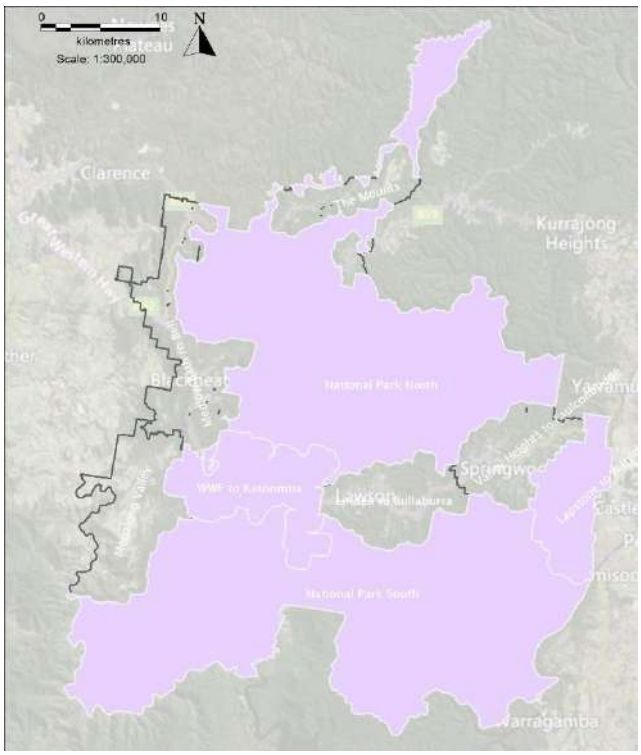
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 48-53cm
Description: A relatively small snowy-white egret, the Cattle Egret is distinguished during breeding season by its orange crown, neck and breast, with similarly tinted long loose neck plumes. The long sharp, slightly down-curved bill is yellow to pinkish yellow, but becomes bright red during breeding season. The legs are normally grey-green out of breeding season, turning bright red or orange-brown during breeding.
It is a gregarious species and is most commonly seen foraging with grazing stock and in wetland areas. [1]

Feeding: The Cattle Egret prefers grasshoppers, especially during breeding season, but eats many other invertebrates. It also eats frogs, cane toads, lizards and some small mammals. Its sharp bill is used in a lunging and stabbing manner. It often feeds by following large animals such as cattle, grabbing insects and worms that they disturb with their feet. They also will sit on cattle to look out for insects.

Breeding: Cattle Egret pairs are monogamous for the breeding season, and they breed in colonies, usually with other waterbirds. Breeding season : October to March







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
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References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Ardea-ibis

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

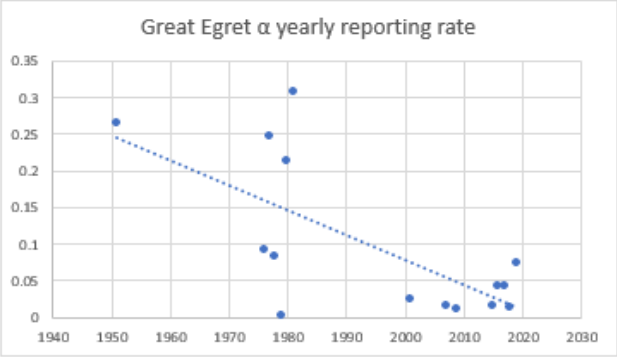
Great Egret *Ardea alba*

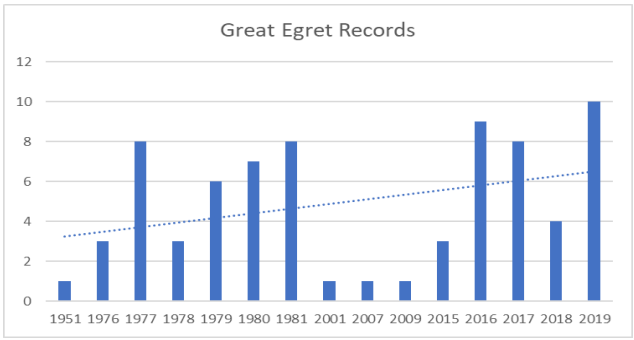
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 70-90cm
Description: The Great Egret's overall plumage is white, and, for most of the year, when not breeding, the bill and facial skin are yellow. The feet are dark olive-grey or sooty black, as are the legs. During the breeding season, the bill turns mostly black and the facial skin becomes green. Also at this time, long hair-like feathers (nuptial plumes) hang across the lower back, and the legs become pinkish-yellow at the top.

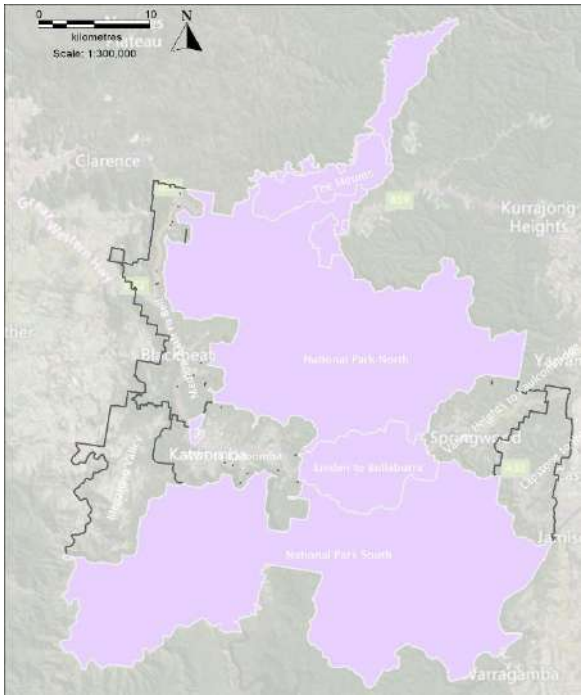
Great Egret
Images by Anne Carey 2019, 2018

Feeding: The Great Egret usually feeds alone. It feeds on molluscs, amphibians, aquatic insects, small reptiles, crustaceans and occasionally other small animals, but fish make up the bulk of its diet. The Great Egret usually hunts in water, wading through the shallows, or standing motionless before stabbing at prey. Birds have also been seen taking prey while in flight.

Breeding: The Great Egret breeds in colonies, and often in association with cormorants, ibises and other egrets. Both sexes construct the nest, which is a large platform of sticks, placed in a tree over the water. The previous years' nest may often be re-used. Both sexes also incubate the eggs and care for the young (usually two or three). Breeding season: October to December in the south.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/birds/great-egret/

Intermediate Egret *Ardea intermedia*

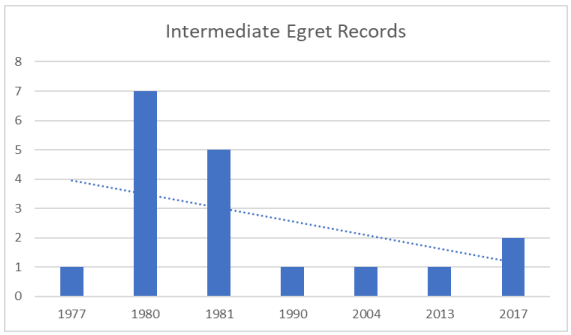
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 55-70cm
Description: The plumage of the Intermediate Egret is wholly white. During the breeding season, adults have long filamentous plumes emerging from the scapulars, and dense plumes from the breast. The bare parts vary with the stage of the breeding cycle: during courtship the bill is deep pink to bright red with a yellow tip and green base, the lores are bright green, the eyes red and the legs ruby red; when laying, the bill is dull red, the lores are dull, pale green, and the eye is yellow. By the time of hatching, the bill is dull orange-yellow, the lores are yellow or green-yellow, the eye is yellow and the upper portion of the leg yellow with the lower portion grey-black. [1]

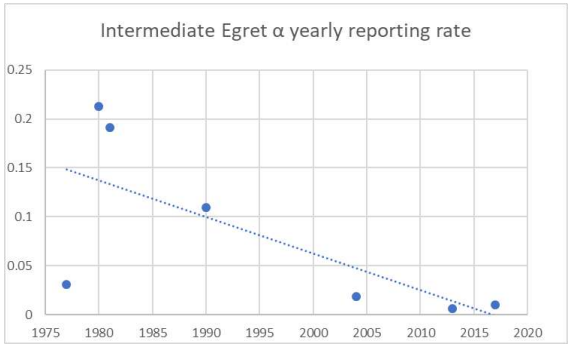
Intermediate Egret

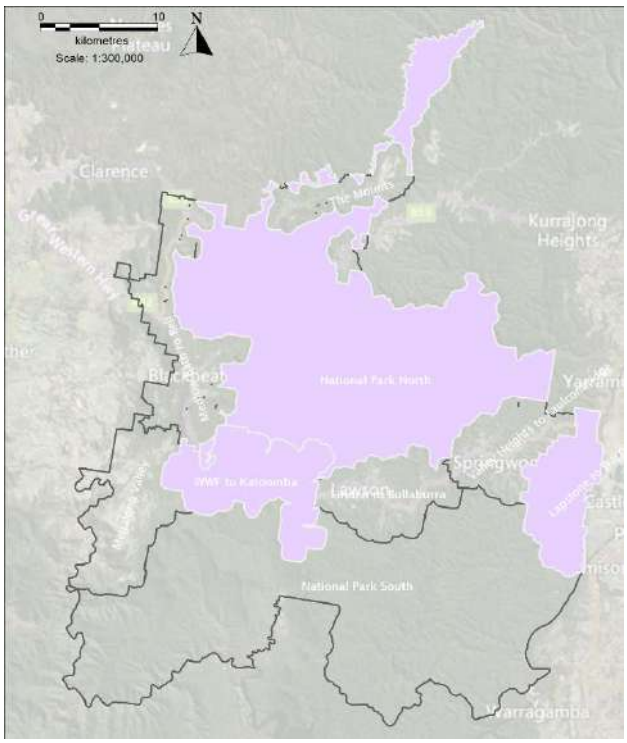
2013 *Image by Nick Talbot c/o Department of Environment and Primary Industry (CC BY-NC 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/fcq98Q*

Feeding: Aquatic animals, principally fish and frogs, are the main food of the Intermediate Egret. They are usually hunted by standing and waiting, then stabbing at the prey with its dagger-like beak.

Breeding: Intermediate Egrets build a shallow platform of interwoven sticks, placed on a horizontal branch in a tree that is usually standing in water. They generally lay three or four pale-green eggs which are incubated by both sexes.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/intermediate-egret

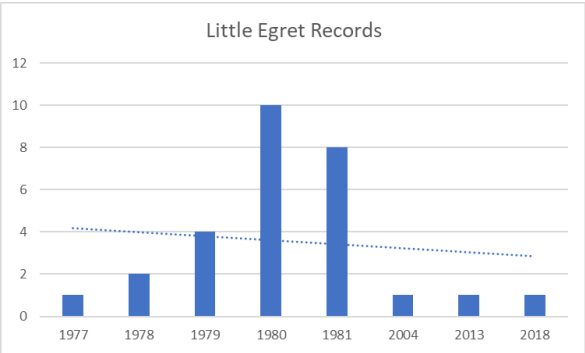
Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*

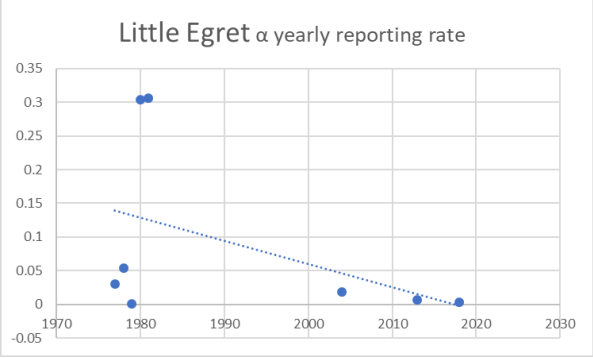
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 56-65cm
Description: The Little Egret is a small white egret with dark grey-black legs, black bill and a bright yellow naked face. In the breeding season the plumage includes two ribbon-like head plumes, and abundant plumes on the back and breast. [1]

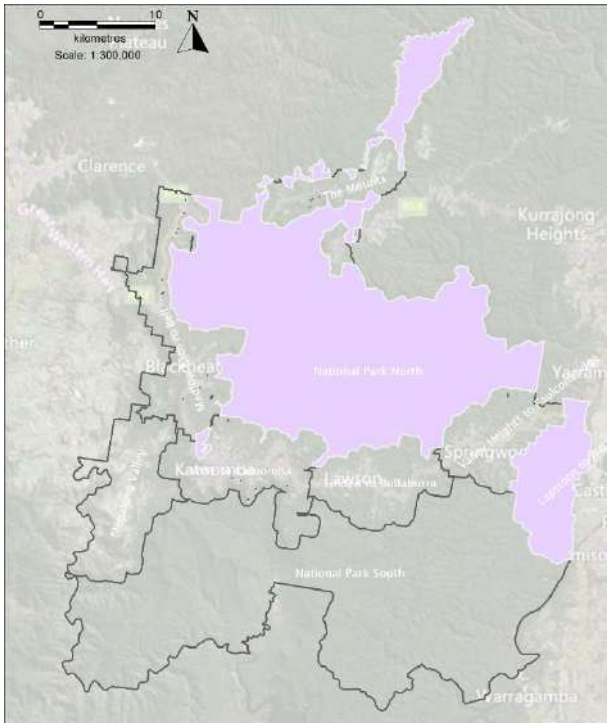
Little Egret
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2019
Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/24Pq7eP

Feeding: The Little Egret feeds on a wide variety of invertebrates, as well as fish and amphibians. The Little Egret hunts in shallow water by shuffling a foot to stir up aquatic prey, which it then takes in a lightning-fast movement. It also chases small fish with its wings raised.

Breeding: Breeding occurs in colonies with other waterbirds. A scanty nest of sticks is built over water. Both sexes incubate the eggs. Before fledging, the young birds are able to climb around or roost in branches near the nest.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/Little-Egret

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

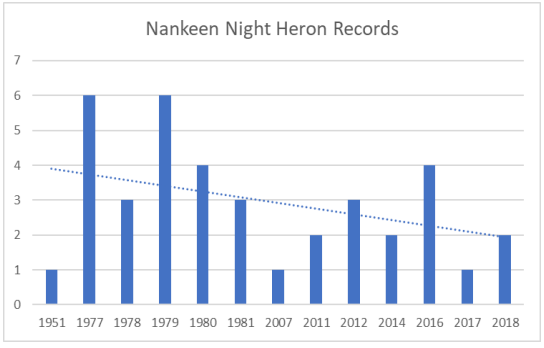
Nankeen Night Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus*

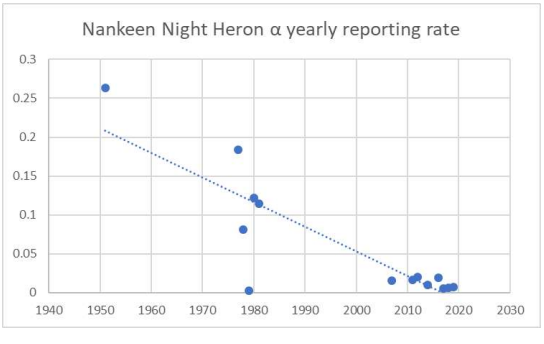
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 56-64cm
Description: The Nankeen Night Heron is a stocky heron with rich cinnamon upperparts, white-buff underparts, a black crown, and yellow legs and feet. The head is large, the neck short (giving a stooped appearance), and the legs relatively short. During breeding the back of the head bears three white nuptial plumes. The bill is dark olive-green, and the eyes are yellow. [1]

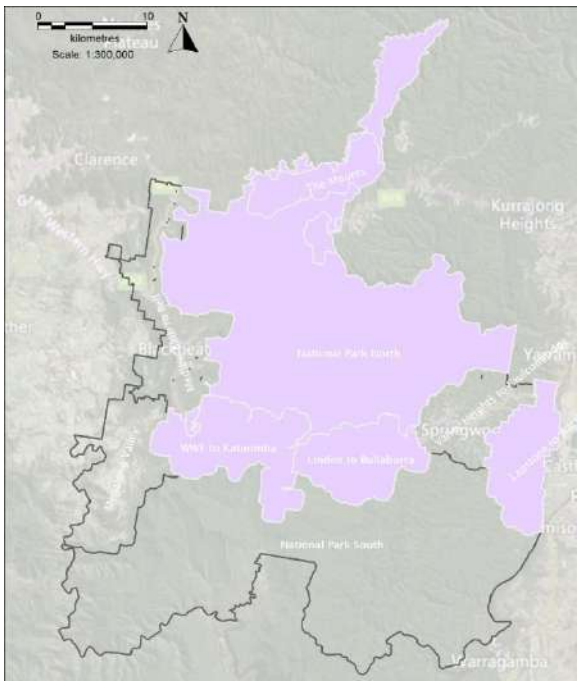
Nankeen Night Heron
Image by Katie Cordes

Feeding: Nankeen Night Herons feed primarily at night in shallow water on a wide variety of insects, crustaceans, fish and amphibians but can occasionally be observed feeding during the day.

Breeding: The Nankeen Night Heron breeds throughout the year, depending on food availability. Breeding takes place in colonies,







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Nycticorax-caledonicus

Royal Spoonbill *Platalea regia*

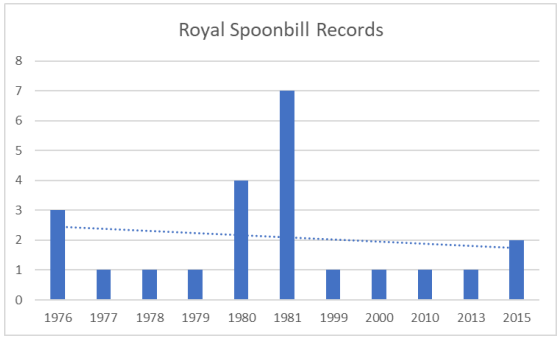
Royal Spoonbill
Image by Patrick Kavanagh copyright 2016. Used with permission

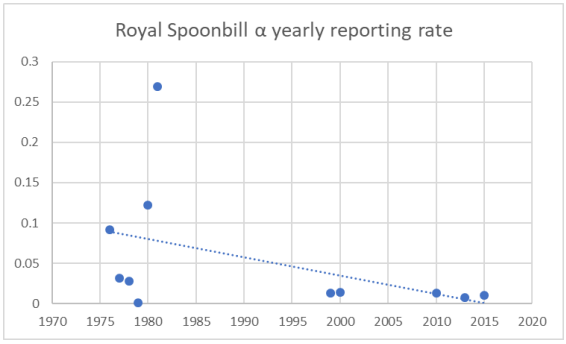
Royal Spoonbill
Image by Anne Carey 2018

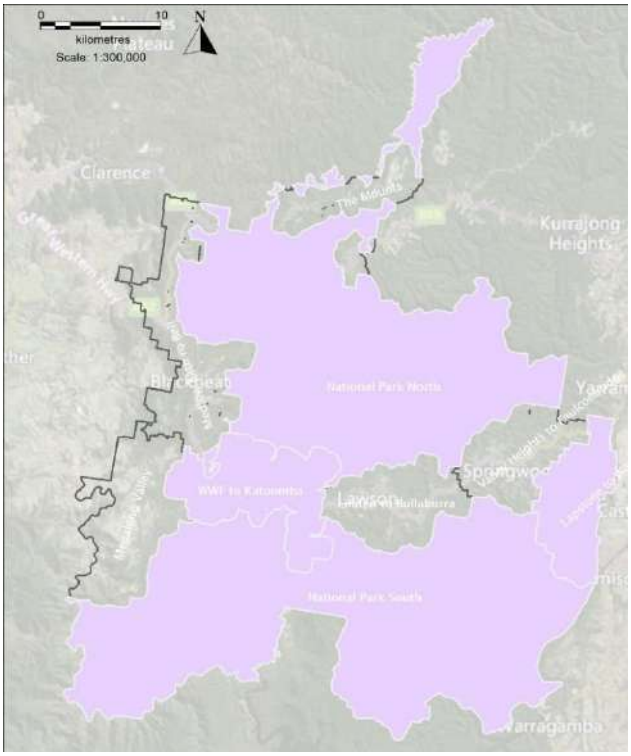
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 70-76cm
Description: The Royal Spoonbill is a large white waterbird with black, spatulate (spoon-shaped) bill, facial skin, legs and feet. During the breeding season, it has a distinctive nuchal (back of head or nape of neck) crest, which can be up to 20 cm long in male birds (usually shorter in females). [1]

Feeding: The Royal Spoonbill feeds mainly on fish in freshwater, and on shrimps in tidal flats; it will also eat other crustaceans and aquatic insects. The structure of its bill limits it to feeding in water that is less than 40 cm deep over sand, mud or clay, where it can sweep the water with its bill.

Breeding: The Royal Spoonbill forms monogamous pairs for the duration of the breeding season and nest in colonies alongside many other waterbirds, including Yellow-billed Spoonbills, ibises, herons and cormorants. A solid bowl-shaped nest is built of sticks and twigs lined with leaves and water plants, and is usually placed in the crown of a tree over water or among high reeds and rushes. Nest sites may be reused year after year.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/royal-spoonbill

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

Straw-necked Ibis *Threskiornis spinicollis*

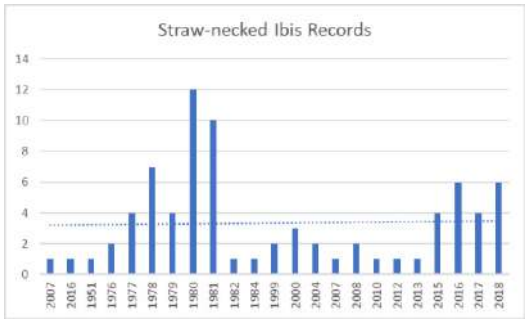
Straw-necked Ibis
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2011 Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/b6wHMn

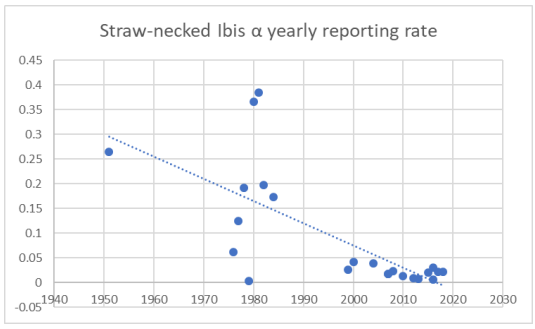
Straw-necked Ibis (top left) flying with and Australian White Ibis
Image by Katie Cordes

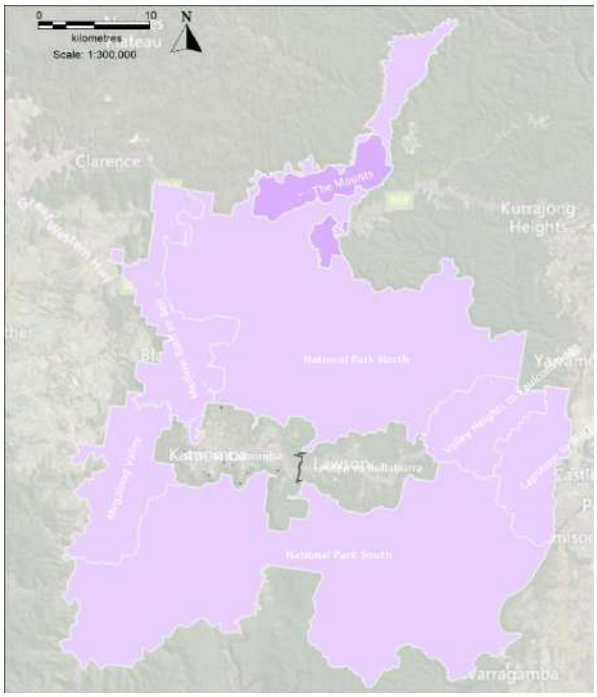
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 59-76cm
Description: The Straw-necked Ibis is a large waterbird with a naked black head, long downcurved black bill and yellow throat plumes. It has a glossy blue-black back, with metallic purple, green and bronze sheen, a white nape and sides of neck and white underparts. [1]

Feeding: The Straw-necked Ibis feeds mainly on terrestrial invertebrates, especially grasshoppers and locusts. It will also take frogs, small reptiles and mammals. It forages by probing or takes prey from the surface of water bodies. It is rarely an opportunistic scavenger, unlike the Australian White Ibis.

Breeding: The Straw-necked Ibis forms large breeding colonies, often with Australian White Ibises. The low nests are large trampled platforms of reeds, rushes and sticks over water, often blending together to form one continuous platform, and are re-used over many years. Both sexes build nests, incubate eggs and feed the young.







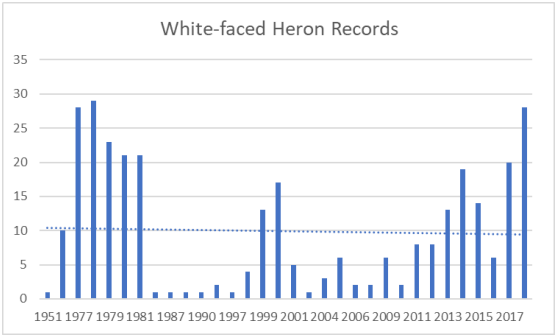
IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Threskiornis-spinicollis

White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae*

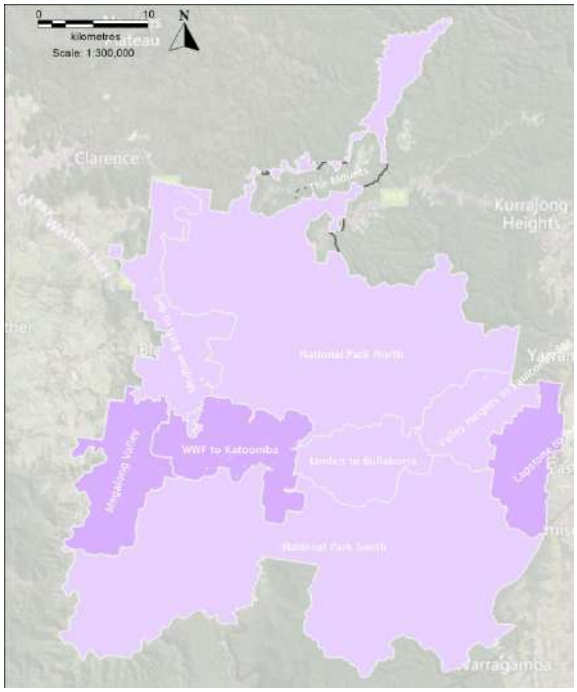
White-faced Heron
Images by Anne Carey

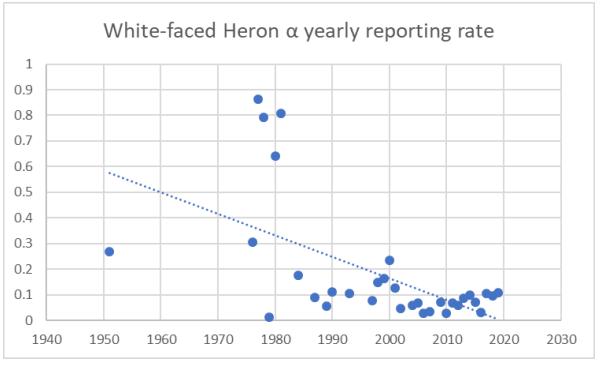
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 60-70cm
Description: Light blue-grey in colour, with a characteristic white face, black-grey bill, yellow legs. Nuptial plumes on the head, neck and back during breeding season [1]



Feeding: feeds on a wide variety of prey, including fish, insects and amphibians

Breeding: White-faced Herons may breed outside the breeding season in response to rainfall. Both sexes share the building of the nest, incubation of the eggs and care of the young. The nest is an untidy structure of sticks, placed in a tree. Normally only one brood of young is raised in a year. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

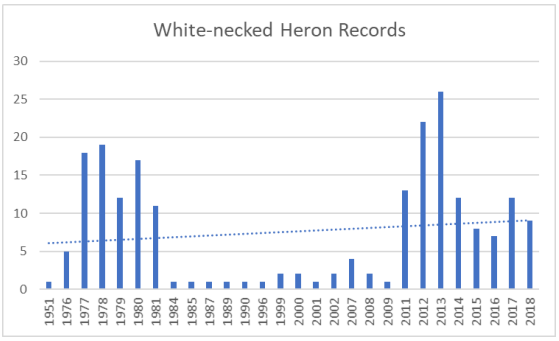
White-necked Heron *Ardea pacifica*

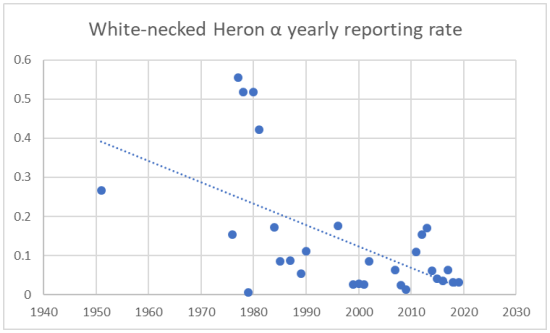
White-necked Heron
Images by Dr Meredith Brainwood

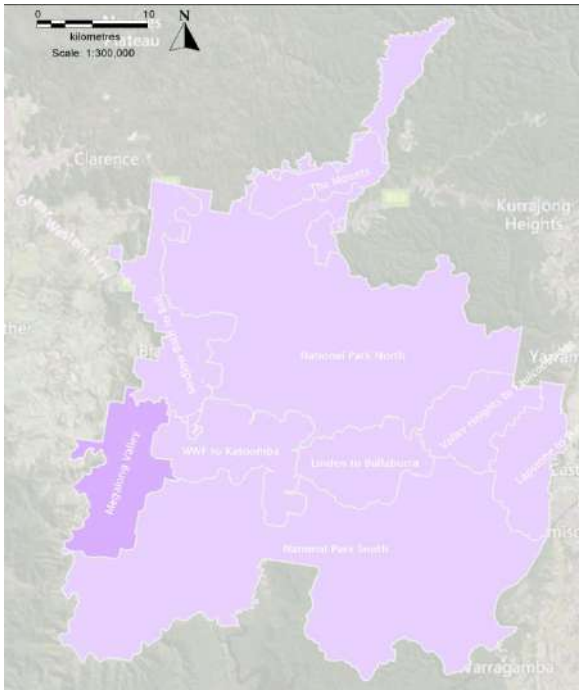
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 76-106cm
Description: The White-necked Heron is a large heron with a white head and a long white neck with a double line of black spots running down the front. The upperparts of the body are slate-black, with plum-coloured nuptial plumes on the back and breast during the breeding season. Underparts are grey streaked with white. [1]

Feeding: White-necked Herons feed by wading in shallow water or stalking through wet grass looking for fish, amphibians, crustaceans and insects.

Breeding: White-necked Herons will breed in any month of the year in response to good rain, but most breeding occurs between September and December. The nest is a loose platform in a living tree such as a river red gum near or over water. The nests may be solitary or in loose colonies. Eggs are incubated by both parents. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Ardea-pacifica

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

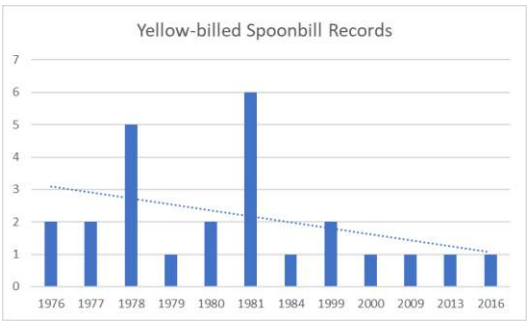
Yellow-billed Spoonbill *Platalea flavipes*

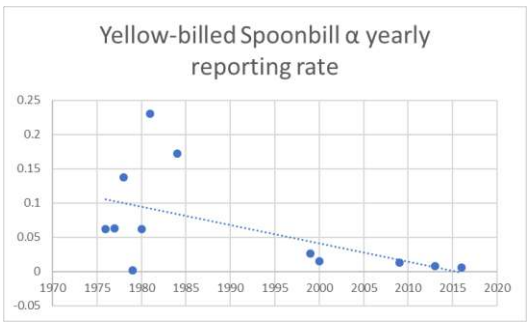
Yellow-billed Spoonbill
Images by Katie Cordes left and Anne Carey, right.

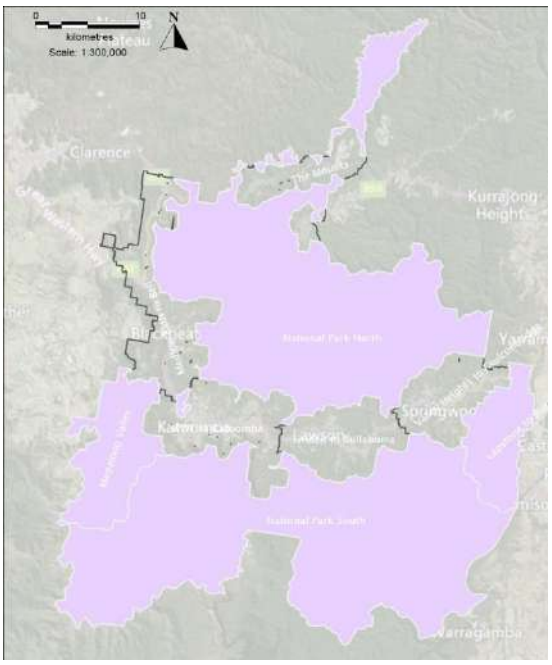
Feeding: The Yellow-billed Spoonbill feeds on aquatic insects and their larvae, using its bill to sweep shallow waters for prey. The spatulate bill has many vibration detectors, called papillae, on the inside of the spoon, which means the bird can feel for prey items even in murky water and can feed by day or night.

Breeding: The Yellow-billed Spoonbill often nests in colonies with other water birds, such as ibises and Royal Spoonbills. It places its nest in high forks of trees over water, or in among reed beds, building a shallow, unlined platform of sticks, rushes and reeds.

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 3
Guild:
Size: 76-91cm
Description: The Yellow-billed Spoonbill is a large, white waterbird with a yellow face and spatulate (spoon-shaped) bill, and yellow legs and feet. During breeding season, the facial skin is outlined in black, the lacy outer wing plumes are tipped black and there are long hackles on its upper breast. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/yellow-billed-spoonbill

Very rarely ← encountered → Very often

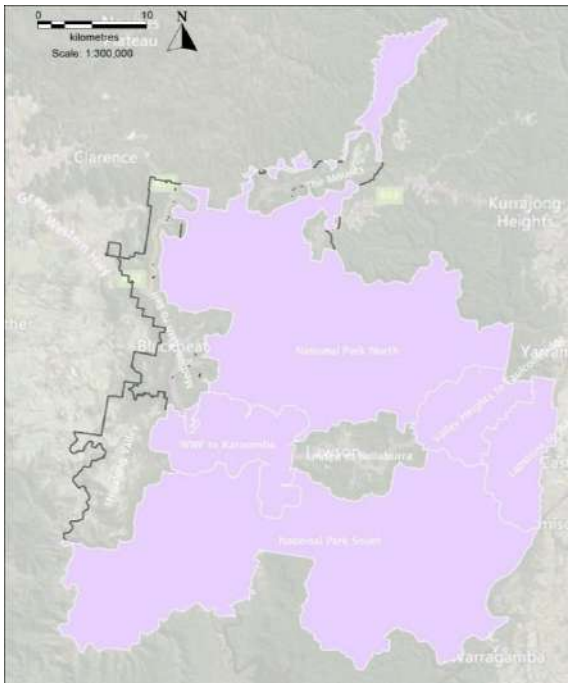
Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus*

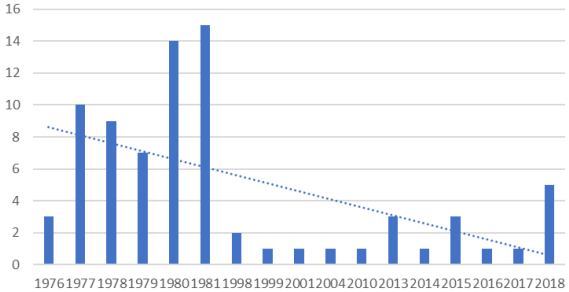
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 1.6 – 1.8m
Description: There are seven species of pelicans in the world, all of which are similar in shape and, with one exception, are primarily white in colour. Males are larger than females. The most characteristic feature of pelicans is the elongated bill with its massive throat pouch. The Australian Pelican's bill is 40 cm - 50 cm long and is larger in males than females. [1]

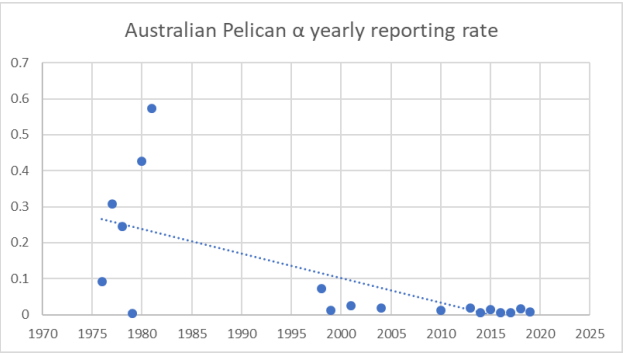
Australian Pelican
Image by Katie Cordes 2019

Feeding: Pelicans mainly eat fish, but they are opportunistic feeders and eat a variety of aquatic animals including crustaceans, tadpoles and turtles. They readily accept 'handouts' from humans, and a number of unusual items have been recorded in their diet. During periods of starvation, pelicans have been reported capturing and eating seagulls and ducklings. The gulls are held under water and drowned before being eaten head first. Pelicans will also rob other birds of their prey.

Breeding: Breeding depends on environmental conditions, particularly rainfall. Pelicans are colonial breeders with up to 40 000 individuals grouping on islands or secluded shores. Breeding begins with courtship. The female leads potential mates (two to eight or more) around the colony. As the males follow her in these walks, they threaten each other while swinging their open bills from side to side trying to attract the female's attention.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOTES: Pelicans are highly mobile, searching out suitable areas of water and an adequate supply of food. Pelicans are not capable of sustained flapping flight, but can remain in the air for 24 hours, covering hundreds of kilometres. They are excellent soarers and can use thermals to rise to considerable altitudes. Flight at 1,000m is common, and heights of 3 000 m have been recorded. By moving from one thermal to the next, pelicans can travel long distances with a minimum of effort, reaching air speeds of up to 56 km/hour. [1]

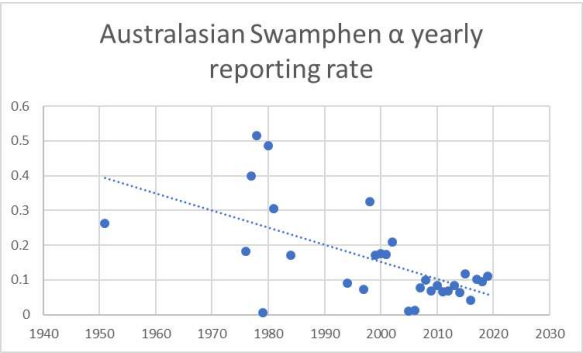
References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/birds/australian-pelican/

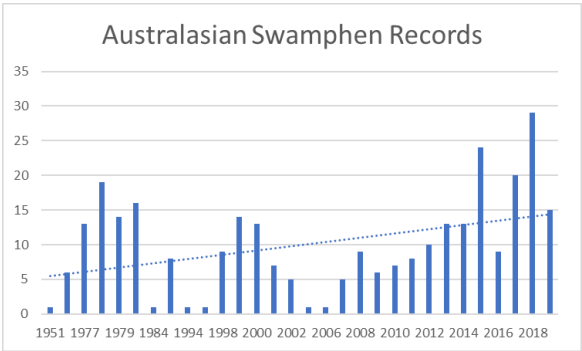
Australasian Swamphen *Porphyrio melanotus* **(aka Puple Swamphen** *Porphyrio Porphyrio)*

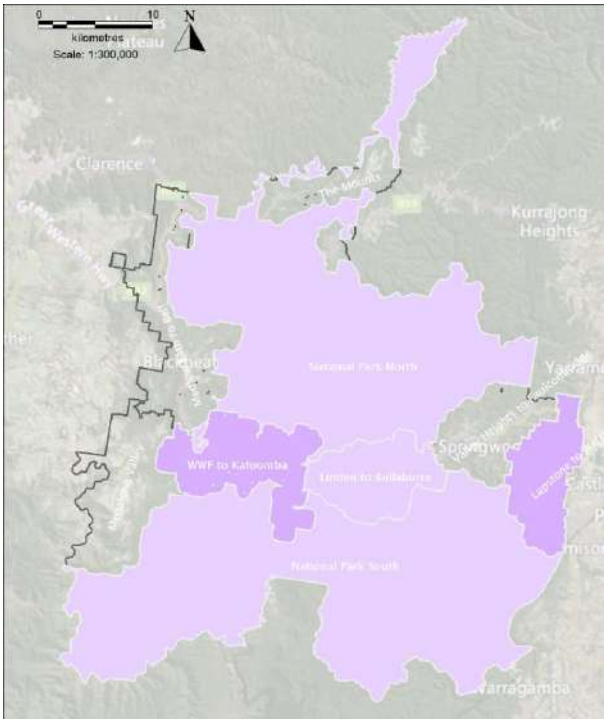
Australasian Swamhen
Images by Katie Cordes

Feeding: includes the soft shoots of reeds and rushes and small animals, such as frogs and snails. However, it is a reputed egg stealer and will also eat ducklings when it can catch them.
Breeding: are generally found in small groups and studies have shown that these consist of more males than females. More than one male will mate with a single female. All family members, and occasionally the young from a previous brood, share in incubation and care of the young. [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 44-48cm
Description: The Purple Swamphen is a large rail. It is mainly dusky black above, with a broad dark blue collar, and dark blue to purple below. As the Purple Swamphen walks, it flicks its tail up and down, revealing its white undertail. The bill is red and robust, and the legs and feet orange-red. For such a bulky bird, the Swamphen is an accomplished flier and will readily take to the air to escape danger.[1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Porphyrio-porphyrio

Buff-banded Rail *Gallirallus philippensis*

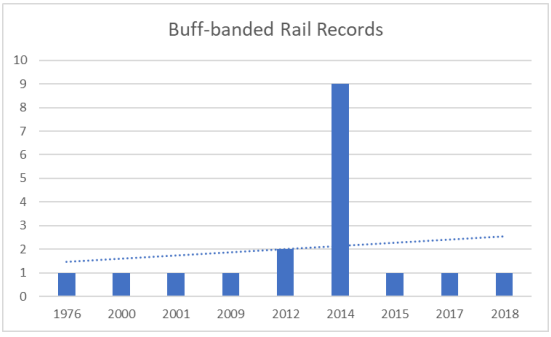
Buff-banded Rail *Image by Patrick Kavanagh copyright 2018. Used with permission.*

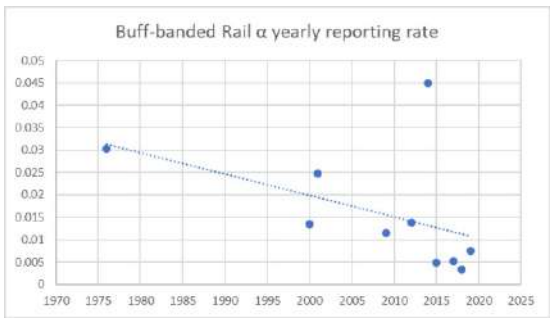
Buff-banded Rail
Image by Katie Cordes (sited at North Katoomba Community Gardens)

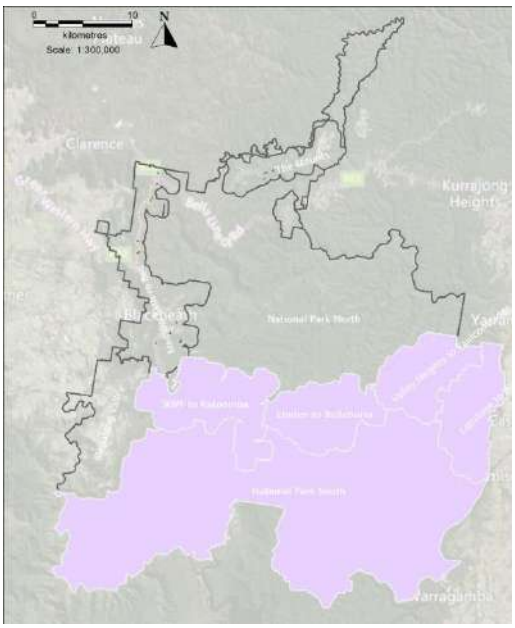
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 28-33cm
Description: The Buff-banded Rail is a medium-sized stout rail with short legs. It has a distinctive grey eyebrow and an orange-brown band on its streaked breast. The lores, cheek and hindneck are rich chestnut. The chin and throat are grey, the upperparts streaked brown and the underparts barred black and white. The eye is red. [1]

Feeding: The Buff-banded Rail feeds on crustaceans, molluscs, insects, seeds, fruit, frogs, carrion and refuse. It mostly feeds early in the morning and the evening. [1]

Breeding: Breeding is poorly known, but the Buff-breasted Rail nests in long grass, tussocks, rushes or crops. It makes an unlined cup-shaped nest of grasses or reeds. Both parents incubate and the young will leave the nest within 24 hours. Both parents remain with the young, which usually feed themselves, though the female may feed them as well. Two broods may be raised in some seasons. Breeding season is September to February







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Gallirallus-philippensis

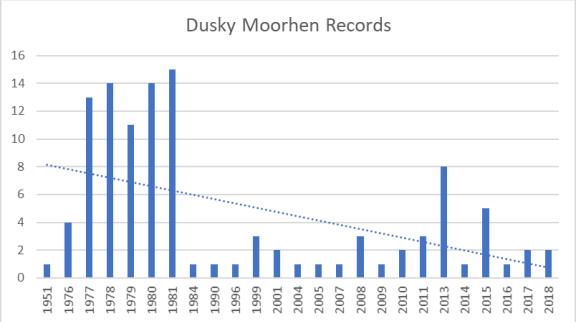
Dusky Moorhen *Gallinula tenebrosa*

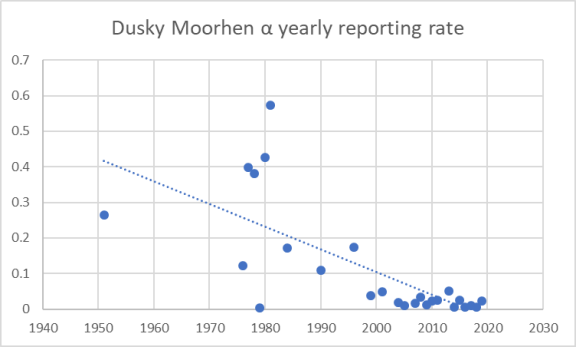
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Description: The Dusky Moorhen is a medium-sized, dark grey-black water bird with a white undertail. It has a red bill with a yellow tip and a red facial shield. Young birds are much duller and browner than adults, with a greenish bill and face shield. [1]

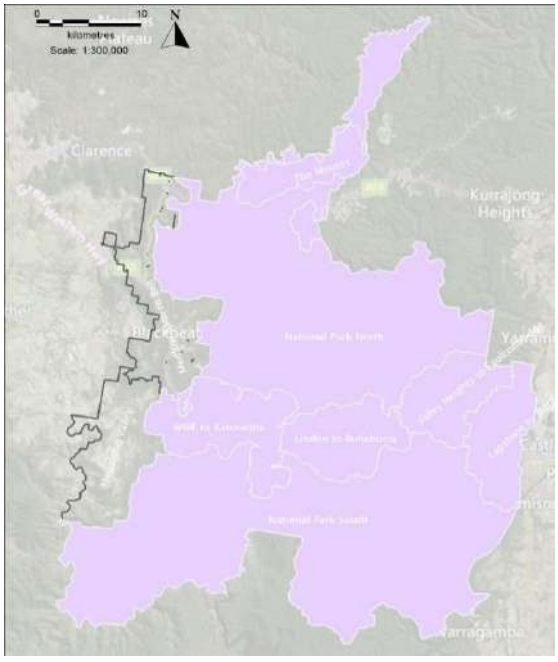
Dusky Moorhen
Image by Ron Knight 1991 right. Used with permission. https://flic.kr/p/e78noi

Feeding: The Dusky Moorhen feeds in the water and on land on algae, water plants and grasses, as well as seeds, fruits, molluscs and other invertebrates. It will also eat carrion (dead animals) and the droppings of other birds. It does not dive when feeding; its tail is always visible above the water when upended.

Breeding: During breeding season, the Dusky Moorhen forms breeding groups of two to seven birds, with all members defending territory, building nests and looking after young. The shallow platform nests are made of reeds and other water plants over water, among reeds or on floating platforms in open water.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Gallinula-tenebrosa

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

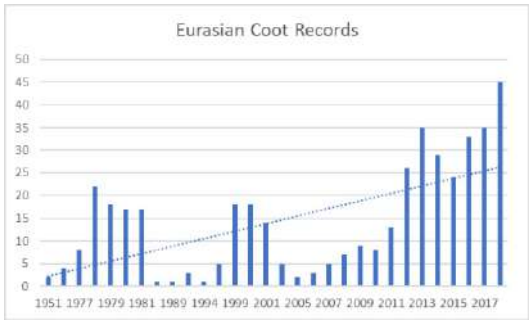
Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*

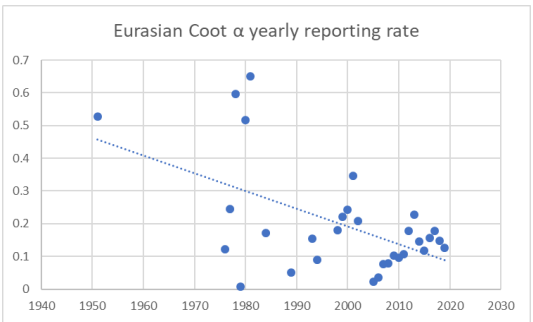
Eurasian Coot
Images by Anne Carey

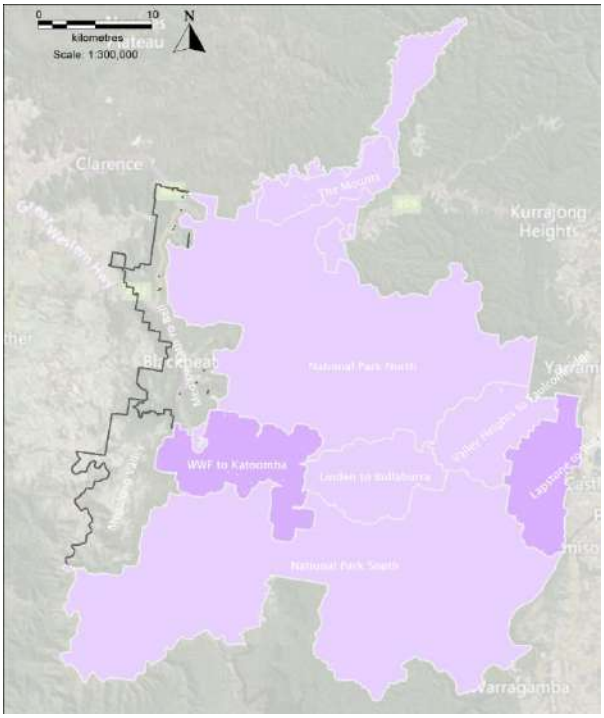
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 35-38cm
Description: Dark, sooty overall. White beak and forehead shield, red eye. [1]

Feeding: feed almost entirely on vegetable matter, supplemented with only a few insects, worms and fish, can be taken in deep dives , also grazes on land/ water surface.

Breeding: breeding season pairs establish and maintain territories with vigour - Nests of ducks are often seized and used as roosting sites, both young ducks and grebes observed being killed. Nest is often a floating raft of vegetation or is built on logs or tree stumps that are surrounded by water. Both sexes share incubation and care of the young. [1]





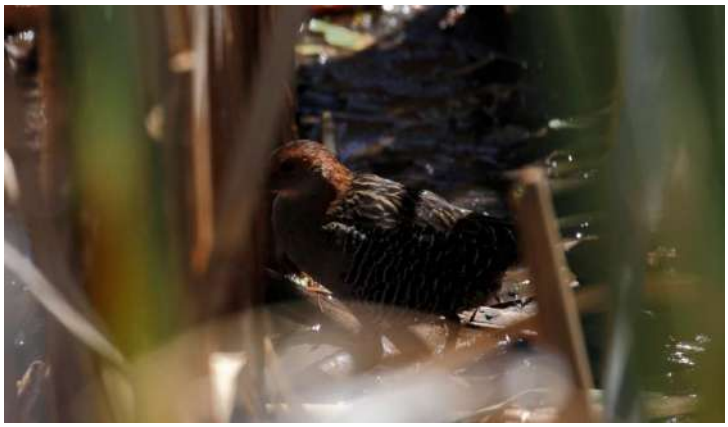


IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

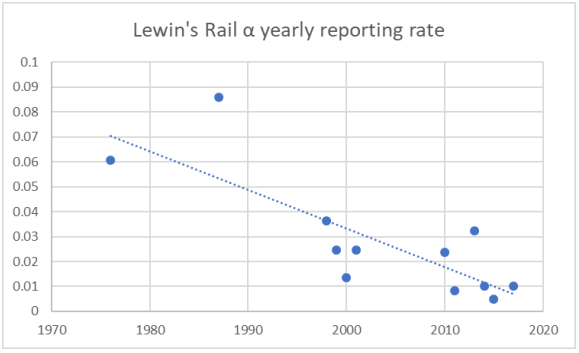
Lewin's Rail *Lewinia pectoralis*

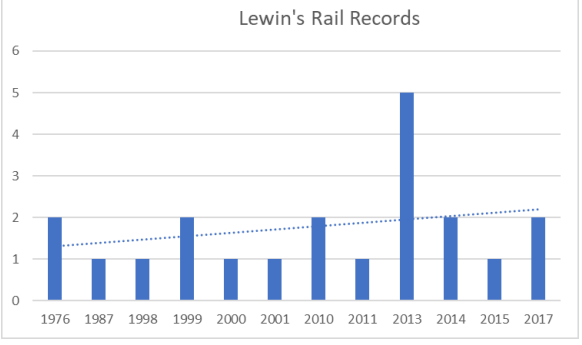


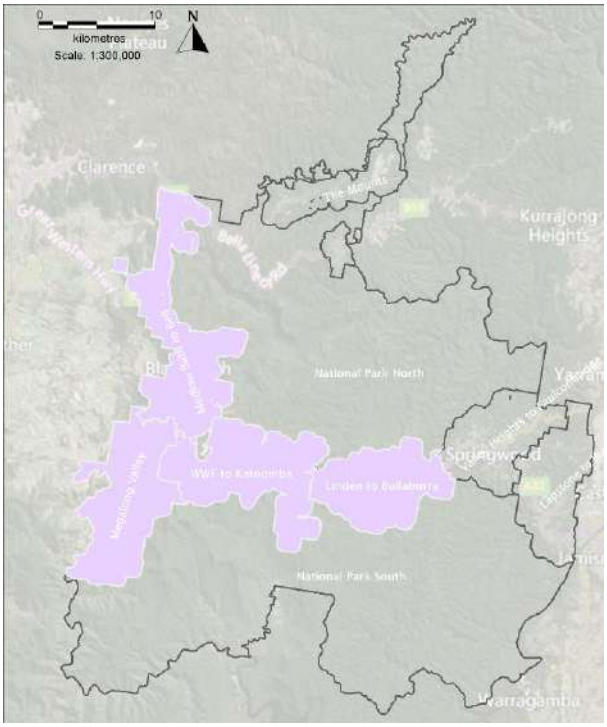
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 21-23.5cm
Description: Upper body mottled olive-black, top of head and back of neck red-brown. Throat and breast dark olive, rest of underparts black with thin white stripes. Bill red-brown with a black tip. Juveniles duller with more streaking on the head. [1]

Lewin's Rail
Image by Ed Dunens Copyright 2015. Licensed under Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC By 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/r25Lho

Feeding: They feed on crustaceans and molluscs.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/species/8269

Spotless Crake *Zapornia tabuensis*

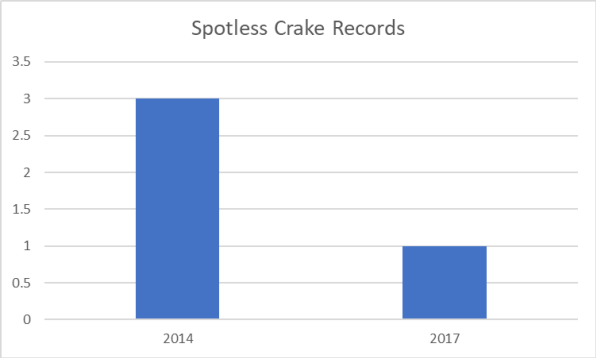
Spotless Crake

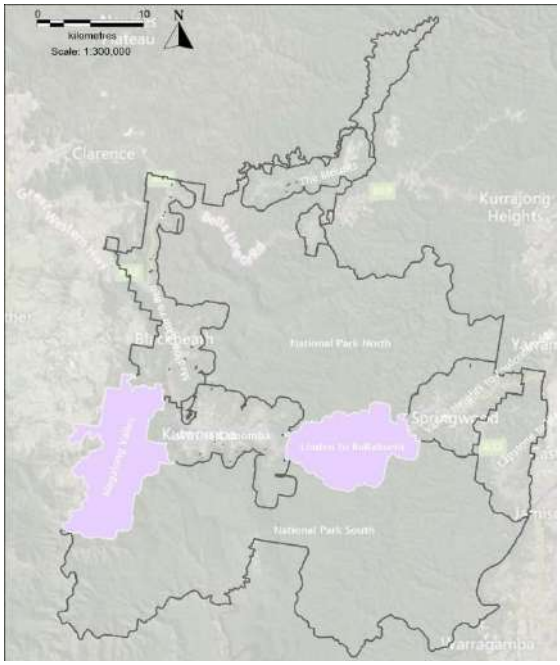
Copyright Image: Laurie Boyle, 2013. Flicker. Under license Attribution-NoDerivs 2.0 Generic (CC BY-ND 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/efzjy4

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 18-19cm
Description: Slightly smaller than Australian Spotted Crake ; plainer, darker. Bill black. Iris red. Dark slate-grey head, chin and underparts. Rest of upperparts chocolate-brown. Barred undertail. [2]

Feeding: Spotless crakes have a broad omnivorous diet, feeding on seeds, fruit and leaves of aquatic plants, and a wide variety of invertebrates including worms, snails, spiders, beetles and other insects. [1]

Breeding: Spotless crakes are monogamous and territorial. When nesting in wetlands, the nest of woven grass and sedge leaves is raised 30–50 cm above water level, often in a clump of Carex sedge. Several nest-like platforms are often built near the actual nest. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://nzbirdsonline.org.nz/species/spotless-crake [2] Field Guide to the Birds of Australia, Sixth Edition, Simpson & Day. 1999

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

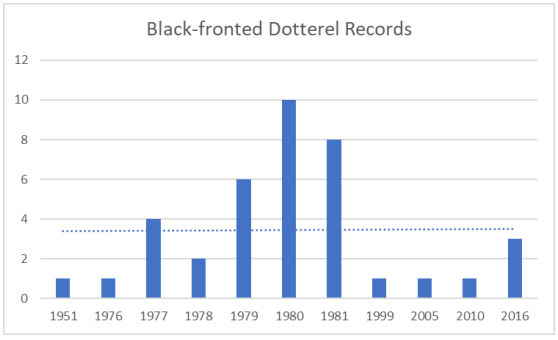
Black-fronted Dotterel *Elseyornis melanops*

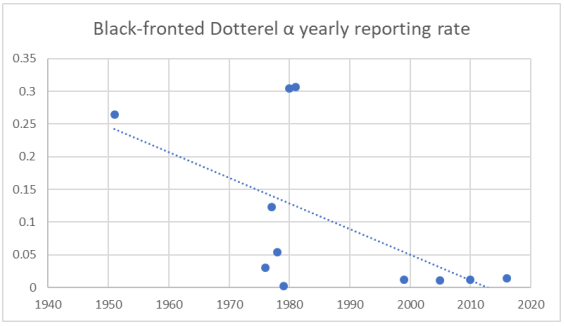
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 3
Guild:
Size: 16-18cm
Description: The Black-fronted Dotterel is a small wader with a distinctive black face-mask and breast-band and prominent chestnut scapulars (shoulder feathers). In juveniles, the breast-band is initially absent but a brown band slowly appears as the bird develops. Legs are pink orange, and the bill is red with a black tip. The dark eye is ringed with red. In flight the wings look broad and the tail short, while the black and white contrast is striking. Flight is slow with almost hesitant wing beats.

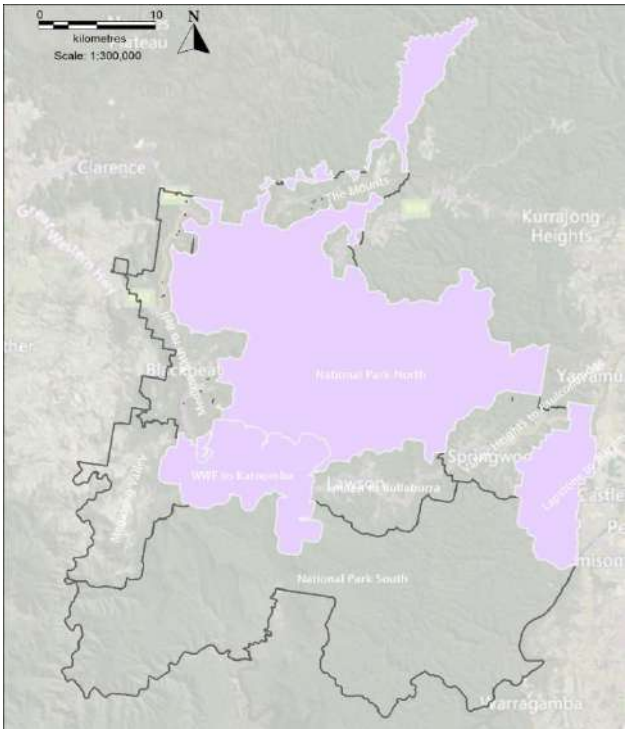
Black-fronted Dotterel
Image by Katie Cordes

Feeding: The Black-fronted Dotterel eats small molluscs as well as aquatic and terrestrial insects. When it forages, it keeps its body horizontal while bobbing its head to look for food, often running then stopping suddenly to peck at food items.

Breeding: The Black-fronted Dotterel lays its eggs in a shallow scrape, often on pebbly ground and quite close to water. It may have more then one brood per year. Both parents incubate the eggs and look after the young. Breeding season: September to February







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/birds/black-fronted-dotterel/

Latham's Snipe *Gallinago hardwickii*

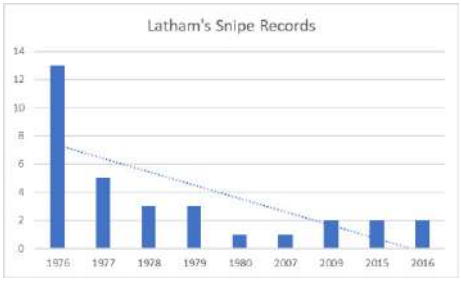
Latham's Snipe
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography
Copyright 2013 Used with permission .
https://flic.kr/p/dNUwgJ

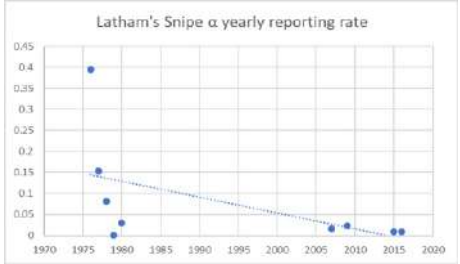
Latham's Snipe
Image by Dorothy Jenkins Copyright 2019. Licensed under Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 Generic (CC By-SA 2.0)
https://flic.kr/p/23qV4uZ

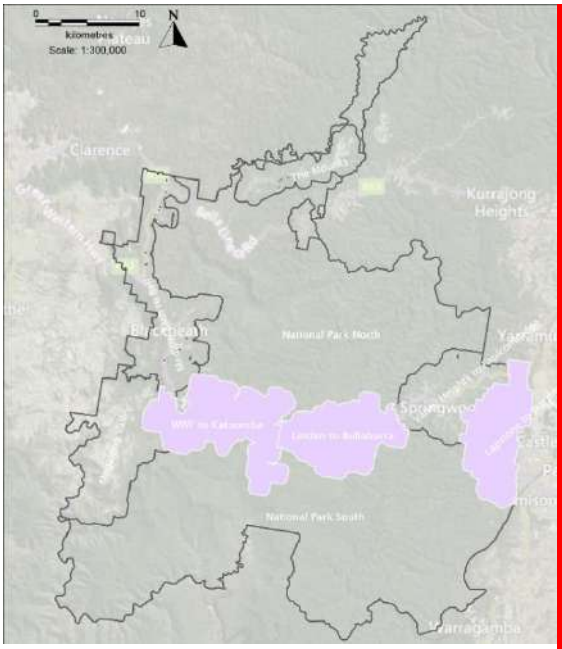
Feeding: Latham's Snipe feed by thrusting their long bill into mud with an up and down 'sewing machine' action in soft mudflats or shallow water. They roost in the day and feed at night, early morning or evening.

Breeding: Latham's Snipe breeds in Japan and on the East Asian mainland, on dry ground such as grassy hillsides and forest clearings. The males have spectacular display flights, rising in the air and then diving to the ground, in courtship or to defend territory. The female incubates in a shallow depression lined with grasses and leaves. [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status: C,J,K
Size: 29-33cm
Description: Latham's Snipe is the largest snipe in Australia, with cryptic, mainly brown, plumage. The bill is long and straight, the wings rather short and pointed and the tail is long. It has short legs and when folded, the wings project well past the tail, giving a pointed look. The upper body is boldly patterned with black, brown and white. [1]







NSW status: PROTECTED , COMMONWEALTH C,J,K

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/lathams-snipe

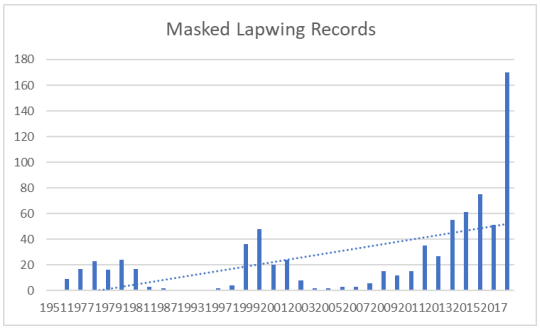
Masked Lapwing *Vanellus miles*

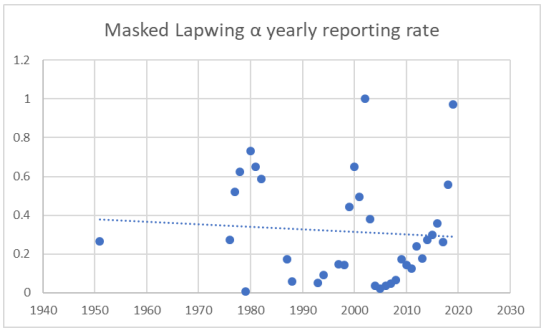
Masked Lapwing
Images by Katie Cordes , Katoomba

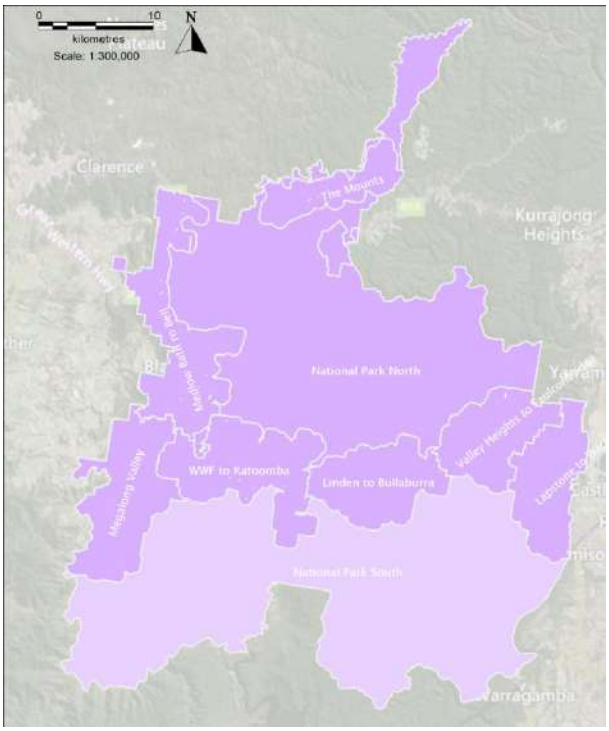
Feeding: feed on insects and their larvae, and earthworms. Most food is obtained from just below the surface of the ground, but some may also be taken above the surface.

Breeding: Both sexes share the building of the nest, which is a simple scrape in the ground away from ground cover. This nest is often placed in inappropriate locations, such as school playing fields or the roofs of buildings. Both sexes also incubate the eggs and care for the young birds. The young birds are born with a full covering of down and are able to leave the nest and feed themselves a few hours after hatching. The Masked Lapwing is notorious for its defence of its nesting site. [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 35-39cm
Description: Large, ground-dwelling birds that are closely related to the waders. Mainly white below, with brown wings and back and a black crown. Birds have large yellow wattles covering the face, and are equipped with a thorny spur that projects from the wrist on each wing. The spur is yellow with a black tip. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

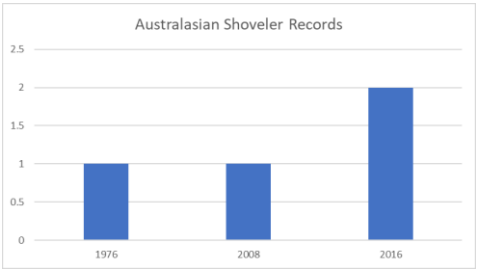
Very rarely encountered Very often

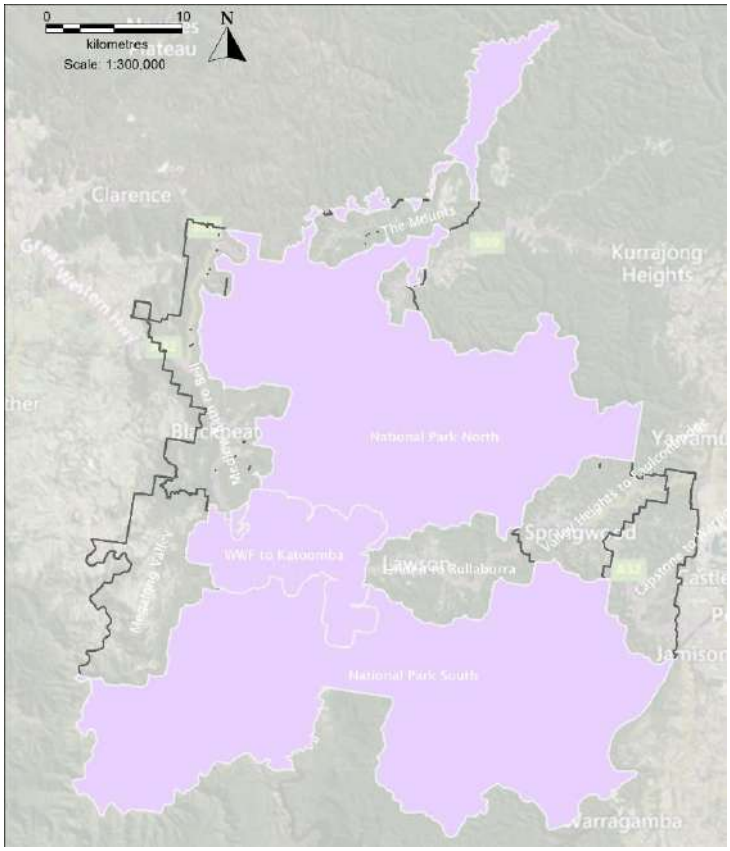
Australasian Shoveler *Spatula rhynchotis*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 46-53cm
Description:
The Australasian Shoveler is a low-floating, dark headed duck, with a low sloping forehead blending to a heavy, square-cut, shovel-tipped bill. The male in breeding plumage has a deep grey-blue head with a vertical white crescent between the bright-yellow eye and the bill The back and rump are black, and the shoulder and wing coverts are blue-grey with several white bars.

Australasian Shoveler *Copyright Image by Laurie Boyle, 2014. Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 Generic (CC BY-SA 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/o11Dm4*

Feeding: The Australasian Shoveler is a filter feeder, using special lamellae (grooves) along the edges of the bill to filter insects, crustaceans and a variety of plants from the water. This specialised bill limits the Shoveler's foraging range to aquatic habitats on open water or soft mud in fertile wetlands.
Breeding: The Australasian Shoveler breeds at almost any time in the arid parts of the continent, synchronised with flooding rains. Nests are built on the ground in dense vegetation, sometimes on a stump or hollow of a tree that is standing in water. The female alone incubates the eggs and broods the young.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

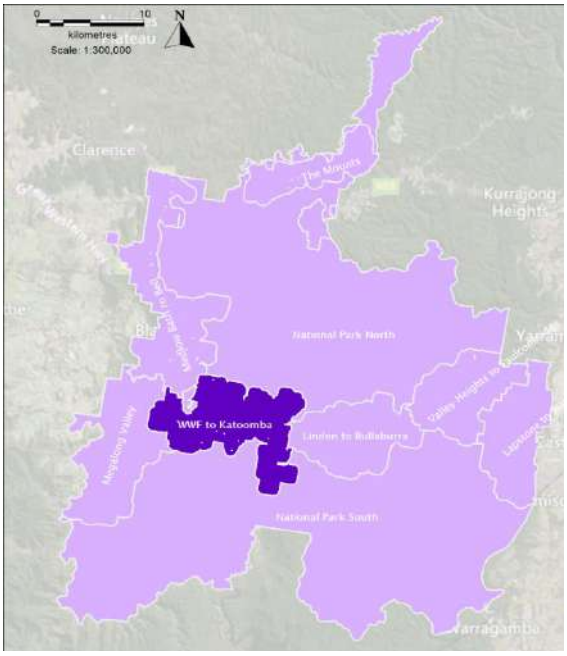
References: [1] https://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/australasian-shoveler

Very rarely encountered Very often

Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata*

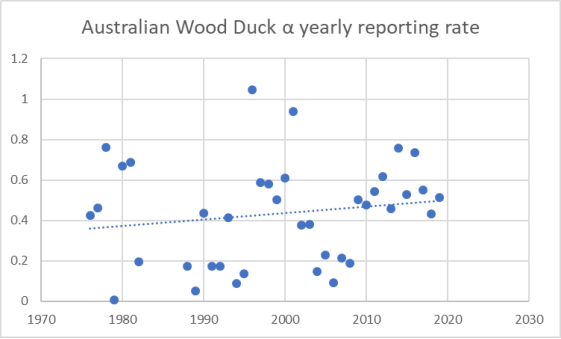
Wood Ducks roost in trees
Image by Anne Carey

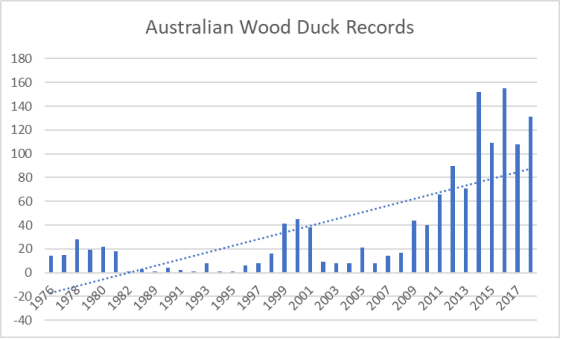
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 45-60cm
Description: two distinct plumage phases -non-breeding plumage is dark grey-brown above and mostly silver-grey below, with a white oval patch of bare skin at the base of the bill. During the breeding season, both sexes have a glossy-black head and a rich chestnut facial stripe which extends from just behind the eye through to the base of the neck.



Feeding: eats grasses, clover and other herbs, and occasionally, insects. Prefers dabbling in shallow water, or on grass.

Breeding: forms monogamous breeding pairs that stay together year round. It nests in tree holes, above or near water, often re-using the same site. Both parents feed young and young birds remain with them up to a month after fledging.





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NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
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References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

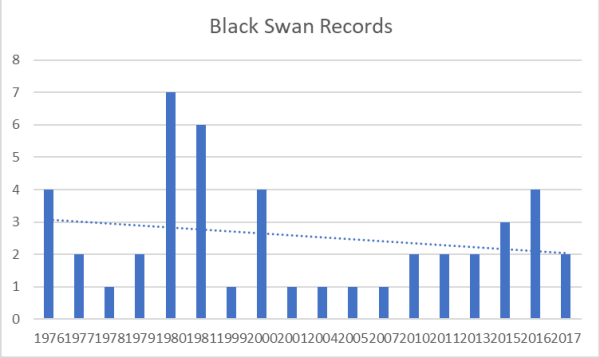
Black Swan *Cygnus atratus*

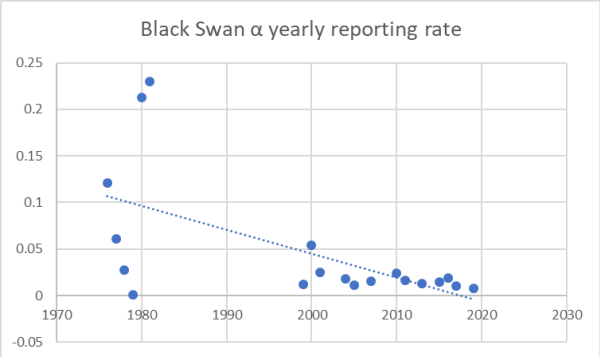
Black Swan
Images by Katie Cordes

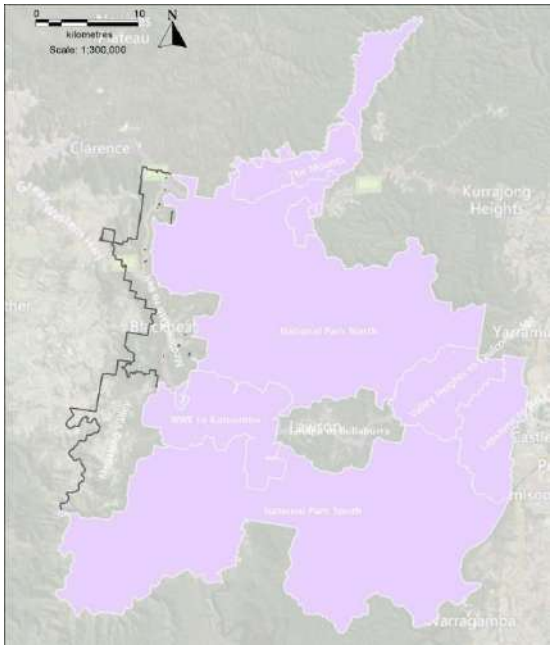
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 120-142cm
Description: The adult Black Swans the body is mostly black, with the exception of the broad white wing tips which are visible in flight. The bill is a deep orange-red, paler at the tip, with a distinct narrow white band towards the end. [1]

Feeding: The Black Swan is a vegetarian. Food consists of algae and weeds, which the bird obtains by plunging its long neck into water up to 1 m deep. Occasionally birds will graze on land, but they are clumsy walkers.

Breeding: Black Swans form isolated pairs or small colonies in shallow wetlands. Birds pair for life, with both adults raising one brood per season. The eggs are laid in an untidy nest made of reeds and grasses. The nest is placed either on a small island or floated in deeper water. The chicks are covered in grey down, and are able to swim and feed themselves as soon as they hatch.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Cygnus-atratus

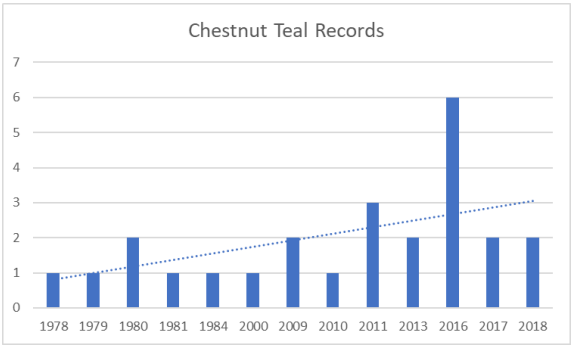
Chestnut Teal *Anas castanea*

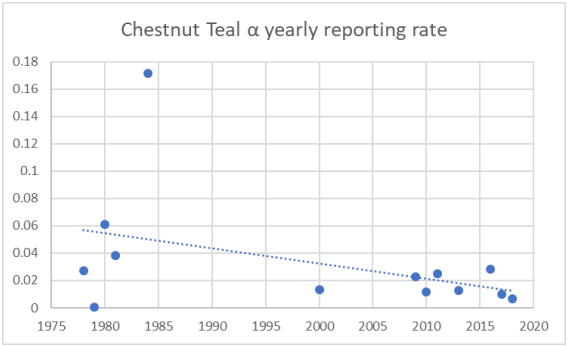
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 38-48cm
Description: Both sexes: eye is a deep red, bill is blue-grey and the legs and feet are green-grey. ♂ glossy green head; chestnut brown neck, breast and flanks; dark brown upper body and wings; black undertail with contrasting white patch. ♀ mottled dark brown and grey.

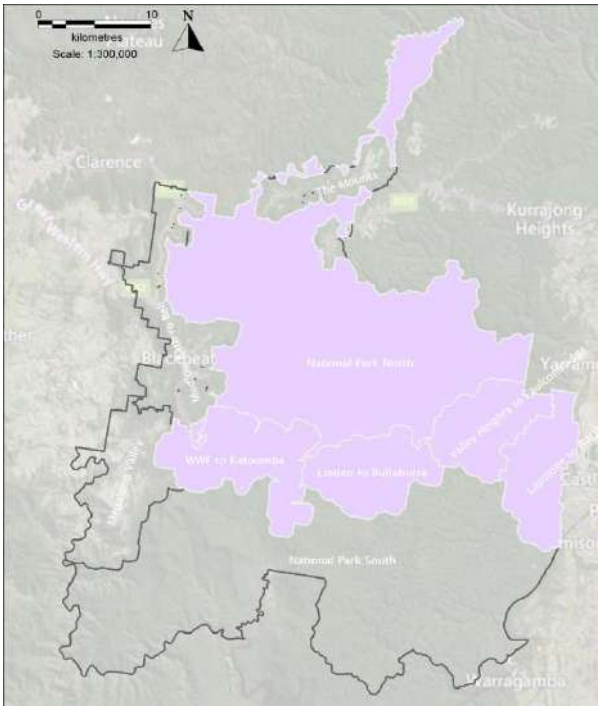
Chestnut Teal
Image by Anne Carey

Feeding: eats seeds and insects, along with some vegetation + molluscs and crustaceans in more coastal habitats.

Breeding: monogamous pairs that stay together outside the breeding season. Both parents choose and defend a nest site and the males stay with the female while she incubates the eggs. The nest is usually located over water, in a down-lined tree hollow about 6 m to 10 m high. Sometimes nests are placed on the ground, among clumps of grass near water. Young hatch ready to swim and walk within a day, are strongly defended by both parents.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Very rarely encountered Very often

Grey Teal *Anas gracilis*

Grey Teal

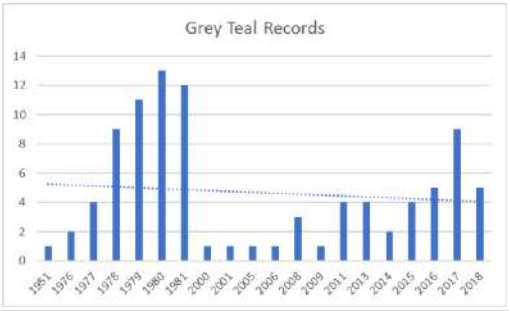
Image by Laurie Boyle 2012. Copyright. Licensed under Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC by 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/nrzupX

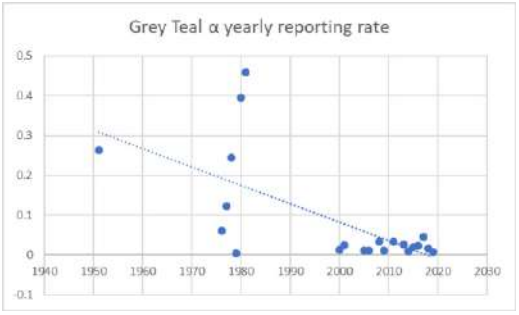
Grey Teal
Image by Anne Carey,

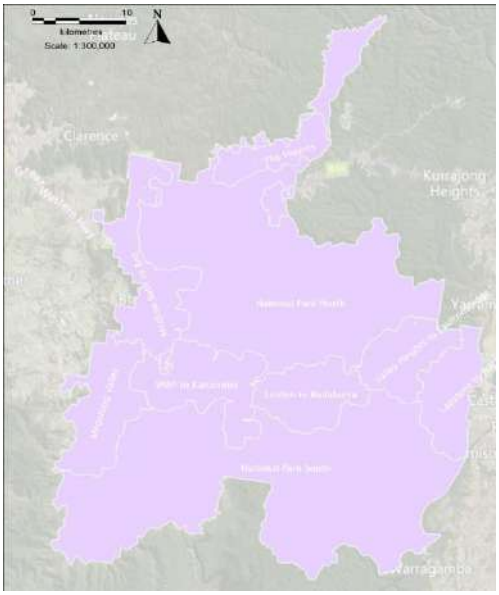
Feeding: feed in small to large flocks. Food consists of a variety of types and includes dry land plants, aquatic plants, seeds, crustaceans, and insects and their larvae.

Breeding: may breed when there is available food and waterways are suitable. Taking advantage of this opportunistic breeding style, birds lay soon after suitable conditions arrive and may raise several broods while the conditions remain favourable. If conditions are not suitable, birds may not breed at all in a year. Most breeding takes place around inland waterways, and nests may be placed on the ground, in rabbit burrows or

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 42-44cm
Description: The Grey Teal is almost all grey-brown. Each feather of the body is edged with buff, except on the rump. The chin and throat are white, the bill is dark green and the eye is red. The secondary wing feathers have glossy blue-black patch, broadly bordered and tipped with white. In flight, a large white wedge is visible on the underwing [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES: When it comes to spectacular movements, the Grey Teal is unsurpassed by any other Australian waterfowl. Responding to rainfall, or lack of it, they cover vast distances in search of suitable water, and occur on every type of wetland. When the water dries up, they disperse to look for more, turning up almost anywhere, including at waterholes in the desert. These extensive travels have also taken some Grey Teal beyond Australia's shores to Indonesia, New Guinea and New Zealand, and even to subantarctic Macquarie Island. [1]

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/Grey-Teal

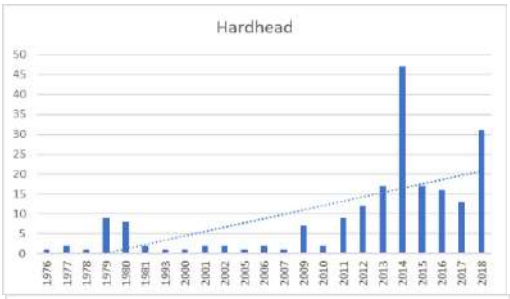
Hardhead *Aythya australis*

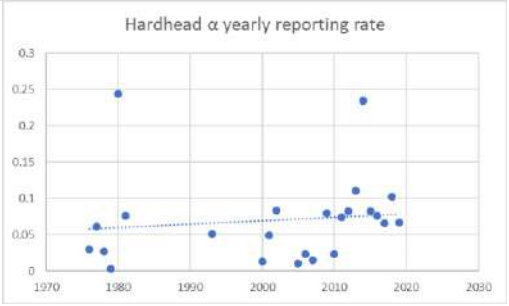
Hardhead
Image by Anne Carey left, and Right, at The Gully in Katoomba

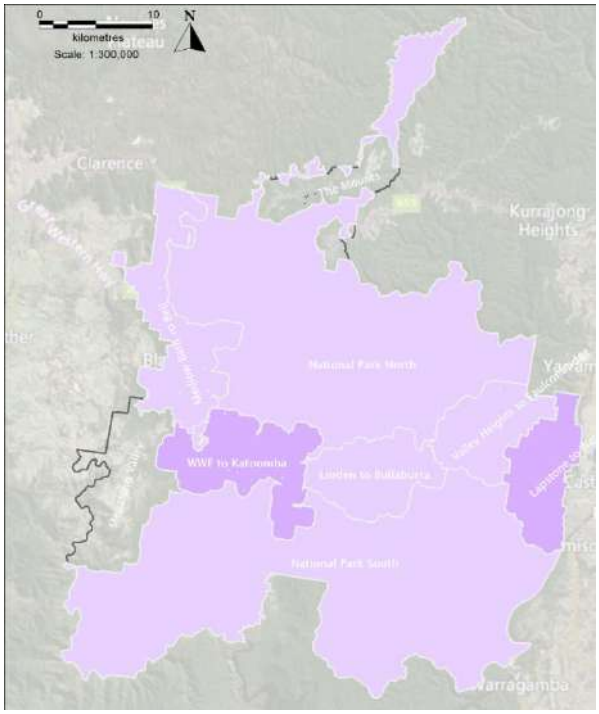
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 45cm
Description: The Hardhead is a medium-sized duck which appears mainly chocolate brown when swimming, with a white undertail. In flight, the underwings are white, edged with brown. A white breast patch is obvious in flight and when standing in the shallows. The bill is pale blue on the tip. Males have a distinct white eye, while the eye is brown in females. [1]

Feeding: Hardheads dive for their food, leaping forward and diving smoothly under the water. They eat aquatic plants and animals, particularly mussels and freshwater shellfish.

Breeding: breed in low, thick vegetation, in or near the water, along rivers and channels and around billabongs and dams. The nest is a trampled platform of reeds, sticks and vegetation, with some down lining. The nest is built by the female, and is often added to with what she can reach from the nest. She incubates the eggs alone. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/Hardhead

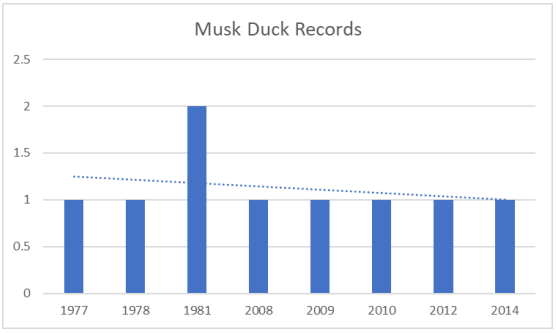
Musk Duck *Biziura lobata*

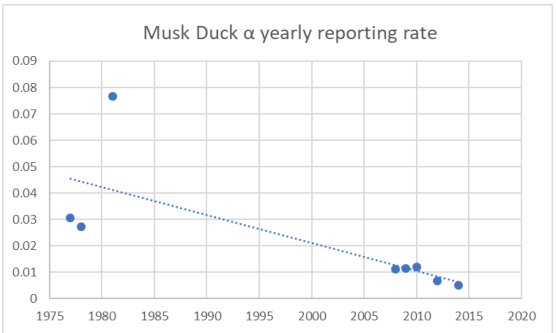
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 47 – 73cm
Description: The male Musk Duck is the largest of Australia's ducks and has a powerful build. Musk Ducks get their name from the strong musk odour produced from a gland on the rump. The female is smaller than the male. Both male and female Musk Ducks are sooty-brown in plumage, with paler brown barring on the body and fine spots of the head. [1]

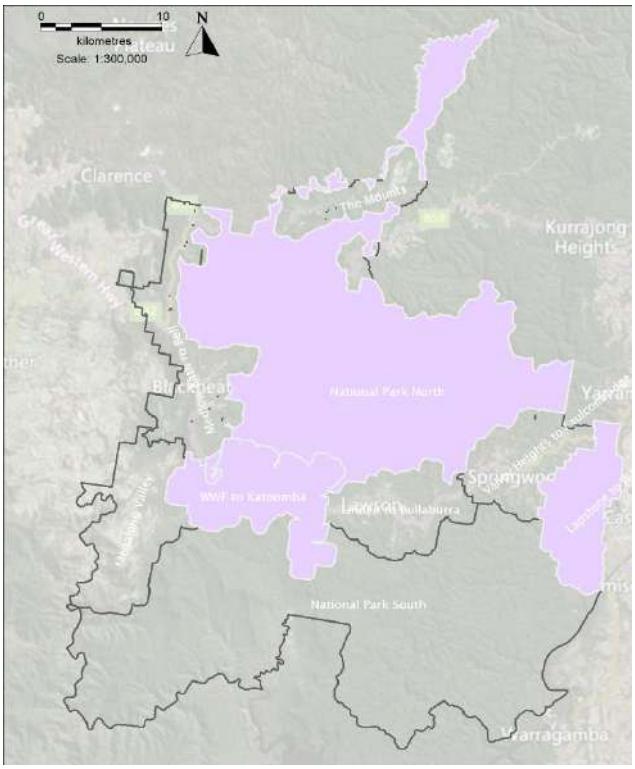
Musk Duck
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2016 Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/PnGSAa

Feeding: Despite their bulky appearance, Musk Ducks are excellent divers, and search underwater for the majority of their food. They mainly feed on animals, including aquatic insects, crustaceans, snails, shellfish, fish, frogs and ducklings, but some seeds of aquatic plants are also eaten on occasion.

Breeding: The male Musk Duck has an energetic courtship display. He raises and fans the tail over the back, inflates the lobe on the throat, splashes water with vigorous kicks of his feet and throws his head back while uttering a loud whistle. This display is performed for long periods at a time, both night and day. Breeding season: September to December







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/birds/musk-duck-biziura-lobata/

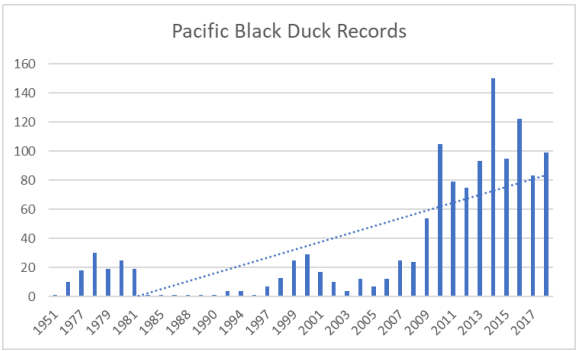
Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa*

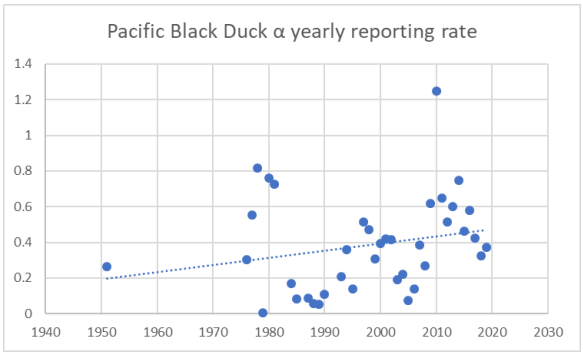
Pacific Black Duck
Image by Anne Carey

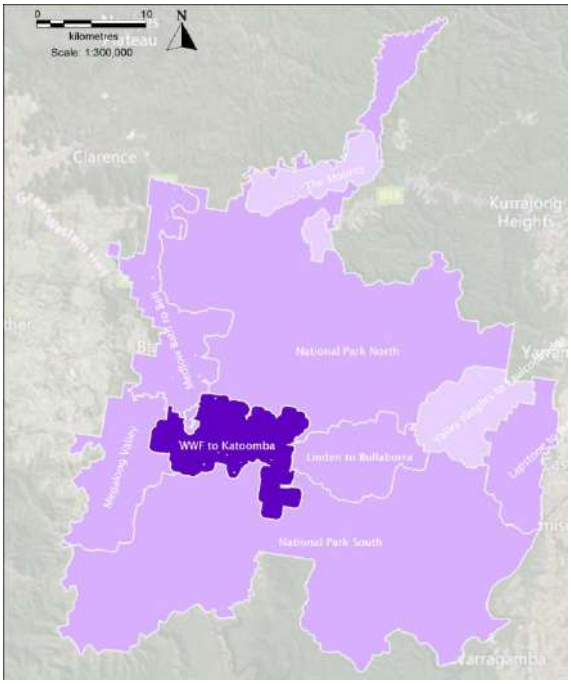
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 50-60cm
Description: Mostly mid-brown in colour, with each feather edged buff. The head pattern is characteristic, with a dark brown line through the eye, bordered with cream above and below and a dark brown crown. [1]

Feeding: mainly vegetarian, feeding on seeds of aquatic plants. Also small crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic insects.

Breeding: coincides with availability of sufficient food and water, and often with the onset of heavy rains or when waterways are at their peak. Female often initiates breeding , and, other than copulation, the male helps little in the breeding process. Often, two broods will be raised in







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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Very rarely — encountered — Very often

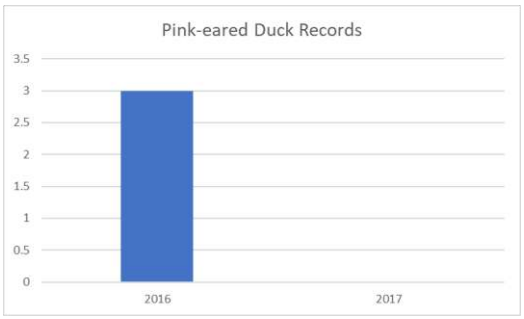
Pink-eared Duck *Malacorhynchus membranaceus*

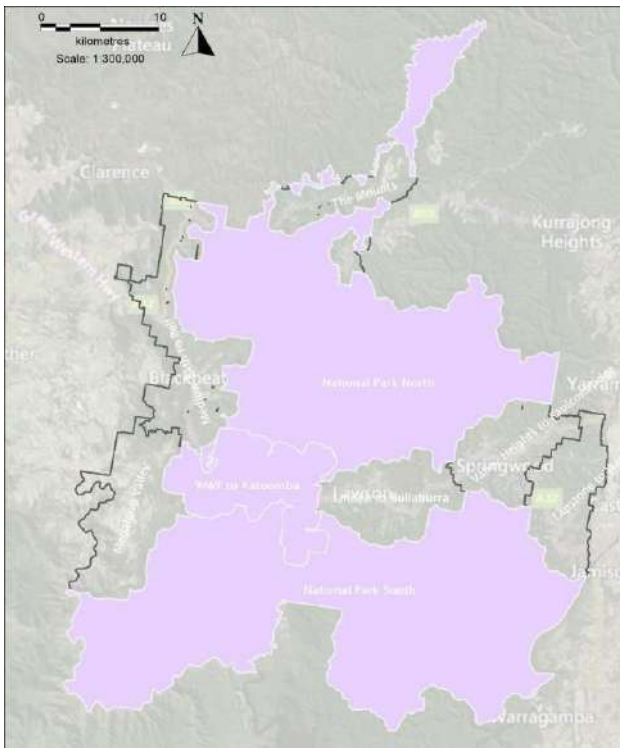
Pink-eared Duck
Image by Katie Cordes

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 38-40cm
Description: The Pink-eared Duck is a small duck with a huge square-tipped grey bill and strongly barred brown flanks. It has a large brown eye patch on a white finely barred face. There is a small pink patch behind the eye. Upper parts are brown, underparts white barred dark brown. The upperwing is brown with a white trailing edge and the underwing linings are white, finely barred brown. In flight, there is a bold white crescent on the rump. [1]

Feeding: Pink-eared Ducks feed in shallow warmish waters. The highly specialised bill is fringed with fine lamellae (grooves) to filter out the microscopic plants and animals which make up the bulk of its diet.

Breeding: Breeding can take place all year round and is dependant on floodwaters. The nest is a rounded mass of down placed in a hollow or on a stump above the water. Pink-eared Ducks usually take over nests built by other birds, especially the Eurasian Coot, Fulica atra, and the Black-tailed Native Hen, Gallinula ventralis. Pink-eared Ducks form monogamous, probably life-long pair-bonds.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/pink-eared-duck

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

Plumed Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna eytoni*

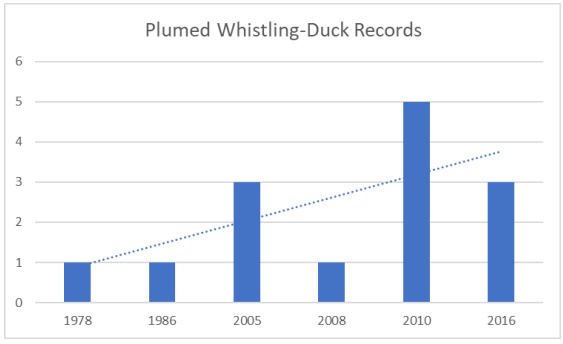
Plumed Whistling-duck

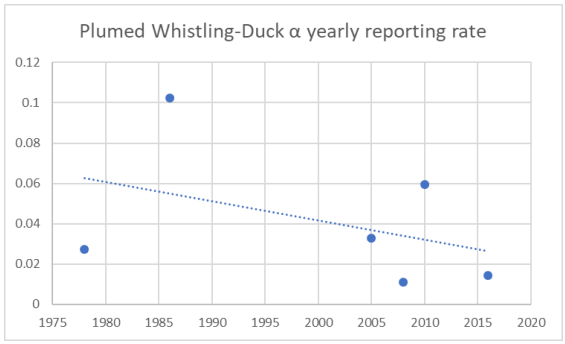
Image by cuatrok77t Copyright 2013 Licensed under Attribution-sharealike 2.0 Generic (CC BY-SA 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/giLnDp

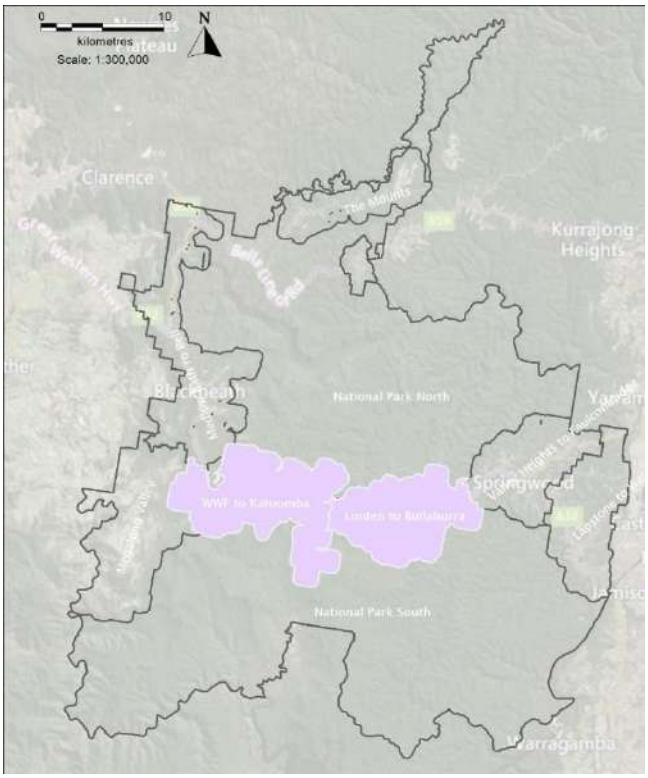
Feeding: Plumed Whistling-Ducks graze on tropical grasses. They pluck grass (like a goose) and also take food from the water by dabbling from the surface.

Breeding: Breeding for the Plumed Whistling-Duck begins in the tropical Wet Season. The nest is a scrape in the ground, sparsely lined with grass, usually under shelter of a bush or other vegetation. The Plumed Whistling-Duck is monogamous, and pair-bonds are probably life-long.

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 40-60cm
Description: The Plumed Whistling-Duck is one of two whistling or tree ducks found in Australia. It is a tall, long necked duck, with very prominent long lanceolate off-white plumes edged in black along the flanks. The face and foreneck are light, the crown and hind neck are pale brown and the brown feathers of the upper back are edged buff. The breast is pale chestnut, finely barred in black. The bill is mottled pink and grey and the legs and feet are pink. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Dendrocygna-eytoni

Tawny Frogmouth on nest, Katoomba *Photo: Katie Cordes*

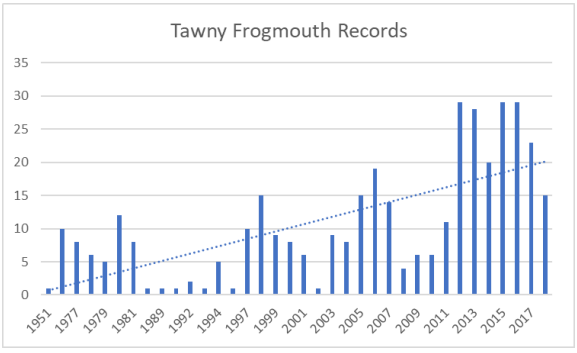
Tawny Frogmouth *Podargus strigoides*

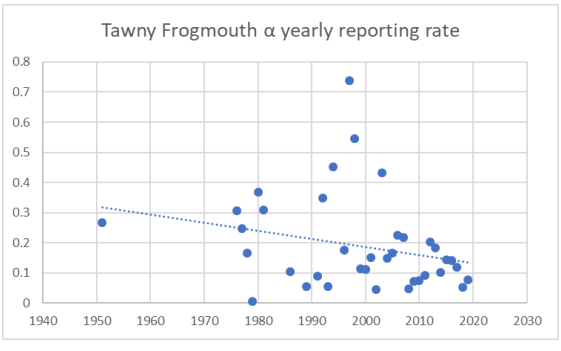
Tawny Frogmouth and family
Images by Anne Carey

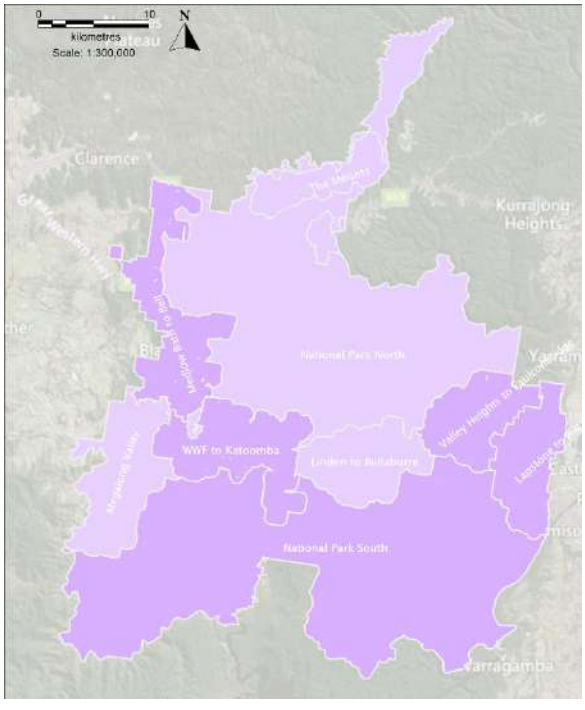
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 34-53cm
Description: Silver-grey, slightly paler below, streaked and mottled with black and rufous.Large yellow eyes. [1]

Feeding: diet is made up of nocturnal insects, worms, slugs and snails. Small mammals, reptiles, frogs and birds are also eaten. Most food is obtained by pouncing to the ground from a tree or other elevated perch. Some prey items, such as moths, are caught in flight

Breeding: August – December. Both sexes incubate the eggs. The male sits during the day, but both sexes share sitting at night. The nest is a loose platform of sticks, which is usually placed on a horizontal forked tree branch. Normally only one brood is raised. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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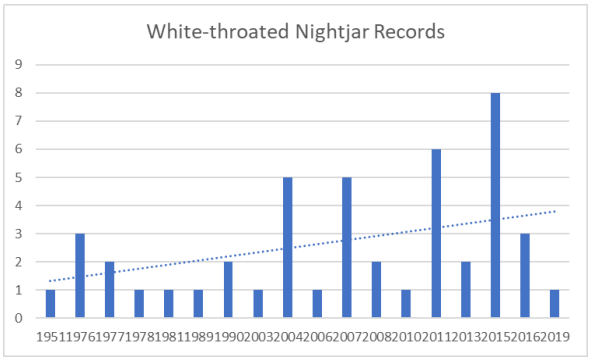
White-throated Nightjar *Eurostopodus mystacalis*

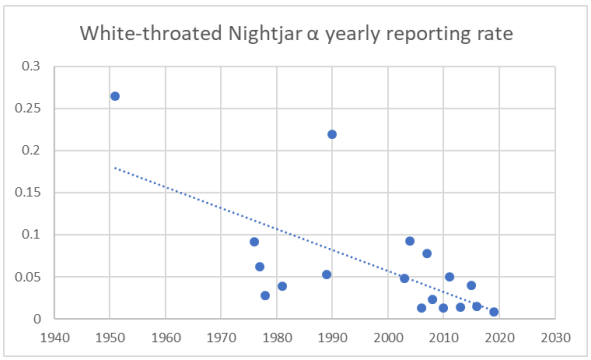
White-throated Nightjar
Image by Anne Carey

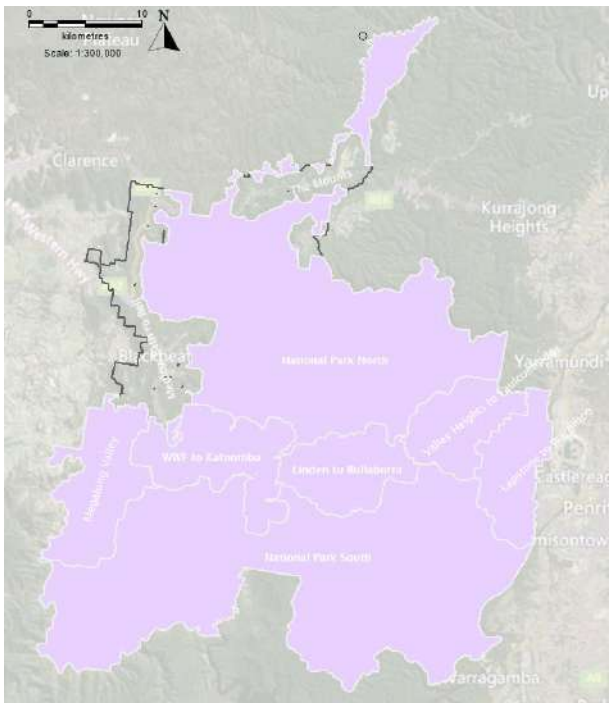
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 32-37cm
Description: Largest nightjar – dark, mottled. black, brown, fawn and grey, with just a small area of white on the throat enables it to blend in well with leaves and twigs as it rests on the ground during the day. Black bill, brown eyes. At rest- wing tips extend to tail tip. No white on tail, small white spots on wing tips. [1]

Feeding: feeds on insects close to the ground.

Breeding: Usually October – December. Lays a single egg on the ground in leaf litter, stones and bark – no real nest is made. Both parents incubate the egg and care for the chick, with fledging occurring at just over four weeks old. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

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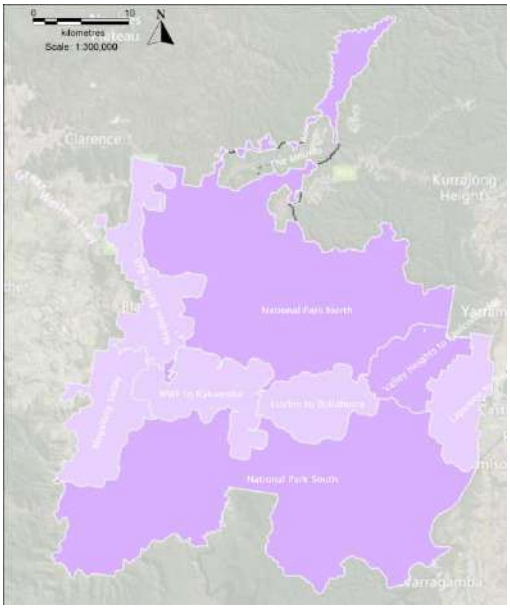
Australian Owlet-nightjar *Aegotheles cristatus*

Owlet Nightjar
Image by Jenny Stiles 2016. Used with permission

Australian Owlet-nightjar
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2007
Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/2cYSBCv

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 20-25 cm
Description: Smallest of the nocturnal birds (night birds) found in Australia. It has two colour variations russet-brown (rufous), and the more common grey. In both forms the birds are paler below, and are faintly barred with black. There are two wide black stripes that extend over the head from the top of the eyes, and meet on the back of the neck.


kilometres
Scale: 1:300,000
N
Clarence
Kurrajong Heights
National Park North
National Park South
Yarramundi
Wisemans Ferry
Kurrajong
Windsor
Richmond
Wilberforce
Kurrajong Hills
Bilpin
Kurmond
Kurrajong Heights
Yarramundi
Yarramundi Reserve

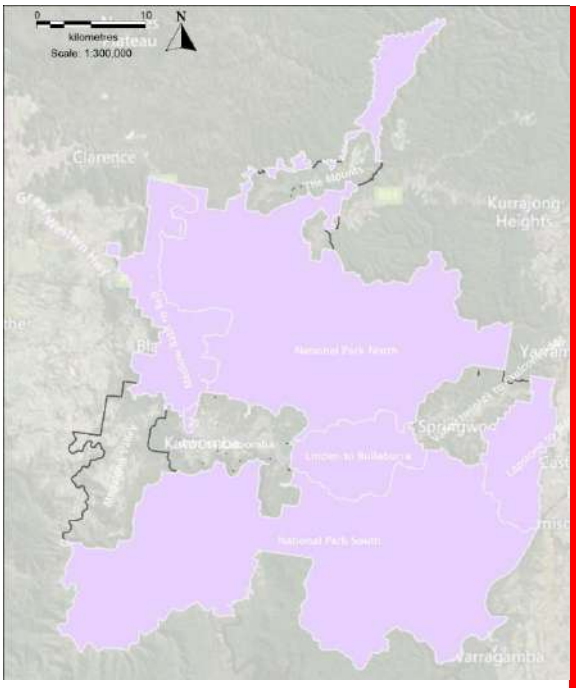
Barking Owl *Ninox connivens*

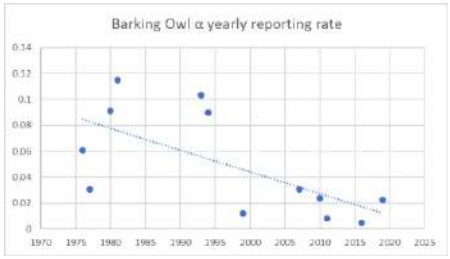
NSW Status: **V,P,3**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 35-45cm
Description: The Barking Owl is a medium-sized hawk-owl. Hawk-owls lack the definite heart-shaped face of the tyto-owls (which include the Barn Owl, Tyto alba). Adult Barking Owls are grey-brown above, with white spots on the wings, and whitish below, heavily streaked with grey-brown. The head is almost entirely grey-brown, and the eyes are large and yellow. Young Barking Owls have less streaking on the underparts and are mottled white and grey-brown on the rear of the neck. Barking Owls are nocturnal birds (night birds), although they may sometimes be seen hunting during the day.

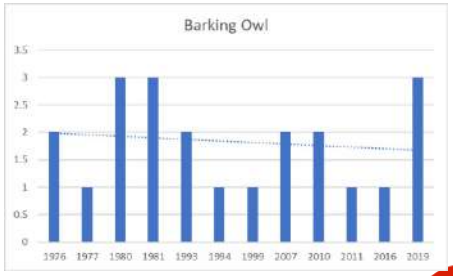
Barking Owl
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography
Copyright 2013 Used with permission
https://flic.kr/p/e8Myfd

Feeding: The Barking Owl feeds on a variety of small to medium-sized mammals, birds, reptiles and insects. Diet is largely insects during the non-breeding season, with larger prey more commonly taken when breeding. Prey is located either from the air or from an exposed perch. Most hunting is performed in the first few hours of the night and the last hours before dawn. Occasionally, birds may even be seen hunting in daylight. The Barking Owl prefers to hunt in clearings, including waterways and other open areas.

Breeding: Barking Owls raise a single brood in a season. The nest site is an open hollow in a tree trunk, loosely lined with sticks and other wood debris. The female incubates the eggs, while the male supplies the food. Young Barking Owls remain dependent on their parents for several months, and will remain in the family group until a few months before the next breeding season.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

NOTES: Habitat loss and degradation is a major threat to the survival of the Barking Owl. Loss of hollow-bearing trees and firewood harvesting impacts on the species by removing nesting and roost sites as well as habitat for hollow-dependent prey such as gliders, possums and parrots

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

NSW status: PROTECTED 3, VUNERABLE

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

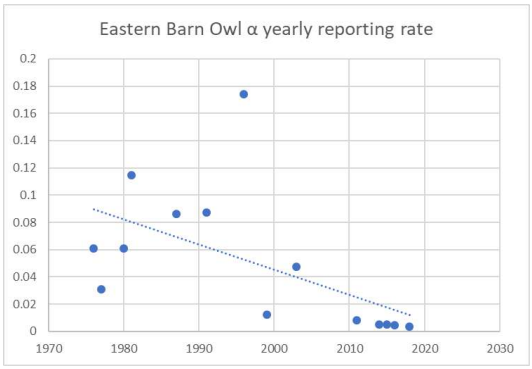
Eastern Barn Owl *Tyto delicatula*

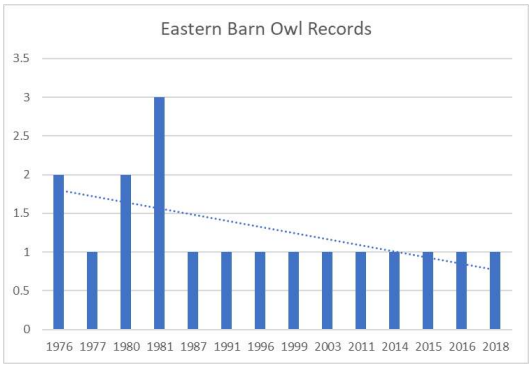
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: up to 39cm
Description: A medium-sized owl with a white 'heart-shaped' facial disc. The body is sandy orange and light grey above, and white to cream underneath. Both the back and breast are evenly spotted with black. Young birds are similar to adults in plumage and females are slightly larger than males.

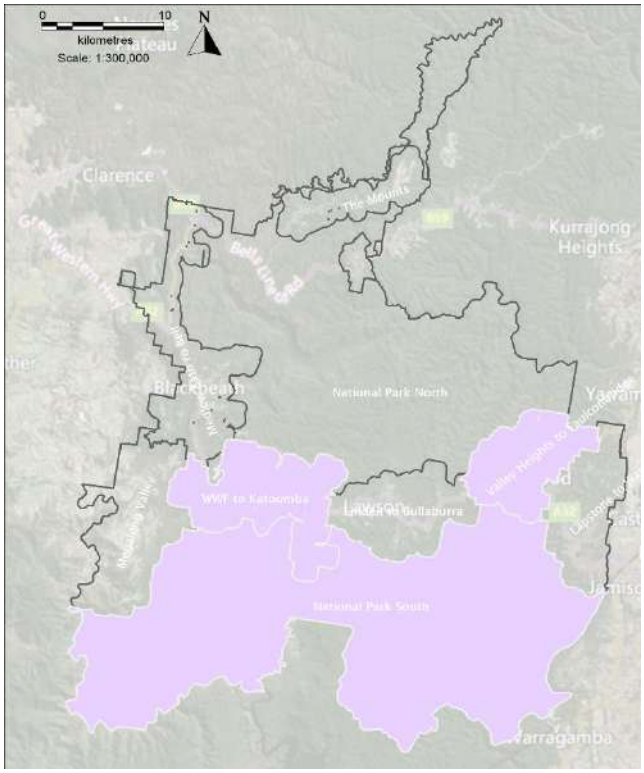
Eastern Barn Owl
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2011. Used with permission

Feeding: It feeds mostly on small mammals, rats and mice, and birds, but some insects, frogs and lizards are also eaten. [1]

Breeding: Barn owls living in tropical regions can breed at any time of year, but some seasonality in nesting is still evident. Where there are distinct wet and dry seasons, egg-laying usually takes place during the dry season, with increased rodent prey becoming available to the birds as the vegetation dies off. In arid regions, such as parts of Australia, breeding may be irregular and may happen in wet periods, triggered by temporary increases in the populations of small mammals. [2] Shawyer (1994) pp. 67–87







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/lear

Very rarely ← encountered → Very often

Masked Owl *Tyto novaehollandiae*

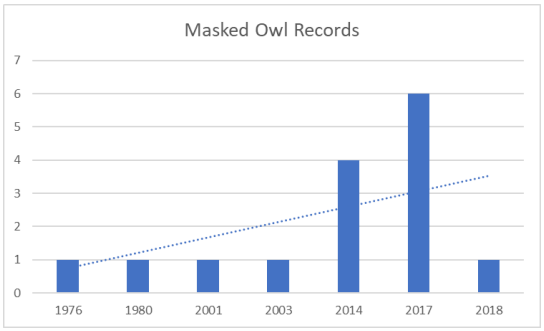
Masked Owl

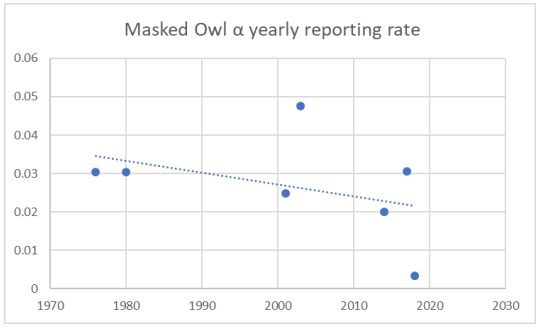
Image by Duncan McCaskill Copyright 2017. Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial 2.0 Generic (CC By-SA 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/WKC2i2

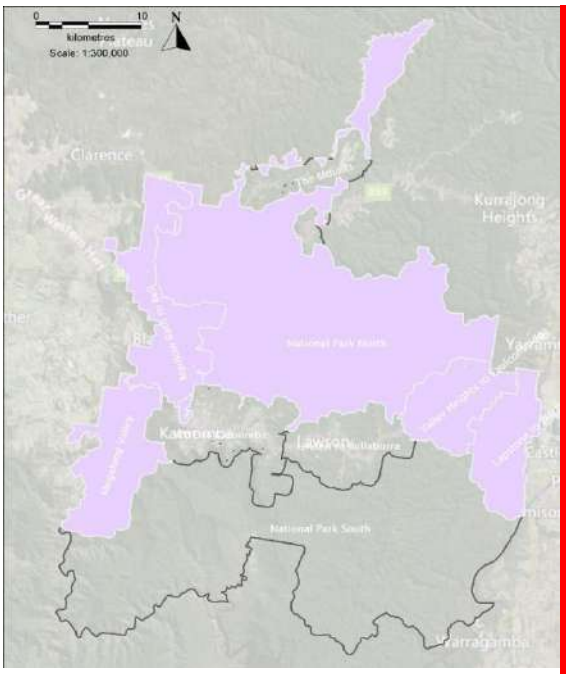
NSW Status: **V,P,3**
Commonwealth Status:
Exotic:
Records: 7
Guild:
Size: 35-50cm
Description: The Masked Owl has three basic plumage forms: pale, intermediate and dark. The plumage pattern remains similar in each case. The facial disc is chestnut to white, edged with a darker ring and darker around the bill and below the eyes. The upper parts vary from blackish-brown to grey-white and are liberally spotted with grey and white. The underparts are rufous to white, speckled with dark brown. Sexes are similar in plumage, but the females are markedly larger and generally darker than the males. [1]

Feeding: feed mainly on small mammals, such as rodents, rabbits and bandicoots. Other prey animals include possums, reptiles, birds and insects, with hunting taking place in the early hours of night.

Breeding: breed when conditions are favourable and food items are plentiful. The nest is a bare chamber located deep in a tree hollow, which is lined with soil, sand or soft wood mulch. The eggs are incubated solely by the female, while the male provides the







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED 3

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Tyto-novaehollandiae

Very rarely encountered Very often

Powerful Owl *Ninox strenua*

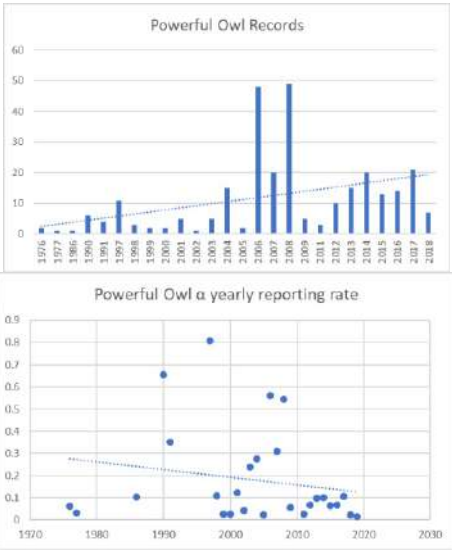
NSW Status: **V,P,3**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 55cm
Description: Largest Australian Owl - relatively small head and a rounded tail. Dark grey to dark grey-brown above, with white barring, and off-white below, with distinctive dark v-shaped chevrons. eyes are yellow, set in a dark grey/brown facial mask. The legs are feathered and the yellow to orange feet are massive, with sharp talons. The sexes are alike but the female is smaller, with a narrower head. Juvenile birds are downy white on the head and underparts, the underparts are sparsely streaked. [1]

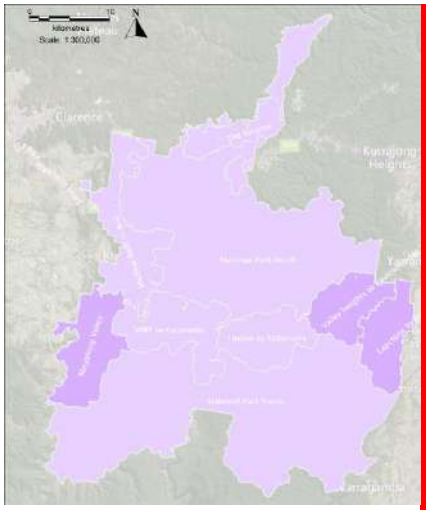
Powerful Owl pair
Image by Anne Carey

Feeding: The Powerful Owl is a carnivore, eating mainly medium to large tree-dwelling mammals, particularly the Common Ringtail Possum and various gliders. It will also take roosting birds, flying-foxes and sometimes small ground-dwelling mammals. It forages mainly in trees, attacking silently, taking prey with its feet. Most of the prey biomass for the species is from mammals (Higgins 1999; Kavanagh 2002a).

Breeding: mates for life (over 30 years in some cases) and pairs defend exclusive nesting territories within larger, defended home ranges of 400-4000 ha, depending on habitat quality and prey densities. Powerful Owls nest in large hollows up to 1 m wide and 2 m deep in big old trees (usually alive but sometimes dead).

It is strongly recommended that the location of roosting sites are not dessiminated widely by Council or Bushcare volunteers that work within the reserves , this includes the removal of all GPS-embedded data from any images prior to sharing particularly on any form of social media. Nest sites locations should never be publicised with Birdlife Australia recommending that the location of nesting sites of rare species or species of conservation significance only being bedivulged to relevant conservation authorities.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES: Threatened species determination
All the large forest owls in NSW including the largest, the Powerful Owl, were included in the Endangered fauna (Interim Protection) Act 1991 and automatically transferred to schedule 2 (Vulnerable) when the Threatened Species Act came into effect in 1995. Literature pertaining to the species was reviewed in 2008 to assess status of the species. Reviewed September 2008 as a VULNERABLE SPECIES in Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Act.

NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED 3

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Sooty Owl *Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa (also known as* Lesser Sooty Owl)

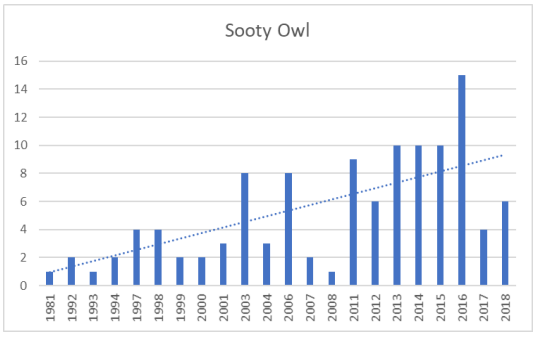
Sooty Owl

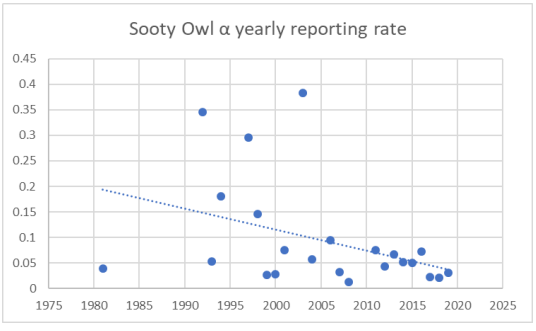
Image by Cees Moens – Lower Mountains 2019 (location not disclosed)

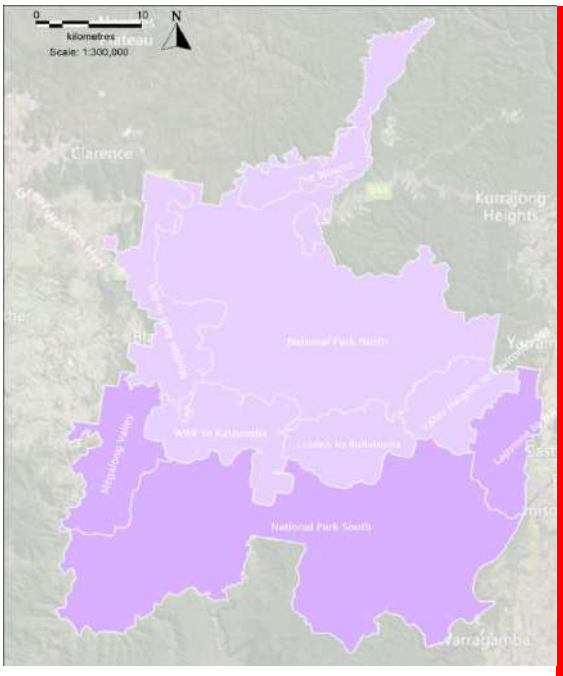
NSW Status: **V,P,3**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 45cm
Description: A medium-sized owl to 45 cm long, with dark eyes set in a prominent flat, heart-shaped facial disc. Dark sooty-grey in colour, with large eyes in a grey face, fine white spotting above and below, and a pale belly. The plumage of the fledglings is similar to the adult, but has tufts of down on the head and underparts. [1]

Feeding: hunts by night for small ground mammals or tree-dwelling mammals such as the Common Ringtail Possum or Sugar Glider [1]

Breeding: Nests in very large tree-hollows. [1]







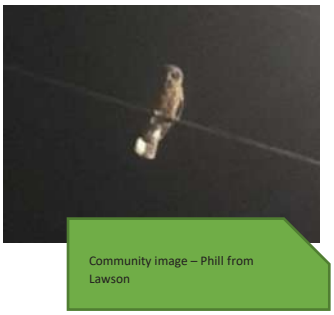
NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED 3

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References:[1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10821

Southern Boobook *Ninox boobook*

Images by Anne Carey



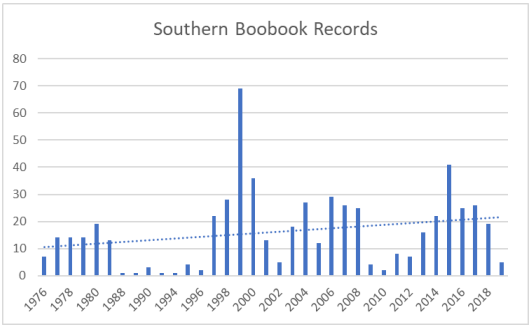
Community image – Phill from Lawson

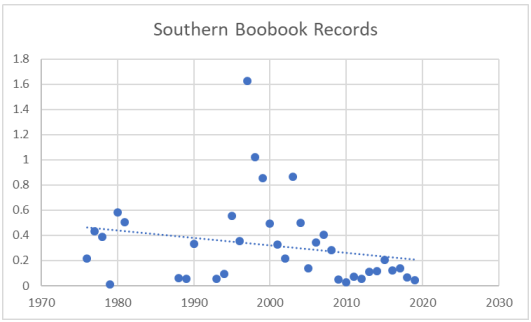
Unlike the Powerful Owl, the Southern Boobooks are likely to take flight when observed roosting during the day . ***All owl species should be given a minimum 10-20m buffer during the day and observers should approach as singles or pairs and retreat if the bird appears agitated. Keep observations brief. Do not use flash photography. Do not approach nesting birds.***

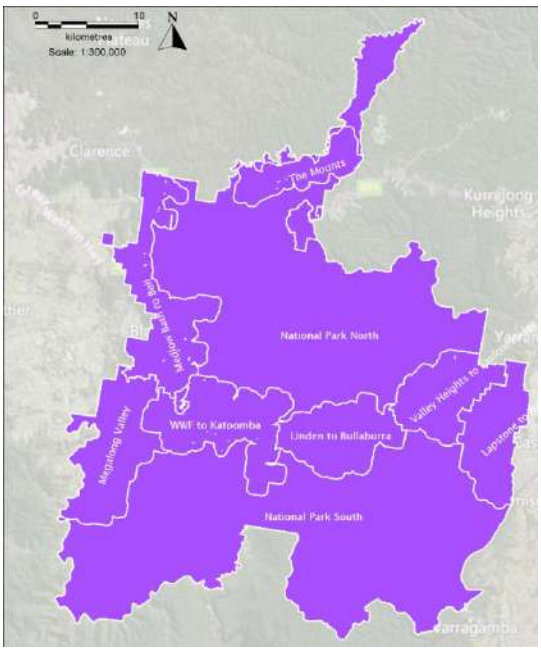
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 25-33cm
Description: Smallest and most common owl in Australia. Dark chocolate-brown above and rufous-brown below, heavily streaked and spotted with white. The bill is grey with a darker tip, and the feet are grey or yellow. The facial disc is chocolate brown and the eyes are large and yellowish. [1]

Feeding: feeds on insects, small mammals (such as the House Mouse, *Mus musculus*) and other small animal species

Breeding: nest is normally a tree hollow, which is usually sparsely lined with wood shavings, leaves and small twigs, but may be left bare. The female alone incubates the eggs, but both sexes, and sometimes a second female helper, feed the young. [1]







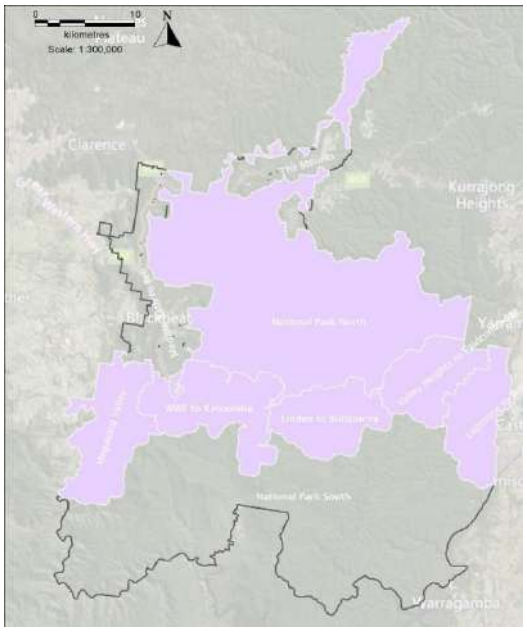
IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Australian Hobby *Falco longipennis*

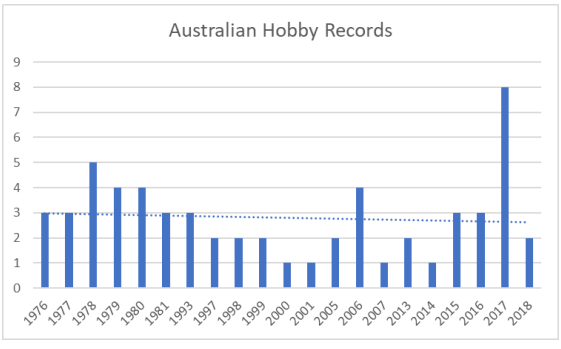
Australian Hobby
Image by Anne Carey

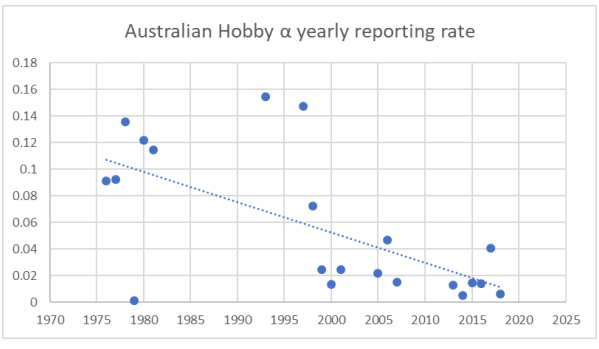


NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 30cm – 36cm
Description: Small, slim, Falcon like. Long, square cut tail, blunt wing tips. Fast, agile and direct in flight. Hunts prey from perch and attacts birds in flight, bats and insects. Rarely hovers. Black hood, blueish, grey upper wings, fawn front with black streaks. *[1]*
Clutch size: 2-4
Incubation: 28 days, 35 days

Feeding: Small birds, large flying insects. Catching and eating in flight

Breeding: In north July - Nov. South Aug - Jan. Nests high in trees, on thin branches. Female usually incubates, unless feeding. *[1]*





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES:

References: *[1]* Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

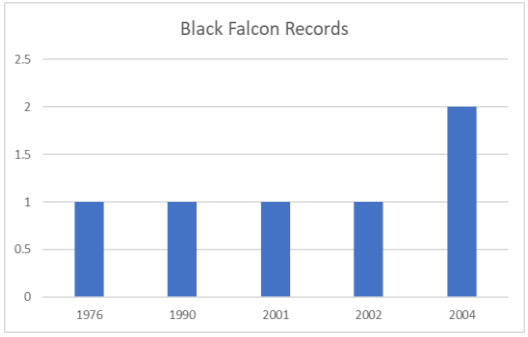
Black Falcon *Falco subniger*

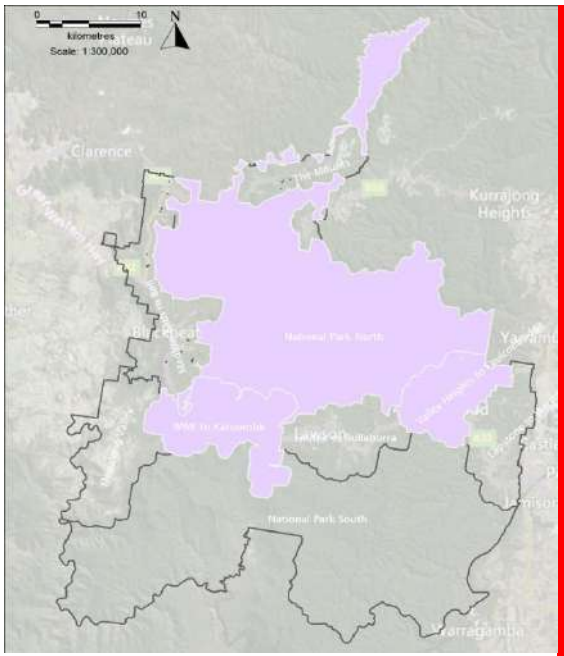
NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 45cm-55cm
Description: The Black Falcon is a raptor (bird of prey) and is the largest of the Australian falcons. It is slim and uniformly dark brown to sooty black, with a pale throat. The bill and feet are blueish-white. The feathered legs are short and, when perched, this falcon has squared shoulders. Females are larger than males. In flight, the broad wings taper to a fine point and the long narrow tail has a squared tip, with a step at the corners. [1]

Black Falcon
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography
Copyright 2011 Used with permission
https://flic.kr/p/9E6ozH

Feeding: Common prey items are birds, small mammals, insects and reptiles and sometimes carrion (dead animals). Black Falcons also steal prey from other raptors. When prey is sighted, the bird swoops down and grasps it in its claws (talons), killing the prey with a bite to the spine.

Breeding: Black Falcons nest along tree-lined creeks and rivers of inland drainage systems. Eggs are laid in the abandoned stick nests of other birds, usually high in a tree. The female mainly incubates, broods and feeds the nestlings, while the male brings food.





IUCN RED LIST STAT

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/black-falcon

Very rarely encountered Very often

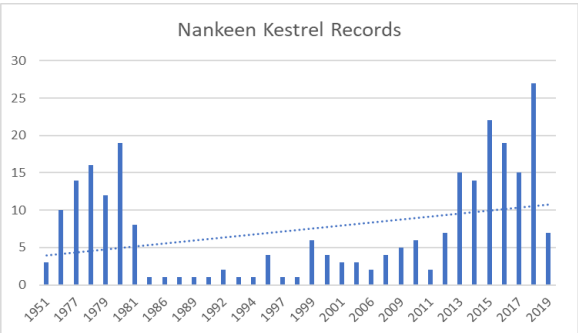
Nankeen Kestrel *Falco cenchroides*

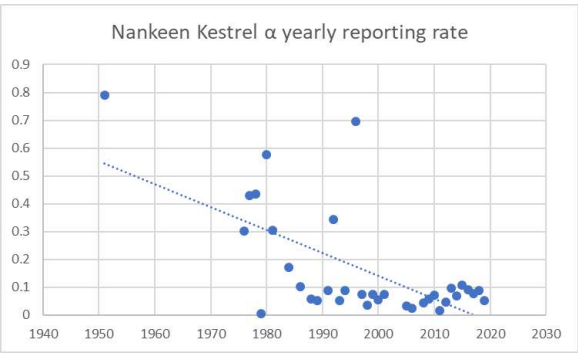
Nankeen Kestrel
Images by Katie Cordes.

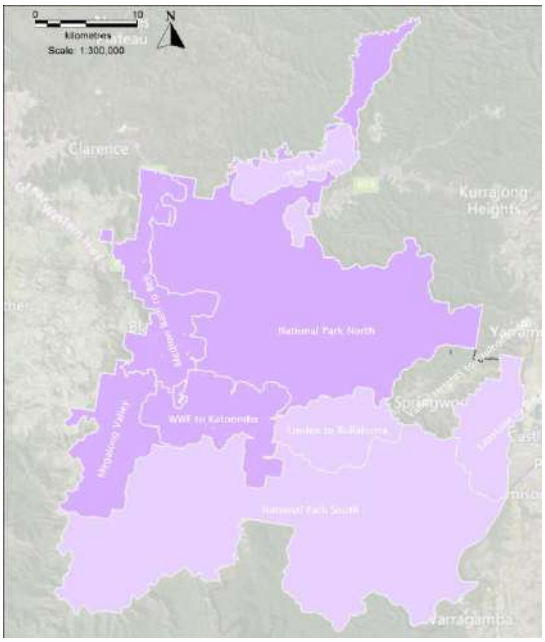
Feeding: diet is varied. It mainly feeds on small mammals, reptiles, small birds and a variety of insects. Prey is located from a perch or by hovering a short distance above the ground on rapid wing-beats, using its fan-shaped tail as a rudder and keeping the head and body kept still.

Breeding: nests in a wide variety of sites, including tree hollows, caves, ledges on the outside of buildings, and occasionally on the ground. The nest consists of anything from a simple scrape in the dirt of a ledge or tree hollow, to a nest of sticks or mud that has been abandoned by another species of bird. [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 30-35cm
Description: The Nankeen Kestrel is a slender falcon and is a relatively small raptor (bird of prey). The upper parts are mostly rufous, with some dark streaking. The wings are tipped with black. The underparts are pale buff, streaked with black, and the under tail is finely barred with black, with a broader black band towards the tip. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/Nankeen-Kestrel

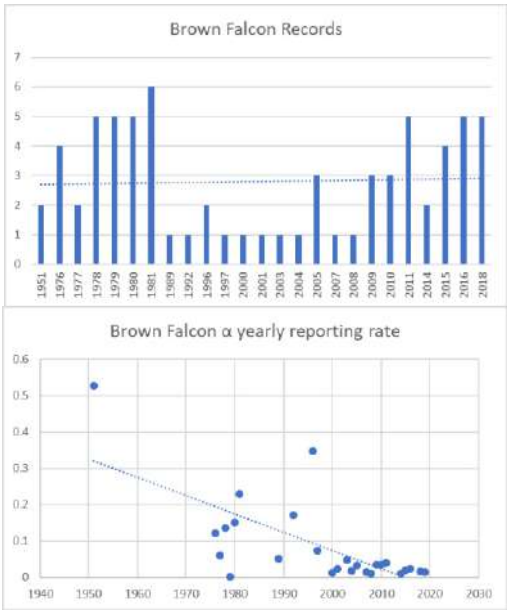
Brown Falcon *Falco berigora*

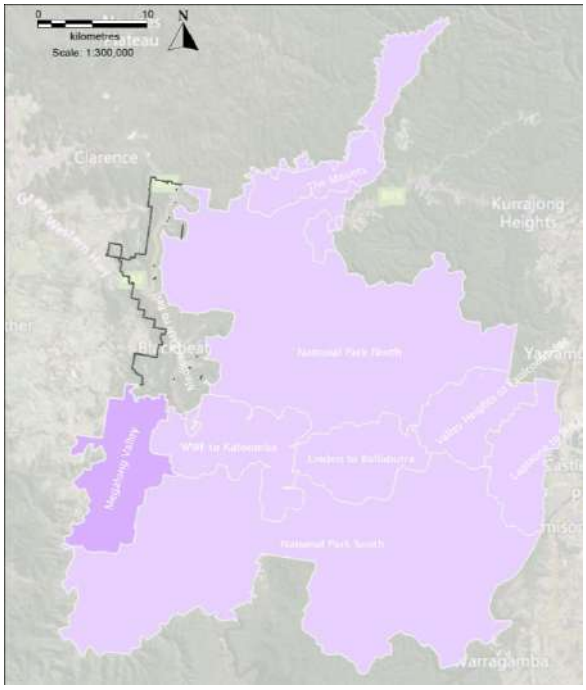
Brown Falcon
Image Katie Cordes

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 41-51cm
Description: ♀ larger than ♂. Varies from very dark brown to light brown above and off-white below. Characteristic tear-stripe below the eye [1]

Feeding: searching for food from an exposed perch- feeds on small mammals, insects, reptiles and, less often, small birds.

Breeding: June to November-often uses other raptor nests, occasionally use open hollow. The pair incubates the eggs and care for young – female performs most of these duties while male provides food. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of

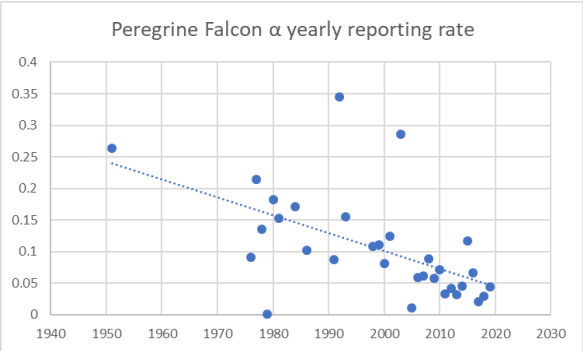
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*

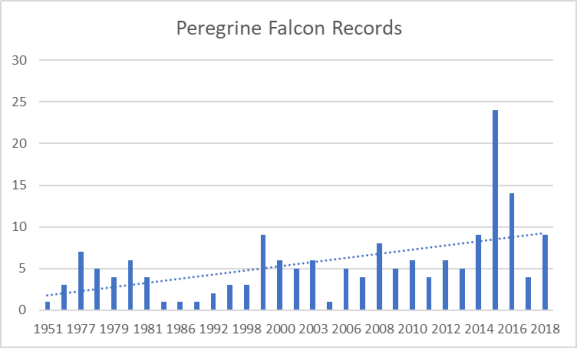
Peregrine Falcon
Image by Jean and Fred Copyright 2014. Licensed under Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC By 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/n4fXHy

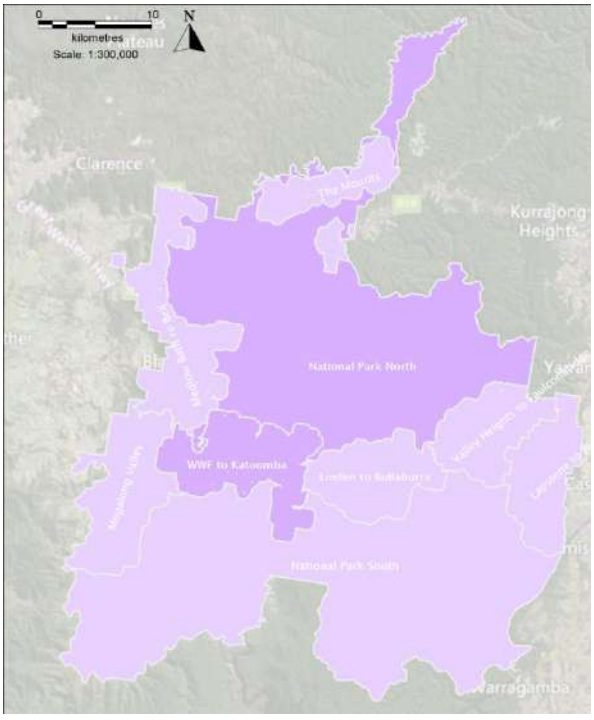
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 34-58cm
Description: Peregrine Falcons are large, powerfully built raptors (birds of prey), with a black hood, blue-black upperparts and creamy white chin, throat and underparts, which are finely barred from the breast to the tail. The long tapered wings have a straight trailing edge in flight and the tail is relatively short. The eye-ring is yellow, with the heavy bill also yellow, tipped black. [1]

Feeding: feeds on small and medium-sized birds, as well as rabbits and other day-active mammals. It swoops down on its prey from above, catching or stunning it with its powerfully hooked talons, before grasping and carrying it off to a perch to pluck and eat it.

Breeding: mates for life and pairs maintain a home range of about 20 km to 30 km square throughout the year. Rather than building a nest, it lays its eggs in recesses of cliff faces, tree hollows or in the large abandoned nests of other birds. The female incubates the eggs and is fed by the male on the nest. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES: Peregrines swoop onto their prey at speeds of up to 300 km/h, which has inherent dangers, as they occasionally collide with overhead wires, usually fatal at such speeds.

References: [1] http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/peregrine-falcon

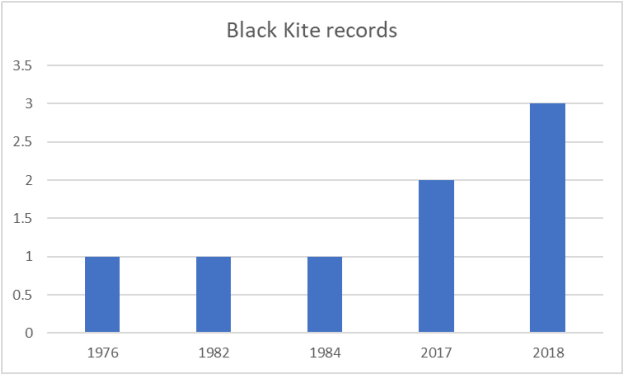
Black Kite *Milvus migrans*

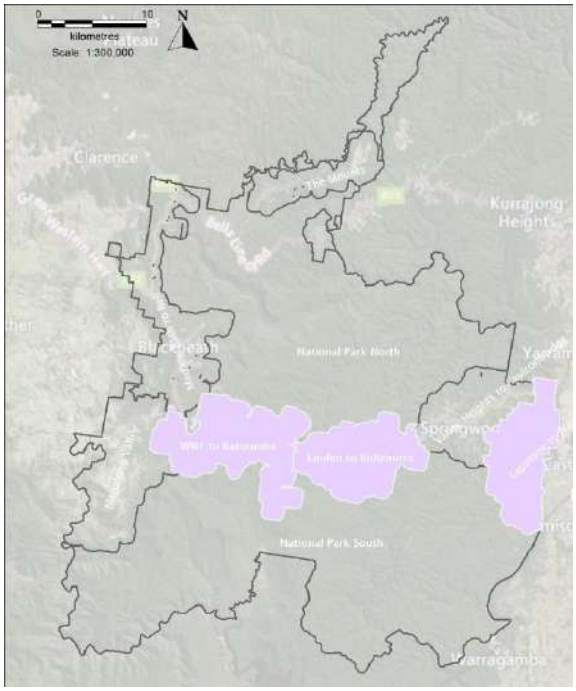
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 45 – 55cm
Description: The Black Kite is a medium-sized raptor (bird of prey). From a distance, it appears almost black, with a light brown bar on the shoulder. The plumage is actually dark brown, with scattered light brown and rufous markings, particularly on the head, neck and underparts. The tail is forked and barred with darker brown. This feature gives the bird its alternative name of Fork-tailed Kite. [1]

Black Kite
Image by Patrick Kavanagh copyright 2016. Used with permission.

Feeding: preys on lizards, small mammals and insects, especially grasshoppers. It also is a scavenger, and frequents tips in outback towns. Black Kites also gather in flocks around bush fires, and eagerly pounce on small animals as these flee the flames. Both live and dead (carrion) prey is eaten.

Breeding: Black Kites nest in isolated pairs or in small, scattered colonies. As with other raptors, a ritualised aerial courtship display is performed by both sexes. This involves loud calling, grappling of feet (talons), and tumbling or cartwheeling. The nest is a bulky cup of sticks, lined with softer material, and is placed in the fork of a tree branch (generally close to the trunk). The female incubates the eggs while the male provides food.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

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NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/Black-Kite

Very rarely encountered Very often

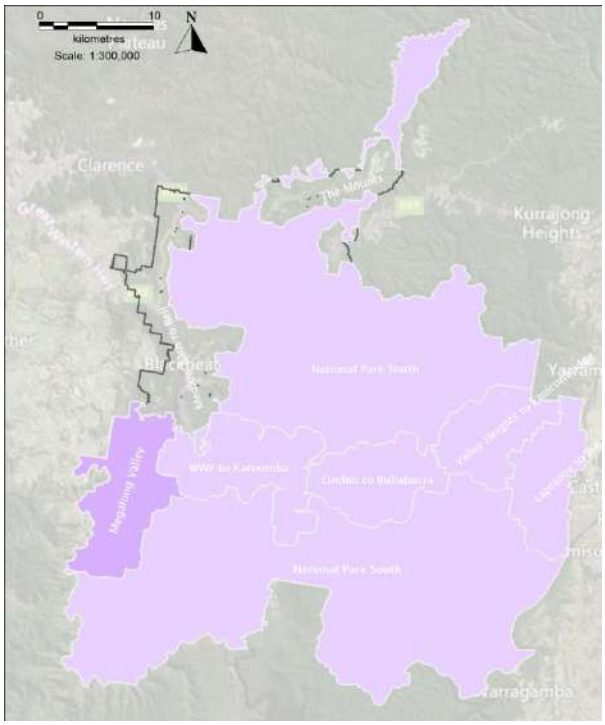
Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus axillaris*

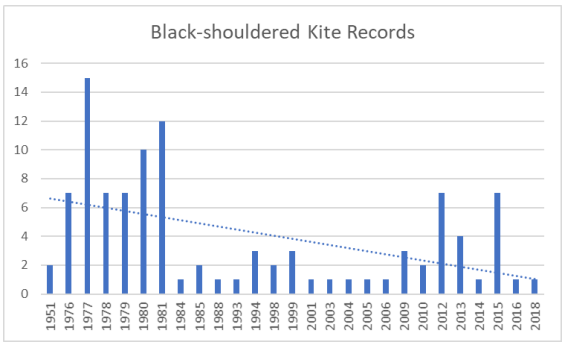
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 33–38 cm
Description: Black-shouldered Kites are medium to small raptors (birds of prey), and are mostly pale grey above, with a pure white head, body and tail and black shoulders. The wings are white underneath, with black wing tips and the wing span is 80 cm to 100 cm. [1]

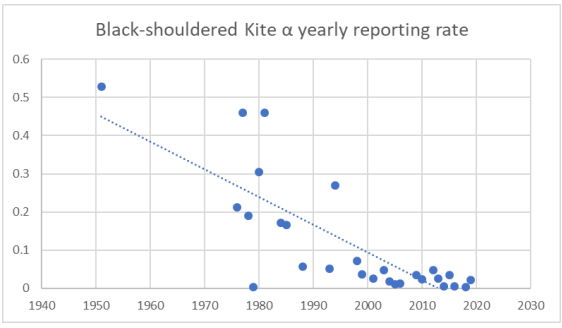
Feeding: The Black-shouldered Kite feeds mainly on rodents, particularly the introduced House Mouse, Mus musculus, often following mouse plagues in agricultural areas. Also will eat insects such as grasshoppers. It prefers to hunt during the day, particularly early morning and late afternoon, often hovering with its wings held upright in a V-shape, before dropping down and grabbing prey with its talons.

Breeding: The Black-shouldered Kite forms monogamous pairs. During courtship, the male will feed the female in mid-air: she will flip upside down and take food with her feet from his, while both are flying. Both sexes build the nest, which is a large untidy shallow cup of sticks, on high tree or on an artificial structure such as a bridge or power pole [1]

Black-shouldered Kite. *Image by Katie Cordes*







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

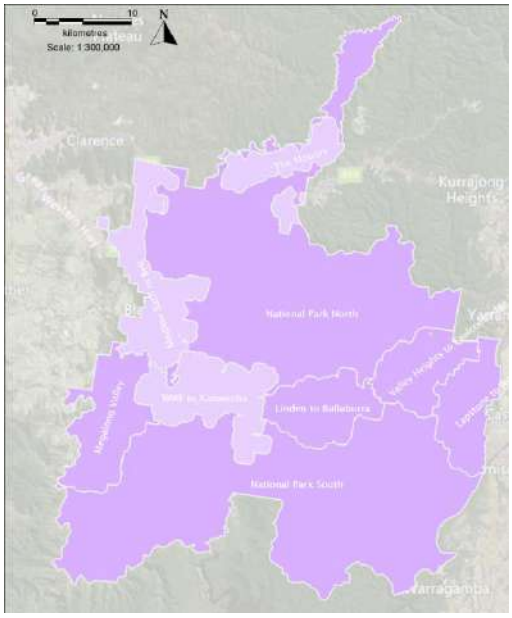
Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Brown Goshawk *Accipiter fasciatus*

Brown Goshawk *Image by Jenny Stiles 2016. Used with permission*

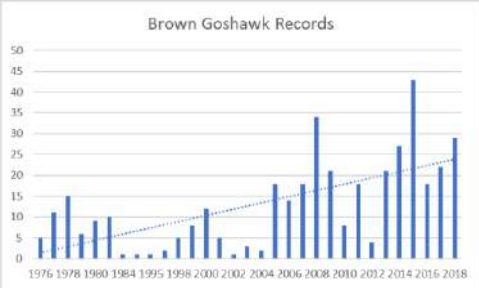
Brown Goshawk nesting and nestlings/fledglings a few weeks later. Images: Katie Cordes 2017.
Note: that nest photography has the potential to disturb nesting birds to the point where they will abandon nests. These photos were taken from 60 meters away with a powerful telephoto lens. Practice ethical birding at all times.

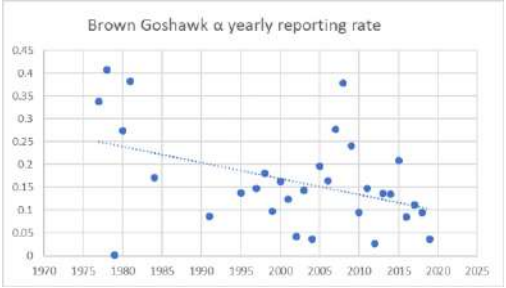
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 35-38cm
Description: Brown Goshawks and Collared Sparrowhawks require a "good" look to distinguish. Female Goshawks are larger than males and female Sparrowhawks are around the same size (35 cm - 38 cm) as male Brown Goshawks.



Feeding: feed on small mammals, with rabbits a particularly important prey item, as well as birds, reptiles and insects and sometimes, carrion (dead animals).

Breeding: Established pairs will reuse the same area year after year, and often use the same nest. The female incubates the eggs, with the male helping when she needs to leave the nest to feed. The male does the bulk of the hunting to feed the young, which remain dependent on their parents for up to three weeks after fledging. Young birds disperse widely.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrocephalus*

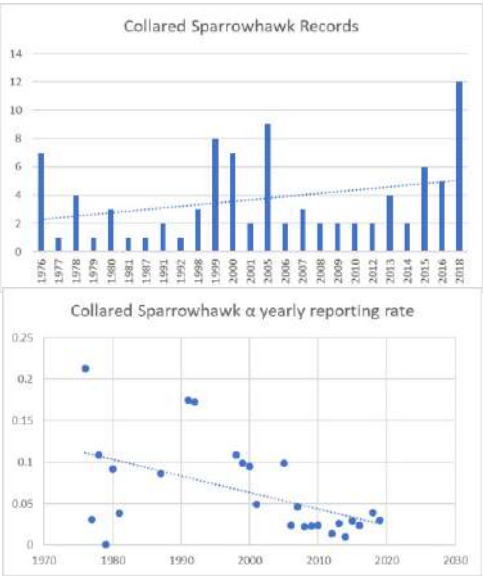
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 35-38cm
Description: Brown Goshawks and Collared Sparrowhawks require a "good" look to distinguish. Female Goshawks are larger than males and female Sparrowhawks are around the same size (35 cm - 38 cm) as male Brown Goshawks. Male Sparrowhawks are significantly smaller (29 cm - 33 cm).

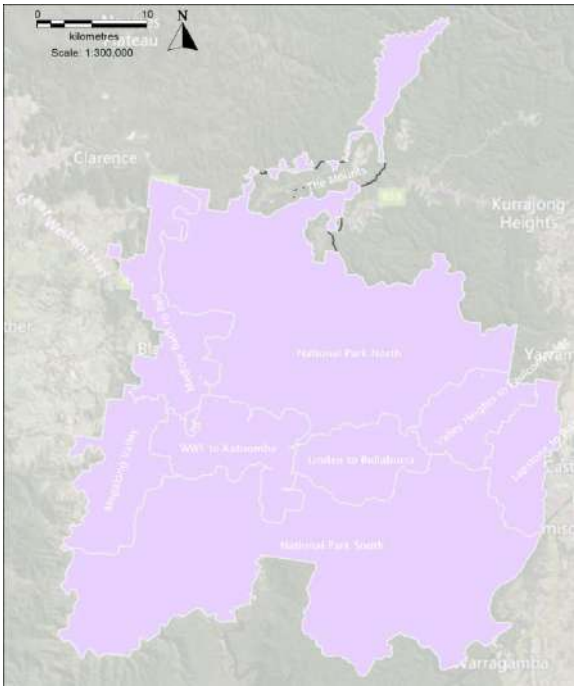
Collared Sparrowhawk

Copyright Image Julie Burgher 2013 : Flicker. - Under license Attribution-NoDerivs 2.0 Generic (CC BY-ND 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/ewhJQP

Feeding: Collared Sparrowhawks mainly eat small birds caught in flight. They hunt during the day, and also at dawn and dusk to catch birds at their roost sites.

Breeding: Collared Sparrowhawk - builds a rather flat nest of twigs and sticks in the fork of a tree, usually high among the foliage. The nest is lined with fresh leaves. Mainly the female incubates, with the male helping at times, though he provides her with food. The female broods the young for the first week or so and then shelters them in very hot or cold weather. The young are fed with small pieces of food, bill to bill.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES: The saying "Goshawks glare and Sparrowhawks stare" is in reference to the heavier brow of the Brown Goshawk and the more wide-eyed look of the Sparrowhawk.

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

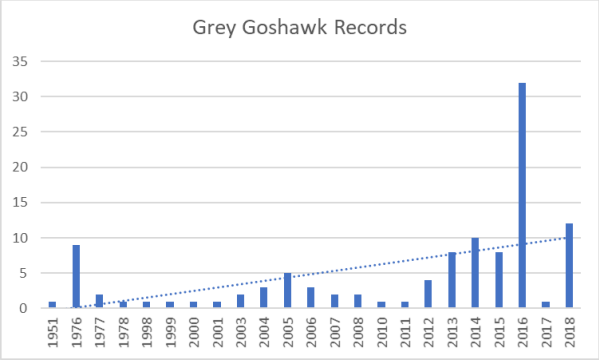
Grey Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae*

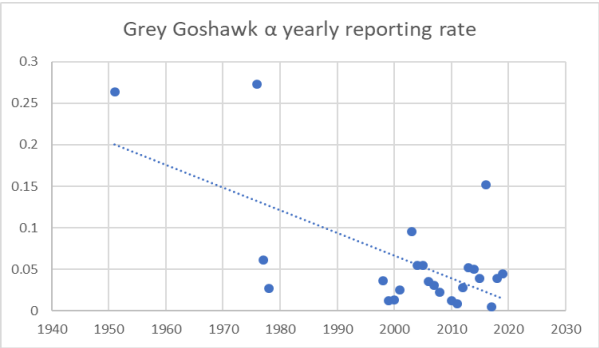
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 38-55cm
Description: The Grey Goshawk is a medium-sized raptor (bird of prey), with two colour morphs (forms). The grey morph has a grey head and upperparts, with white underparts barred grey on the chest. The rounded wings are grey above, white below, and have darker wingtips. The medium length tail is grey above and white below, barred grey. The white morph is pure white all over and is often known as the White Goshawk. Both morphs have a dark red eye and yellow legs and feet [1]

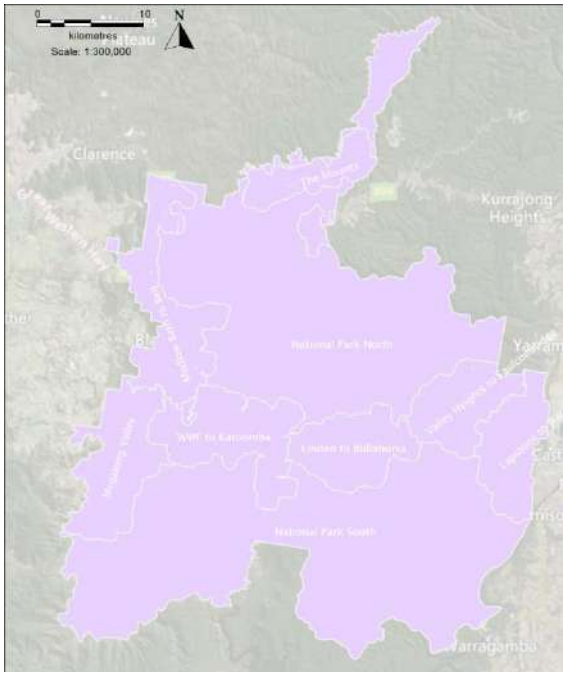
Grey Goshawk.
Image by Jenny Stiles 2017 Used with permission.

Feeding: feed on birds, small mammals, reptiles and insects, capturing prey by striking with their long, powerful clawed toes. It pursues its prey in flight, striking at speed, and even chases prey into dense undergrowth.

Breeding: form permanent pairs that defend a home territory year round. Both sexes constructs a stick nest lined with leaves high in a tree fork, and often re-use the same nest. The grey and white colour morphs interbreed freely, and this species has (very rarely) interbred with Brown Goshawks. While the female does most of the incubation, the male relieves her when she needs to feed, and catches most of the food for the young, which the female tears up for them to eat. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES: Grey Goshawks, are listed as endangered species in Tasmania, with their nesting habitat affected by logging.

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Accipiter-novaehollandiae

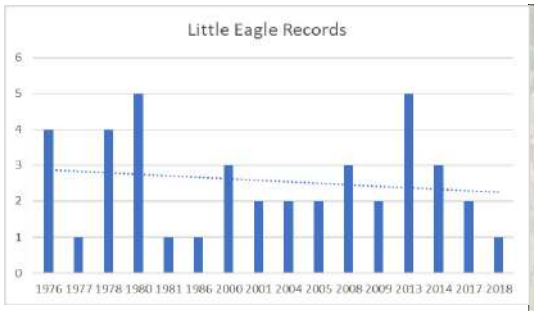
Little Eagle *Hieraaetus morphnoides*

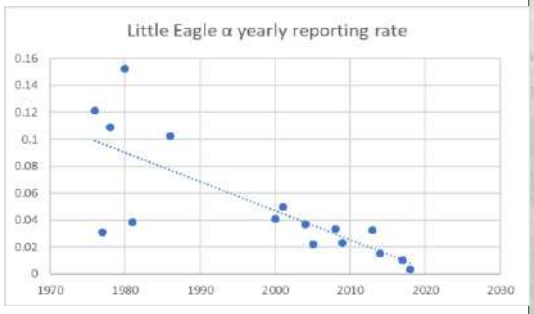
NSW Status: **P,V**
Commonwealth Status:
:
Size: 45-55cm
Description: The Little Eagle is a small, powerful stocky eagle, with a short broad head and moderately long tail, square-cut at the tip when closed. The legs are heavily feathered. When perched, the Little Eagle has a short crest. Plumage varies from light to dark brown, with a pale broken 'M' across the upperparts, which is visible from a distance. [1]

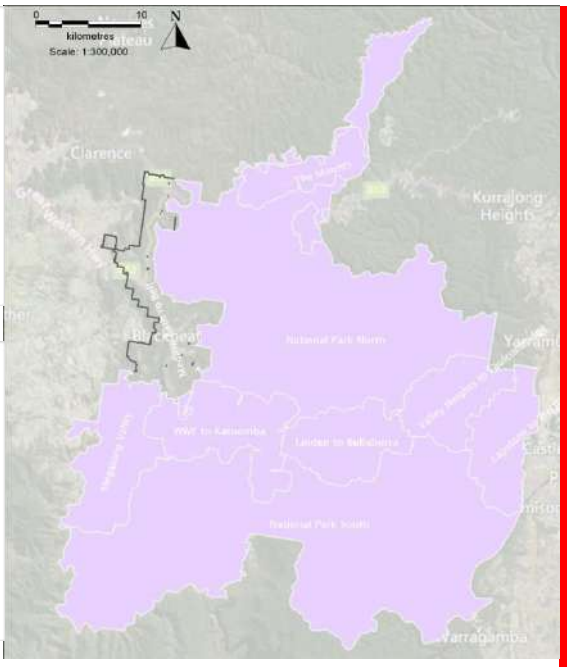
Little Eagle
Image by Michael Jefferies Copyright 2009.
Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial 2.0
Generic (CC By-NC 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/5RRXNV

Feeding: The Little Eagle searches for prey on the wing or from a high exposed perch, taking prey from the ground, the shrub layer or the canopy. Prey includes rabbits, other live mammals and insects.

Breeding: Little Eagles nest in mature living trees in open woodland or tree-lined watercourses. They rarely nest in isolated trees. The nest is an open bowl of twigs and branches, lined with green leaves.







NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Hieraaetus-morphnoides

Spotted Harrier *Circus assimilis*

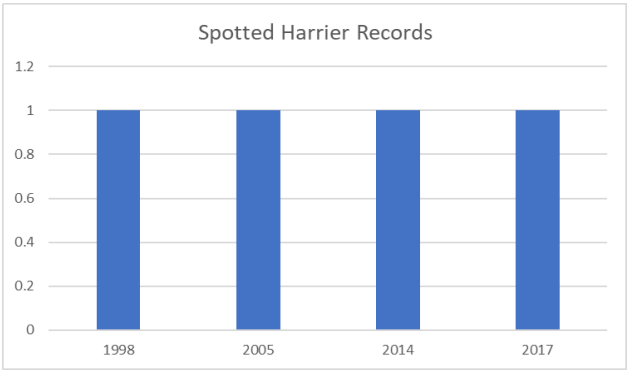
Spotted Harrier (top) dualing with a Brown Falcon. Near Bathurst,NSW
Image by Katie Cordes

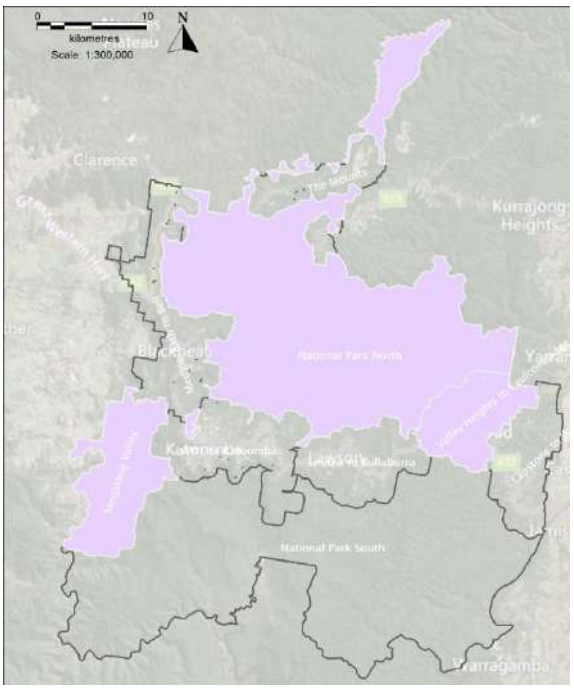
Spotted Harrier
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2013 Used with permission https://flic.kr/p/hox531

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 50-62cm
Description:
The Spotted Harrier is a large, slim-bodied raptor (bird of prey) with a striking white-spotted chestnut breast and mainly blue-grey upper parts. It has an owl-like chestnut coloured facial disc with a narrow light grey ruff around it and yellow eyes. It has long slender yellow legs and a long tail, with a wedge-shaped tip. Its long, broad wings have dark, well rounded, 'fingered' tips. [1]

Feeding: The Spotted Harrier hunts by day, quartering (systematically searching) low over the ground, gliding with up-swept wings. Its favourite prey are ground birds such as quail and pipits and it will also take mice, rats, rabbits and lizards. It rarely eats carrion.

Breeding: The nest is built in trees in open or remnant woodland and is a large flimsy platform of twigs and sticks, lined with green leaves. The female Spotted Harrier incubates the eggs, broods and guards the young. The male hunts and brings food to the female. Breeding season : July - October

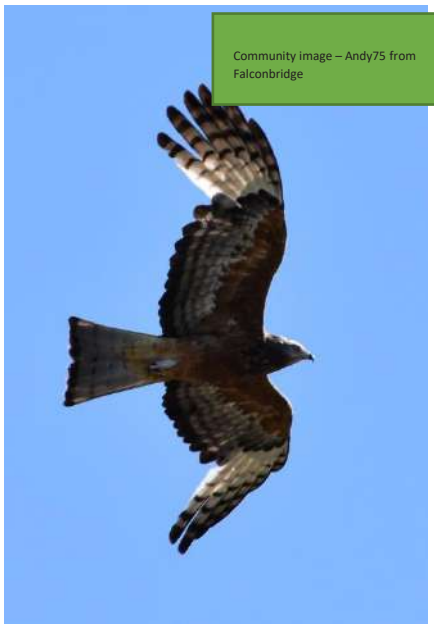




IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Circus-assimilis

Square-tailed Kite *Lophoictinia isura*

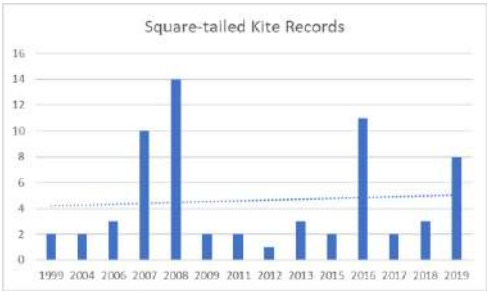


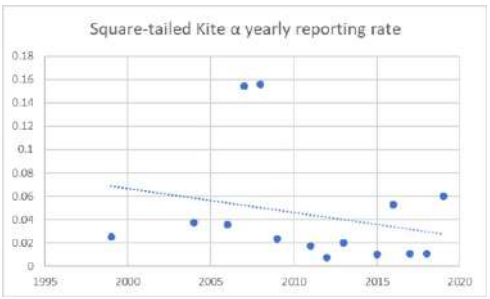
Square-tailed Kite
Images by Patrick Kavanagh copyright 2012 Used with permission.

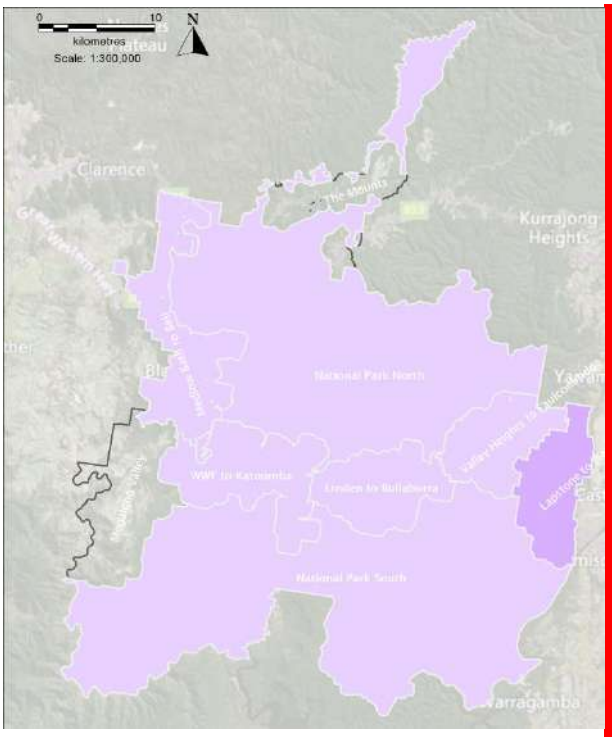
NSW Status: **V,P,3**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 50-55cm
Description: The Square-tailed Kite is a reddish, medium-sized, long-winged raptor, about the size of a Little Eagle or harrier. Adults have a white face with thick black streaks on the crown and finer streaks elsewhere. The saddle, rump and central upper tail coverts are blackish with grey-

Feeding: Is a specialist hunter of passerines, especially honeyeaters, and most particularly nestlings, and insects in the tree canopy, picking most prey items from the outer foliage.

Breeding: Breeding is from July to February, with nest sites generally located along or near watercourses, in a fork or on large horizontal limbs. [1]







NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED 3

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10495

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

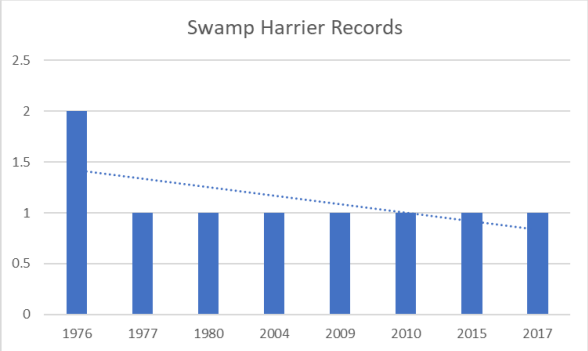
Swamp Harrier *Circus approximans*

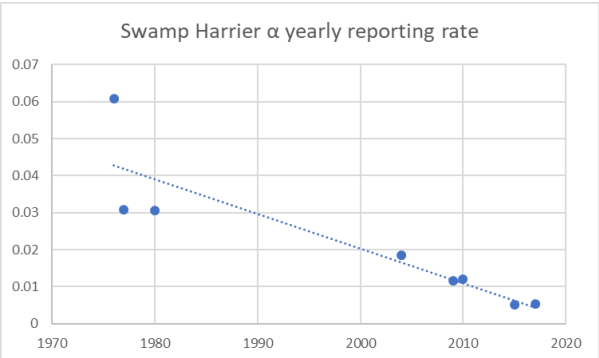
Swamp Harrier
Image by Patrick Kavanagh copyright 2011. Used with permission. https://flic.kr/p/aBYzY4

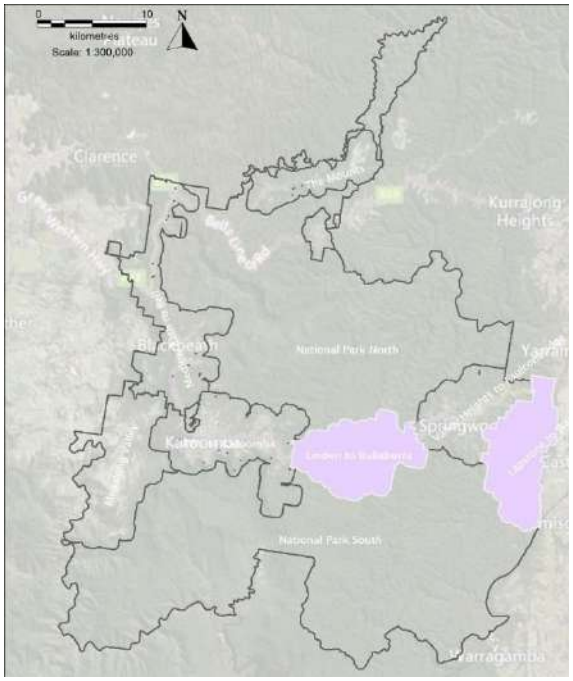
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 50-58cm
Description: The Swamp Harrier is a large slim-bodied raptor (bird of prey), with long slender legs and a long tail, rounded at the tip. It is mainly dark brown above and the white rump is prominent. It has an owl-like face mask. The wings are long and broad, with 5 'fingers' on the wing tips in flight. Females are larger with rufous underparts, while the smaller male is lighter underneath. [1]

Feeding: Swamp Harriers hunt for birds and eggs, large insects, frogs, reptiles and small mammals up to the size of hares or rabbits. When hunting they 'quarter', which means that they systematically search for prey by gliding low to the ground or water, then drop down on to their quarry. [1]

Breeding: The nest of the Swamp Harrier is made of straw and grasses, hidden above the water in dense reeds in a swamp or in crops or long grasses near water. They usually nest in single pairs.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOTES: The Swamp Harrier is one of the few raptors in Australia that makes a regular seasonal migration. To escape the rigours of the Tasmanian winter, harriers often make the hazardous journey across Bass Strait to spend the cooler months on the mainland, before returning to breed in late winter and spring. [1]

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/Swamp-Harrier

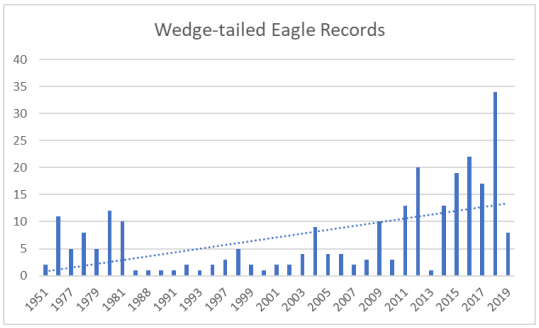
Wedge-tailed Eagle *Aquila audax*

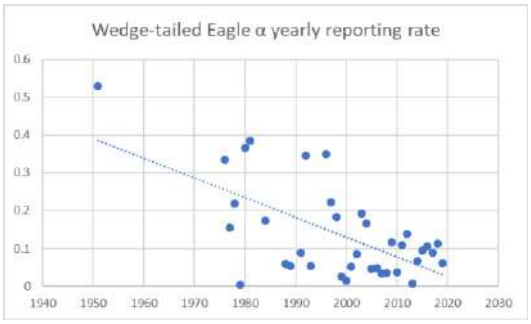
Wedge-tailed Eagle
Images by Katie Cordes

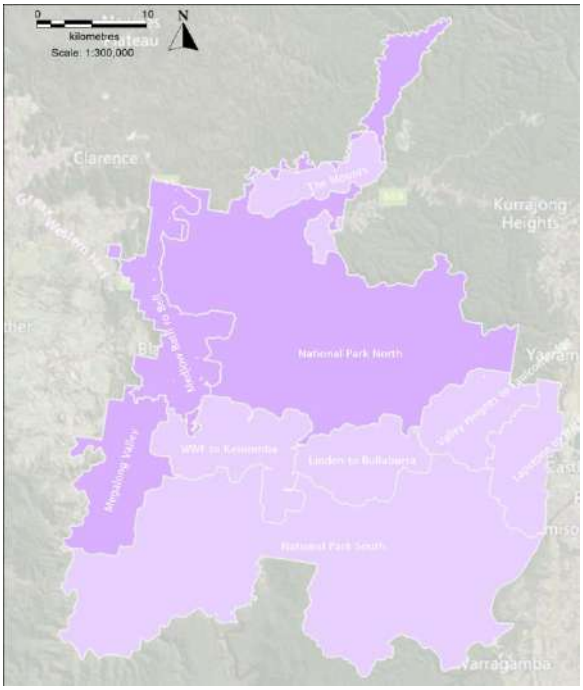
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 1.06m with wingspan up to 2.84m
Description: The Wedge-tailed Eagle has long wings (wingspan 2.3 m), a characteristic long, wedge-shaped tail, and legs that are feathered all the way to the base of the toes. The bill is pale pink to cream, the eye brown to dark brown, and the feet off-white. Young Wedge-tailed Eagles are mid brown in colour with reddish-brown heads and wings. They become progressively blacker for at least the first ten years of their lives; adults are mostly dark blackish-brown [1]

Feeding: Wedge-tailed Eagles eat both live prey and carrion. Their diet reflects the available prey, but the most important live items are rabbits and hares. Carrion is a major food source; roadkills and other carcasses are readily eaten. Many of the reports of predation on lambs result from birds scavenging already dead animals. Up to 20 birds may attend a carcass, although only two or three feed at any one time.

Breeding: Wedge-tailed Eagles are monogamous and apparently mate for life. If one bird of a pair is killed, the survivor will find a new mate. Established breeding pairs are territorial and live in the one area throughout the year, defending around their nest sites from other Wedge-tailed Eagles. The nest is a large structure of dead sticks, usually reused for years, often reaching considerable size. Nests 1.8 m across, 3 m deep and weighing about 400 kg are known. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOTES: The Wedge-tailed Eagle is Australia's largest bird of prey. It was once considered to be a menace by farmers, who were convinced that eagles swooped down and carried lambs off in their talons. As a result, thousands of eagles were shot and poisoned. It is now known that Wedge-tailed Eagles mostly take rabbits, and seldom eat lambs — usually the carcases of dead lambs rather than live ones. [1]

References: http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/wedge-tailed-eagle

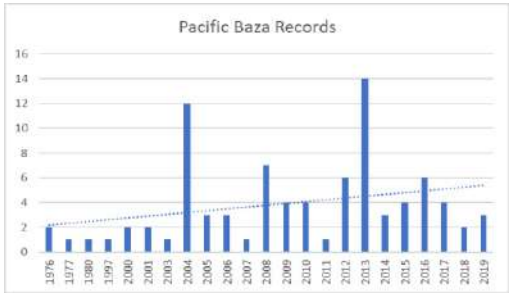
Pacific Baza *Aviceda subcristata*

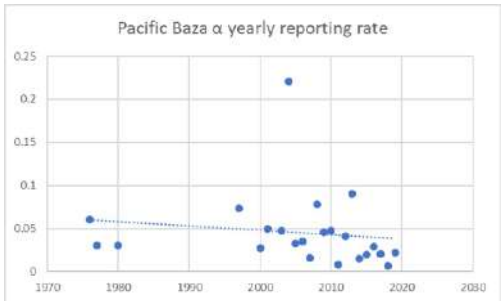
Pacific Baza
Images by Anne Carey 2016

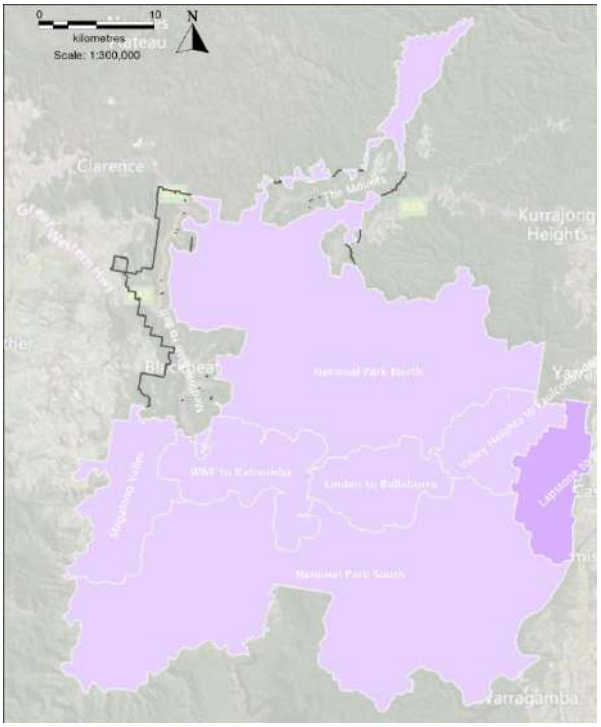
Feeding: favourite prey is large insects, particularly stick insects and mantids, and frogs. They sometimes eat fruit as well. Bazas will move through the canopy, or perch and watch, then make short dives, with feet extended, to snatch prey from the foliage or from the air.

Breeding: builds a flimsy flat nest of sticks, which is placed high in the upper leafy branches of a tree. Often the nest blows down. They are very secretive when breeding and the parent sits quietly on the nest, with its long tail sticking out over the rim. Both parents brood and feed the chicks. Bazas have a spectacular tumbling display-flight [1]

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 35-45cm
Description: Head, neck and breast are grey with underparts heavily banded. Prominent crest and large yellow eyes. Wings are well rounded. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Species profile information is drawn predominantly from "Birds in Backyards" profiles, http://www.birdsinbackyards.net with additional information from Morecombe, M. 2009. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Qld and Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing.

Nomenclature used is consistent with that used in Menkhorst et al. (2017) The Australian Bird Guide, CSIRO Publishing. There are minor differences between this nomenclature and that used by the IOC at the time of development of this report.

Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus*

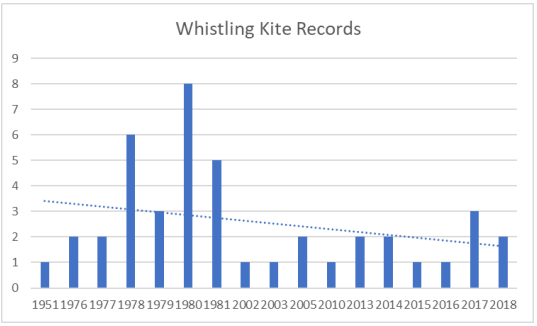
Whistling Kite
Image by Katie Cordes

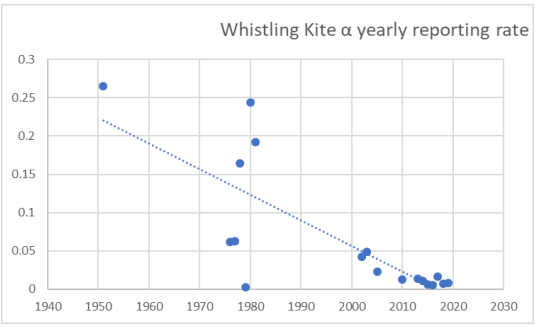
Whistling Kite
Image by Patrick Kavanagh, 2014. Used with permission. https://flic.kr/p/iNoq5T

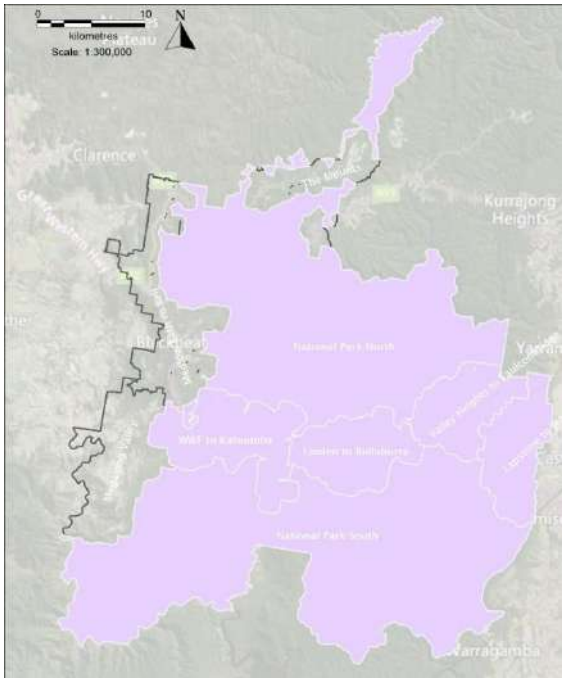
NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:
Size: 50-60cm
Description: The Whistling Kite is a medium-sized raptor (bird of prey) with a shaggy appearance. It has a light brown head and underparts, with pale streaks, and dark sandy-brown wings with paler undersides. The underwings have a characteristic pale 'M' shape when open. The head and body are relatively narrow and the tail is rounded. [1]

Feeding: Whistling Kites soar above the ground, trees and water to search for prey such as carrion (dead animals) and small live animals such as mammals, birds, fish and insects.

Breeding: The Whistling Kite appears to be monogamous, with some breeding pairs remaining in a territory throughout the year and pairs actively defend the area around a nest. The bulky nest platform is built of sticks in a tall tree and may be reused, growing larger over time.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS:

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/whistling-kite

Very rarely — encountered — Very often

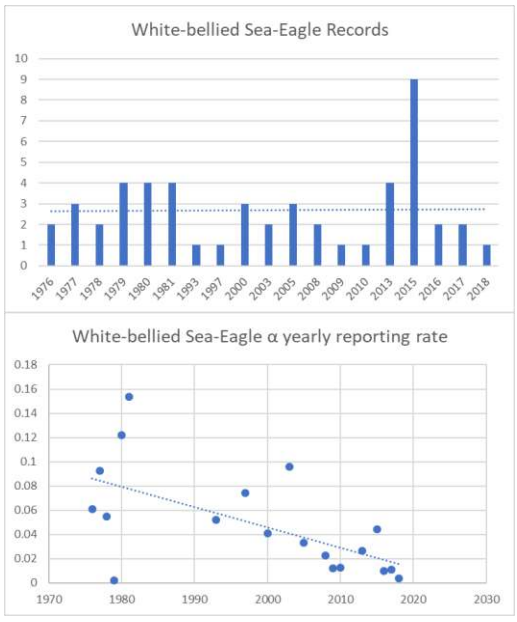
White-bellied Sea-Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*

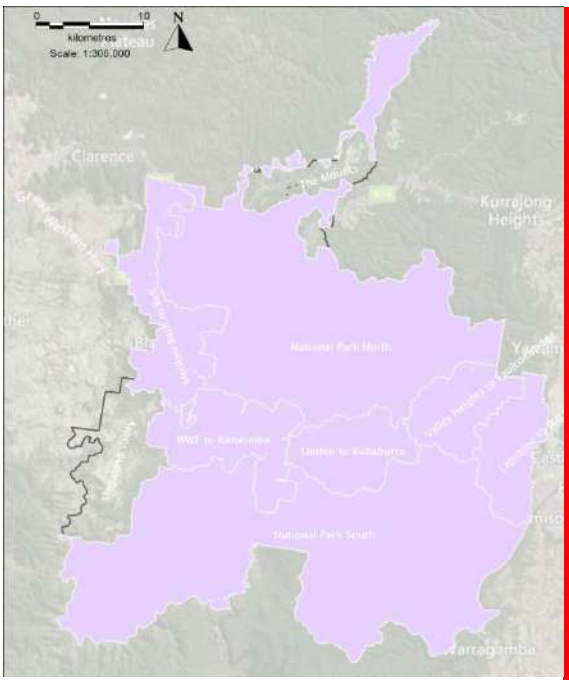
White-bellied Sea-Eagle
Image by Ron Knight copyright 2009. Used with permission.

NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status: C
Size: 75-85cm
Description: The White-bellied Sea-Eagle has white on the head, rump and underparts and dark grey on the back and wings. In flight the black flight feathers on the wings are easily seen when the bird is viewed from below. The large, hooked bill is grey with a darker tip, and the eye is dark brown. The legs and feet are cream-white, with long black talons (claws). [1]

Feeding: feeds mainly off aquatic animals, such as fish, turtles and sea snakes, but it takes birds and mammals as well. It is a skilled hunter, and will attack prey up to the size of a swan. Sea-Eagles also feed on carrion (dead prey) such as sheep and fish along the waterline.

Breeding: build a large stick nest, which is used for many seasons in succession. The nest can be located in a tree up to 30m above the ground, but may also be placed on the ground or on rocks, where there are no suitable trees. At the start of the breeding season, the nest is lined with fresh green leaves and twigs. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

References: [1] http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Haliaeetus-leucogaster

Very rarely encountered Very often

REPTILES IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS

By Neville Burns

The Blue Mountains World Heritage area is home to a fascinating collection of reptile species ranging from small skink lizards, geckoes, legless lizards, dragons, one species of goanna and thirteen species of snakes. As an active herpetologist who spends a lot of time in the field and educating the public through talks and educational reptile shows, I find it interesting [and often times frustrating] that despite the ever growing knowledge available about these animals there are still so many myths and fallacies that cause unnecessary fear. Recently, I received an email from a man concerned about the presence of an Eastern Blue-tongue skink in his yard with the question 'Will it attack my children?' I was able to assure him that no Australian lizards attack people and lizards will only bite if held and restrained. Left alone, most smaller lizards being insectivorous are a welcome addition to your yard and larger skinks such as Blue-tongues eat snails and funnel web spiders. Blue-tongues in captivity feed on dog food, snails and some fruits and become very tame in a short time. Wild ones left alone in the yard will often stay for years if there are no dogs or cats to attack them. If approached they may extend their cobalt blue tongue with their mouths agape and hissing. This is fear, not aggression.

Three species of water skink are found in the Blue Mountains and one of these, the Blue Mountains Water skink, is unique in being found only within swampy habitats of the World Heritage area.

Dragons, which are active in the day, range in size from the tiny Mountain Dragon to the much larger eastern Water Dragons found around many streams and water ways in the mountain region. They are active, fast moving reptiles with well-developed limbs and are capable climbers. Like most small skinks and goannas they are egg laying, although the two species of Blue-tongues give birth to live young. Large male Eastern Water dragons, recognisable by their blood red chests, may attain around a metre in length and often dive [belly-flop] from tree limbs into water from considerable heights. Bush walkers may often hear the splash of these critters as they make for the water. Geckos are small nocturnal lizards that hide during the day under rocks and in rock crevices.

Two species of legless lizards occur in the mountains. At a quick glimpse they seem quite snake-like but the presence of visible ear openings and a thick or broad tongue shows that they are not snakes.

This may be difficult to see if the reptile is moving. Small skinks such as the Whites Skink and Copper-tail skink are active on warm days and may be encountered anywhere in the mountains, particularly in sandstone ridge areas. During the night they hide under exfoliating rocks and in crevices.

It is extremely difficult for untrained people to accurately identify most species of snakes due to variation in colouration within many species and the fact that juveniles are often differently coloured to adults. An example is the Eastern Brown snake which ranges in colour from different shades of grey and brown to almost orange. Juvenile eastern browns hatching from eggs often have a black head or darker collar and some are banded the entire length of the body. These bands normally fade as the snake matures but some adults retain these bands and some are black on the upper surface. Eastern Browns are more commonly encountered in the lower mountains and the larger percentage of 'Brown snake' calls I receive turn out to be Copperheads or Tiger snakes, which are also extremely variable in colour. The Red Bellied Black snake is an exception to this variation in colour and is usually easily recognised if seen clearly. Mistakes may however be made with this species when it is about to slough its skin as the colours are much clouded at this time.

Many small snakes that people think are juveniles of larger species are in fact distinctly different species which may only attain about 60 cm in length and are only mildly venomous. An example is the Mustard Bellied snake which people often take to be a juvenile Eastern Brown. Other small species such as Red-naped Snakes, Golden-crowned snakes and Small-eyed snakes are nocturnal and therefore rarely seen by most people.

The largest species of snake in the Blue Mountains area is the beautiful Diamond python which averages a length of about two metres but may attain three metres on occasion. Like all pythons it is totally nonvenomous and kills by constriction. Its diet consists of rats and other small mammals, birds and on some occasions, large lizards. I have many people call me concerned about this snake and I always attempt to convince them to just leave it

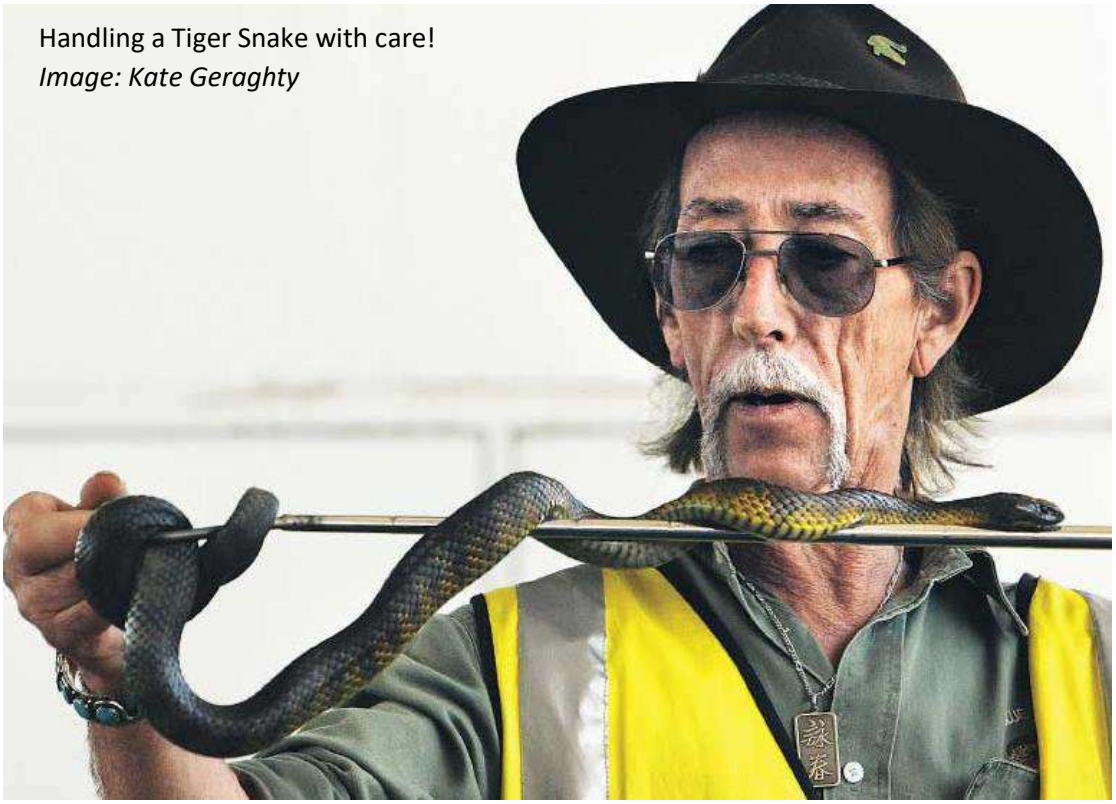
alone rather than have it relocated. Pythons are active both day and night in warm weather and all pythons are egg layers. It would be well to mention here the Broad-headed Snake, which is an endangered species, occurs throughout the mountains area and is particularly associated with the Hawkesbury sandstone ledges. Superficially it resembes a small Diamond Python due to its dark colour and yellow spotted pattern. I know of two people severely envenomated when they handled this species mistaking it for a small Diamond Python. One of these people, believing she had found a juvenile Diamond python, when bitten on the finger, initially ignored the bite. Within minutes she developed a blindingly painful headache and found that there was blood on her gums. She was treated at a hospital and recovered but learned a valuable lesson. A little knowledge can be dangerous! As Broad-headed snakes are normally nocturnal it was at first thought strange that she had found the snake during daylight hours but this was explained when the snake, which she had illegally retained, gave birth the next day to five live young. Normally sheltering during the day in crevices and under exfoliating sandstone rocks, this gravid specimen was warming her body for the birth. In hot summer weather this species will take shelter in hollow tree limbs.

Death Adders, which are also largely nocturnal in habit are rarely seen due to their cryptic colouration, and as "ambush" predators they lay in wait for prey, often semi-buried in leaf litter. Whilst lying in wait they wriggle their tail to attract lizards and other prey within reach of their lightning fast strike. Death Adders are considered the fastest striking of all snakes. How fast is that? We humans blink our eyes once at 200 milliseconds, the Death Adder can strike at 60! Death Adders rarely bite except when actually touched, preferring to remain camouflaged and undetected. This species is more common in the lower mountains area but I have found some at Woodford and Lawson.

Eastern Brown snakes are a fast moving, normally diurnal species that have a reputation for aggression and are our greatest killer amongst snakes in modern day Australia. Despite the claims made about them chasing people, these tales are untrue and they much prefer to use their speed to avoid humans. Many strikes by this highly nervous species are mere feints to make a person back pedal and thus allow the snake a better chance to escape. No Australian snake can pursue a running person over a distance. Snakes eyesight has a limited range and is particularly attuned to movement. Moving a few metres away quietly from a snake is the best action. However, if within the body length of the snake [the usual strike zone] standing still until the snake moves away is the preferred and safest behaviour. I always illustrate this in my shows with a live Eastern Brown and have never been bitten while standing still, even with the snake around my feet. Juvenile Eastern Brown snake's venom is markedly different to that of mature adults. As juveniles the venom is designed to be effective against lizards and frogs but as the snakes mature.and begin to prey on mice and rats the venom changes dramatically and is far more dangerous to humans. As the second most toxic snake in the world this species deserves great respect!

Compared to overseas snakes. Australia snakes have relatively short fangs and although the Death Adder has larger fangs than other Australian species the claim made on Wikipedia and some other snake information sites on the internet that these are the longest fangs of all Australian snakes is incorrect. The Coastal Taipan has the longest fangs of Australian snakes, up to 12mm in length

Tiger snakes, ranked fourth most toxic snake in the world, are NOT aggressive and will normally quickly seek cover when disturbed. If unable to take cover they put on an impressive display by hissing, lifting the fore body and flattening the neck and body to appear larger and hopefully scare away a potential threat. Tiger Snakes may be active at night in hot weather and are more inclined to climb than most Australian venomous species. Copperheads are less affected by cold weather and may be active when other snake are not. Even on a warm day in winter snakes may bask in the sun for short periods.



Handling a Tiger Snake with care!
Image: Kate Geraghty

Spring is mating season and many people tell me of seeing snakes mating, wound around each other and raising the fore body and wrestling vigorously. This is NOT mating which is much less active to observe, but is male combat where two male snakes wrestle for the right to mate. It occurs in Black and Brown snakes and some pythons.

Much of our fear of snakes is based on ignorance and grossly exaggerated claims of snake savagery. There has never been a venomous snake in the Australian bush that wants to bite a person. Venom is precious to a snake and is designed for killing prey animals and beginning the process of digestion. None of us look good to eat to a venomous snake. Bush walkers should wear long trousers and fully enclosed foot wear and be familiar with first aid for venous snake bite and ALWAYS carry a restrictive bandage.

Neville Burns

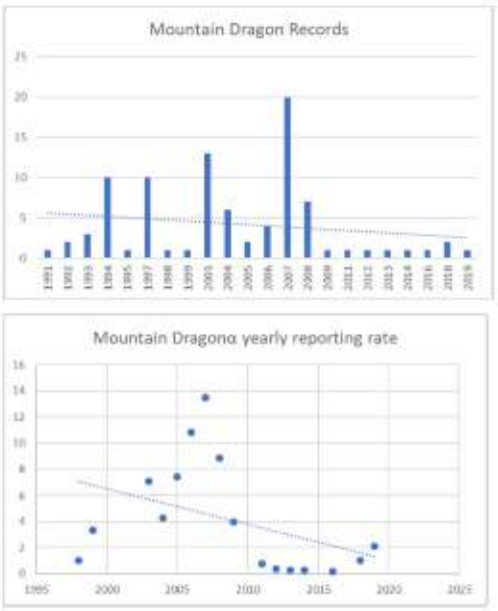
Reptile enthusiast, educator and advocate

Neville Burns has been involved with reptiles for over 60 years both in the wild and with captive animals. He has produced reptile D.V.D.'s, lectured at schools and colleges and conducted training courses and safety presentations for industry. He has been a guest speaker in America and Canada and his main skills are in public education. He is a licensed reptile exhibitor and licensed snake catcher and scientists have honoured his work by naming a lizard, Burns's Dragon after him. He lives at Lawson in the Blue Mountains.and operates Blue Mountains Reptile Awareness.

SPECIES PROFILES- REPTILES

The project complied records for 61 reptile species. Several species had only one or two records. Other species have been lumped together or split into separate species over time and there is a legacy of old naming conventions in public databases. A good example is the Copperhead snake. There are records for both Lowland Copperheads (*Austrelaps superbus*) and Highland Copperheads (*Austrelaps ramsayi*) in the Blue Mountains LGA. The former is only found in Victoria and Tasmania and records for this species are incorrect but are likely a legacy of the practice of naming Copperheads outside the alpine areas as Lowlands Copperheads. Other records were "unusual" and it is worth noting that reptiles can make their way around the country in imported soils, timber and other goods. In addition, reptiles, unfortunately, are highly trafficked and escaped "pets" results in odd species showing up in odd places such as Shingleback Lizards in Katoomba. Species profiles were created for all species currently recognised with more than one valid record, relatively recent currency and within normal range for the species (48). Two of these species are threatened species with relatively few records anywhere within their range.

Each species profile has a graph showing species records over time. Where there are good records prior to 1998 these are included. If a species had multiple records over many years a second graph was created showing the reporting rate for that species as a proportion of the total reptile records for that year. This approach was taken because reporting rates for years differs considerably.



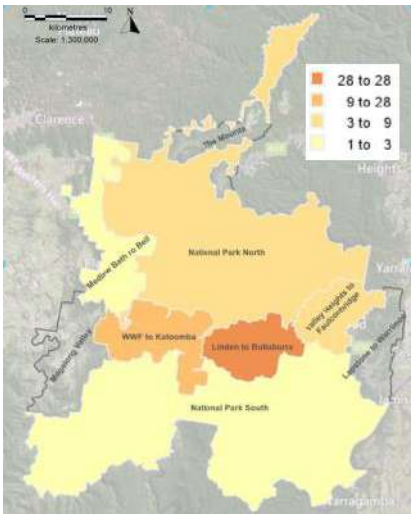
In the example graphs for the Mountain Dragon the decrease in raw numbers of records (top left) is clear with less records in this current decade. The proportional reporting rate (bottom left) for the species follows the same trend with a decrease in the records for this species as a proportion of total records for the year. It is important to remember when interpreting the graph that this does not mean the population is definitely decreasing (although it may be). In reality the differing survey effforts across years and locations make assumptions about population trends in the Mountains very difficult.

Threatened species are denoted with a red bar stating their NSW and Federal status.

Commonwealth status VUNERABLE. NSW status, VUNERABLE

Sources for profile information are provided at the bottom of each profile.

A distribution map is provided for each species. These maps are simple raw count distribution maps. The LGA is divided into 9 areas and the records counts for each area provided. In the example (right) for the Mustard-bellied Snake shows the hotspot for this species is in the Linden to Bullaburra area with no records in several areas.



Group	Family	Common name	Scientific name	Lapstone to Warrimoo	Valley Heights to Faulconbridge	Linden to Bullaburra	Wentworth Falls to Katoomba	Medlow Bath to Bell	Megalong Valley	The Mounts	National Park North	National Park South
Dragons	Agamindae	Bearded Dragon	*Pogona barbata*	●	●	●	●	●				
		Eastern Water Dragon	*Intellagama lesueurii*	●	●	●	●	●			●	●
		Jacky Lizard	*Amphibolurus muricatus*	●	●	●	●		●		●	●
		Mountain Dragon	*Rankinia diemensis*		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Gekkota	Carphodactylidae	Broad-tailed Gecko	*Phyllurus platurus*	●	●	●					●	●
	Diplodactylidae	Lesueur's Velvet Gecko	*Amalosia lesueurii*	●	●	●					●	●
		Stone [Wood] Gecko	*Diplodactylus vittatus*		●							
Side-neck Turtles	Chelidae	Eastern Snake-necked Turtle	*Chelodina longicollis*	●	●	●	●	●	●			●
Rear-fanged Snakes	Colourbridae	Common Tree Snake	*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*	●	●	●	●	●				
		Bandy-bandy	*Vermicella annulata*	●	●							

Group	Family	Common name	Scientific name	Lapstone to Warrimoo	Valley Heights to Faulconbridge	Linden to Bullaburra	Wentworth Falls to Katoomba	Medlow Bath to Bell	Megalong Valley	The Mounts	National Park North	National Park South
Venomous Snakes	Elapidae	Black-bellied Swamp Snake	*Hemiaspis signata*		●	●		●				●
		Broad-headed Snake	*Hoplocephalus bungaroides*	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Common Death Adder	*Acanthophis antarcticus*	●	●	●			●		●	
		Eastern Brown Snake	*Pseudonaja textilis*	●	●	●	●	●		●		●
		Eastern Small-eyed Snake	*Cryptophis nigrescens*	●	●	●	●				●	●
		Golden-crowned Snake	*Cacophis squamulosus*	●	●	●		●				
		Highland Copperhead	*Austrelaps ramsayi*				●	●				
		Mustard-bellied Snake	*Drysdalia rhodogaster*		●	●	●	●			●	●
		Red-bellied Black Snake	*Pseudechis porphyriacus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Tiger Snake	*Notechis scutatus*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	
		Yellow-faced Whip Snake	*Demansia psammophis*	●	●	●	●	●			●	●
Pythons	Pythonidae	Diamond Python	*Morelia spilota spilota*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Blind Snakes	Typhlopidae	Blackish Blind Snake	*Anilios nigrescens*	●	●	●		●			●	●

Group	Family	Common name	Scientific name	Lapstone to Warrimoo	Valley Heights to Faulconbridge	Linden to Bullaburra	Wentworth Falls to Katoomba	Medlow Bath to Bell	Megalong Valley	The Mounts	National Park North	National Park South
Legless Lizards	Pygopodidae	Common Scaly-foot	*Pygopus lepidopodus*		●	●	●	●			●	●
Skinks	Scincidae	Barred-sided Skink	*Concinnia tenuis*		●		●		●		●	●
		Black Rock Skink	*Egernia saxatilis*				●	●			●	●
		Blotched Blue-tongue	*Tiliqua nigrolutea*	●	●	●	●	●				●
		Eastern Blue-tongue	*Tiliqua scincoides*	●	●	●	●	●	●			●
		Cunningham's Skink	*Egernia cunninghami*	●	●		●	●			●	●
		Pink-tongued Lizard	*Cyclodomorphus gerrardii*	●	●	●	●	●			●	
		Mainland She-oak Skink	*Cyclodomorphus michaeli*			●	●	●			●	
		Red-throated Skink	*Acritoscincus platynota*	●		●	●	●	●		●	●
		Blue Mountains Water Skink	*Eulamprus leuraensis*	●		●	●	●			●	●
		Eastern Water-skink	*Eulamprus quoyii*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		Yellow-bellied Water-skink	*Eulamprus heatwolei*	●		●	●				●	
		Copper-tailed Skink	*Ctenotus taeniolatus*	●	●	●	●	●			●	●
		Robust Ctenotus	*Ctenotus robustus*		●			●				●

Group	Family	Common name	Scientific name	Lapstone to Warrimoo	Valley Heights to Faulconbridge	Linden to Bullaburra	Wentworth Falls to Katoomba	Medlow Bath to Bell	Megalong Valley	The Mounts	National Park North	National Park South
Skinks	Scincidae	Cream-striped Shinning-skink	*Cryptoblepharus virgatus*	●	●		●				●	●
		Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink	*Lampropholis delicata*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink	*Lampropholis guichenoti*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		Eastern Three-toed skink	*Hemiergis talbingeonsis*		●							●
		Three-toed Skink	*Saiphos equalis*		●						●	●
		Tussock Skink	*Pseudemoia pagenstecheri*			●	●	●				
		Tree-base Litter Skink	*Lygisaurus foliorum*									●
		Weasel Skink	*Saproscincus mustelinus*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
		White's Skink	*Liopholis whitii*			●		●		●	●	●
Goannas	Varanidae	Lace Monitor	*Varanus varius*	●	●	●	●	●	●			●
		Rosenberg's Goanna	*Varanus rosenbergi*									●

Bearded Dragon *Pogona barbata*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 36

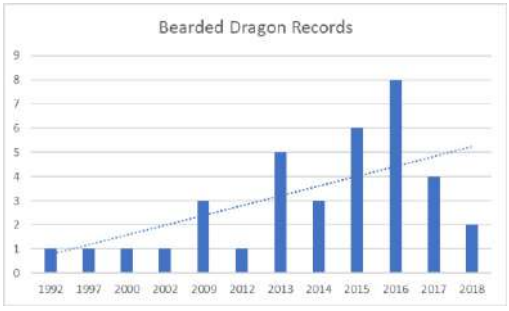
Size: 55cm
Description: The harsh, spiky appearance of these lizards belie their normally placid temperament. If approached in the wild, the bearded dragon's usual response is to freeze and rely on its camouflage. If further threatened they puff themselves up, extend the 'beard' under the throat and open the mouth wide to reveal the bright yellow lining. If picked up, they will continue to struggle but will rarely bite. At a total length of around 55cm, the grey-brown eastern bearded dragon is an impressive animal. [1]

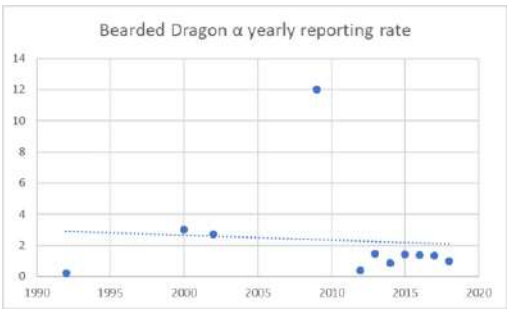
Bearded Dragon *Image by Marg Turton*

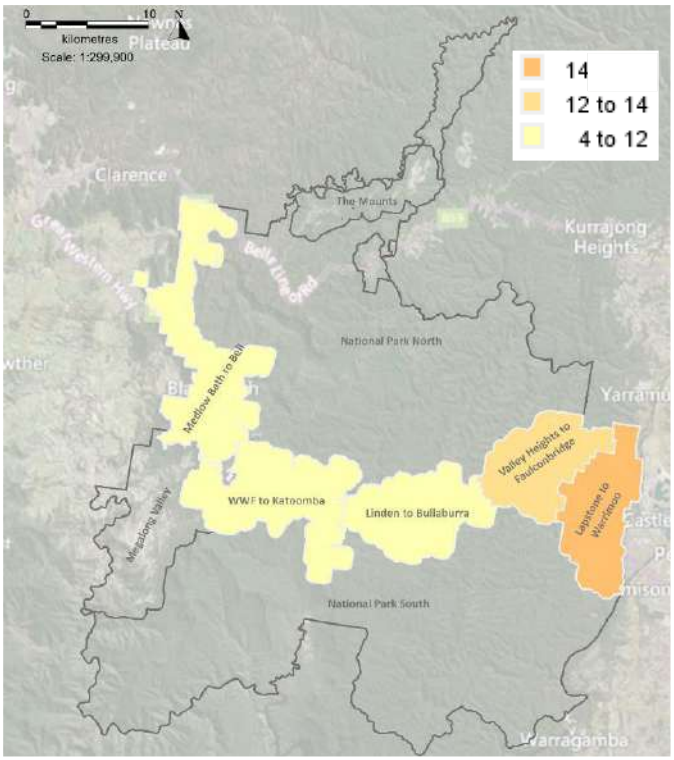
Habitat: common in open forests, heathland, scrub and even some disturbed areas such as farmland. [1]

Feeding: eat a great deal of vegetable matter, possibly as much as 80-90% of their total diet. Leaves, fruits, berries and flowers are all eagerly consumed. Insects make up the balance of the adult diet and the majority of the juvenile diet. [1]

Breeding: In spring male dragons keep a close eye out for passing females, attracting their attention with a series of frantic head bobs and arm waving. A month or so after mating, the female lays a clutch of 10-20 oval shaped white eggs with soft, flexible shells. These are laid in a shallow hole dug into the soil in an open sunny spot. The eggs hatch after around two months of incubation. In good seasons two or three clutches may be produced by a single female. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] https://reptilepark.com.au/animals/reptiles/dragons/eastern-bearded-dragon/

Eastern Water Dragon *Intellagama lesueurii*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 82

Size: . A male Water Dragon can reach a length of 90-100cm and weigh about 1 kg. Two-thirds of the length of a Water Dragon is its tail. Females are notably smaller and less robust.
Description: Large semi-aquatic, arboreal dragon. Distinctively deep angular head and nuchal crest of spinose scales that joins the vertebral crest extending down the length of its body to the tail. The jowls are large and ear is exposed and of almost equal size of the eye. The dorsal ridge and tail are laterally compressed and the limbs are strong and robust with particularly long toes on the hind legs. The tail is capable of regeneration when lost, furthermore, regenerated tails can also grow back if severed. [1]

Eastern Water Dragon *Image by Anne Carey*

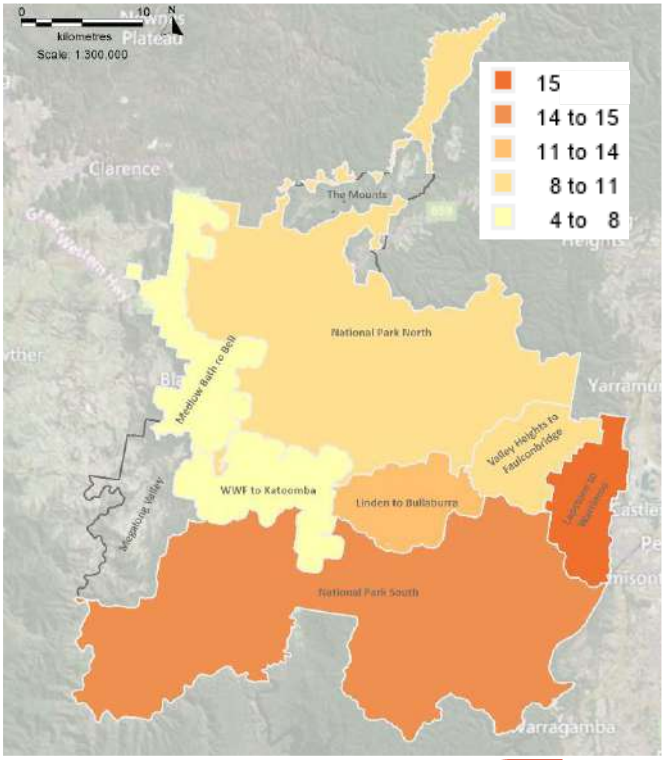
Community image – Buttonbowerbird from Winmalee

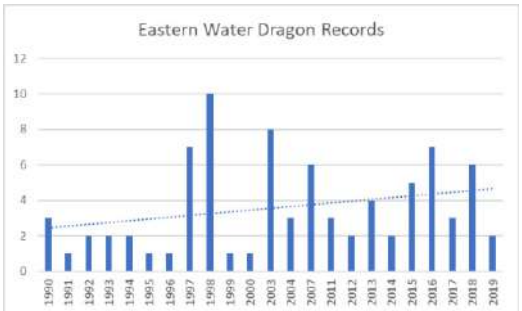
Habitat: Flowing water with ample tree cover and basking sites appear to be the key to habitat preference for this species. Water dragons will be found in built-up urban areas provided that the above conditions can be found and water quality is fair.

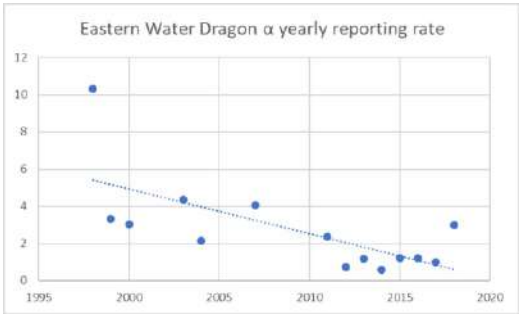
Feeding: Insectivorous as juveniles, however as they grow they become more omnivorous with vegetable matter gradually making up to almost half of the diet

Breeding: In the Sydney region, the breeding season begins in September, when courtship and mating begins, and concludes in January when the last clutches of eggs are laid. Usually active in the Sydney region from September to June, becoming inactive during the cooler months. [1]

Community image – TM from Blaxland – (Juvenile)







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

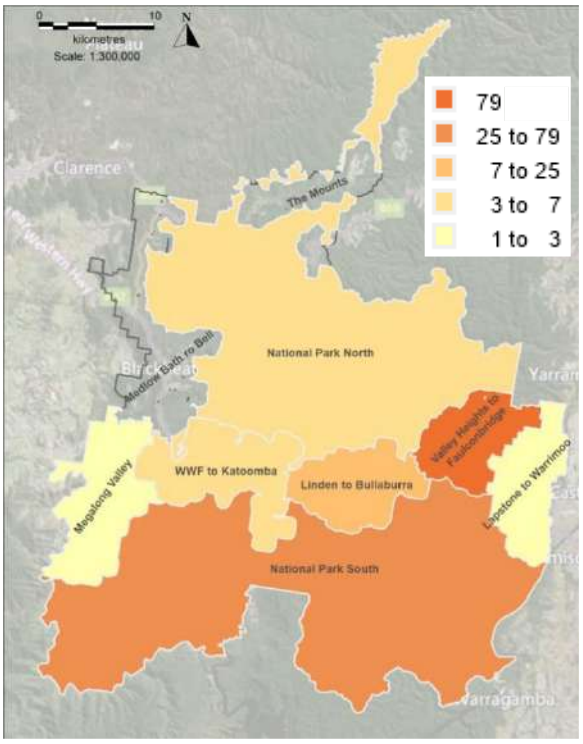
References: [1] profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, Atlas of Living Australia http://bie.ala.org.au, Australian Museum https://australianmuseum.net.au and OEH species profiles

Jacky Lizard *Amphibolurus muricatus*

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 133

Size: Snout-vent length of about 100 millimetres, weighs up to 60 grams. Males usually have a larger head than females. The tail is very long (up to about 200 millimetres) [1]
Description: The lining of the mouth is bright yellow. It is pale grey to dark brown in colour with black patches along the middle of the back and two paler stripes on either side of these dark patches, large and prominent scales along its back in rows from the neck to the base of the tail and spiny scales on the sides of the neck. [1] Also known as the Jacky Dragon

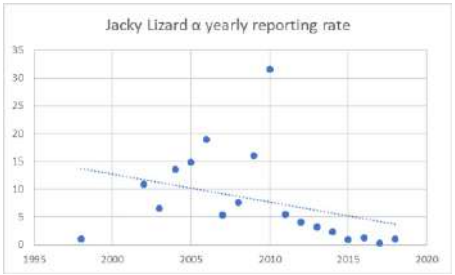
Jacky Lizard (aka Jacky Dragon) *Image by Anne carey*



Habitat: Dry sclerophyll forest, rocky ridges and coastal heathlands.

Feeding: Insectivorous

Breeding: Adult females probably breed every summer and may have 3-9 eggs. These eggs are laid in shallow burrows and the sex of the young is partly determined by the nest temperature. [1]



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, Atlas of Living Australia http://bie.ala.org.au, Australian Museum https://australianmuseum.net.au and OEH species profiles

Mountain Dragon *Rankinia diemensis*

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 90

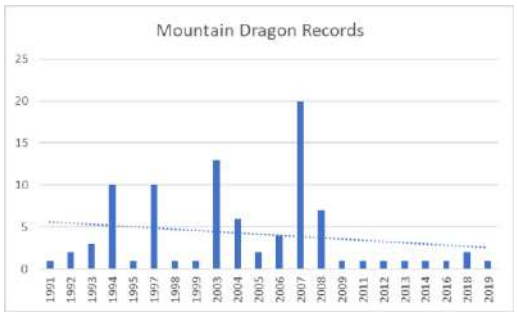
Size: up to 20cm
Description: Small, rough scales, loose skin, a spiny tail combined with a large, deep head and a squat appearance makes the species unmistakable. Mountain dragons generally have a row of large, paler, diamond shaped markings on either side of the back, often joined to make two irregularly-shaped stripes. Females reach a larger size than males, and have a relatively smaller head. [1]

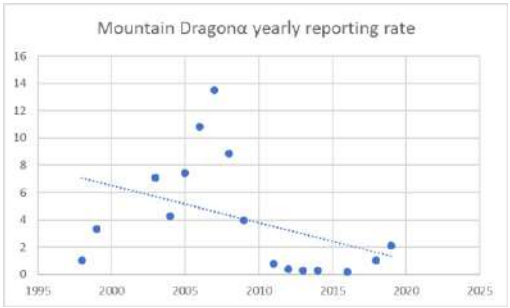
Habitat: Mountain dragons tend to live in dry woodlands and heaths where there is plenty of sunshine. On the mainland this species overwinters beneath large logs.

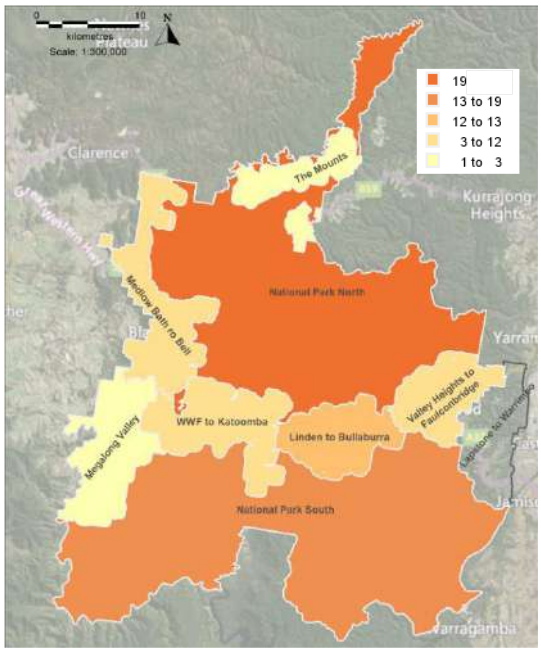
Feeding: The Mountain dragon eats a variety of insects, including ants.

Breeding: Like all members of the dragon family, mountain dragons lay eggs. The 2-9 eggs measure about 15 mm in length and are laid at the end of a short burrow in sandy soil over spring and summer. There is some evidence to suggest that females are capable of producing more than one clutch of eggs in a season. Upon hatching the juveniles are about 60mm in total length. Small hatchlings emerge in late summer. [1]

Like many members of the dragon family, mountain dragons can adjust the tone of their pigments to suit environmental conditions, generally being darker in cooler conditions to absorb more warmth from the sun, becoming paler under warmer conditions to reflect it. These changes occur through concentrating or dispersing pigment in cells in the lizard's skin. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] https://www.parks.tas.gov.au/index.aspx?base=5297

Broad-tailed Gecko *Phyllurus platurus*

Community image – Arantius from Blaxland

Broad-tailed Gecko *Image by Anne Carey*

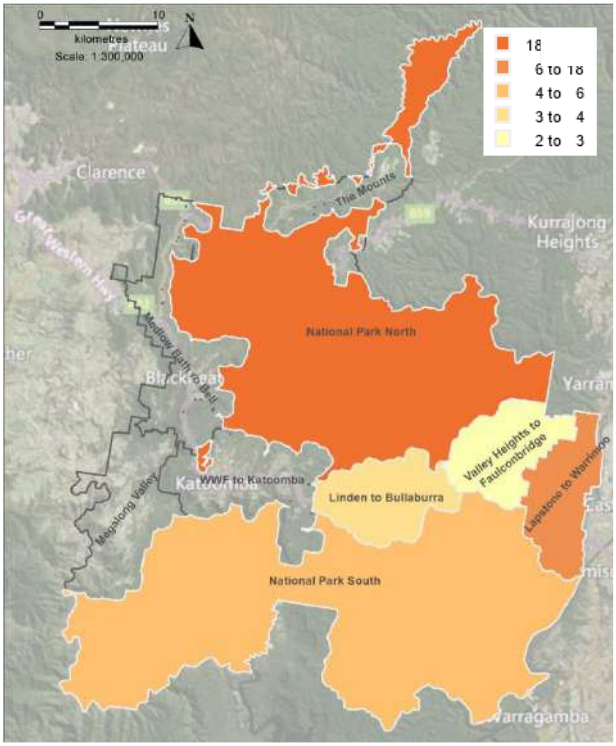
Community image – Roles46 from Falconbridge

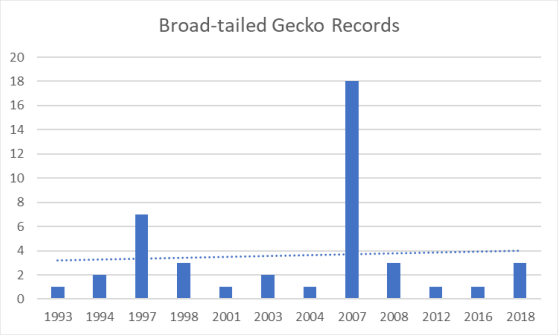
NSW Status: **P**
Records: 43
Size: Up to 9.9cm
Description: A moderately-large gecko with a flat body and a broad flat tail tapering to a point. Brown to grey with a mottled pattern that resembles the habitat where it lives. It has rough, scaly skin. Females tend to be larger than males. [1]

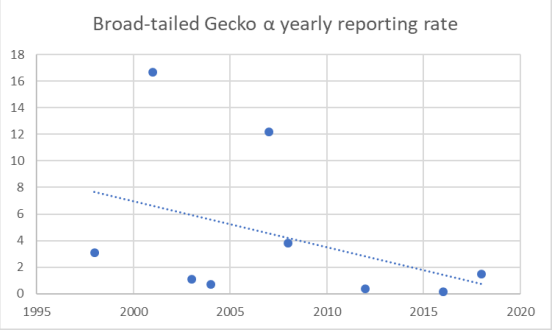
Habitat: Coastal sandstone woodland and heath where sandstone escarpment is present, including urban areas

Feeding: Insectivorous

Breeding: Nocturnal species. Females usually lay two eggs in a crevice; after eight to ten weeks the young hatch and have to fend for themselves. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, Atlas of Living Australia http://bie.ala.org.au, Australian Museum https://australianmuseum.net.au and OEH species

Lesueur's Velvet Gecko *Amalosia lesueurii Diplodactylidae*

NSW Status: **P**

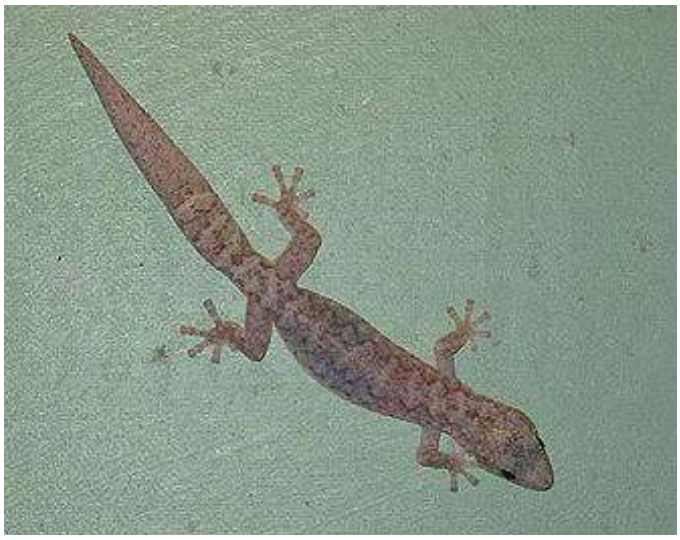
Records: 59

Size: 8cm
Description:Blotched, with long, moderately depressed tail, and littlebasal webbing between 3rd and 4th toes. Grey to greyish brown with a broad, ragged-edged,paler vertebral region broken into irregular dark-edged blotches from nape to tail-tip. Snout, flanks and limbs with small pale spots and blotches, [1]

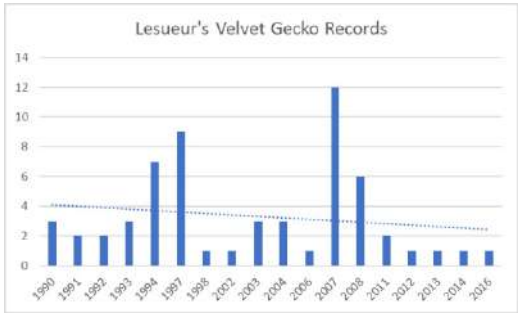
Habitat: Rocky ranges and outcrops, particularly sandstones and granites, in DSF and woodlands. [1]

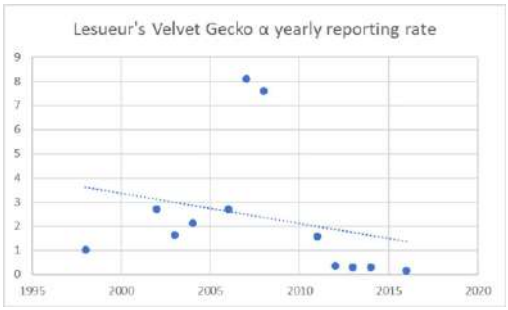
Feeding: dietary generalists, consuming a range of anthropods [1]

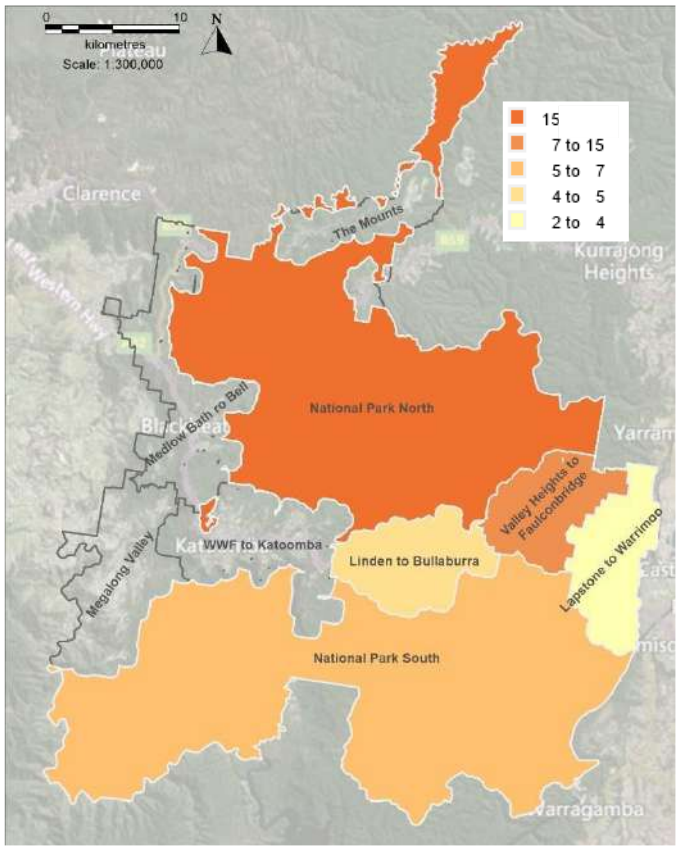
Breeding: A clutch of no more than 2 eggs. [1]



Lesueur's Velvet Gecko
Image by Peter Firminger Copyright 2007 Licensed under Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC by 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/CCsFX







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] A complete guide to Reptiles of Australia, Steve Wilson and Gerry Swan, Fifth edition.

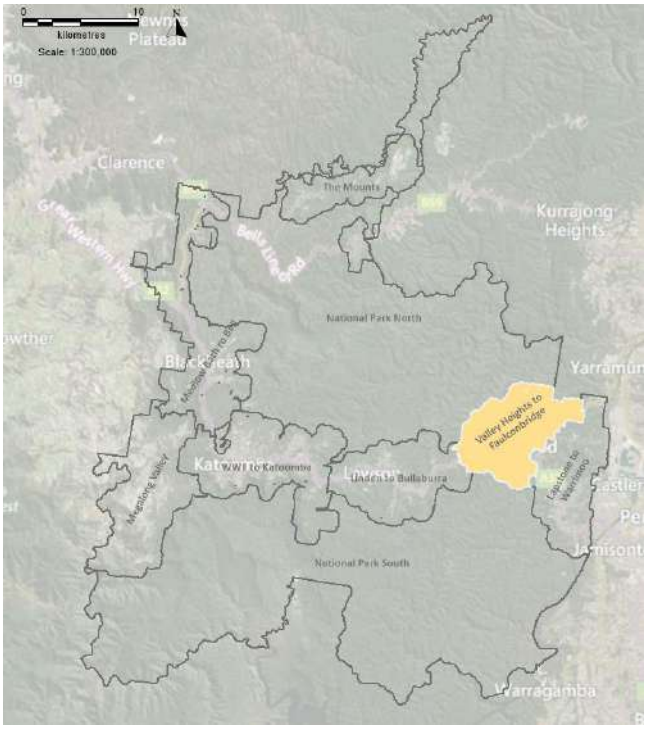
Stone [Wood] Gecko *Diplodactylus vittatus*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 5

Size: Short, thick tail. Up to 5 cm long (snout-vent).
Description: Fat flat tail, stripe along back. Grey or brown upper body with zigzagging or straight line along the middle of the back from head to tail, paler underneath. [1]

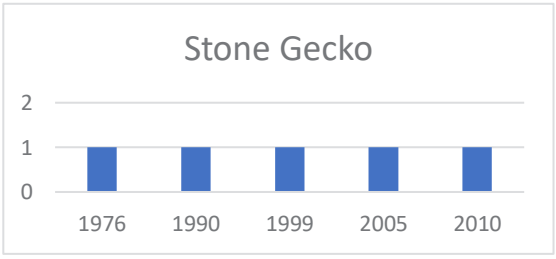
Stone gecko Images by Anne Carey



Habitat: Forests and shrublands. Wood Geckos shelter under rocks and debris as well as in burrows.

Feeding: Carnivore

Breeding: reproduces during spring and summer (September to March). They have a maximum clutch size of two eggs but can have multiple clutches throughout the breeding season [2]



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://bie.ala.org.au/species/urn:lsid:biodiversity.org.au:afd.taxon:63884a3b-555b-4b04-957d-d000e7c5424f [2] Beaman, J. and Shea, G. (2008) The reproductive biology of the eastern stone gecko, Diplodactylus vittatus unpublished

Eastern Long-necked Turtle *Chelodina longicollis*

Eastern Snake-necked Turtle
Image by Peter Firmingerl Copyright 2008 Licensed under Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC By 2..0)

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

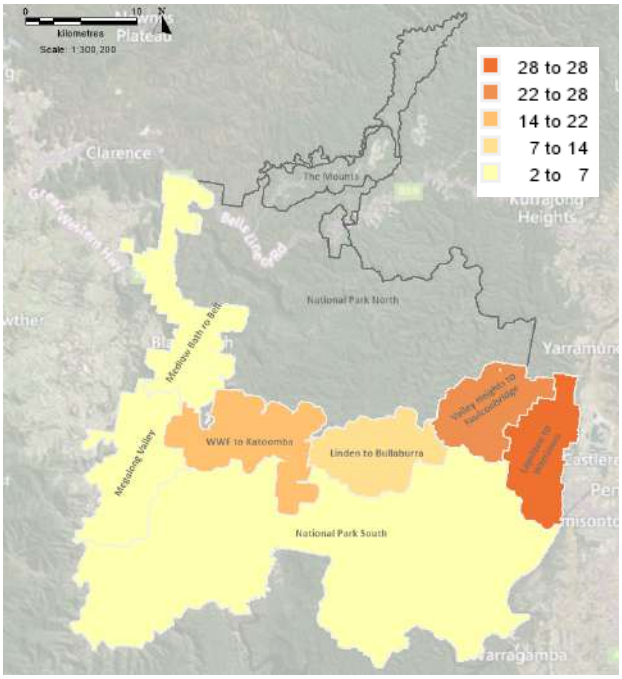
Records: 86

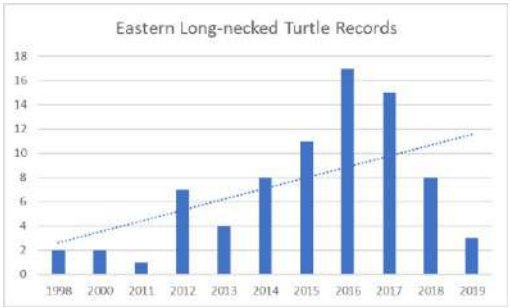
Size: 26cm
Description: As its name suggests, this turtle has a long neck, which is usually about half the length of its carapace (shell). It has webbed feet used for swimming and digging. The colour of the carapace varies through shades of brown. [1]

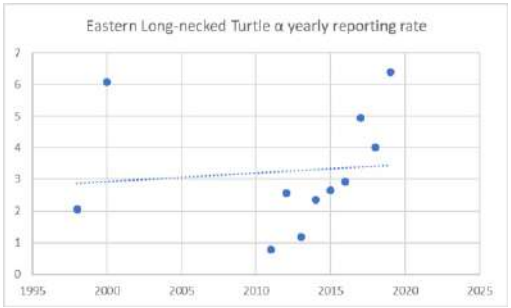
Habitat: The Eastern Long-necked Turtle lives in freshwater habitats including wetlands.

Feeding: The Eastern Long-necked Turtle feeds on aquatic invertebrates, tadpoles and small fishes.

Breeding: In summer, female Eastern Long-necked Turtles dig holes in sand or in soft sediments along stream banks and lay about ten eggs. [1]



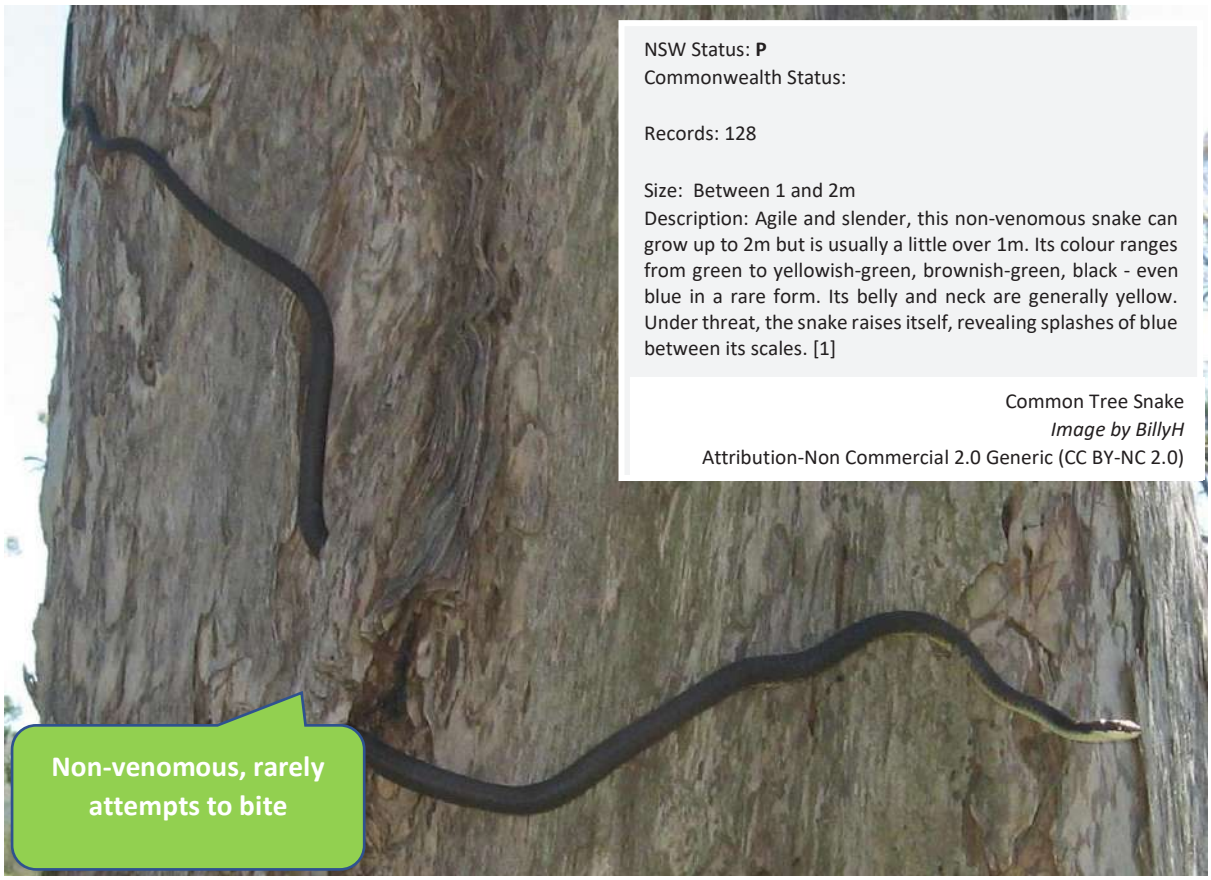




IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/reptiles/eastern-snake-necked-turtle/

Common Tree Snake *Dendrelaphis punctulatus*



NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 128

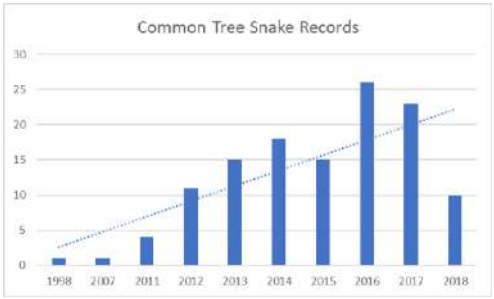
Size: Between 1 and 2m
Description: Agile and slender, this non-venomous snake can grow up to 2m but is usually a little over 1m. Its colour ranges from green to yellowish-green, brownish-green, black - even blue in a rare form. Its belly and neck are generally yellow. Under threat, the snake raises itself, revealing splashes of blue between its scales. [1]

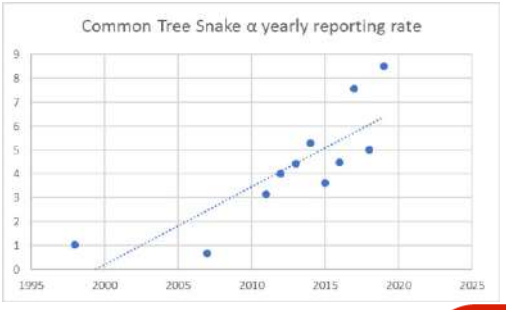
Common Tree Snake
Image by BillyH
Attribution-Non Commercial 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC 2.0)

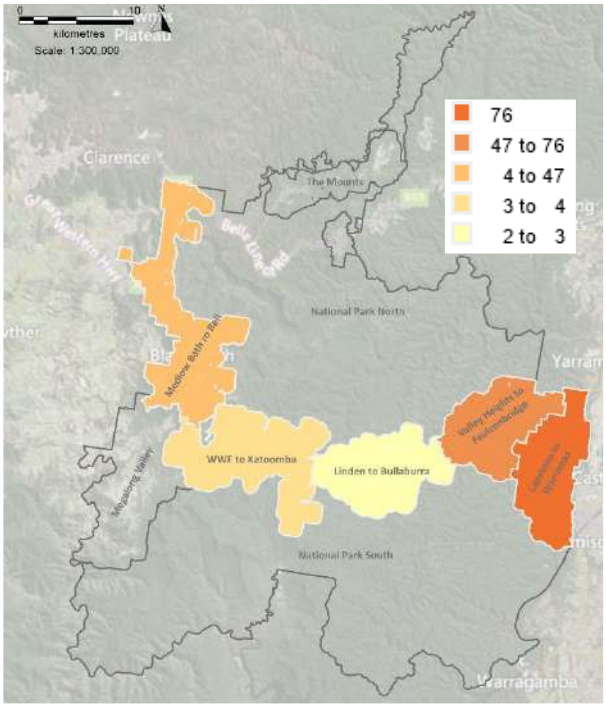
Habitat: The common tree snake is found in a wide variety of habitats, from woodlands to rainforest and tropical gardens. It is often found in trees, gardens, verandahs and sometimes even houses.

Feeding: It feeds mostly on frogs and skinks.

Breeding: Females lay between 4-16 elongated eggs.







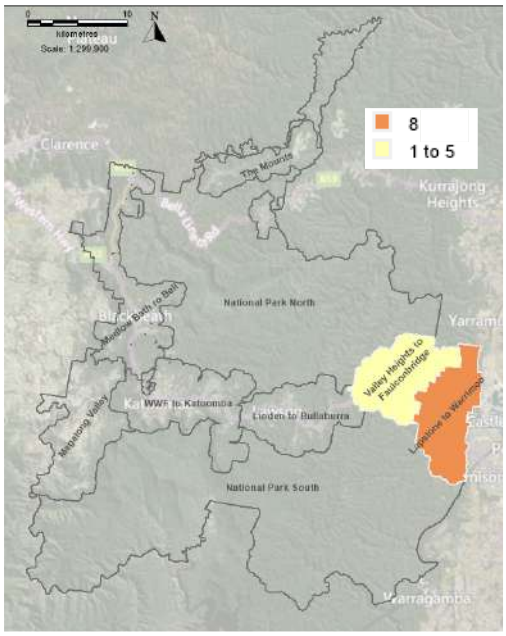
IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals-az/common_tree_snake.html

Bandy-bandy *Vermicella annulata*

Most often encountered at night. Weakly venomous but generally **considered harmless** due to the small size of mouth and inoffensive nature

Bandy-Bandy *Image by Will Brown Copyright 2015 Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/Bdh1P2*

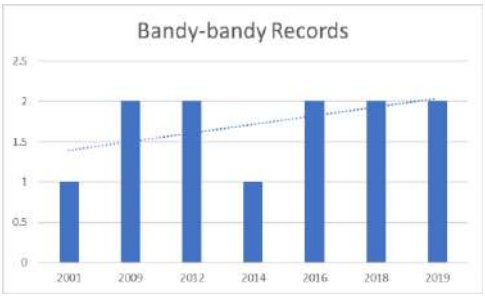


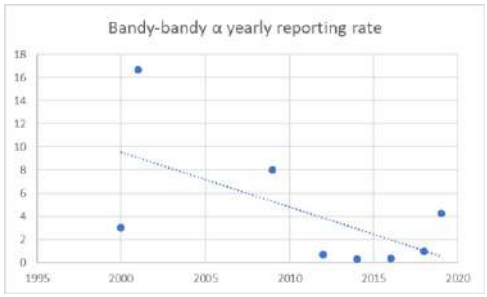
NSW Status: **P**
Records: 12
Size: 76cm
Description: Bandy-bandys have 48 or more sharply contrasting black and white rings fully encircling the body. The eyes are small and the tail is bluntly-tipped.

Habitat: Found in most habitats from wet coastal rainforest to desert.

Feeding: Feeds almost exclusively on blind snakes (family Typhlopidae). It feeds infrequently and can do without food and water for extended periods.

Breeding: 2 – 13 eggs are laid. The hatchling snakes are around 17 cm from the tip of the snout to the base of the tail (snout-vent length).

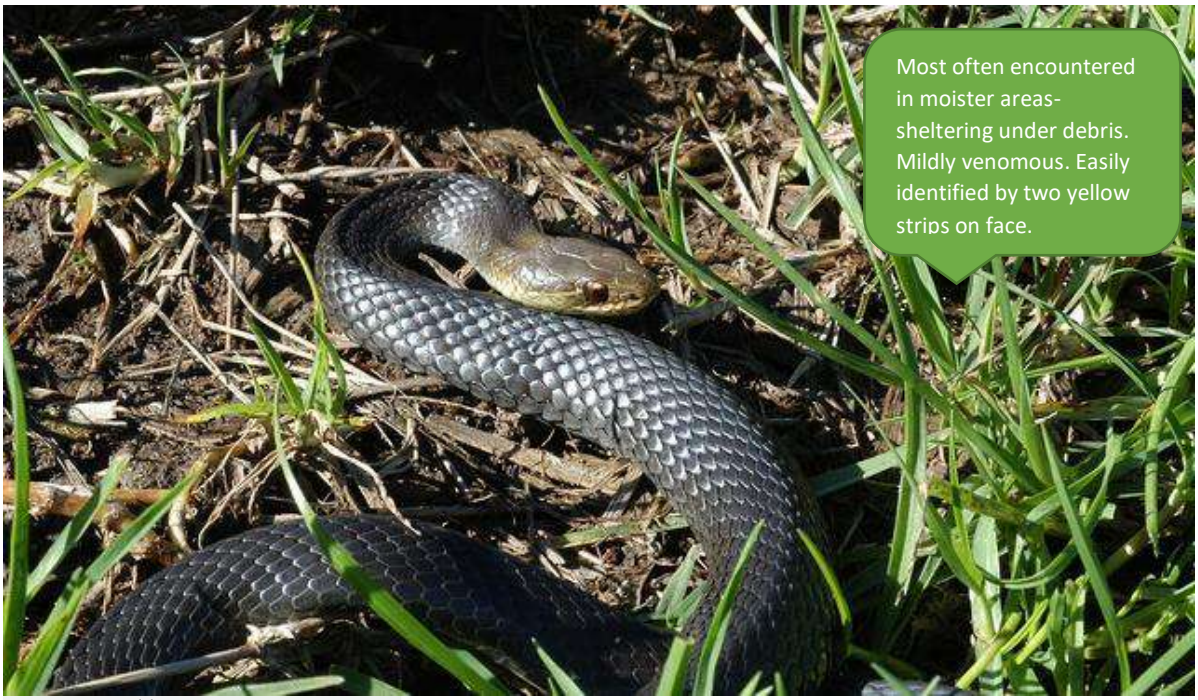




IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://www.qm.qld.gov.au/Find+out+about/Animals+of+Queensland/Reptiles/Snakes/Common+and+dangerous+species/Bandy+Bandy#.XUpPWugzYuU

Black-bellied Swamp Snake [Swamp or Marsh Snake] *Hemiaspis signata*



Black-bellied Swamp Snake
Image by Doug Beckers Licenced under CC Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 Generic (CC by-SA 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/8iNWRo

Commonwealth Status:

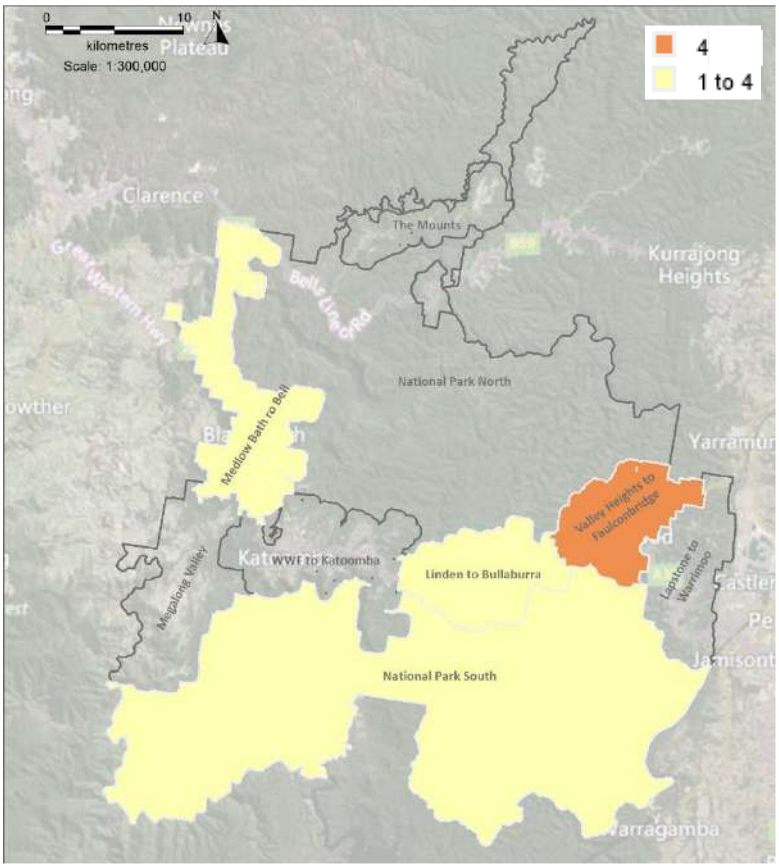
Records: 7

Size: 0.45m
Description: Small in length, medium bodied snake with a moderately short tail. Can grow to a maximum of about 0.78 metres. Head is slightly distinct from body. Eyes are medium to moderately large in size with round pupils. Dorsal scales are smooth and shiny. [1]
Dark bellied. Body colour variable, but body markings distinctive – 2 narrow pale stipes on each side of the face. Brown to olive brown. [Wilson et al]

Habitat: Temperate to tropical coasts, lowlands, slopes , tablelands and ranges near swamps, streams and more or less permanent water in rainforest, wet and dry sclerophyll forest and woodlands, shrublands (particularly heaths) and tussock grasslands and sedgelands. [1]

Feeding: Feeds mainly on lizards (particularly diurnal skinks), lizard eggs, frogs and tadpoles. [1]

Breeding: Live bearing, it's litters range from as few as four to about 20. [Cogger 2014]



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.toxinology.com/fusebox.cfm?fuseaction=main.snakes.display&id=SN0512 [2] A complete guide to Reptiles of Australia, Steve Wilson and Gerry Swan, Fifth edition. [3] Reptiles & Amphibians of Australia Seventh Edition. Harold G Cogger

Broad-headed Snake *Hoplocephalus bungaroides*

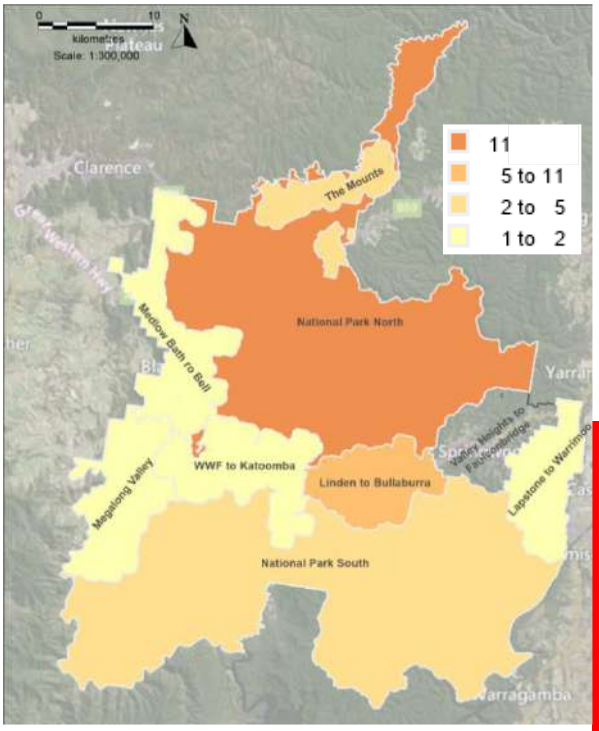
Rarely encountered. Moderately sized species of venomous snake and is potentially dangerous. Medically significant.

Broad-headed Snake
Image: Alan. Copyright Licence under CC by Attribution-2.0 Generic (CC by 2.0) https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hoplocephalus_bungaroides.jpg

NSW Status: **E1,P,2**
Commonwealth Status: V

Records: 31

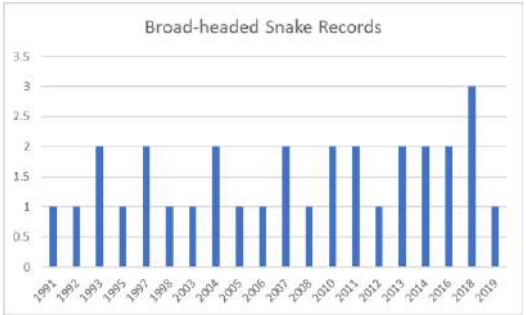
Size: The average length is about 60 cm, with a maximum of around 150 cm.
Description: The Broad-headed Snake is generally black above with yellow spots forming narrow, irregular cross-bands. Other yellow scales may link these cross-bands laterally to form a straight or zigzagged stripe along the body. These cross-bands help distinguish it from the similar-looking but harmless juvenile Diamond Python. Its head is flattened on top and distinct from the body. The belly is grey or greyish-black. [1]

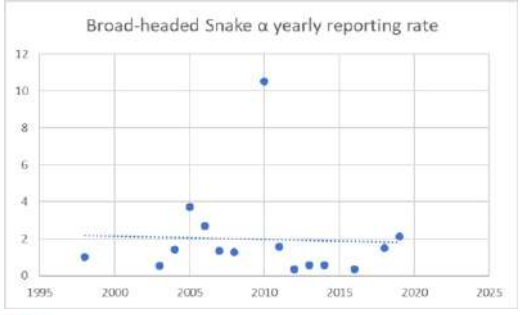


Habitat: Shelters in rock crevices and under flat sandstone rocks on exposed cliff edges during autumn, winter and spring. Moves from the sandstone rocks to shelters in crevieces or hollows in large trees within 500m of escarpments in summer.

Feeding: Feeds mostly on geckos and small skinks; will also eat frogs and small mammals occasionally.

Breeding: Females produce four to 12 live young from January to March, which is a relatively low level of fecundity. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10413

NSW status: E1, PROTECTED ,2 COMMONWEALTH Status: VUNERABLE

Common Death Adder *Acanthophis antarcticus*

Death adders have relatively large fangs and toxic venom and, before the introduction of antivenom, about 60% of bites to humans were fatal. [1] Medically significant.

Common Death Adder

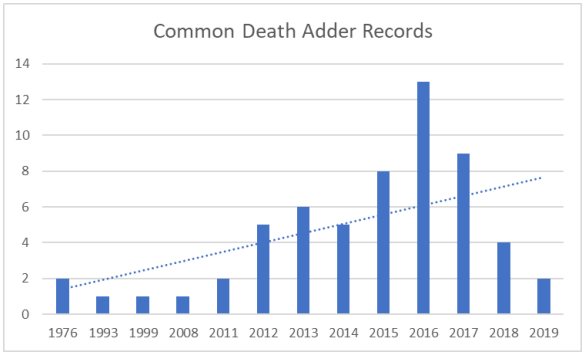
Image by Troy Bell Copyright 2009 2009 Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial-NODerivs 2.0 Generic (CC B-NC-ND 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/76ufot

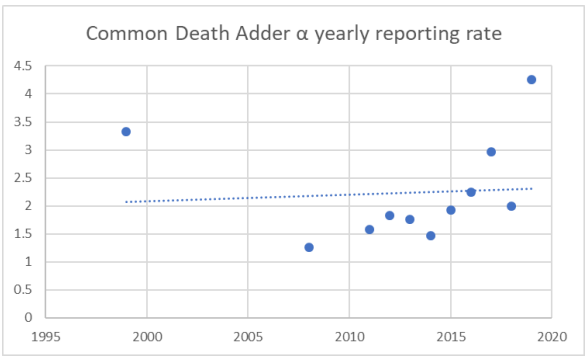
NSW Status:**P**
Records: 59
Size: 40-100cm
Description: The Common Death Adder is easily recognised by its triangular-shaped head, short stout body and thin tail. [1]

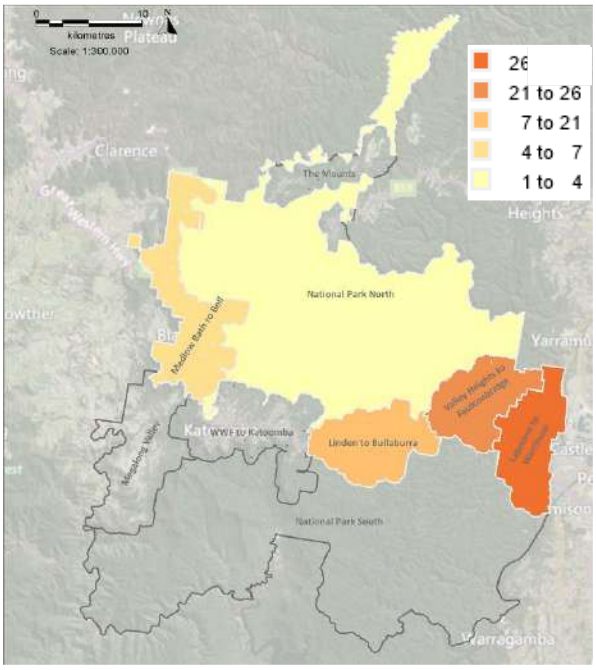
Habitat: lives in forests and woodlands, grasslands and heath.

Feeding: feeds on frogs, lizards and birds and, unlike most Australian venomous snakes that actively search for prey, this snake sits in one place and waits for prey to come to it. Covering itself with leaves makes it inconspicuous and it lies coiled in ambush, twitching its yellowish grub-like tail close to its head as a lure. When an animal approaches to investigate the movement, the death adder quickly strikes, injecting its venom and then waiting for the victim to die before eating it.

Breeding: may give birth to up to 24 live young. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

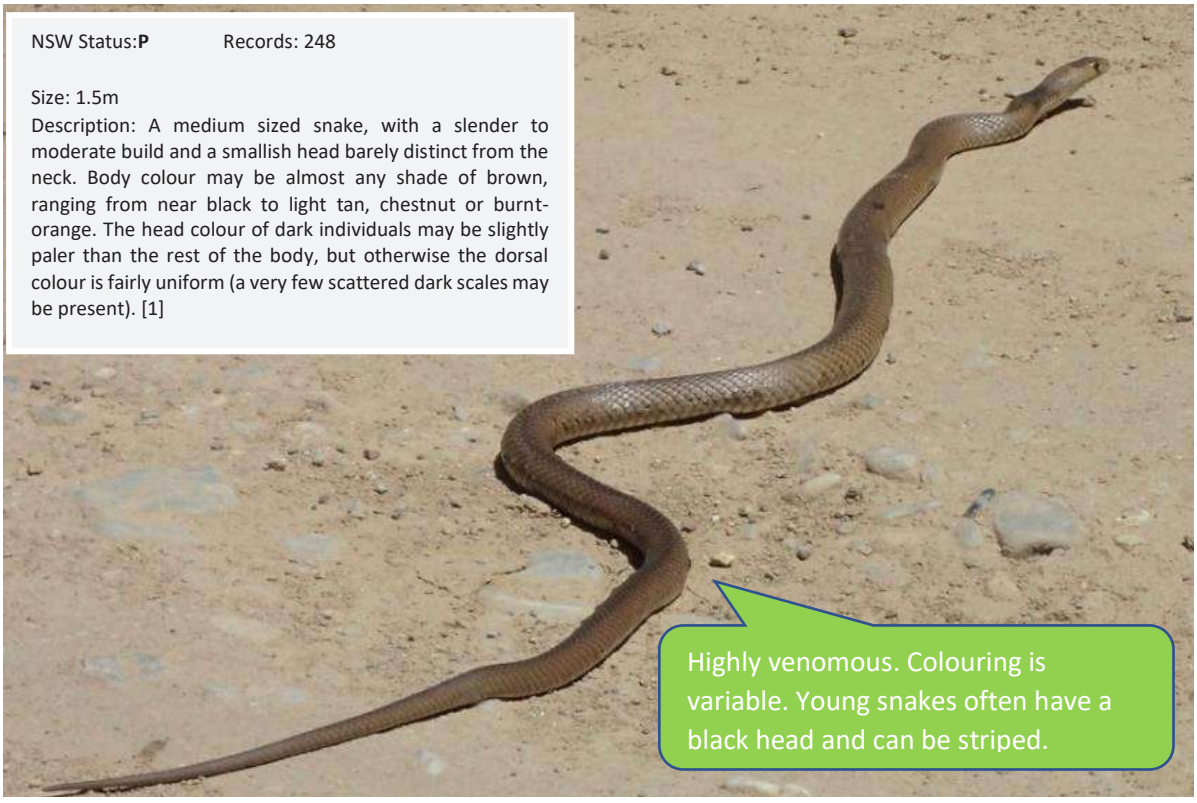
References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/reptiles/common-death-adder/

Eastern Brown Snake *Pseudonaja textilis*

NSW Status:**P** Records: 248

Size: 1.5m

Description: A medium sized snake, with a slender to moderate build and a smallish head barely distinct from the neck. Body colour may be almost any shade of brown, ranging from near black to light tan, chestnut or burnt-orange. The head colour of dark individuals may be slightly paler than the rest of the body, but otherwise the dorsal colour is fairly uniform (a very few scattered dark scales may be present). [1]

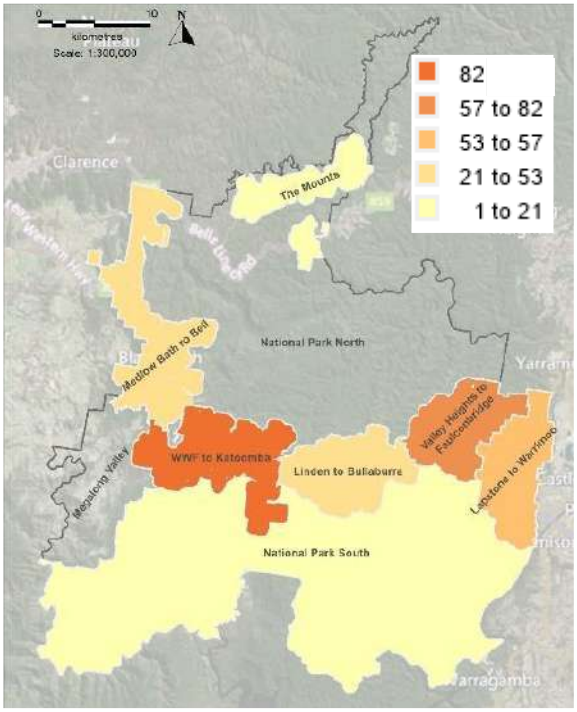


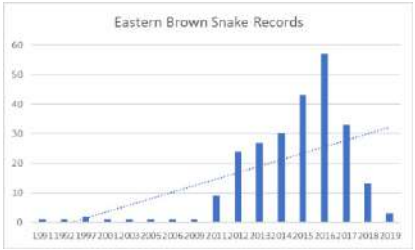
Eastern Brown Snake *Image by Meredith Brainwood*

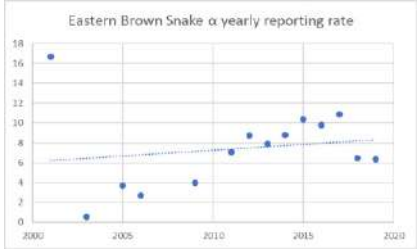
Habitat: Eastern Brown Snakes can be found across a wide range of habitats (excluding rainforest and alpine regions), however they seem to prefer open landscapes such as woodlands, scrublands, and savannah grasslands. In arid inland areas they inhabit watercourses and swampy areas that receive at least some seasonal flooding. [1]

Feeding: Eastern Brown Snakes eat a variety of vertebrates, including frogs, reptiles and reptile eggs, birds and mammals, particularly introduced rats and mice. Smaller snakes, up to a snout-vent length of about 70 mm, eat proportionally more ectothermic prey, such as lizards, while larger snakes tend to consume more warm-blooded prey.

Breeding: Breeding activity for Eastern Brown Snakes begins in mid to late spring. In the wild, males have been observed engaging in ritual combat for access to receptive females. The combating snakes intertwine tightly and wrestle for up to half an hour or more, with each snake trying to push down and overpower the other. Females can lay up to 25 eggs (15 on average) in a clutch, and in captivity females have been recorded coiling around their eggs for several hours after laying, which may be seen as a low level of maternal care, or possibly just the snake recovering from the exertions of labour. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/reptiles/eastern-brown-snake/

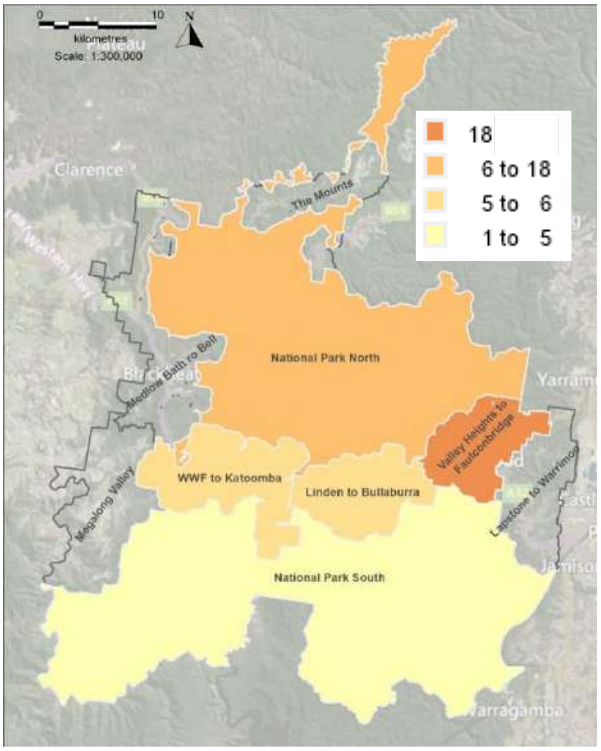
Eastern Small-eyed Snake *Cryptophis nigrescens*

Eastern Small-Eyed Snake
Image by Troy Bell Copyright 2008 Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDervis 2.0 Generic (CC By-NC-ND 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/4v4R1w

This nocturnal and secretive snake is not often encountered. Highly venomous.

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 42

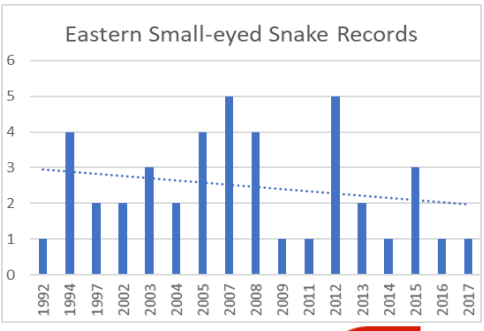
Size: Grow to 1 metre.
Description: The Small-eyed Snake has a glossy dark grey to black back. The belly is commonly pink with a line of dark grey spots, but can be cream with grey blotches. [1]

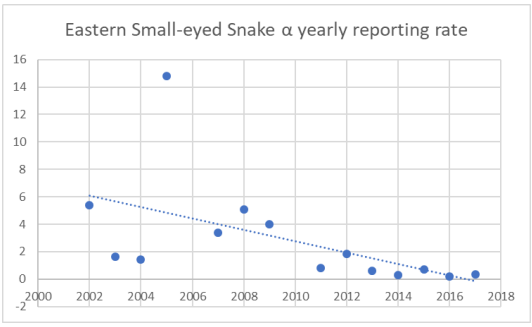


Habitat: Lives in rainforests, wet and dry eucalypt forests and heaths, agricultural and grazing lands. This species is common in suburban Brisbane having benefitted from well-mulched, well-watered gardens. [1]

Feeding: Feeds in the litter layer on lizards and their eggs, small snakes and, rarely, frogs. [1]

Breeding:
Gives birth to up to 8 live young between October and April. The newborn snakes are around 15 cm from the tip of the snout to the base of the tail (snout-vent length). [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] https://www.qm.qld.gov.au/Find+out+about/Animals+of+Queensland/Reptiles/Snakes/Common+and+dangerous+species/Small-eyed+Snake#.XKHNI5gzZPY

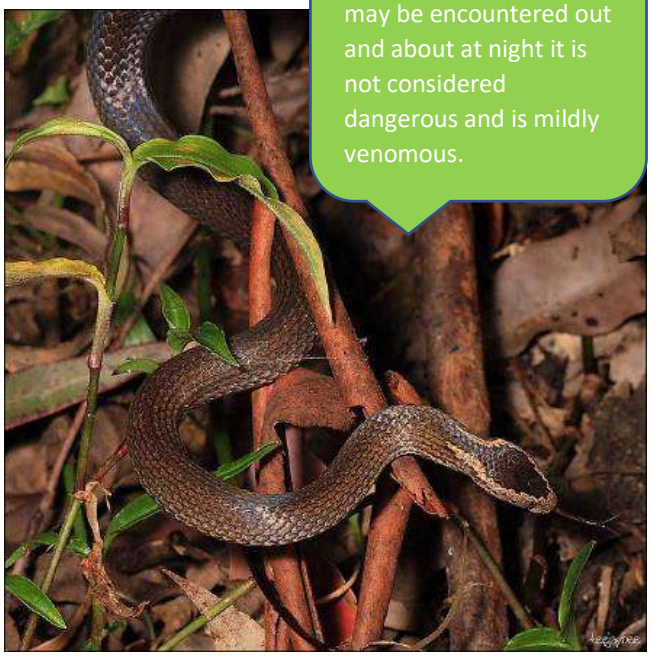
Golden-crowned Snake *Cacophis squamulosus*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 56

Size: 50-75cm
Description: The Golden-crowned Snake is brown to grey above and pink below, with a yellowish crown-shaped marking on the head which gives it its name. The pupils are vertically elliptical. [1]

A nocturnal species that may be encountered out and about at night it is not considered dangerous and is mildly venomous.

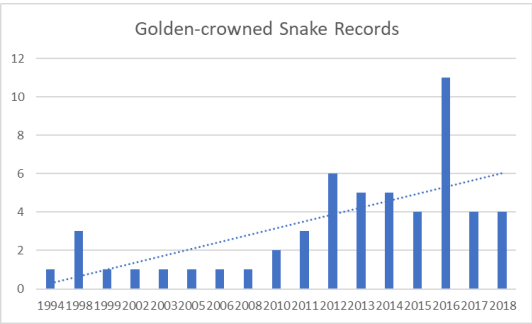


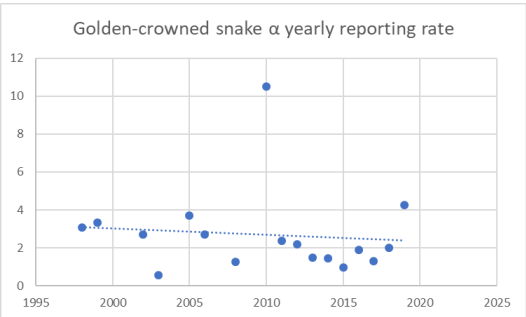
Golden-Crowned snake
Image by Troy Bell Copyright 2008 Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial-NODerivs 2.0 Generic (CC B-NC-ND 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/4u8VH2

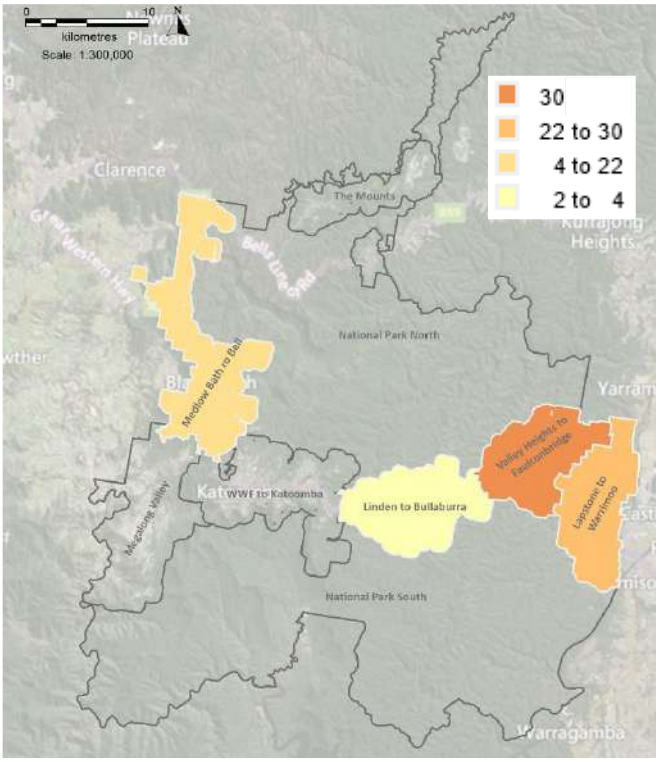
Habitat: The Golden-crowned Snake lives in deep forest and sandstone areas.During the day, the Golden-crowned Snake shelters under stones, logs and leaf litter, emerging at night to feed.

Feeding: The Golden-crowned Snake feeds at night. It searches for sleeping lizards by scent, taking them from their night-time retreats. It may also eat frogs and blind snakes.

Breeding: The Golden-crowned Snake reproduces by laying 2 - 15 eggs, with an average clutch of about six.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/reptiles/golden-crowned-snake/

Highlands Copperhead *Austrelaps ramsayi*

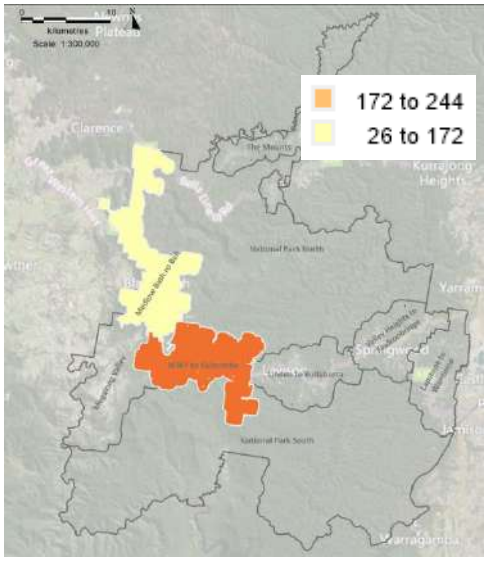
Highland Copperheads have been recorded emerging from winter quiescence in November and re-entering quiescence in late April - early May. The snakes appeared to be active significantly earlier in the day in autumn than in spring and summer. [1] Highly venomous. Medically significant.

Highlands Copperhead *Image by Anne Carey*

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 211
Size: total length to 115cm
Description: All species of copperheads are fairly similar in general form and colouration. They are moderately robust and muscular in build. The scales of the back and upper sides are semi-glossy and uniformly blackish to grey brown in colour, with a brownish or orange flush in some individuals of Lowland and Highland Copperheads. The lowermost rows of lateral scales are enlarged and these are usually a paler colour, particularly on the neck and forebody. [1] Prominantly barred lips, with pale anterior edges to upper labial scales occupying more than one-third of each scale. [2]

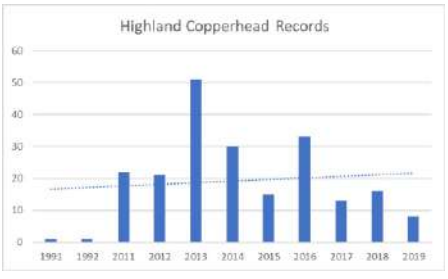
Community image – Sep from Blackheath

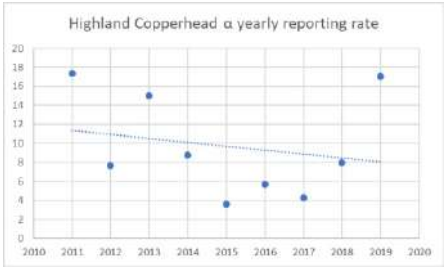
Habitat: Moist habitats in montane heaths, woodlands, WSF and DSF, creek edges and marshes in cool upland areas [2]. this species occurs in woodland and open forest, usually near water (especially still water such as in wetlands and small creeks). It also inhabits disturbed areas such as grazing lands and cleared areas. The snake shelters under fallen timber in deep matted vegetation such as tussock grasses, in abandoned burrows and under large flat stones. [1]



Feeding: Feed on a variety of vertabrates, but mainly frogs and skinks. [2]

Breeding: Average litter size is 15 (ranges from 9-31). species is ovoviviparous (live-bearing). There is evidence to suggest wild females do not breed every year. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/reptiles/copperhead/ [2] A complete guide to Reptiles of Australia, Steve Wilson and Gerry Swan, Fifth edition.

Mustard-bellied Snake *Drysdalia rhodogaster*

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 52

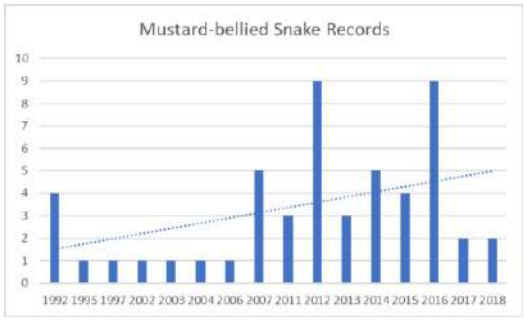
Size: It can grow up to 0.46 metres.
Description: short somewhat thinnish snakes, found in Australian and New Guinea. It is brown snake with a distinct dark head and a lighter brown band on the nape of the neck. [1]

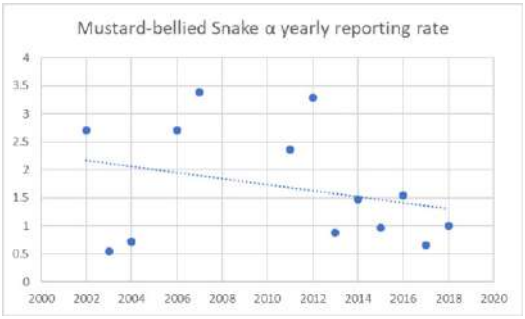
Habitat: open forests, shrublands and heaths. [2]

Feeding: They feed almost entirely on skinks, rarely frogs. [2]

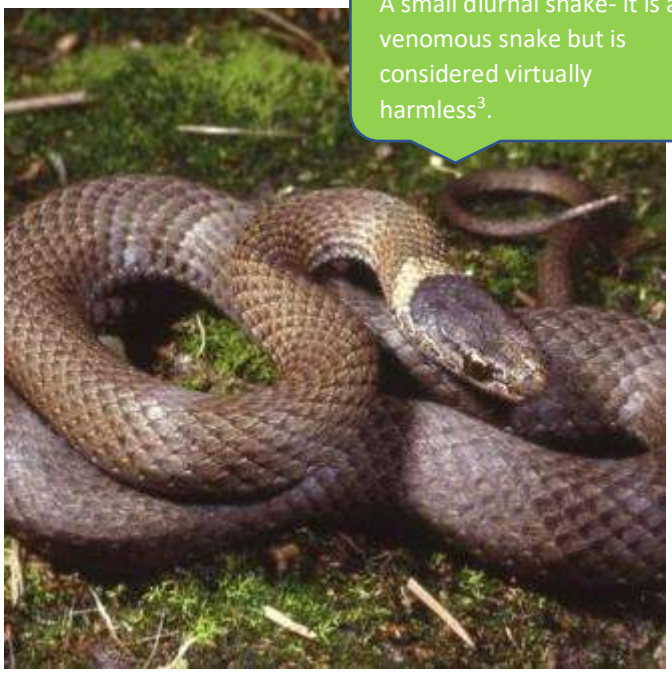
Breeding: livebearing.

Mustard-bellied Snake, Leura. Image by Louise Menday

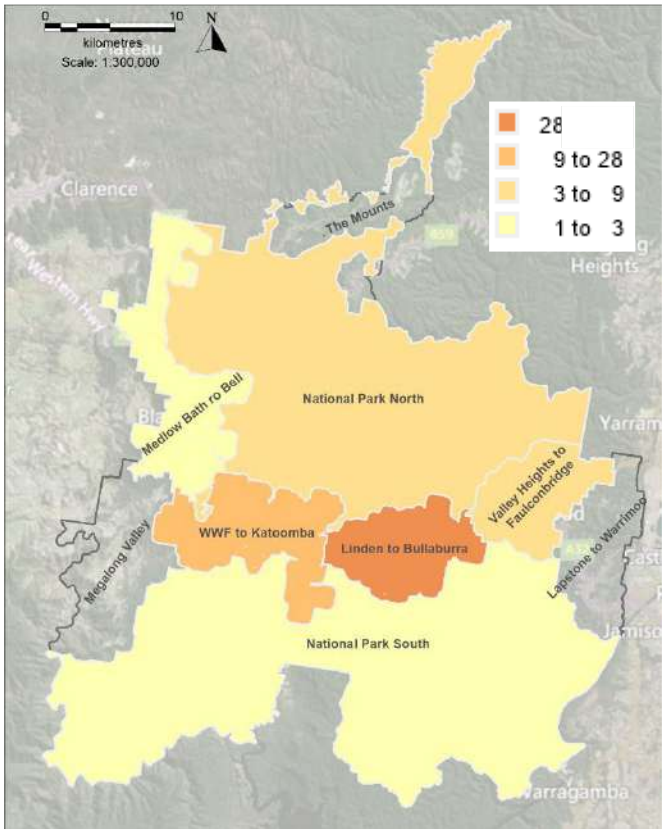




A small diurnal snake- it is a venomous snake but is considered virtually harmless[3].



Mustard-bellied Snake
Image supplied by Canberra Nature Map licenced under Attribution 3.0 Australia (CC by 3.0 AU)
https://canberra.naturemapr.org/Community/Species/Sightings/11702



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] https://canberra.naturemapr.org/Community/Species/Sightings/11702 [2] A complete guide to Reptiles of Australia, Steve Wilson and Gerry Swan, Fifth edition. [3] A Field Guide to Reptiles of NSW (2017) Gerry Swan, Ross Sadlier, Glenn Shea

Red-bellied Black Snake *Pseudechis porphyriacus*

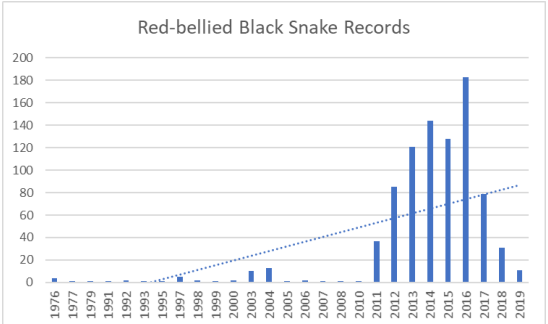
Red-bellied Black Snake *Images by Anne Carey*

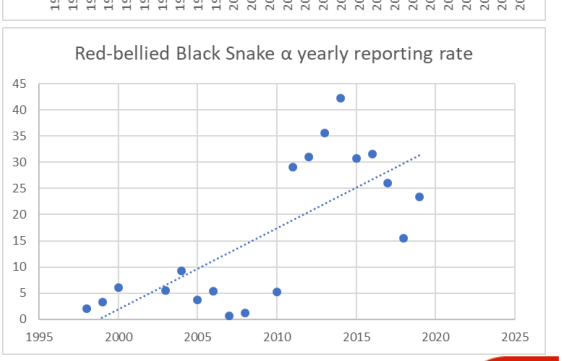
NSW Status: **P**
Records: 869
Size: Up to 1.7 m long
Description: Body black and shiny, underneath red to white often extending along the side. [1]

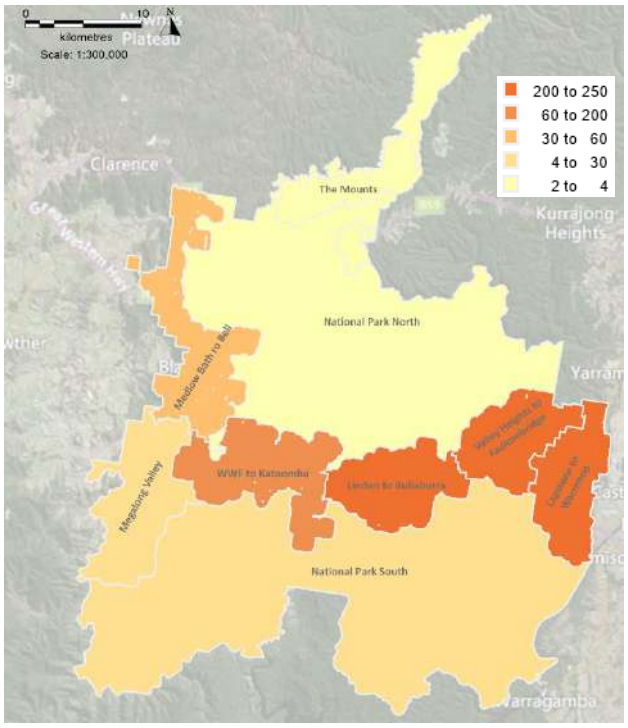
Habitat: Usually near streams, swamps or lagoon areas.

Feeding: Carnivore – primarily frogs but also other reptiles (including snakes), small mammals and birds.

Breeding: Live-bearer- gives birth to up to 20 live young. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] The following profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, Atlas of Living Australia http://bie.ala.org.au, Australian Museum https://australianmuseum.net.au and OEH species profiles

Tiger Snake *Notechis scutatus*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 205

Size: Up to 850mm

Description: The common name refers to the prominent yellow and black cross-bands typical of some populations of tiger snakes, however not all have this pattern. The most commonly seen form is dark olive brown to blackish-brown, with off-white to yellowish cross-bands that can vary in thickness. Entirely patternless individuals may occur in banded populations, and these types range in colour from yellowish-brown to black. [1]

Highly variable in colour. Preferred prey is frogs so most common where frogs are present. Dangerously venomous. Medically significant.

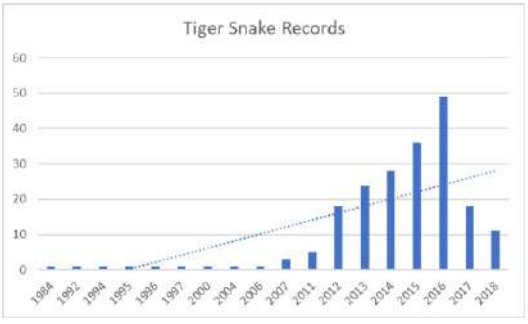
Tiger Snake
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2008 Used with Permission https://flic.kr/p/5vAEJe

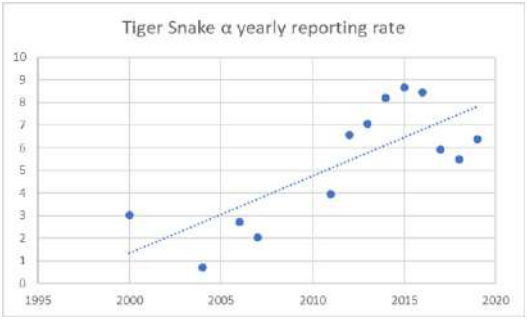
Habitat: The species is often associated with watery environments such as creeks, dams, drains, lagoons, wetlands and swamps. They can also occur in highly degraded areas e.g. grazing lands, especially where there is water and local cover.

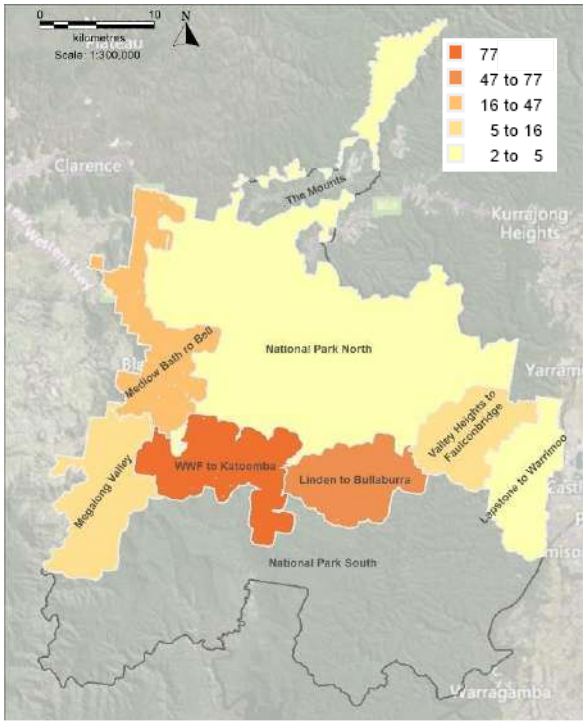
Feeding: Tiger snakes in the wild have a broad diet that includes fish, frogs and tadpoles, lizards, birds and mammals, as well as carrion. As the size of the snake increases, so to does the average prey size, however this increase is achieved not by larger snakes giving up on small prey but by them taking more large prey. Tiger snakes are largely diurnal and hunt for prey during the daylight hours; however they will forage on warm evenings. They will readily search underwater and can stay under for at least 9 minutes. A bat was found in the stomach of one museum specimen, demonstrating the tiger snake's ability to climb. [1]

Young Tiger Snake, Wentworth Falls
Image by Amy St Lawrence

Breeding: In southwestern Australia, females give birth to live young (ovoviviparous) between late summer and mid-autumn (17 March-18 May). Litter size ranges from 10 to 64. The young are born in a membranous sac and once







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/reptiles/tiger-snake/

Yellow-faced Whip Snake *Demansia psammophis*

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 88

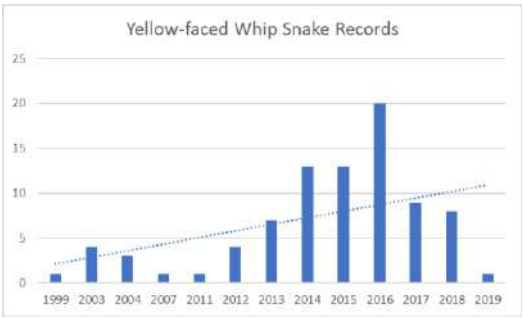
Size: The average length is 80cm, with a maximum of 1m. Males are larger than females.
Description: It is pale grey to brown in colour, with reddish colouring on the head, and sometimes on the tail as well. The belly is grey-green to yellowish. A dark comma-shaped streak runs from the eye to the corner of the mouth. The face is usually but not always yellowish, with a narrow, yellow-edged dark bar around the front of the snout from nostril to nostril. [1]

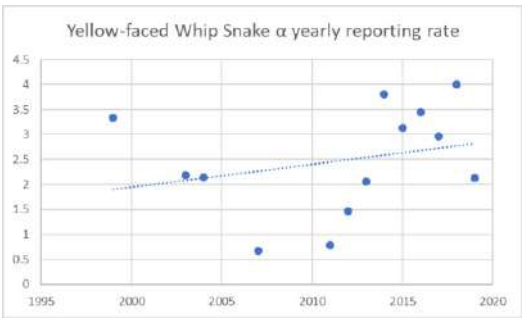
Yellow-faced Whip-Snake (Demansia psammophis) Kobble Creek, SE Queensland, Australia
Image by Aviceda Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Yellow-faced_Whip-Snake_kobble08.jpg

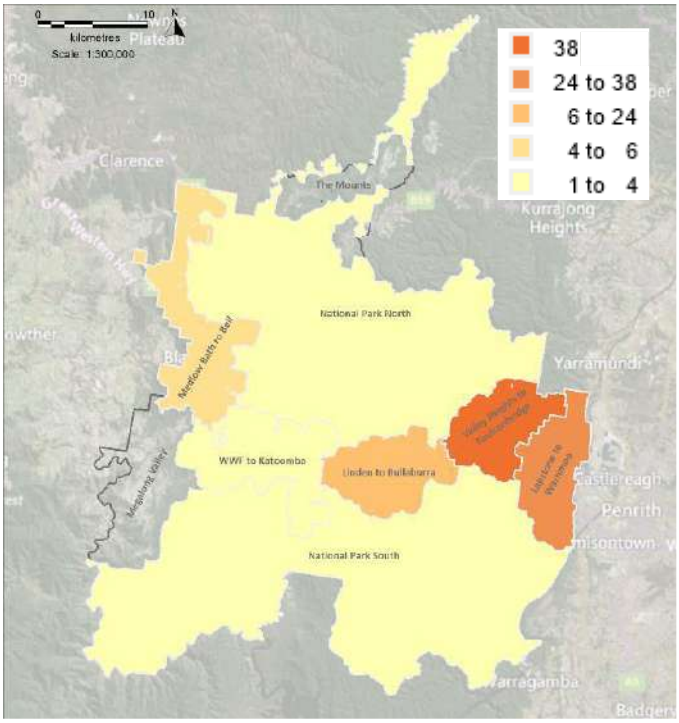
Habitat: The Yellow-faced Whip Snake is found in a wide range of habitats, except swamps and rainforest, from the coast to the arid interior.

Feeding: The Yellow-faced Whip Snake feeds mainly on small diurnal lizards, as well as frogs and lizard eggs. They have good eyesight, and can chase and capture lizards on the run.

Breeding: The Yellow-faced Whip Snake lays eggs in early summer in the south of its range, with clutches of 5-20 eggs (the average is six) being recorded. Communal egg-laying of up to 200 eggs, in deep soil or rock crevices, has also been reported. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/reptiles/

Diamond Python *Morelia spilota spilota*

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 312
Size: 2-3m
Description: Closely related to the carpet pythons, diamond pythons have a distinctive pattern of a black background with cream or yellow spots and blotches. There is some variation between individuals ranging from snakes that are predominantly black with a few light spots, to others that have bright yellow scales edged in black plus yellow diamond-shaped patches surrounded by black. [2]

Habitat: restricted to the coastal areas of New South Wales, where it gradually merges with the carpet python in the area north of Newcastle. The two subspecies will interbreed where they overlap. Habitat types are usually well vegetated, such as rainforest margins and woodland, but they will also utilise heathland and rocky outcrops.

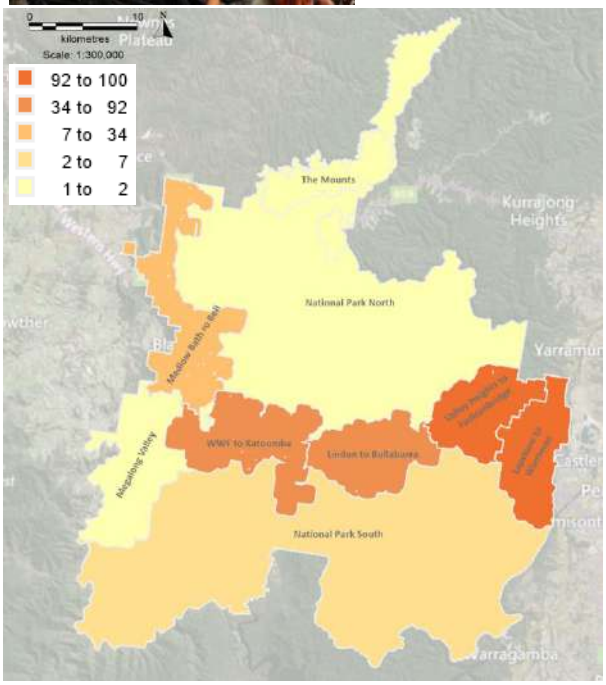
Feeding: Like all pythons, the Diamond Python kills its prey by wrapping itself around its victim (in this case, small mammals and lizards) and suffocating it.

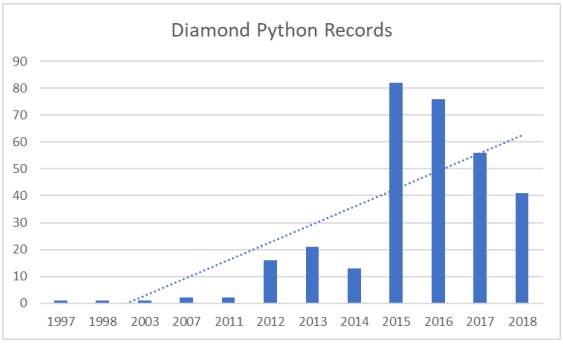
Breeding: The female Diamond Python lays eggs and coils around them to protect them and keep them warm. This maternal care, which is uncommon in snakes, ceases once the offspring hatch. [1]

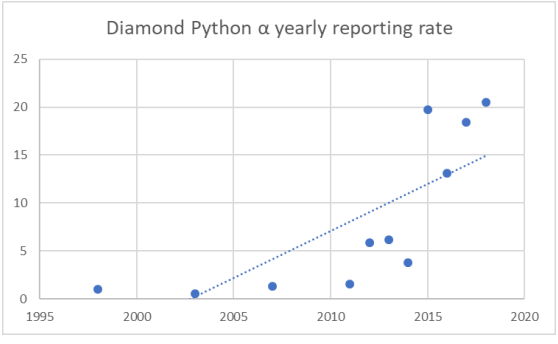
Diamond Python
Image by Doug Beckers Copyright 2007 Licensed under Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 Generic (CC By-SA 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/9CdzWK

Non-venomous, rarely attempts to bite

Diamond Python *Image by Marg Turton*







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

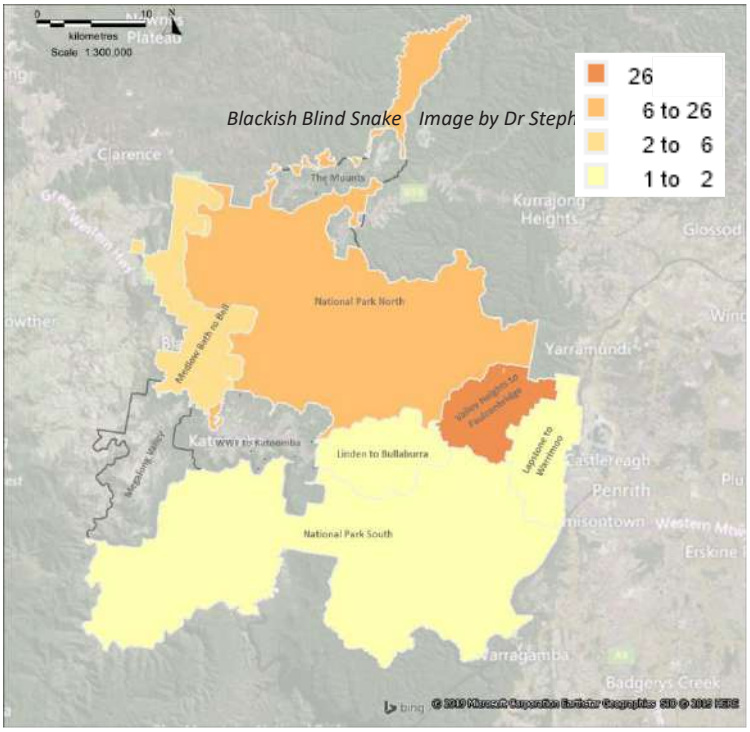
References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/reptiles/diamond-python/ [2] https://reptilepark.com.au/animals/reptiles/snakes/python/diamond-python/

Blackish Blind Snake *Anilios nigrescens*

Sometimes encountered when gardening, moving soils or debris. Small, non-venomous snake. Not capable of biting humans.

Blackish Blind Snake
Image by Dr Stephanie Clark

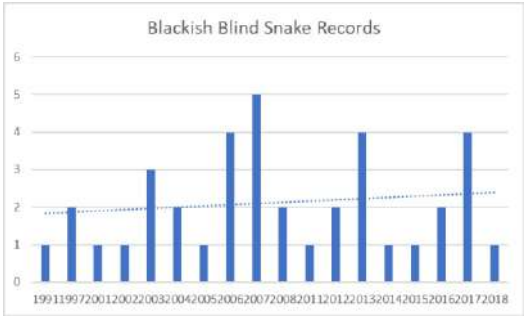
NSW Status: **P**
Records: 38
Size: 75cm
Description: Moderately robust, with snout rounded from above and in profile. Midbody scales in 22 rows. [Wilson et al] Wormlike, smooth pink glossy scale pattern [2]

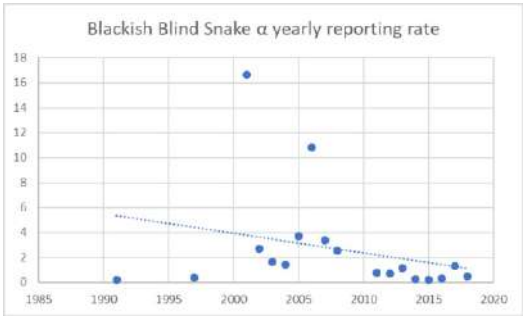


Habitat: Frequently encountered beneath rocks or logs, in cavities, under embedded stumps. [Wilson et al] Are nocturnal and usually burrow through the soil, although they may be seen moving on the surface on warm humid nights. Found in loamy soils, under rocks, in or under rotting logs or in ant or termite nests. [2]

Feeding: lives most of its life underground feeding on ants, termites and their larvae. To find their food they flick their tongue to pick up the scent of an ant or termite trail and follow it back to the nest where they rake the ants into their mouth using their upper jaw and swallow the food whole. [2]

Breeding: Blind Snakes lay one to twenty round eggs each breeding season with the young looking after themselves. [3]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] Shea, G., McDonald, P. & Fenner, A. 2018. *Anilios nigrescens*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2018: e.T102873712A102873715. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-1.RLTS.T102873712A102873715.en. Downloaded on 15 August 2019.

Common Scaly-foot *Pygopus lepidopodus*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 21

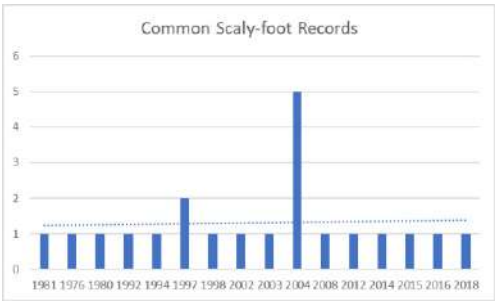
Size: 24cm
Description: Body scales with raised ridges, giving a roughened appearance (keeled). Usually has interrupted dark stripes on the back. Up to 24 cm long (snout-vent). [1]

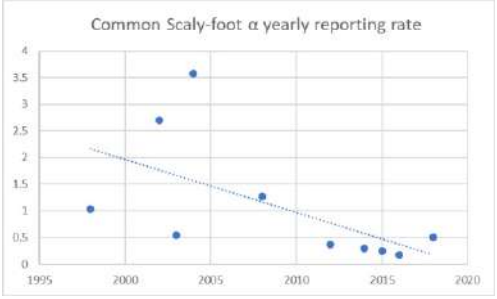
Common Scaly-foot, Croajingolong National Park, Victoria.
Photographer: David Paul Source: Museums Victoria Copyright Museums Victoria / CC BY-NC (Licensed as Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International) https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/species/8392

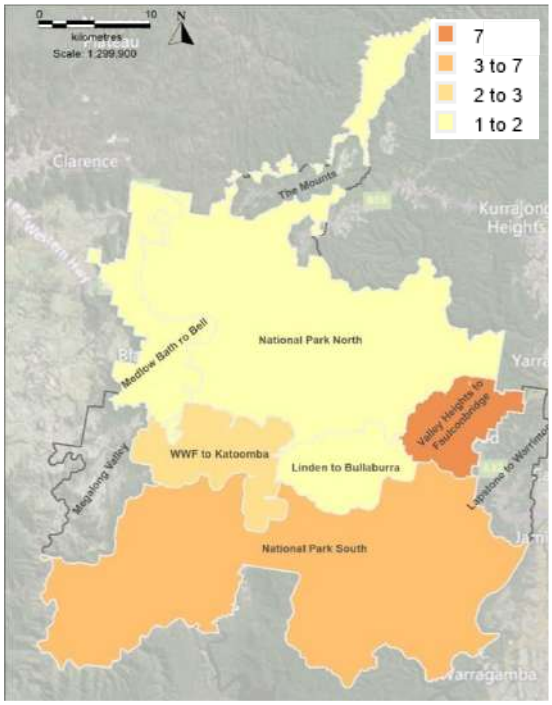
Habitat: From sclerophyll forest to coastal heaths, usually under timber or in leaf litter.

Feeding: They prey on a wide variety of invertebrates and occasionally other skinks.

Breeding: Females normally lay two eggs per clutch. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/species/8392

Barred-sided Skink *Concinna tenuis*

Barred-sided Skink *Images by Anne Carey*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

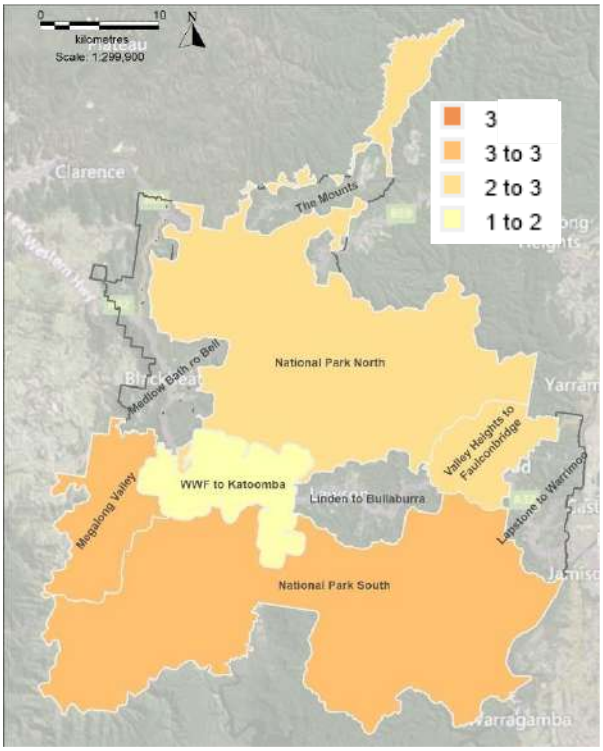
Records: 14

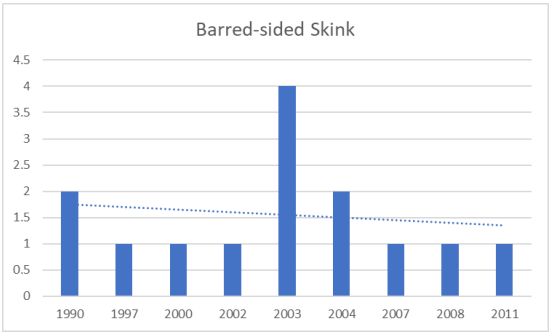
Size: 85mm
Description: Coppery to pale brown above with small black blotches. Irregular dark bands on tail.

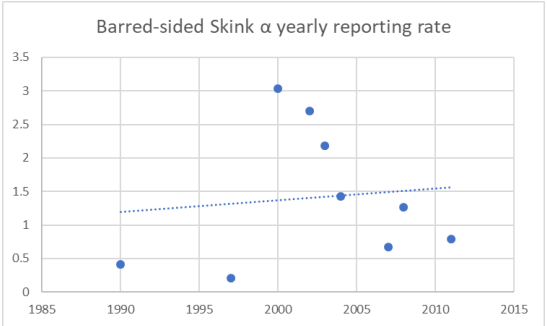
Habitat: Often found near rocky outcrops, on trees, sheltering in park, agile, arboreal active.

Feeding: Omnivorous – small invertebrates, worms, insects and, occasionally, fruits and berries.

Breeding: Live-bearing







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NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1]profiles are p eum.net.au and
OEH species profiles

Black Rock Skink *Egernia saxatilis*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 20

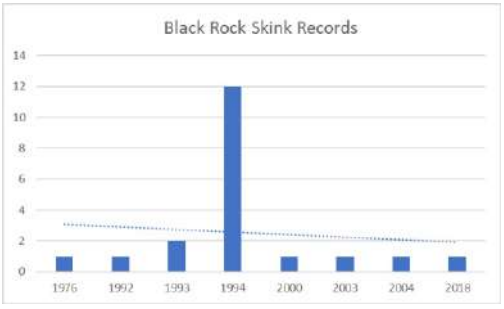
Size: Up to 14cm
Description: The Black Rock Skink is a large, chunky skink It is very dark in colour with a pattern of paler broken dashes over most of its upper side. The scales on the back are slightly keeled. The skink is dull to bright orange underneath. Its throat is whitish and can have some black markings. Its upper lip is lighter coloured. Snout to base of tail length up to 135 mm. [1]

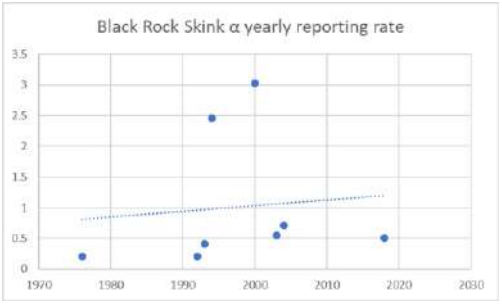
Black Rock Skink, Katoomba *Image by Anne Carey*

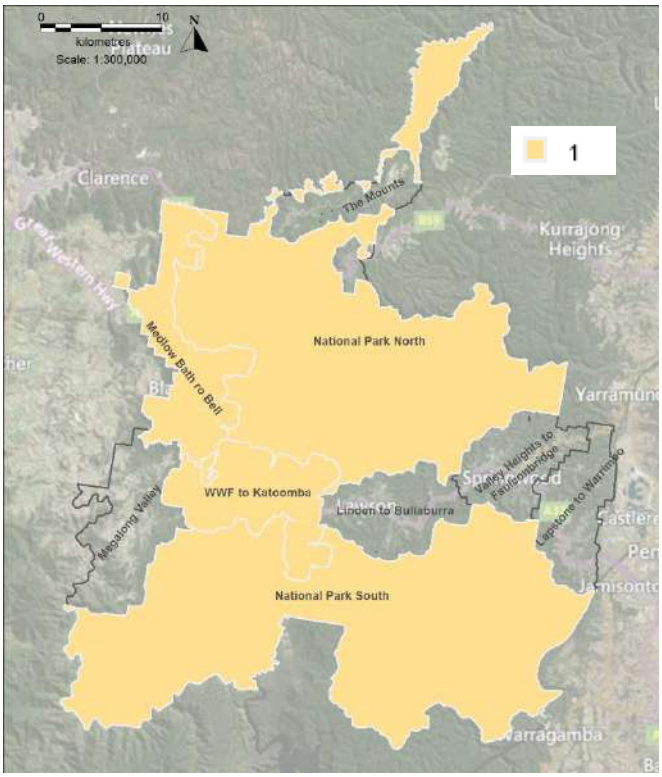
Habitat: Rocky and timbered habitats.

Feeding: feed on invertebrates

Breeding: This species forms long-term pairs to raise its offspring and is the first reptile found to have a "nuclear family" structure where the pair of adults and their offspring live together for more than one year. Females give birth to live young rather than laying eggs. They normally give birth to 2-3 young each year. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/species/14985 Sumner, J. (2016) Egernia saxatilis Black Rock Skink in Museums Victoria Collections https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/species/14985 Accessed 25 March 2019

Blotched Blue-tongue *Tiliqua nigrolutea*

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 92
Size: 40cm
Description: Blue-tongues have a long body, large head and short legs and toes. The tail is shorter than the body and generally tapers evenly to a point. Male blue-tongues have a proportionally larger head and stockier body than females but females grow slightly bigger than males. [1]

Blotched Blue-tongue, Katoomba
Images by Anne Carey

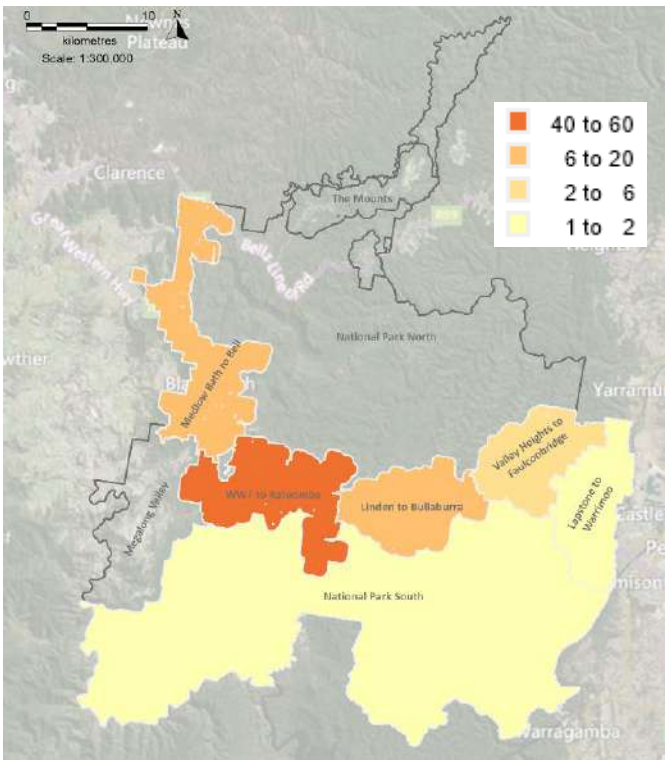
Habitat: usually live in open country with lots of ground cover such as tussocky grasses or leaf litter. They shelter at night among leaf litter or under large objects on the ground such as rocks and logs. Early in the morning blue-tongues emerge to bask in sunny areas before foraging for food during the warmer parts of the day. [1]

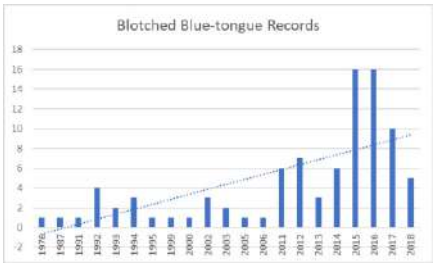
Feeding: Blue-tongues eat a wide variety of both plants and animals. Blue-tongues are not very agile and the animals they eat are mostly slow-moving. [1]

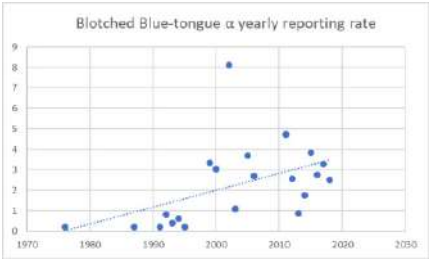
Breeding: Female blue-tongues give birth three to five months after mating, between December and April. The embryos develop in the female's oviduct with the help of a placenta, which is as well-developed as that of many mammals. At birth, the young eat the placental membranes, and within a few days shed their skin for the first time. Blue-tongues live alone for most of the year, but between September and November males pursue females and mating occurs. At this time, males may fight aggressively among themselves. [1]

Community image – Cucv185 from Leura

NOTES: Like all lizards, blue-tongues do not produce their own body heat, and rely on the warmth of their surroundings to raise their body temperature. Blue-tongues maintain a body temperature of about 30°C - 35°C when active. During cold weather they remain inactive, buried deep in their shelter sites, but on sunny days they may emerge to bask. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/reptiles/blotched-blue-tongue-lizard/

Eastern Blue-tongue *Tiliqua scincoides*

Eastern Blue-tongue *Images by Anne Carey*

NOTES: Of all the blue-tongues, the Eastern Blue-tongue has the largest litters and the smallest young; up to 19 (but usually about 10) young are born, each measuring 130-140 mm in total length and weighing 10-20 g. [1]

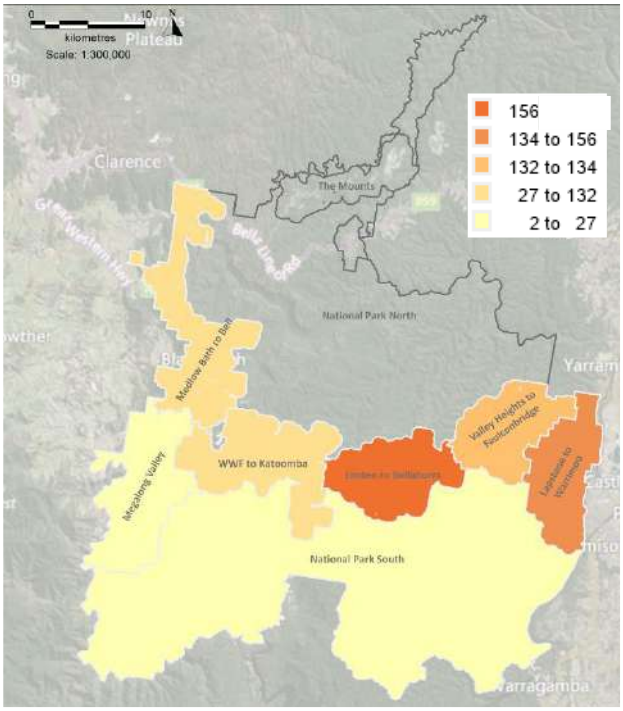
NSW Status: **P**
Records: 549

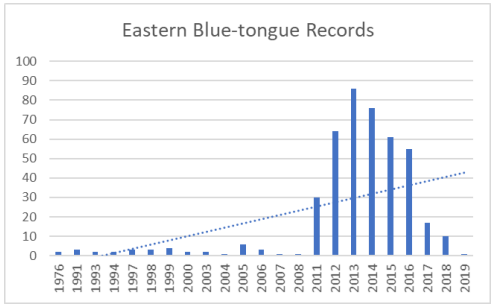
Size: Up to 600m
Description: The Eastern Blue-tongue is silvery-grey with broad dark brown or blackish bands across the back and tail. Individuals on the coast usually have a black stripe between the eye and the ear which may extend along the side of the neck. The Blotched Blue-tongue is dark chocolate brown to black with large pink, cream or yellow blotches on the back, and a tail banded in the same colours. [1]

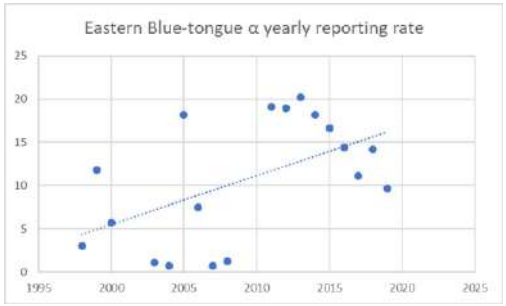
Habitat: Blue-tongues usually live in open country with lots of ground cover such as tussocky grasses or leaf litter. They shelter at night among leaf litter or under large objects on the ground such as rocks and logs. Early in the morning blue-tongues emerge to bask in sunny areas before foraging for food during the warmer parts of the day.

Feeding: Blue-tongues eat a wide variety of both plants and animals. Blue-tongues are not very agile and the animals they eat are mostly slow-moving. Their teeth are large and they have strong jaw muscles so they can crush snail shells and beetles.

Breeding: Female blue-tongues give birth three to five months after mating, between December and April. The Eastern Blue-tongue usually gives birth between December and January. The Eastern Blue-tongue is able to breed every year if it has sufficient food but other species of blue-tongue may often skip a year.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/reptiles/eastern-blue-tongue-lizard/

Cunningham's Skink *Egernia cunninghami*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 20

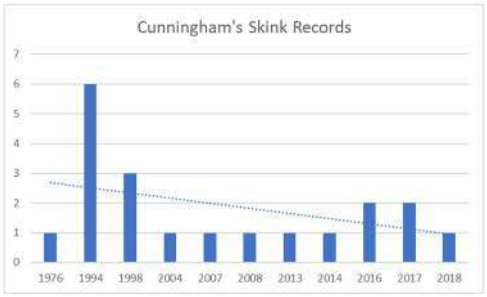
Size: Snout to vent length is 250mm
Description: This large skink has a long tail with keeled scales along its dorsal surface from the back of the neck down to the tip of the pointed tail. The legs are quite short, requiring the lizard to slide on its belly when it moves around. Its colour can vary from dark brown and reddish to a jet black with distinctive with scattered patches of paler scales. [1]

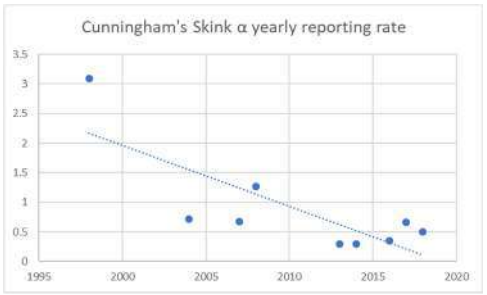
Cunningham's Skink *Image by Marispanes 123RF*

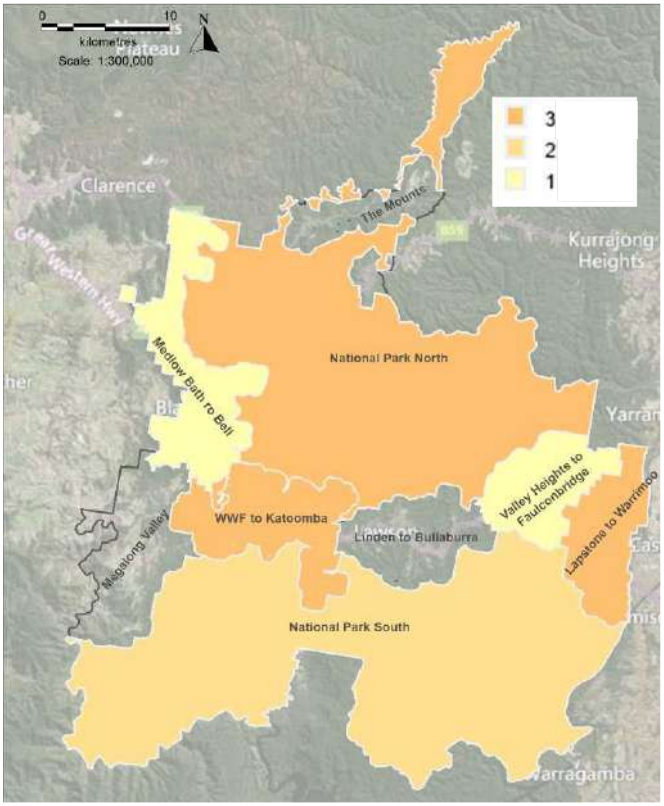
Habitat: Forests and woodlands with rock outcrops. The species occurs within forests and open woodland which feature rock outcrops. Groups of Cunningham's Skinks bask on top of rocks and will scurry in between rock ledges to shelter. [1]

Feeding: feed on a variety of invertebrates such as insects, snails and slugs as well as vegetation such as fruit and leaves. [1]

Breeding: This species is highly monogamous with most males fathering only one litter. Dispite remaining within the same range and not often dispersing, genetic studies have shown that Cunningham Skinks can identify close relatives and always choose unrelated partners. Litter size ranges from 1-11 young. This species is viviparous with females producing litters of live young. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/reptiles/cunninghams-skink/

Pink-tongued Lizard *Cyclodomorphus gerrardii (aka Pink-tongued Skink)*

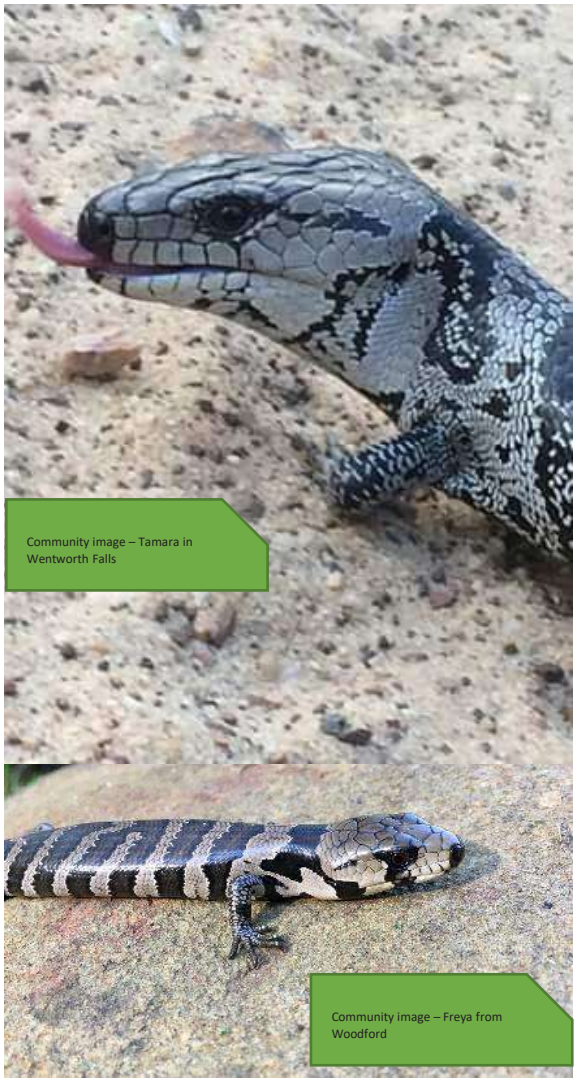
NSW Status: **P**
Records: 68

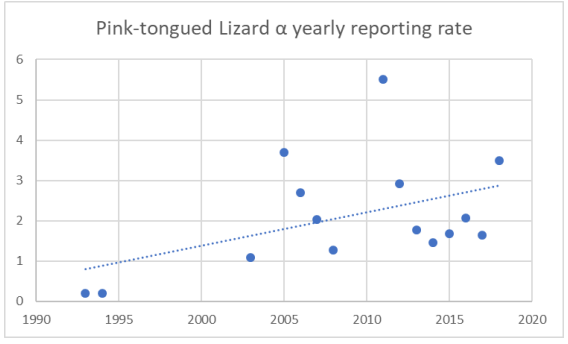
Size: 300mm but may reach a length of 550mm.
Description: Broad head distinct from a somewhat slender body and long prehensile tail. The tongue is pink in most adults but blue in juveniles. Colour can range from a pale brown, to pinkish brown to grey. Bands across the body can be either absent or present in adults, but are always present in juveniles. Banded individuals have dark prominent bands extending from the neck to the tail tip, whereas unbanded individuals may only just have a black-tipped snout. When it will gape its mouth to protrude its pink or blue tongue sometimes with a hissing sound as it expels air. [1]

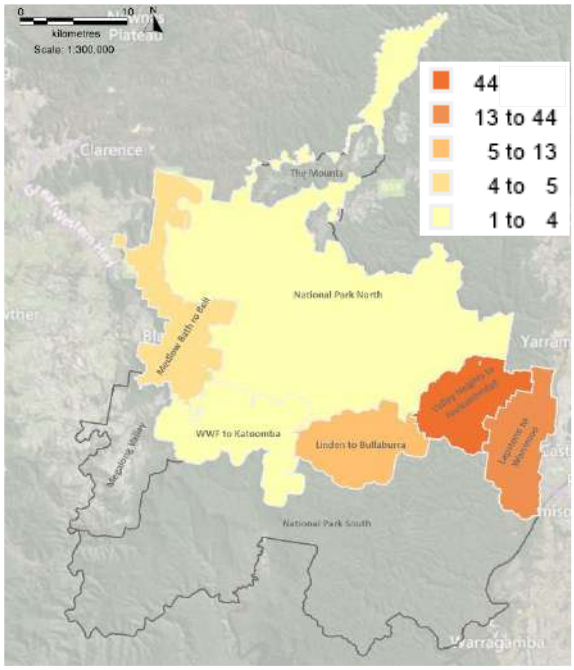
Habitat: Favours moist timbered environments such as wet sclerophyll and rainforests but also occurs in dry woodland and riparian habitats. [1]

Feeding: Favours slugs and snails but will eat insects, small vertebrates [1]

Breeding: Pink-tongues are live-bearers, producing litters of between 20 and 25 young. [2]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

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NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] http://www.wildlifeqld.com.au/pink-tongue-skink.html [2] https://www.qm.qld.gov.au/~/media/.../fact-sheet-blue-pink-tongued-skinks.pdf

Mainland She-oak Skink *Cyclodomorphus michaeli*

Mainland She-oak Skink, Katoomba
Image by Brian Crane

Image by Marsipanes 123RF

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 15

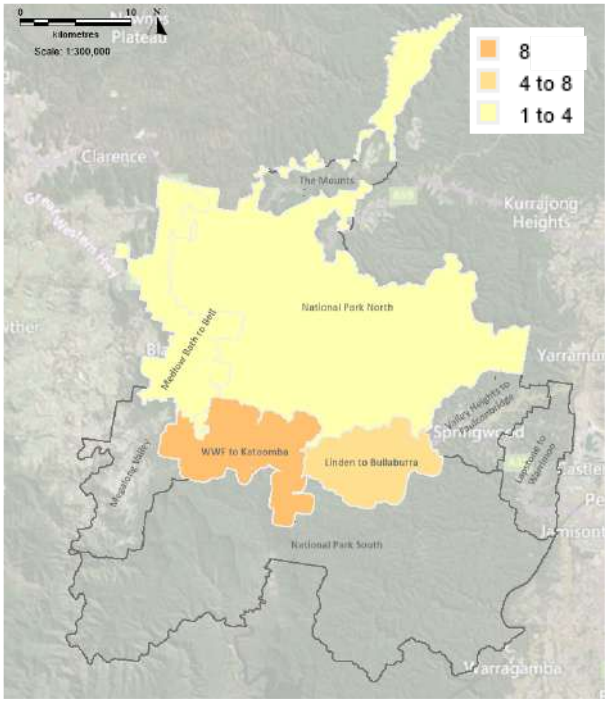
Size: 16cm snout-vent with long tail
Description: A slender , short-limbed Lizard. It is pale grey, fawn to olive-brown or reddish brown above, paler and usually grey on the head and flanks. Usually an obscure dark bar below the eye. [Cogger, 2014]

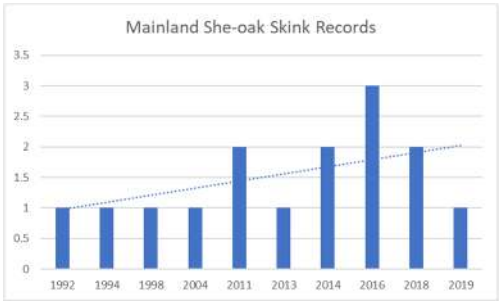
Mainland She-oak Skink
Image by Matt Clancy Licensed underhttps://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/deed.en

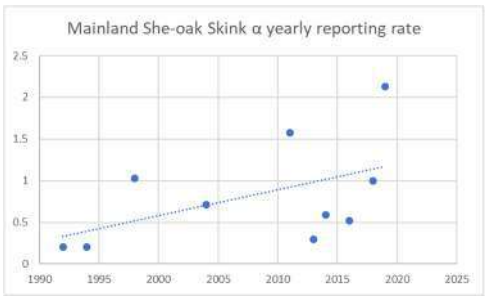
Habitat: Found under grown cover or active among tussock grasses most often in open areas in forest or woodland, especially at the edges of tracks and clearings. [Cogger, 2014]

Feeding: Omnivore

Breeding: Average litter of live young appears to be in the range of 4-8 [Cogger, 2014]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

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NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] Reptiles & Amphibians of Australia Seventh Edition. Harold G Cogger

Red-throated Skink *Acritoscincus platynota*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 18

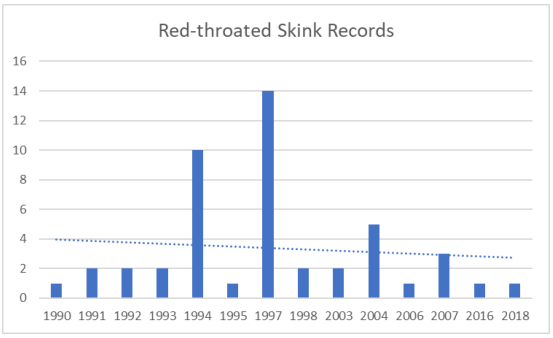
Size: 80mm
Description: Red-throated Skink like other three-lined skink has a distinctive pattern. It sometimes has a bright red throat.[1]
Pale silvery-grey to dark grey or brown above. [2]

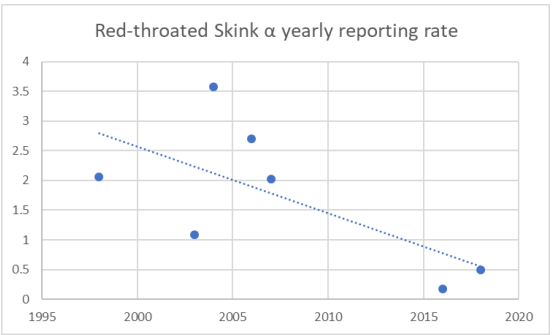
Habitat: under low rocks and logs, in leaf litter and among grass tussocks

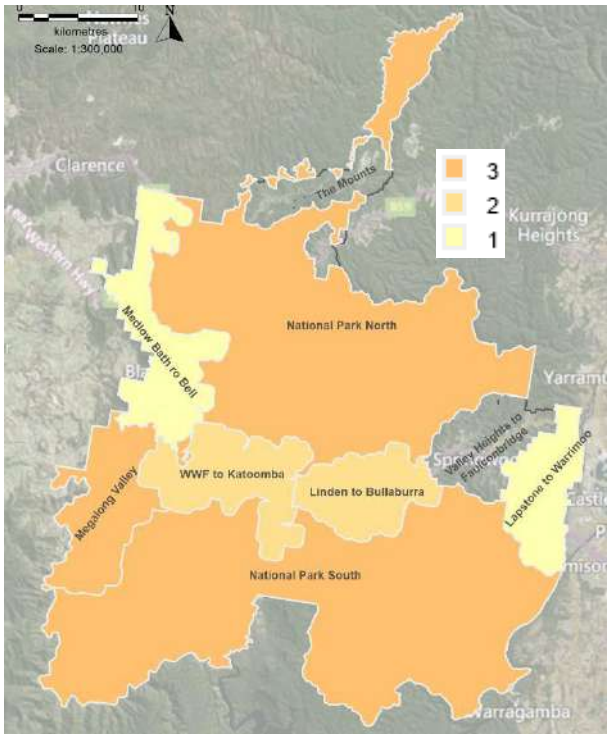
Feeding: small invertabrates

Breeding: Lays eggs, often communally [2]

Red-throated Skink
Image by Vanessa and Chris Ryan
http://www.rymich.com/girraween/ CC-by-NC-Int







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://canberra.naturemapr.org/Community/Species/Sightings/11720 [2] A complete guide to Reptiles of Australia, Steve Wilson and Gerry Swan, Fifth edition.

Blue Mountains Water Skink *Eulamprus leuraensis*

Blue Mountains Water Skink

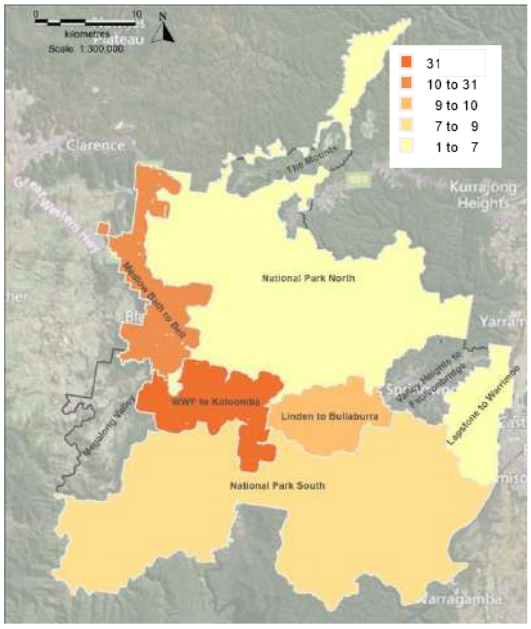
Image: S. Gorissen, 2013 https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/deed.en Copyright Licence under CC BY-SA 4.0

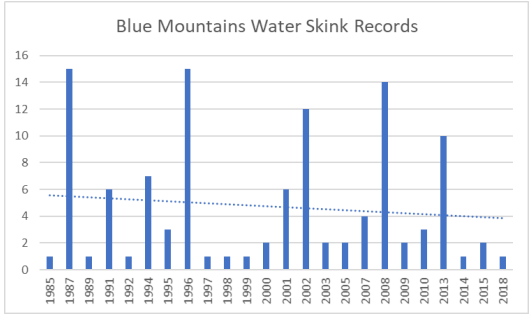
NOTES: Restricted to the middle and upper Blue Mountains west of Sydney, the Blue Mountains Water Skink is known from approximately 60 threatened highland swamps extending from the Newnes Plateau in the north-west to just south of Hazelbrook in the south-east. It is possible that additional locations will be identified, and these may lie outside the currently known distribution. Recent genetic work has established that populations on the Newnes Plateau are genetically and morphologically distinct from populations in the Blue Mountains. Each local population is also genetically distinct, even from populations less than 0.5 km away. Dispersal between populations appears to be very rare and appears to involve mostly males. [1]

NSW Status: **E1,P**
Commonwealth Status: E

Records: 114

Size: 200mm
Description: Its body is much darker than that of the other species of Eulamprus found in the Blue Mountains. The back is very dark brown to black with narrow yellow/bronze to white stripes along its length to the beginning of the tail, and continuing along the tail as a series of spots. This gives the appearance of a distinctive dark dorsal stripe bordered by yellow lines. The legs and sides are dark brown to black with yellow to bronze streaks and small blotches. The head is brown to bronze with black flecks and the underside is cream to golden yellow with small dark blotches. The limbs are well developed and each has five toes. [1]





Habitat: The Blue Mountains Water Skink occurs at high elevations between 560 m and 1140 m. Genetic research indicates that individual populations are genetically distinct especially between Newnes Plateau and Blue Mountains populations. It is restricted to an isolated and naturally fragmented habitat of sedge and shrub swamps that have boggy soils and appear to be permanently wet. The vegetation in these swamps typically takes the form of a sedgeland interspersed with shrubs, but may occur as a dense shrub thicket. [1]

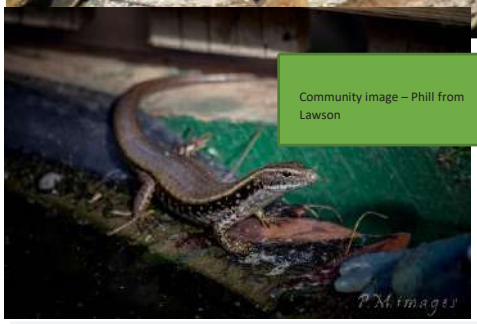
Feeding: It feeds on grasshoppers, flies, moths, weevils and wasps. A small fruit with a seed was found in a lizard dropping at Leura.

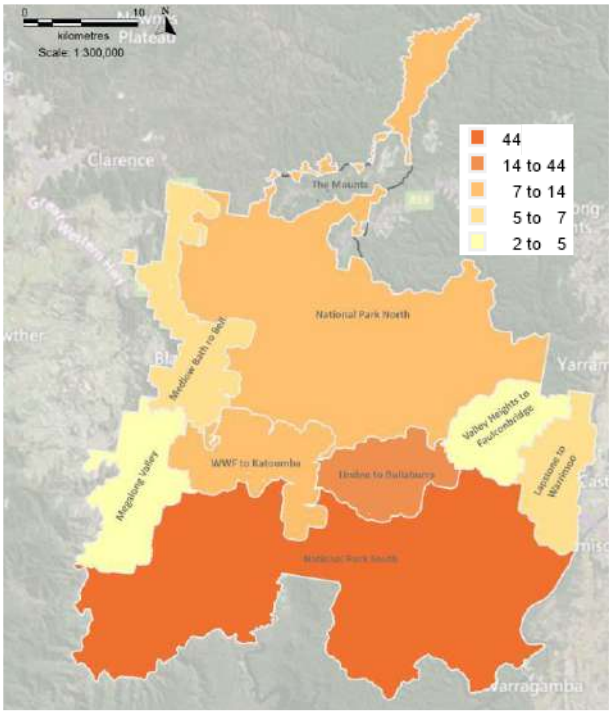
IUCN RED LIST STATUS: N/A

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10322

Eastern Water-skink *Eulamprus quoyii*

Eastern Water-skink *Images by Anne Carey*





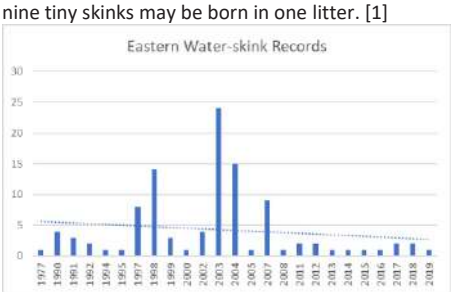
NSW Status: **P** Records: 106

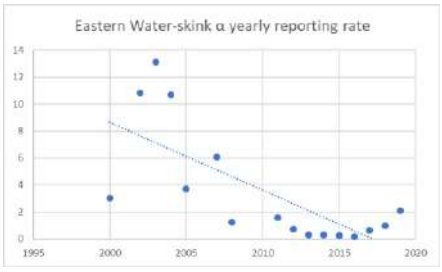
Size: Average snount to vent 95mm, total length up to 300mm. Description: Golden olive brown above with black flecks and with a narrow whitish to pale yellow dorsolateral stripe from the eye extending back midway along the body or to the upper tail. The under-surface is white to pale yellow, often with fine grey or black specks. [1]

Habitat: Often found near creeklines but can also also be found on ridges away from water.

Feeding: Omnivorous – small invertebrates, worms, insects and, occasionally, fruits and berries.

Breeding: After a spring mating, female water skinks carry the developing young until they are born in summer. Up to nine tiny skinks may be born in one litter. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, Atlas of Living Australia http://bie.ala.org.au, Australian Museum https://australianmuseum.net.au and OEH species profiles

Yellow-bellied Water-skink *Eulamprus heatwolei*

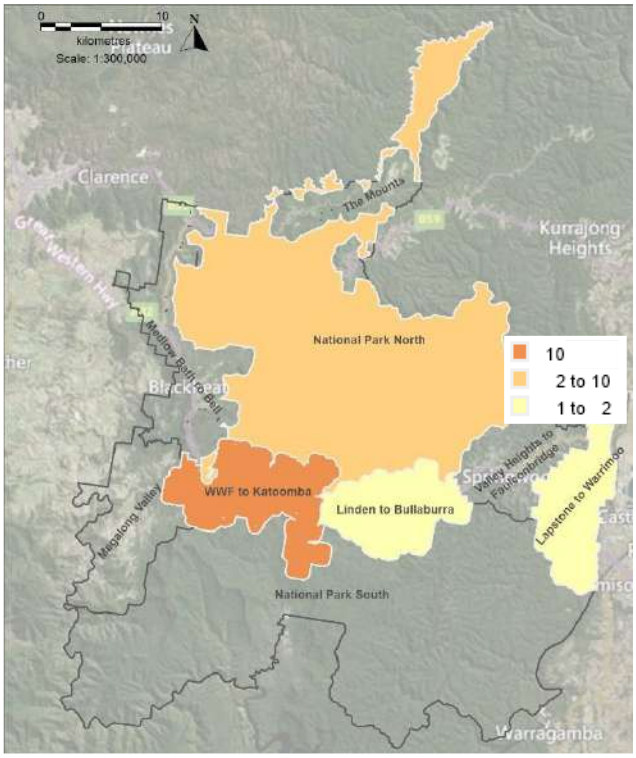
Yellow-bellied Water-skink

John Tann from Sydney, Australia CC BY 2.0 https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5e/Yellow-bellied_Water-skink%2C_Eulamprus_heatwolei_%2812948235434%29.jpg

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 46

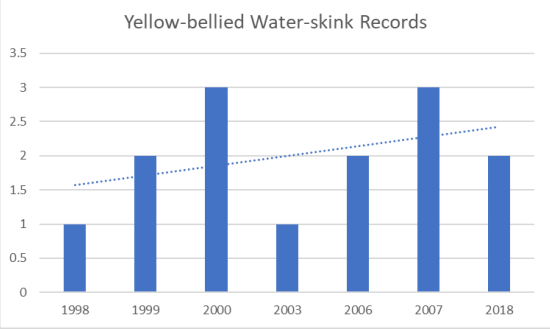
Size: Body length up to 10.1 cm.
Description: Golden brown above with black flecks, abdomen and thighs of adults often bright yellow, some with pink throats. Light to dark golden brown above with numerous black flecks, sometimes with a pale dorsolateral line from eye to forelimb. Upper lateral area black with white flecks, lower lateral area greyish with black flecks. Anterior margin of the ear black. Under surface whitish with black blotches on throat and chin; abdomen and thighs of adults often bright yellow, some with pink throats. [1]



Habitat: The Yellow-bellied Water Skink prefers rocky open habitats, usually near water, along the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range. Wet and dry forests, bogs, open woodlands and heathlands. [1]

Feeding: It feeds on invertebrates, small vertebrates and occasionally fruit.

Breeding: Females will give birth to up to eight live young. [1]



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://bie.ala.org.au/species/urn:lsid:biodiversity.org.au:afd.taxon:c0dc5792-9570-48dd-bab2-8e4d186c0482

Copper-tailed Skink *Ctenotus taeniolatus*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 93

Size: 60-77mm
Description: Average snout-vent length of about 60mm, up to 77mm. Brown above with a black vertebral stripe that is pale edged, and a narrow pale dorsolateral stripe that is dark edged. Side of body black with bold white mid-lateral and lower lateral stripes. Tail often with orange or red flush. Top of head a complex pattern of pale streaks. [1]

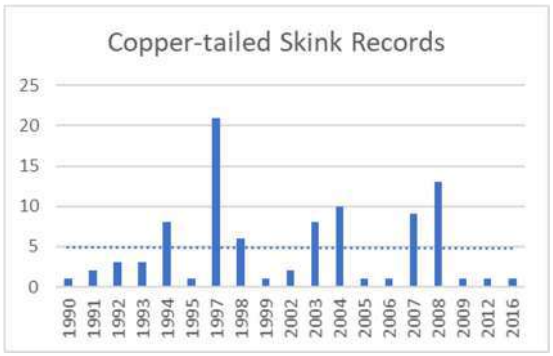
Copper-tailed Skink, *Image by Marispanes 123RF*

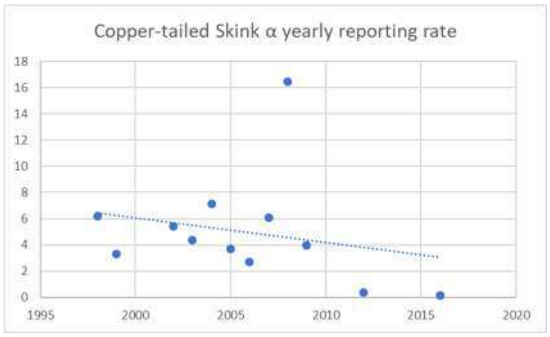
Habitat: Woodland, coastal and sandstone heathlands.

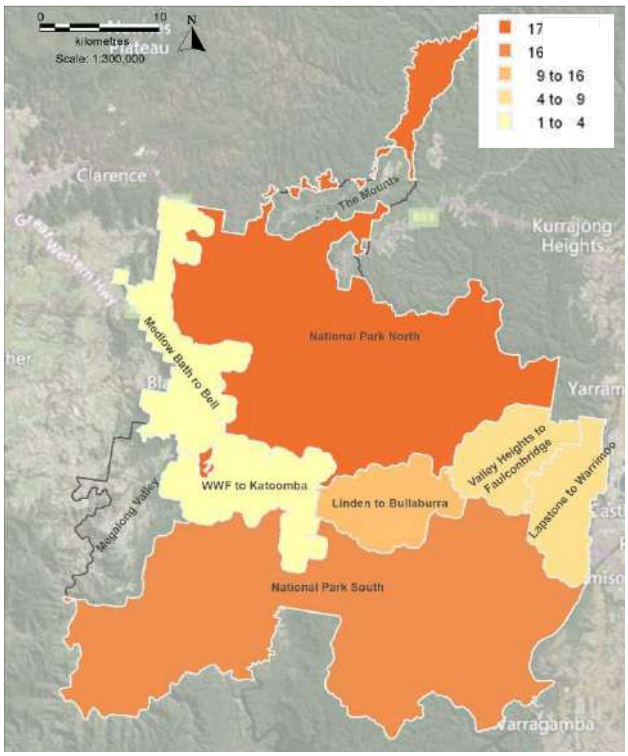
Feeding: Insectivorous

Breeding: Mating occurs in spring, with females laying a single clutch of between 1-7 eggs in summer. [1]

Copper-tailed Skink
Image by Anne Carey







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

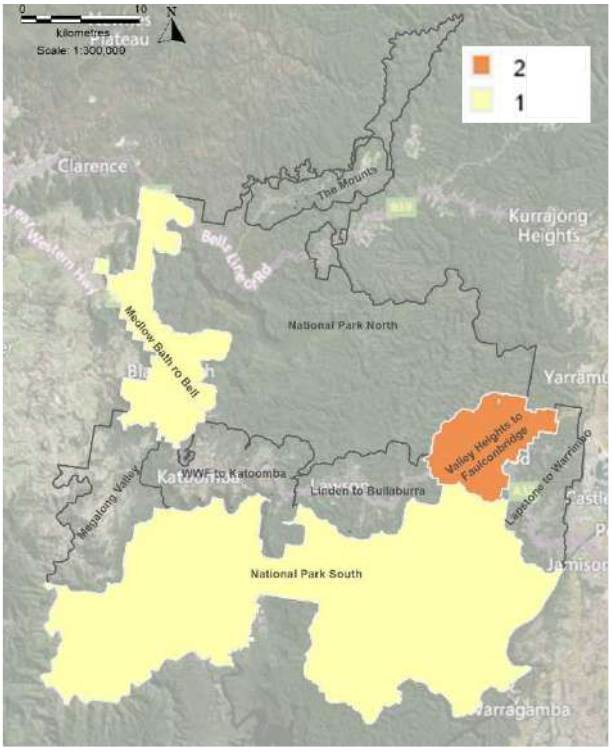
References: [1] profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, Atlas of Living Australia http://bie.ala.org.au, Australian Museum https://australianmuseum.net.au and OEH species profiles

Robust Ctenotus *Ctenotus robustus*

Robust Ctenotus, *Image by Marispanes 123RF*

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 8

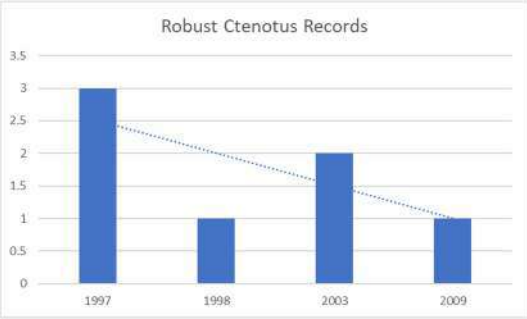
Size: Grows to 110 mm from snout to vent.
Description: Brown in colour with a wide dark mid-ventral line running from the nape to the tail. This stripe is bordered by a narrow off white line. A narrow pale shoulder stripe is bordered by a dark streak. Sides are brown with pale spots [1]



Habitat: Sandy heaths to rocky outcrops.

Feeding: Omnnivore. Primarily ants but occasionally spiders, grasshoppers, termites, beetles and flies. In addition, small amounts of vertebrate and plant material.

Breeding: Oviparous (egg laying). Lay up to 6 eggs in a clutch. [1]



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

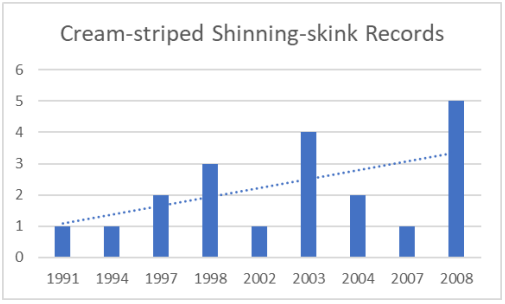
References: [1] https://bwvp.ecolinc.vic.edu.au/fieldg

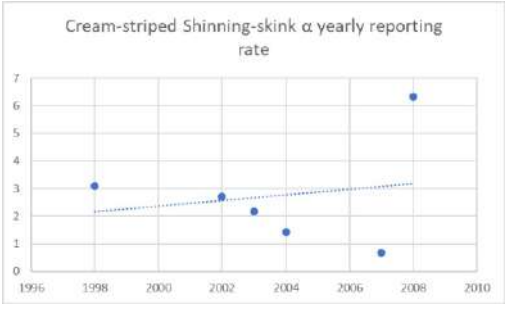
Cream-striped Shinning-skink *Cryptoblepharus virgatus*

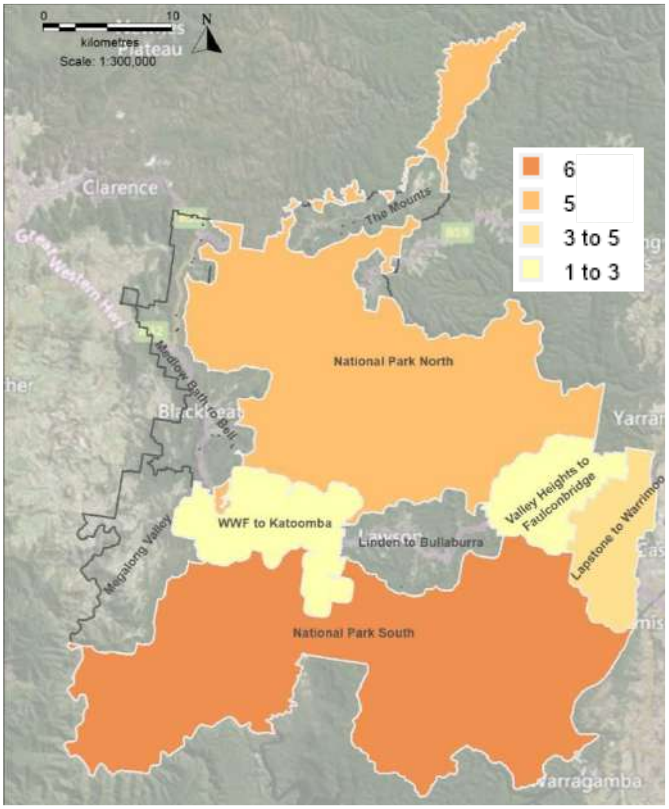
Cream-striped Shinning-skink (AKA Silver Snake-eyed Skink)
Images by Anne Carey

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 20
Size: Up to 40mm but can grow to 100mm
Description: It is a relatively small, flat bodied skink of a silver-gray coloring. It has a distinct white stripe running along its body from the eye to the base of its tail. Also sometimes called a snake-eyed skink because it lacks eyelids, instead having a translucent layer of scales covering its eyes similar to that of snakes. The skink has around five supraciliary scales, with 22 rows of scales on the midbody and eight plantar scales that are rounded and pale plantar scales. [1]

Habitat: Its habitats include urban areas, woodlands and grasslands. Will often be seen on vertical surfaces such trees, fences and walls.







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

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NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/37157-Cryptoblepharus-virgatus

Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink *Lampropholis delicata*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 143

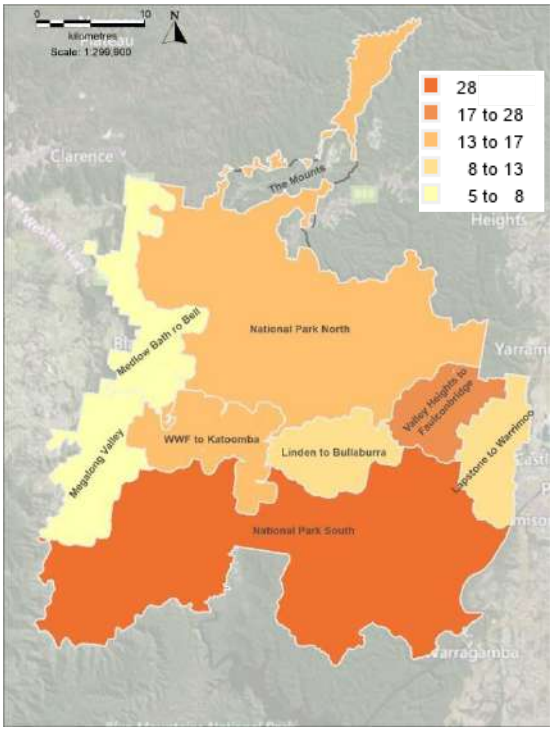
Size: Average snout-vent length of about 40mm, up to 51mm with total length 90mm.
Description: Grey to copper-brown above with a broad dark brown zone on the upper flanks. The flank and back colours are often separated by a thin pale line. A well-defined white stripe may be present on the lower flanks. [1]

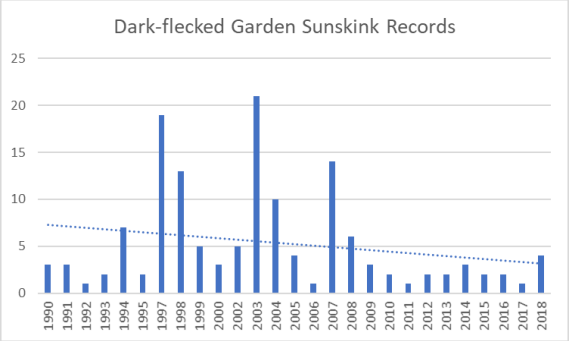
Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink. Close-up showing pale line that separates flank colouring from the back which is evident on most individuals *Image by Anne Carey*

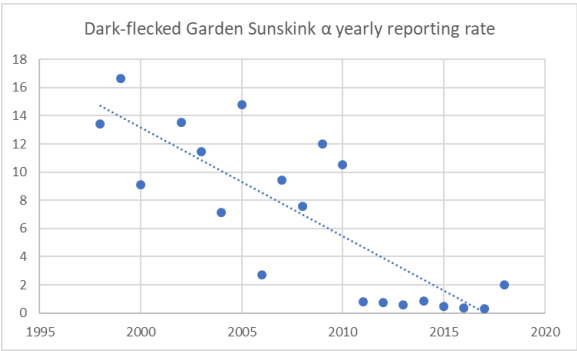
Habitat: Found in open and closed forests, woodlands, coastal heaths and modified landscapes

Feeding: Insectivorous

Breeding: Communal nesting is well-known in this genus and the eggs of many females can be found in the same nest site. Eggs are laid by the females within a short time of each other so they hatch more or less together. Because of their small size, this species is sometime preyed on by invertebrate predators. It has been found tangled in spider webs and is also captured by huntsman spiders. This species reaches sexual maturity within one year. Females lay a clutch of 1–7 eggs. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, Atlas of Living Australia http://bie.ala.org.au, Australian Museum https://australianmuseum.net.au and OEH species profiles

Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink *Lampropholis guichenoti*

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 117

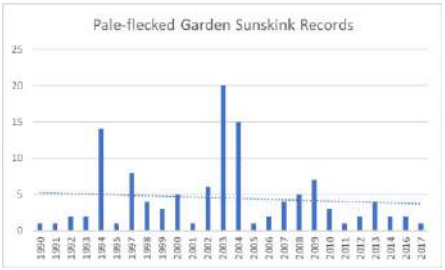
Size: Average snout-vent length of about 40mm, up to 51mm with total length 90mm.
Description: Grey-brown to copper-brown above with dark and pale flecking usually with darker vertebral stripe. [1]

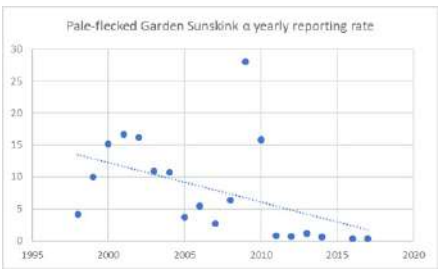
Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink *Images by Anne Carey*

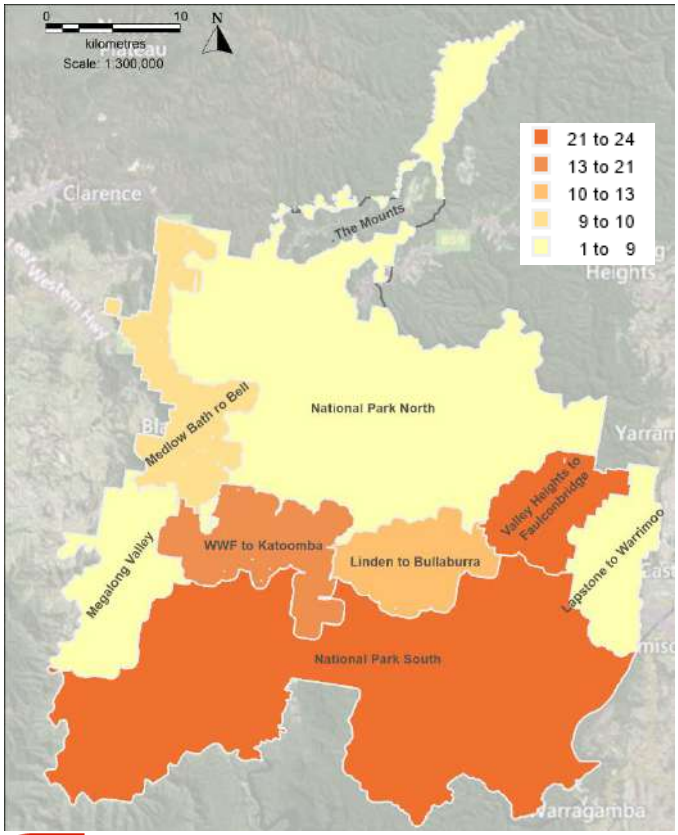
Habitat: Broad array of habitats -found in open and closed forests, woodlands, coastal heaths and modified landscapes – often with *L. delicata*.

Feeding: Insectivorous

Breeding: Communal nesting is well-known in this genus and the eggs of many females can be found in the same nest site. Eggs are laid by the females within a short time of each other so they hatch more or less together. Females lay a clutch of 1–7 eggs. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, Atlas of Living Australia http://bie.ala.org.au, Australian Museum https://australianmuseum.net.au and OEH species profiles

Eastern Three-Toed Earless Skink *Hemiergis talbingoensis*

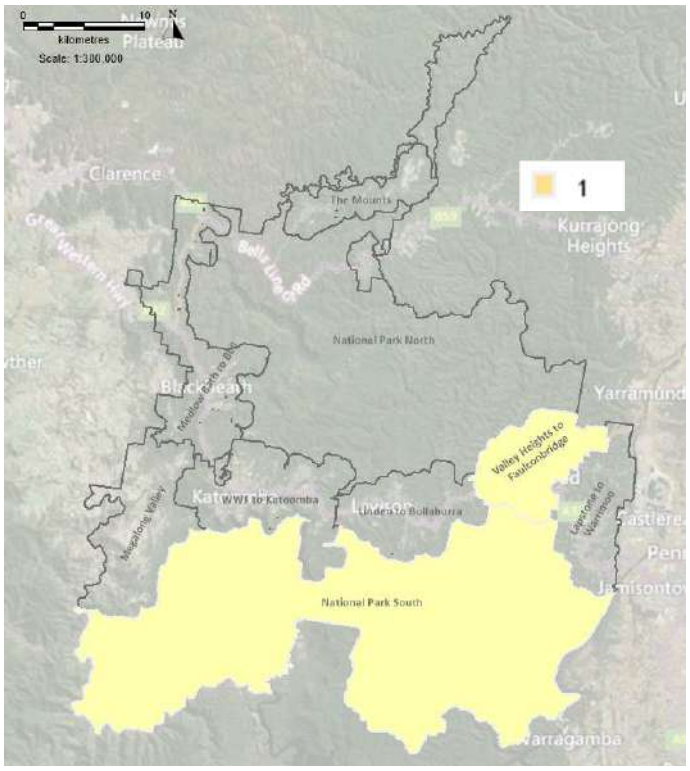
Note that there has been a reorganisation of this genus. Distribution of *Hemiergis decresiensis* and *Hemiergis talbingoensis,* which were previously all known as *Hemiergis decresiensis*, is resolved. **In NSW only *Hemiergis talbingoensis* occurs.** Literature and websites that aren't current may use the name *Hemiergis decresiensis* to describe lizards that should be called *Hemiergis talbingoensis*.

The subspecies *H. talbingoensis davisi* occurs north of the Abercrombie River (in the Blue Mountains) [1]

Eastern three-toed earless skink, Blue Mountains.
Image by Brian La Rance

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 3

Size: SV 55-72mm
Grey to deep brown above, yellow or orange below. Reticulated pattern often on throat.
Three digits on each limb.
Similar to *Saiphos equalis* but has longer toes.
[3]



Habitat: Secretive, burrowing species, found under rotting logs and other debris

Feeding: Feeds on small invertebrates

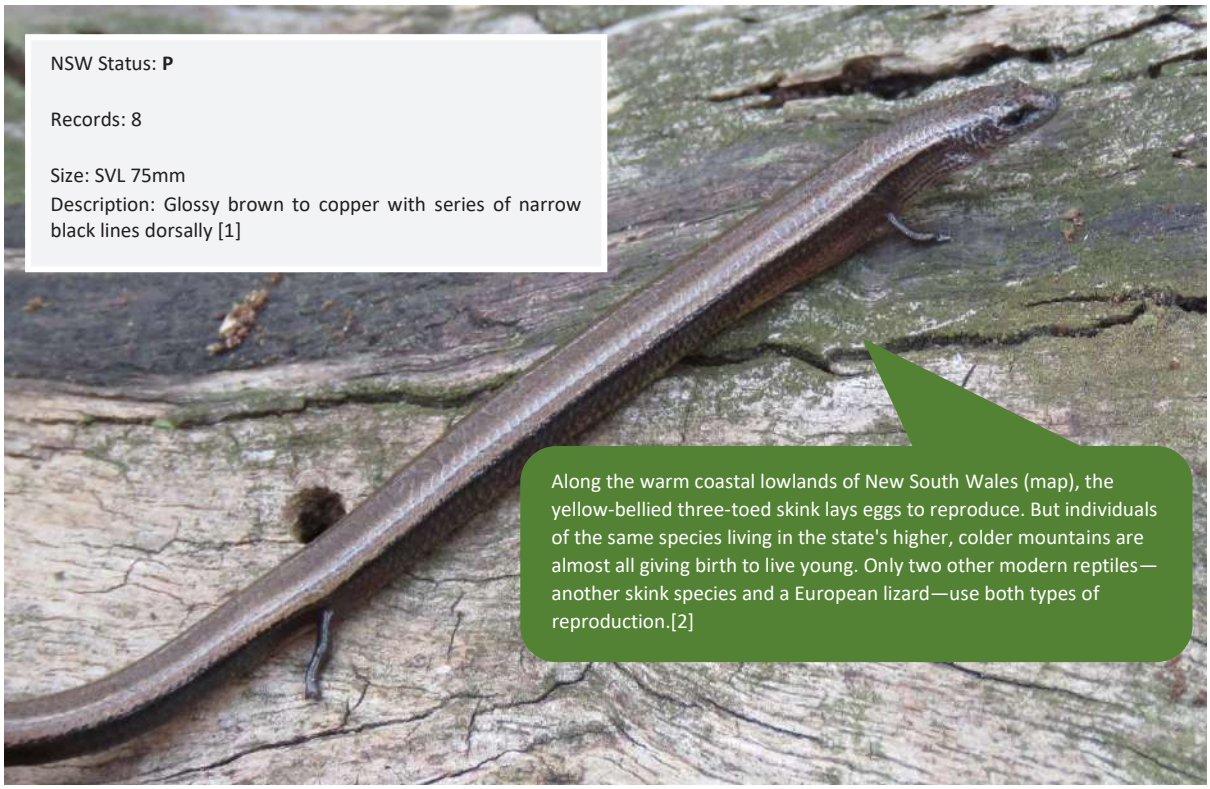
Breeding: Live-bearing. [1]

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1]Wilson and Swan, A complete Guide to Reptiles of Australia 5th edition (2017), Reed new Holland Publishing, Chatswood. IUCN: Shea, G., Cogger, H. & Greenlees, M. 2018. Hemiergis talbingoensis. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2018: e.T109472798A109472818. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-1.RLTS.T109472798A109472818.en. Downloaded on 15 August 2019.

Three-toed Skink *Saiphos equalis*



NSW Status: **P**

Records: 8

Size: SVL 75mm
Description: Glossy brown to copper with series of narrow black lines dorsally [1]

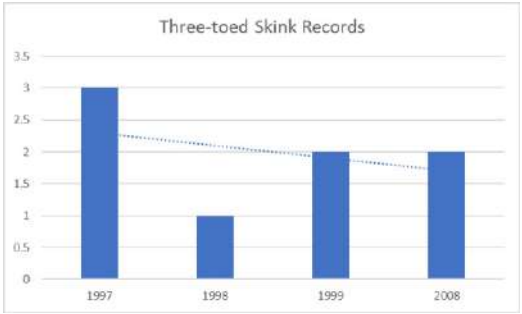
Along the warm coastal lowlands of New South Wales (map), the yellow-bellied three-toed skink lays eggs to reproduce. But individuals of the same species living in the state's higher, colder mountains are almost all giving birth to live young. Only two other modern reptiles—another skink species and a European lizard—use both types of reproduction.[2]

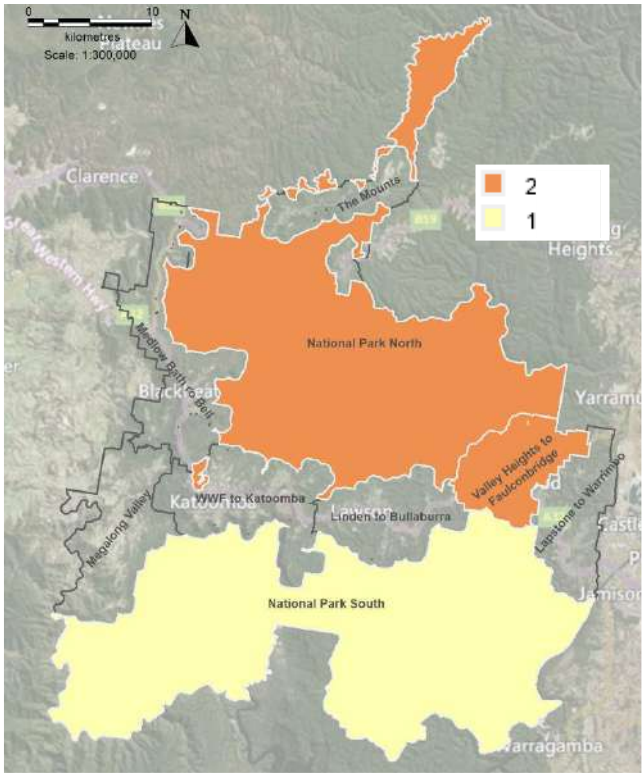
Three-toed Skink *Images by Anne Carey*

Habitat: Common in NSW and Queensland and Victoria, the Three-toed Skink is widely distributed in the cooler, damper areas. It lives in moist litter, as well as below rocks and fallen timber.

Feeding: feeds on insects.

Breeding: The lizard has attracted scientific attention due to its dual reproduction habits of producing young via eggs in coastal populations, or via live young in colder mountain regions [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://www.tilligerryhabitat.org.au/three-toed-skink/ [2] https://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2010/09/100901-science-animals-evolution-australia-lizard-skink-live-birth-eggs/

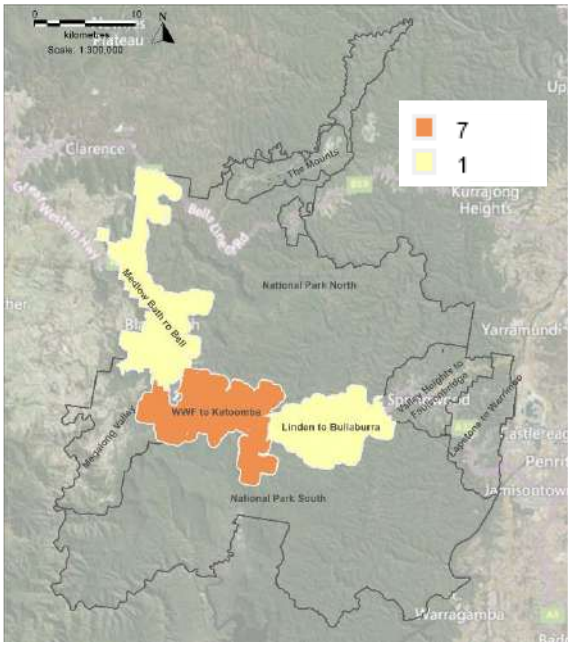
Tussock Skink *Pseudemoia pagenstecheri*

Tussock Skink, Lawson *Image by Anne Carey*

Includes records of "Cool Tussock Skink" (*Pseudemoia entrecasteauxi*). Reorganisation of this genus locates *pagenstecheri* only in the LGA. The species are very similar.

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 28

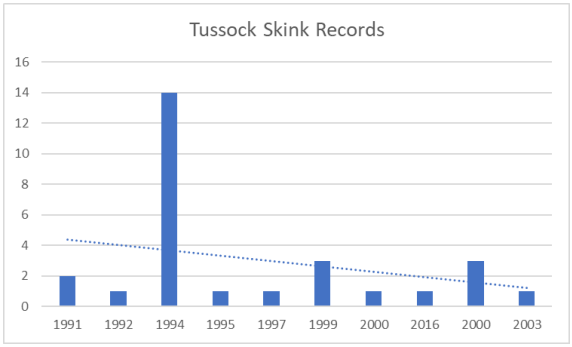
Size: 58mm
Description: The tussock skink is a small, striped lizard found only amongst grasses and sedges. Its stripes camoflauge it and its sinuous movements allow it to move rapidly out of sight at the approach of danger. It can be difficult to distinguish this skink from its close relatives. The dorsal surface of back, head, limbs and tail light greyish to dark olive brown. Usually this species possesses a broad black vertebral stripe along the middle of the back to the base of the tail. Additional black edging to scales usually produces narrow lines running along the top of the back. [1]



Habitat: A shy, elusive lizard found exclusively in tussock grassland habitats where trees are absent or form only a well spaced woodland. They prefer areas where the grass is medium to tall. Tussock skinks are remarkably well adapted to living amongst tussocks, moving their elongate bodies sinuously to disappear rapidly at the first sign of danger. [1]

Feeding: Carnivore. Opportunistic arthropod feeder including spiders, crickets, larvae and adult moths and beetles. [2]

Breeding: possesses an advanced placenta with which the female parent transfers nutrients to the developing embryo through most of the development. Sperm is stored in the oviducts over winter before ovulation occurs in spring. From 3-11 young are born in summer. [1]



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

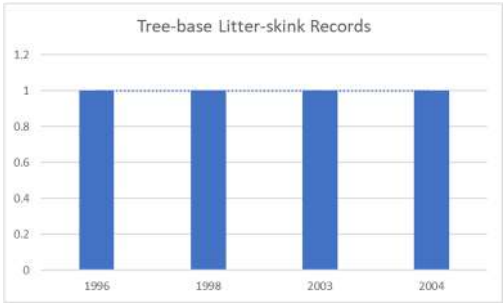
References: [1] https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Tussock-Skink.aspx [2] https://bwvp.ecolinc.vic.edu.au/fieldguide/fauna/tussock-skink#details

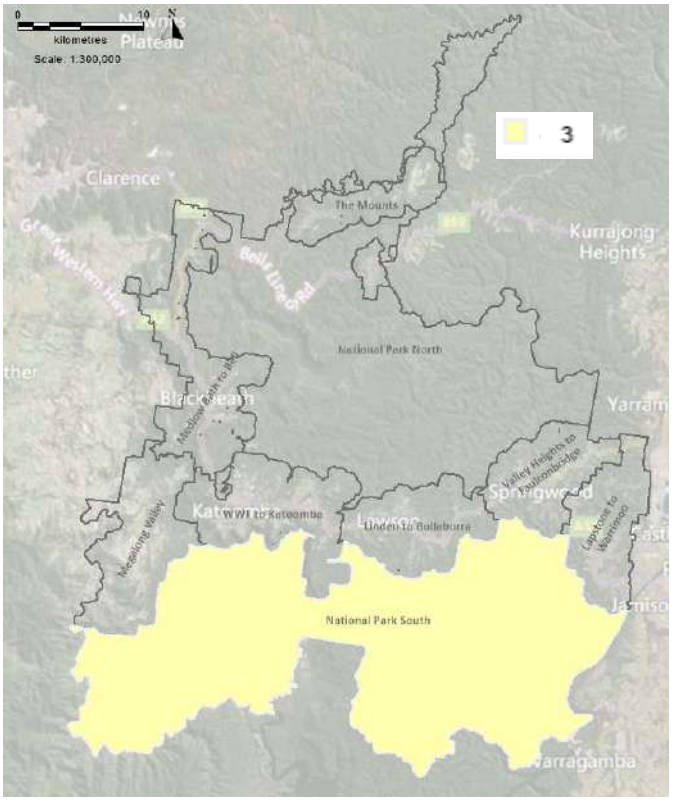
Tree-base Litter Skink *Lygisaurus foliorum* [Iridescent Litter-Skink]

Image by Marsipanes 123RF

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 4

Size: SVL 39mm
Ear opening horizontally elongate. Brown to greyish brown with fine white peppering on flanks and dark flecks or bars on lips. Breeding males have pinkish orange throat hindlimbs and tail. 4 and 5 toes.
Sun-loving skink that does not venture far from cover. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1]Wilson and Swan, A complete Guide to Reptiles of Australia 5th edition (2017), Reed new Holland Publishing, Chatswood. IUCN: Shea, G., Cogger, H. & Greenlees, M. 2018.. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2018: e.T109472798A109472818. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-1.RLTS.T109472798A109472818.en. Downloaded on 15 August 2019.

Weasel Skink *Saproscincus mustelinus*

Habitat: Surface active species – most common in moist forests, also suburban gardens. [1]

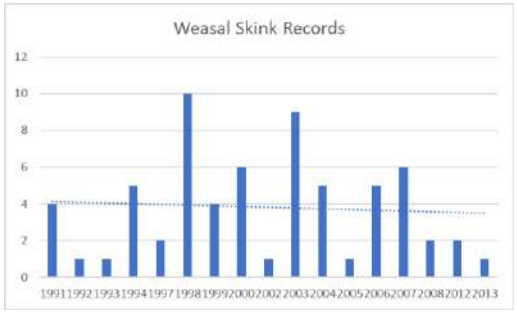
Feeding: Insectivorous

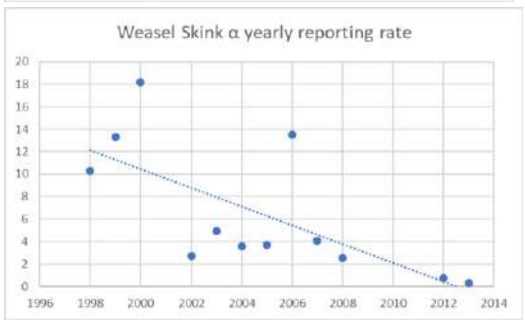
Breeding: Surface active; usually only seen amongst leaf litter or ground debris at dusk or shortly after dark on warm nights. It feeds on small invertebrates. Females lay up to four eggs per clutch, sometimes in a communal nest containing the eggs of numerous females [1]

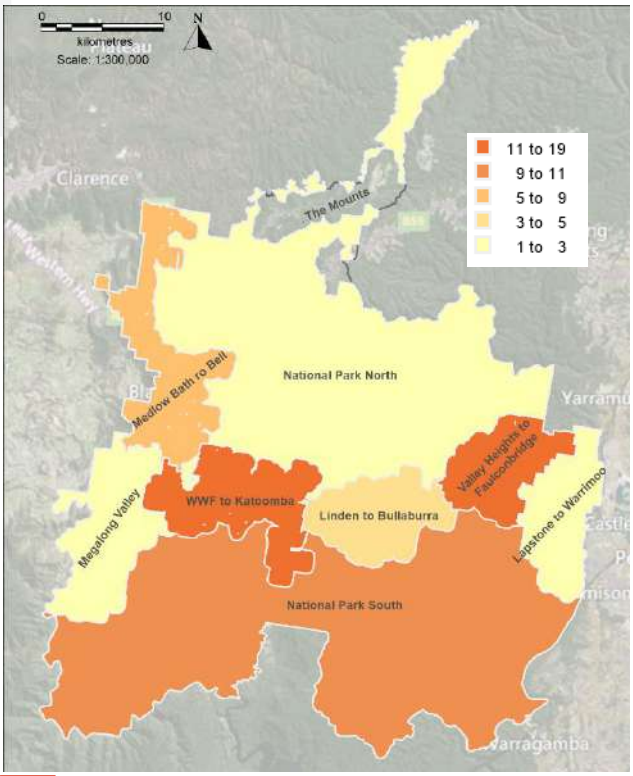
Weasel skink *Images by Anne Carey*

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 65

Size: Snout to vent is typically 65mm
Description: Light brown to golden above, with scattered paler flecks. Lateral surface (sides) similar, but with a distinctive cream-white spot at the corner of the eye and an orange-red dorsolateral hip-stripe that runs above the hind limbs to the base of tail and continues over much of its upper surface. Underneath white with yellowish flush to abdomen. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS

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NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, Atlas of Living Australia http://bie.ala.org.au, Australian Museum https://australianmuseum.net.au and OEH species profiles

White's Skink ***Liopholis whitii***

NSW Status: **P**

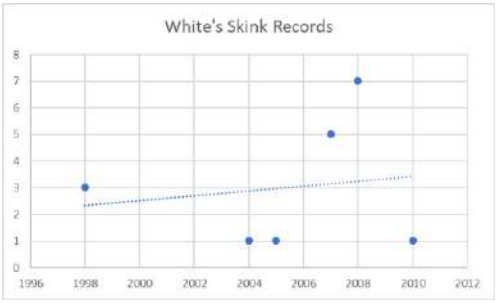
Records: 46

Size: up to 11cm
Description: a medium sized, robust, rock dwelling skink, is brown above, grey or brown on the sides, usually with a series of dark brown or black spots on the back, which may be scattered or aligned longitudinally. [1]

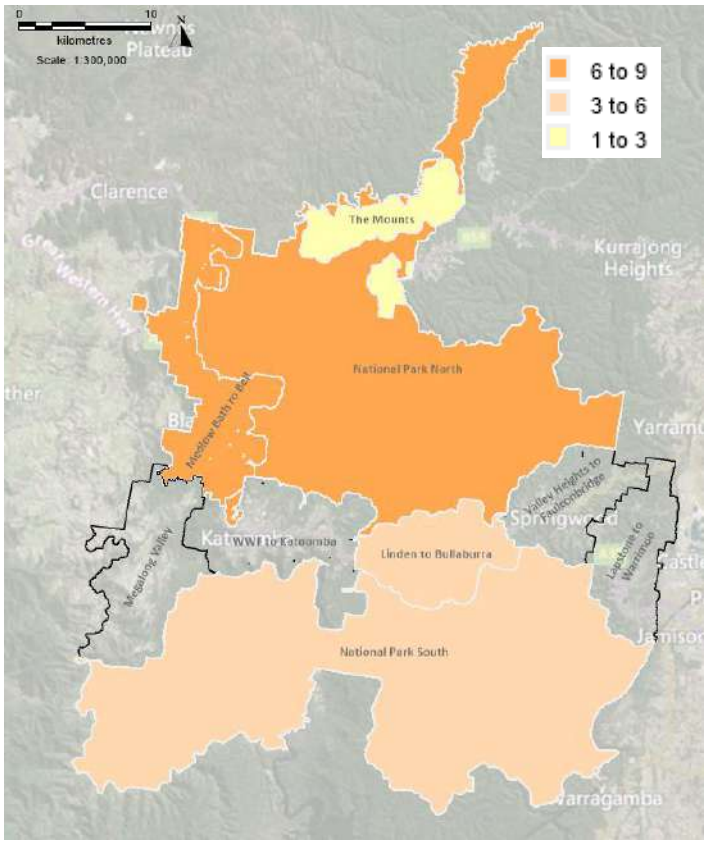
Habitat: A diurnal lizard usually seen basking or foraging on open rock surfaces and among leaf litter near crevices, rockslopes and exfoliating rock slabs, among which the lizard shelters. [1]

Feeding: Thought to be an arthropod feeder. [1]

Breeding: Females give birth to live young rather than laying eggs (i.e. they are viviparous). There are one to three offspring each brood. [2]



White's Skinks, *Liopholis whitii*, spotted and non-spotted morphs. Grampians National Park, Victoria.
Photographer: David PaulSource: Museums VictoriaCopyright Museums Victoria / CC BY (Licensed as Attribution 4.0 International) https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/species/10627



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

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NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10259 [2] https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/species/10627

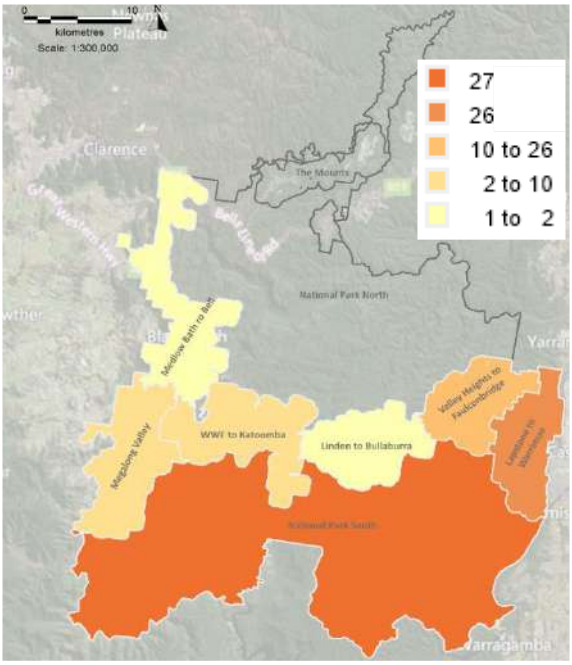
Lace Monitor *Varanus varius*

Lace Monitor
Image by Marg Turton

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 72

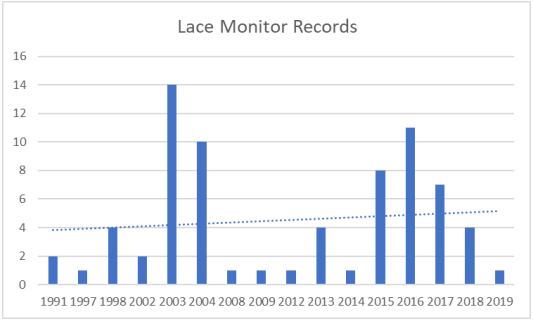
Size: Up to 2 m long head-tail
Description: Body colour varies, but usually includes black with yellow markings (spots and narrow stripes across the body). [1]



Habitat: Dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands.

Feeding: Carnivore – including birds, insects, bird eggs, reptiles and small mammals. They will readily feed on carrion, including road kills, gorging themselves when the opportunity arises. After a large feed they are able to go for many weeks without feeding again.

Breeding: Females lay up to 12 eggs, often in termite nests, where the constant temperature assists with incubation.[1]



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

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NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] profiles are primarily compiled from Cogger (2014) Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia, Atlas of Living Australia http://bie.ala.org.au, Australian Museum https://australianmuseum.net.au and OEH species profiles

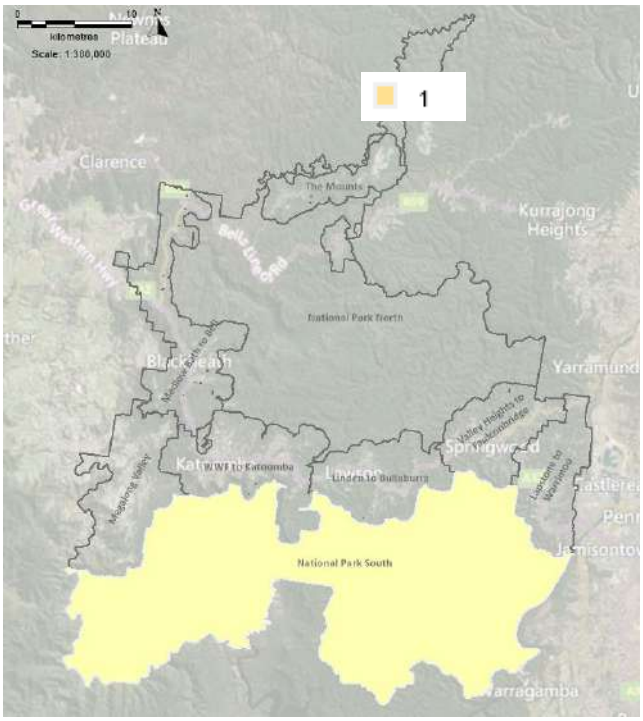
Rosenberg's Goanna *Varanus rosenbergi*

Rosenberg's Goanna

Image by Paul Asman and Jill Lenoble Copyright 2012 Licensed under Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2..0) https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Heath_goanna_Varanus_rosenbergii_(8270070527).jpg

NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status:
Records: 2
Size: Up to 1.5 m
Description: It is dark grey above, finely spotted with yellow or white, and with paired, blackish cross-bands from the neck to the end of the tail. The pairs of narrow, regular bands around the entire length of the tail is a distinguishing feature, separating it from the more common Lace Monitor V. varius, which has very wide, light and dark bands towards the tip of the tail. Rosenberg's Goanna also has distinct, finely barred "lips", whereas the Lace Monitor has far broader bands around the snout. A pale-edged black stripe runs from the eyes, across the ears and onto the neck. Juveniles are brighter in colour, having an orange wash on the sides of the face and body. [1]

Runs along the ground when pursued (as opposed to the Lace Monitor, which climbs trees). Rosenberg's Goanna occurs on the Sydney Sandstone in **Wollemi National Park** to the north-west of Sydney, in the Goulburn and ACT regions and near Cooma in the south. [1]



Habitat: Found in heath, open forest and woodland. Associated with termites, the mounds of which this species nests in; termite mounds are a critical habitat component. Individuals require large areas of habitat.

Feeding: Feeds on carrion, birds, eggs, reptiles and small mammals.

Breeding: Lays up to 14 eggs in a termite mound; the hatchlings dig themselves out of the mounds

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10826

NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

MAMMALS OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS

By Marg Turton

The Australian Museum describes the mammal group as "*Vertebrates with hair, mammary glands used to suckle young with milk, a diaphragm, three bones in the middle ear, and a lower jaw made up of a single pair of bones that articulates in a unique way with the skull*."

While the above is most certainly true the diversity of this group of animals is nothing short of astounding. In the Blue Mountains 53 species of mammal have been recorded. This species richness reflects the diversity of the environment and habitats surrounding our 'city within a National Park'.

Our deep forested gullies provide perfect habitat for the Spotted-tailed Quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*) of which there were an amazing 295 records. This carnivorous marsupial who is related to the Tasmanian Devil is a fearsome predator who often ranges into the urban areas looking for an easy feed of chickens much to the annoyance of residents.

The iconic Grey Kangaroos (*Macropus giganteus*) still bound across the valleys while the smaller wallabies such as the Swamp Wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor*) and Common Wallaroo (*Osphranter* [*Macropus] robustus*) venture up the slopes to the edges of the urban areas. Sightings for the Swamp Wallaby at an incredible 1800 records was the highest of all the species recorded.

Our arboreal mammals range from the Brushtailed Possums (*Trichosaurus vulpecula*) that thunder across our roofs to the rarely seen exquisite, delicate feather-tailed Glider (*Acrobates pygmaeus*). The much larger Greater Gliders (*Petauroides Volans*) and more rarely the Yellow-bellied Gliders (*Petaurus australis*) can be seen in the tall forests. Koala are a tricky species to see and sightings are uncommon but still cause a great deal of excitement when one is lucky enough to encounter one in the bush.

Twenty-one species of bat have been recorded in the area, two of these are the large Flying Foxes, the Grey-headed Flying Fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) and the Little Red Flying-fox (*Pteropus scapulatus*) which can often be seen when the Eucalypts are flowering in the mountains. The other nineteen bat species recorded are the microbats. These small, rarely seen bats occupy a large range of diverse habitats. The Vulnerably listed Eastern Bent-winged Bat (*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*) and the Eastern Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus megaphyllus*) occupy the caves and old mining tunnels in the area.

The Vulnerable Large-eared Pied Bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*) utilises the crevices in our spectacular sandstone cliffs, while many of the other species use tree hollows to roost in. On occasion microbats will also take up residence in roofs where they can happily co-habitat with the human residents.

The results of this community survey show us how incredibly fortunate we are to live in such a spectacular part of the world and to share it with such a diversity of mammals. It is up to us as residents to look after it and increase habitat where we can to preserve this natural legacy into the future.

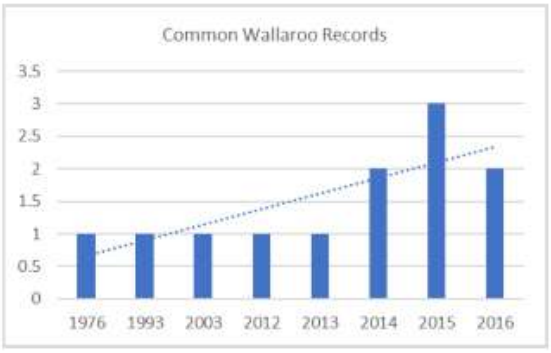
Marg Turton

Bat enthusiast, conservation advocate

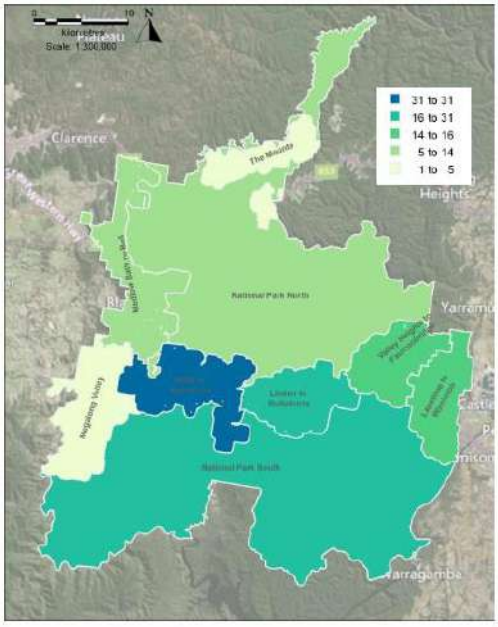
SPECIES PROFILES- MAMMALS

The project complied records for 61 mammal species. Nine species had only one or two records. Some of these records were "unusual" and pre 1998. Species profiles were created for all species currently recognised with more than two valid records, relatively recent currency and within normal range for the species (forty-seven). Several of these species are threatened species with relatively few records anywhere within their range.

Many mammals require quite specific skills to identify including specialised equipment including remote cameras, ultrasonic bat call recording devices and analysis of fur samples and bones found in scats and hair traps. For these reasons the survey effort and thus the distribution of records for many species of mammals is very uneven in the Mountains. Summary location information is provided in the Table overleaf. This table includes summary location data for all valid species of mammals recorded. The mammals with only one or two records and/or old records are shaded in grey.



A graph showing species record counts over time is provided with each profile. Where there are good records prior to 1998 these are also included. A trend line is included. In the example below for the Common Wallaroo the trend line shows an upward trend in reporting rates. It is important to remember when interpreting the graph that this does not mean the population is increasing. In reality there are not enough records to make assumptions about population trends for any of the mammals in the Mountains. To this end we have included the IUCN assessment for each species and these are denoted on each page with the IUCN symbol for population status:



A distribution map is provided for each species. The LGA is divided into 9 areas and the records counts for each area provided. In the example (left) for the Gould's Wattled Bat the majority of records are from the Wentworth Falls to Katoomba area. In reality this is probably a reflection of more sampling effort in this area.

Threatened species are denoted with a red bar stating their NSW and Federal status.

Commonwealth status VUNERABLE. NSW status, VUNERABLE

Sources for profile information are provided at the bottom of each profile.

Group	Family	Common name	Scientific name	Lapstone to Warrimoo	Valley Heights to Faulconbridge	Linden to Bullaburra	Wentworth Falls to Katoomba	Medlow Bath to Bell	Megalong Valley	The Mounts	National Park North	National Park South
Bandicoots	Peramelidae	Long-nosed Bandicoot	*Perameles nasuta*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Canids	Canidae	Dingo, Wild dog hybrids	*Canis lupus dingo*		●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Carnivorous Marsupials	Dasyuridae	Common Dunnart	*Sminthopsis murina*									●
		Spotted-tailed Quoll	*Dasyurus maculatus*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
		Brown Antechinus	*Antechinus stuartii*	●	●	●	●	●	●			●
		Dusky Antechinus	*Antechinus mimetes mimetes*	●		●	●	●				●
		Yellow-footed Antechinus	*Antechinus flavipes*			●	●	●			●	
Kangaroos & Wallabies	Macropodidae	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	*Petrogale penicillata*				●				●	
		Common Wallaroo	*Macropus robustus*	●	●		●	●			●	●
		Eastern Grey Kangaroo	*Macropus giganteus*	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
		Red-necked Wallaby	*Macropus rufogriseus*	●	●	●	●	●	●			●
		Swamp Wallaby	*Wallabia bicolor*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Megabats	Pteropodidae	Grey-headed Flying-fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	●	●	●	●	●	●			
Microbats	Miniopteridae	Eastern Bent-wing Bat	*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
		Little Bent-winged Bat	*Miniopterus australis*		●		●					
	Molossidae	Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	*Micronomus norfolkensis*		●		●					
		Ride's Free-tailed Bat	*Ozimops ridei*	●	●	●	●					●
		White-striped Free-tailed Bat	*Austronomus australis*	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
	Rhinolophidae	Eastern Horseshoe-bat	*Rhinolophus megaphyllus*	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
	Vespertilionidae	Gould's Wattled Bat	*Chalinolobus gouldi*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Chocolate Wattled Bat	*Chalinolobus morio*	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Eastern Broad-nosed Bat	*Scotorepens orion*		●	●	●	●	●	●		●
		Eastern Falsistrelle	*Falsistrellus tasmaniensis*		●	●	●	●		●	●	●
		Eastern Forest Bat	*Vespadelus pumilus*	●	●		●					
		Gould's Long-eared Bat	*Nyctophilus gouldi*	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●

Group	Family	Common name	Scientific name	Lapstone to Warrimoo	Valley Heights to Faulconbridge	Linden to Bullaburra	Wentworth Falls to Katoomba	Medlow Bath to Bell	Megalong Valley	The Mounts	National Park North	National Park South
Microbats	Vespertilionidae	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	*Scoteanax rueppellii*			●	●	●	●	●		●		●
		Large Forest Bat	*Vespadelus darlingtoni*			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Large-eared Pied Bat	*Chalinolobus dwyeri*			●	●		●	●		●	●	●
		Large-footed Myotis	*Myotis macropus*			●	●		●					●
		Lesser Long-eared Bat	*Nyctophilus geoffroyi*			●	●	●	●	●				●
		Little Forest Bat	*Vespadelus vulturnus*			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Southern Forest Bat	*Vespadelus regulus*			●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Native Rodents	Muridae	Bush Rat	*Rattus fuscipes*			●	●	●	●	●			●	●
		Swamp Rat	*Rattus lutreolus*			●	●	●	●				●	
Possums and Gliders	Acrobatidae	Feathertail Glider	*Acrobates pygmaeus*			●	●	●	●	●		●		●
	Burramyidae	Eastern Pygmy-possum	*Cercartetus nanus*			●	●	●	●	●		●		●
	Petauridae	Sugar Glider	*Petaurus breviceps*			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Yellow-bellied Glider	*Petaurus australis*			●			●	●				●
	Phalangeridae	Common Brushtail Possum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*			●		●		●		●		●
		Short-eared Possum	*Trichosurus caninus*			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Pseudocheiridae	Common Ringtail Possum	*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
		Greater Glider	*Petauroides volans*			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Monotremes		Platypus	*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*			●	●	●	●	●				
		Short-beaked Echidna	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Koalas & Wombats		Koala	*Phascolarctos cinereus*			●	●	●	●	●			●	●
		Common Wombat	*Vombatus ursinus*			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

The Monkey of NS Wales

Description of the Loris, or slowpaced Lemur of which the accompanying sketch is a correct representation. This animal is common to N.S. Wales, and is generally found in the Stringy bark forests – They are numerous upon the ridges leading to Cox's River – below the mountain precipices – also in the Ravines wh. open into the Hawkesbury River and its various other parts of the Colony. They are called by some Monkeys by other 'Bears' but they by no means answer to either title.

William Govett notes and sketches taken during a surveying Expedition in N. South Wales and Blue Mountains Road by William Govett on staff of Major Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, 1830-1835

State Library of New South Wales - http://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110332610

Long-nosed Bandicoot *Perameles nasuta*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 62

Size: Adults range from 310 - 425 mm in head and body length, tail length varies from 120 - 155 mm and body weight may vary from 850 - 1100 grams. Males are larger than females
Description: Nocturnal marsupial of medium size.. Colour is typically dark, greyish-brown above and creamy white below. The forefeet and upper surfaces of the hindfeet are also creamy white. The muzzle is long and pointed and the ears are distinctly larger and more pointed than short-nosed bandicoots of the genus *Isoodon*. [1]

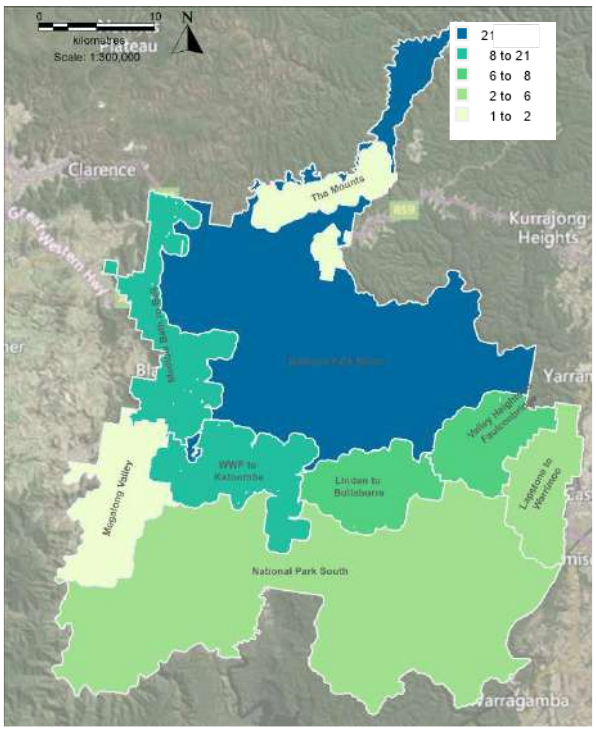
Long-nosed Bandicoot
Image by Applied Ecology

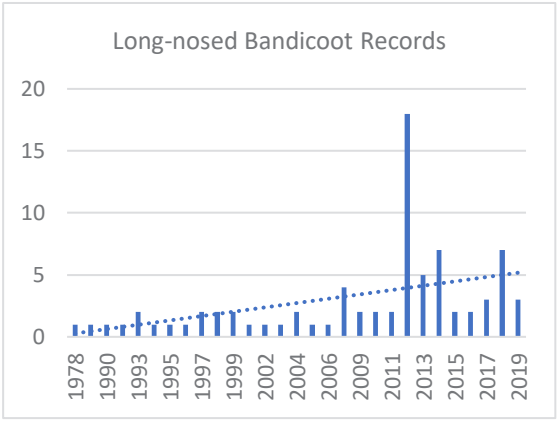
Habitat: Lives in forests and woodlands, and heath

Feeding: Forages mainly at or after dusk, digging for invertebrates, fungi and tubers. The conical holes it leaves in the soil are often seen on tracks

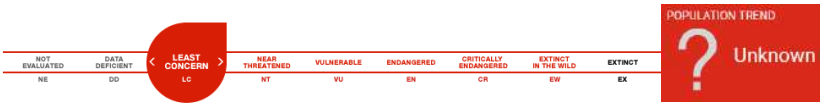
Breeding: Mating takes place at night and may occur throughout the year in the Sydney region, although there is a trough in breeding activity from late autumn (April) to mid-winter (June). Has a very high reproductive capacity. There are 8 teats in the pouch and litter sizes range from one to five but usually two to three. Birth takes place during the daylight hours after a gestation of only 12.5 days. The young are carried in the pouch for 50 to 54 days and are then left in the nest. When the young are about 50 days old the mother may mate again and produce another litter several days after the previous one has been weaned. In good years, females may produce up to 4 litters. Female bandicoots may begin breeding at about four months of age and males at about five months.

Long-nosed Bandicoot
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2013 Used with Permission https://flic.kr/p/cyB2mW





IUCN RED LIST STATUS



References: [1] http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Lunney, D., Dickman, C. & Menkhorst, P. 2016. Perameles nasuta (errata version published in 2017). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T40554A115173969. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-3.RLTS.T40554A21966169.en

Dingo, Wild dog_hybrid *Canis lupus dingo*

NSW Status:

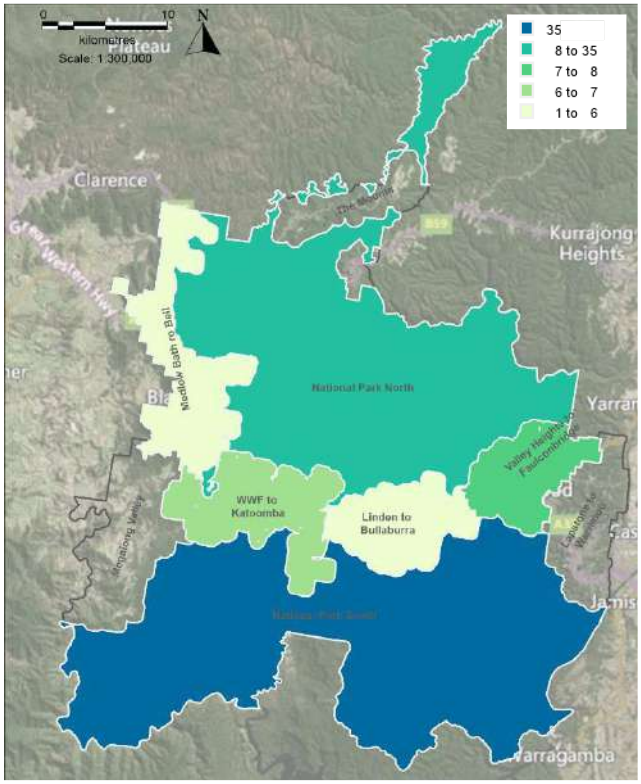
Records: 101
Description: The Dingo, *Canis lupus dingo*, is a placental mammal which means it gives birth to live young, feeds its young via mammary glands that produce milk and has fur or hair of some form. The colour of a Dingo's coat is largely determined by where it lives. The 'standard' coat colour is ginger with white feet. [1]

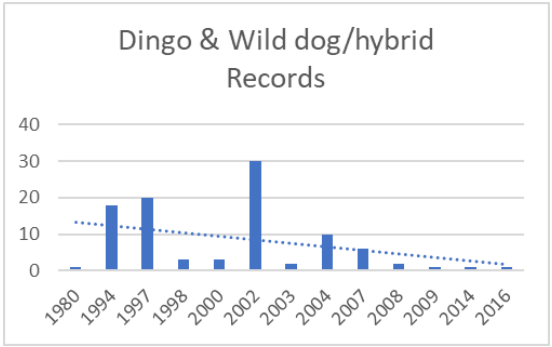
Habitat: Generally speaking, Dingoes can live in a wide range of habitats found on the Australian mainland. Their preference is woodland and grassland areas that extend to the edge of forests.

Feeding: Dingoes are opportunistic carnivores. Mammals form the main part of their diet especially rabbits, kangaroos, wallabies and wombats. When native species are scarce they are known to hunt domestic animals and farm livestock.

Breeding: Most female dingoes become sexually mature by 2 years of age while male dingoes will be sexually mature by the time they are a year old. Only the most dominant members of an established Dingo pack will breed leaving the other members to help with the feeding of the pups.

Dingo
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography – Used with Permission https://flic.kr/p/Su8R7d





IUCN RED LIST STATUS n/a

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/mammals/dingo/

Common Dunnart *Sminthopsis murina*

Common Dunnart
Image by Doug Beckers [CC BY-SA 2.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0)]

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 3

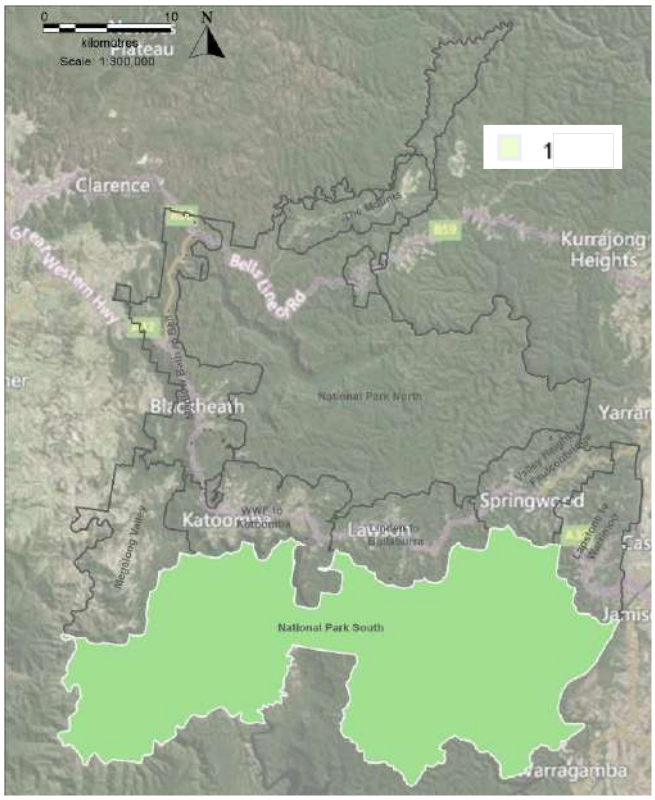
Size: Males weigh up to 40 grams; females up to 25 grams.
Description: Light brown to grey fur with darker fur on its head and neck. The underparts and feet are lighter in colour. Large rounded ears. A thin tail almost the same length as its body. [1]

NOTES: During the day it sleeps in an undercover nest or shallow burrow. It has the ability to become torpid, which results in temporary hibernation where the body temperature drops below 15 degrees Celsius. This is believed to be a technique which aids their survival in unfavourable conditions.

Habitat: Dry sclerophyll forests and mallee heath land

Feeding: A nocturnal insectivore whose diet consists mainly of beetles, cricket larvae, cockroaches and spiders.

Breeding: The breeding season has been recorded from August/September to late March, during which time the males can become aggressive. Females attract a mate by making a series of 'chit' calls. The gestation period is approximately 12 days and the young can be weaned after 60 days. Females are able to have two litters per year producing up to 20 young. Young dunnarts reach full adult size at 150 days and it is believed that most males can only survive one breeding season before they die. [1]



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | **LEAST CONCERN LC** | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW

POPULATION TREND: Decreasing

Dickman, C., Burnett, S. & McKenzie, N. 2016. Sminthopsis murina. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T40547A21949138. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T40547A21949138.en

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/mammals/common-dunnart/

Spotted-tailed Quoll *Dasyurus maculatus*

NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status: E

Records: 314

Size: Head-body, 350-750mm, Tail , 350-550mm
Description: The spotted-tailed quoll is about the size of a domestic cat, but has shorter legs and a more pointed face than a cat. Its fur is rich red to dark brown, and covered with white spots on the back which continue down the tail. The spotted tail distinguishes it from all other Australian mammals, including other quoll species. [1]

Spotted-tailed Quoll
Image by Marg Turton, Wentworth Falls. Used with Permission

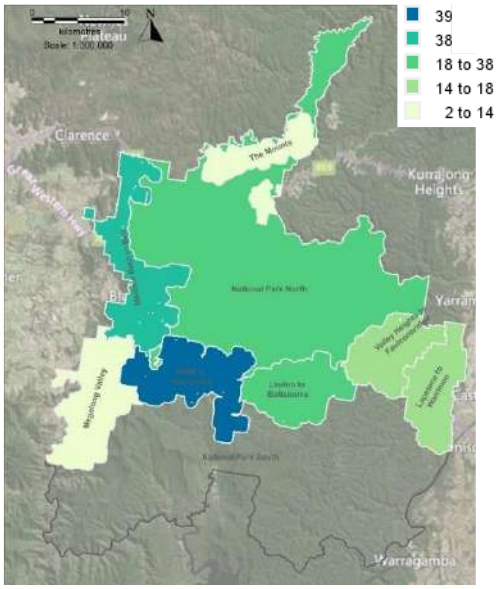
Spotted-tailed Quoll
Image by Donald Hobern Licenced under CC Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC by 2.0)

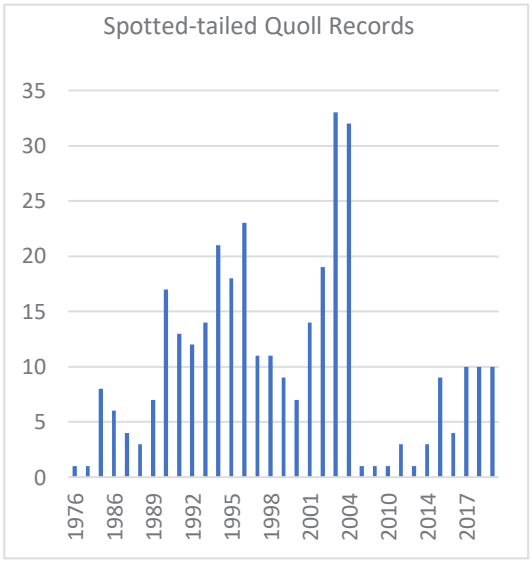
Habitat: live in various environments including forests, woodlands, coastal heathlands and rainforests. They are sometimes seen in open country, or on grazed areas and rocky outcrops. They are mainly solitary animals, and will make their dens in rock shelters, small caves, hollow logs and tree hollows. [1]

Feeding: They kill and eat a variety of prey including gliders, possums, small wallabies, rats, birds, bandicoots, rabbits, insects and reptiles. They also scavenge on carrion and may take domestic fowl. [1]

Breeding: Breeding season is between April and July. Females breed about once a year, and have a gestation period of 21 days, producing an average litter of 5. [1]

NOTES: The spotted-tailed or tiger quoll, is mainland Australia's largest carnivorous marsupial [1]. They are 50% larger than other quolls.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED , COMMONWEALTH status: ENDANGERED

CARNIVOROUS MARSUPIALS

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/native-animals/native-animal-facts/spotted-tail-quoll

Burnett, S. & Dickman, C. 2018. Dasyurus maculatus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2018: e.T6300A21946847. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-2.RLTS.T6300A21946847.en.

Brown Antechinus *Antechinus stuartii*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 144

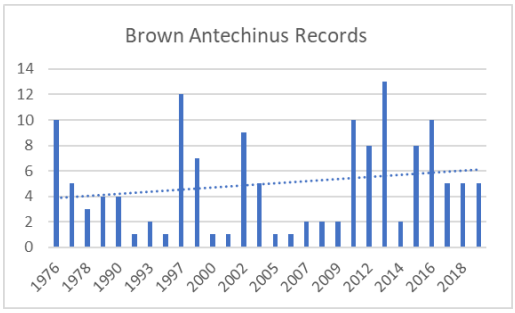
Size: Body 70-140mm
Description: Small native carnivorous marsupial, greyish-brown above and paler below. Long pointed head with bulging eyes and four pairs of small sharp incisor teeth. Ears are large, thin and crinkly with a notch in the margin. Tail is the same length as the body or shorter and is sparsely haired. [1]

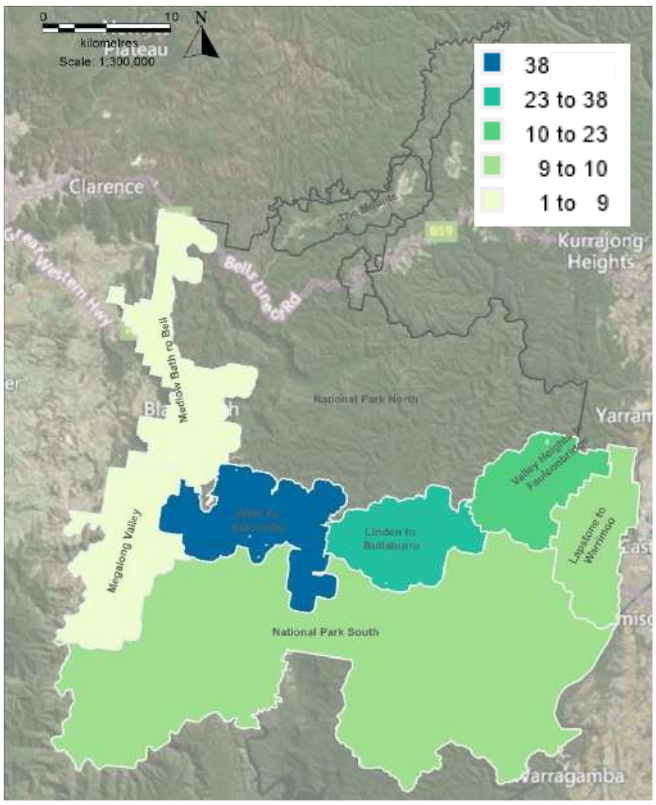
Community image -Arantius from Blaxland

Habitat: Woodland and forest habitats

Feeding: It is mostly nocturnal, coming out during the night to prey upon insects, spiders, centipedes and sometimes small reptiles and frogs. During the day it can be found in large communal nests in tree hollows, crevices or logs on the ground.

Breeding: Males live for approximately 11 months and have a short breeding cycle of about 2 weeks in winter, after which they die as a result of stress and exhaustion. Females give birth to undeveloped naked young that latch onto teats in the pouch for up to 50 days. [1]





Brown Antechinus, Deanei Reserve.
Image Anne Carey

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | LEAST CONCERN LC | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW | EXTINCT EX

POPULATION TREND

Stable

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/mammals/brown-antechinus/

Burnett, S. & Dickman, C. 2016. Antechinus stuartii. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T40526A21946655. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T40526A21946655.en.

Dusky Antechinus *[Antechinus swainsonii] Antechinus mimetes mimetes*

Dusky Antechinus

Image by 'Catching the Eye' Copyright 2012 Licensed under Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/242Ekin

NSW Status: **P**

Records:45

Size: 41-65grams

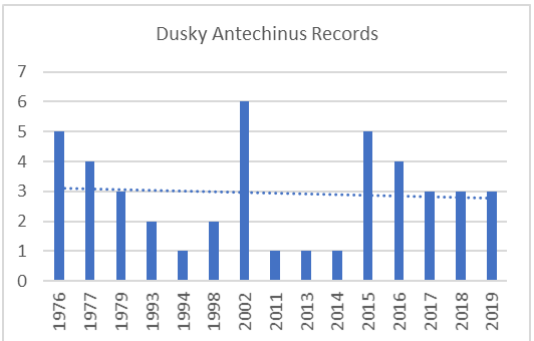
Description: The dusky antechinus is a typically-sized carnivorous marsupial, with males averaging 65 grams (females average 41 grams). It is a dark grey to black in colour. [1]

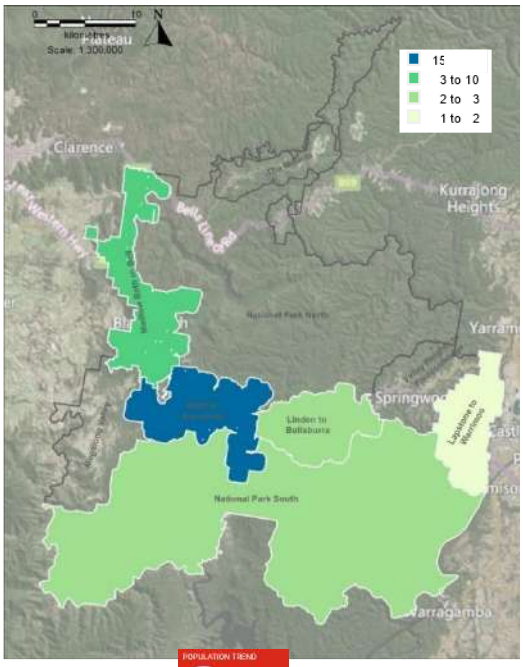
Habitat: As with most marsupials, the dusky antechinus is nocturnal, spending the day-light hours within a nest in a hollowed log or among the thick leaf litter and ground vegetation of the forest floor. [1]Inhabits dense wet vegetation, from coastal heath to wet sclerophyll forest, rainforest and subalpine heath. [2] [*Menkorst et al, 2011*]

Feeding: Despite its small size, the species is a voracious carnivore, feeding on soil invertebrates with seeming intensity. Its diet comprises insects, worms, lizards and, occasionally, even small birds, and is supplemented with vegetable matter. [1]

Breeding: Copulation occurs during a short season in winter. The males, driven to somewhat frenzied sexual activity due to raised testosterone levels compete vigorously for females. Within three weeks, almost all the males in the population are dead. This male die-off is largely brought on by the high stress levels associated with the physiological changes brought on by the breeding period. [1]

The female gives birth after a four week gestation period. Six to eight young are born and carried in the pouch for up to eight weeks. Young are then left in a den before becoming independent at about three months. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

Dickman, C., Menkhorst, P. & Burnett, S. 2016. Antechinus swainsonii. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T41508A21946313. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T41508A21946313.en.

References: [1] https://www.parks.tas.gov.au/index.aspx?base=4814 [2] A Field Guide to the Mammels of Australia: Peter Menkhorst, Frank Knight. 2011

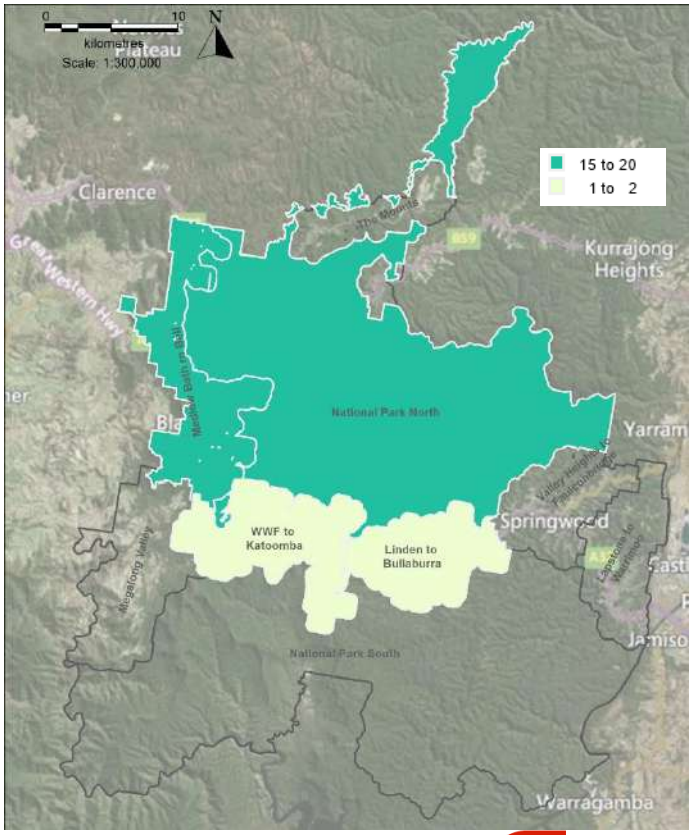
Yellow-footed Antechinus *Antechinus flavipes*

Yellow-footed Antechinus
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2018 Used with Permission https://flic.kr/p/2c1Nxck

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 36

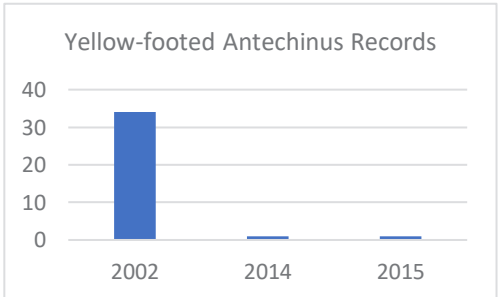
Size: Body length 110 mm; tail length 90 mm. Size of a small rat
Description: Flattish, broad head; pointed snout; cat-like teeth; inner 'big' toe on hind foot lacks nail. Colourful — grey head; white eye ring; orange-brown sides, belly, rump and feet; black tail-tip. Broad 'Charlie Chaplin' hind feet. Jerky movements. Poorly developed pouch. [1]



Habitat: Often in moist bracken, lantana and creek verges, also occurs in dry eucalypt forest. [1] Leaf litter and fallen logs in forests, heath, woodlands and coastal plains. [2]

Feeding: Insects, Nectar, Invertebrates [2]

Breeding: They mate during a two week period in August, after which the males die. [2]



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] https://www.qm.qld.gov.au/Find+out+about/Animals+of+Queensland/Mammals/Common+mammals+of+south-east+Queensland/Marsupials/Yellow-footed+Antechinus#.XJihkpgzYuU [2] https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/species/8426

Menkhorst, P., Friend, T., Burnett, S. & McKenzie, N. 2016. Antechinus flavipes. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T40524A21946235. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T40524A21946235.en

Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby *Petrogale penicillata*

NSW Status: **E1,P**
Commonwealth Status: V

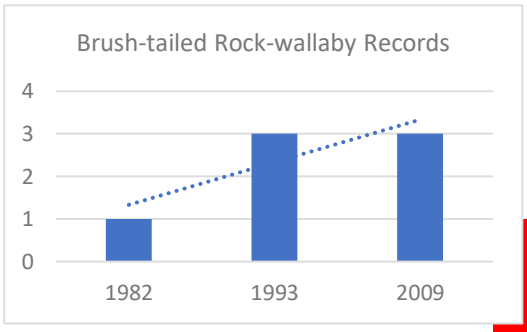
Records: 8

Size: 510-580mm, tail 500-700mm
Description: The Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby has a characteristic, long and bushy, dark rufous-brown tail that is bushier towards its tip. It has long, thick, brown body-fur that tends to be rufous on the rump and greyer on the shoulders. The fur on its chest and belly are paler, and some individuals have a white blaze on their chest. It also has a characteristic white cheek-stripe and a black stripe from its forehead to the back of its head. [1]

Habitat: Occupy rocky escarpments, outcrops and cliffs with a preference for complex structures with fissures, caves and ledges, often facing north. [1]

Feeding: eating grasses and forbs as well as the foliage and fruits of shrubs and trees.

Breeding: Dominant males associate and breed with multiple females. Breeding occurs throughout the year with a peak in births between February and May, especially in the southern parts of the range and at higher altitudes. [1]



Brush-tailed Rock-Wallaby
Image by Duncan McCaskill Copyright 2018
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https://flic.kr/p/24TA2T7

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

POPULATION TREND
Decreasing

NSW status: E1, PROTECTED , COMMONWEALTH status: Vunerable

KANGAROOS & WALLABIES

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10605
Woinarski, J. & Burbidge, A.A. 2016. Petrogale penicillata. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T16746A21955754. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-1.RLTS.T16746A21955754.en

Common Wallaroo *Osphranter[Macropus] robustus*

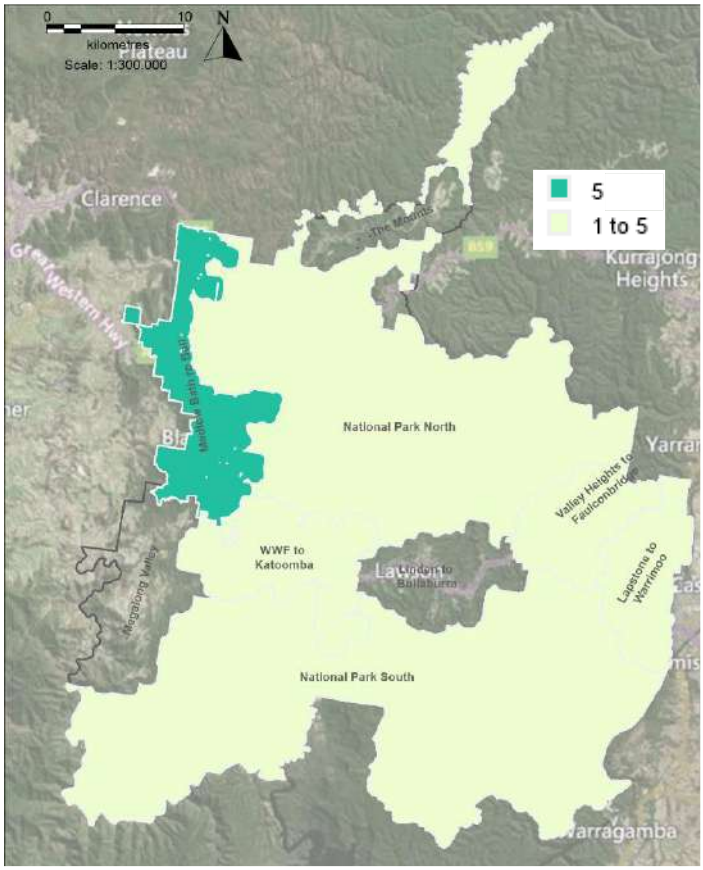
A young Common Wallaroo, Macropus robustus.
Museums Victoria Copyright Museums Victoria / CC BY (Licensed as Attribution 4.0 International) Photographer: Ian R McCann . Museums Victoria

Adult male Common Wallaroos are darker and much larger than females and young animals (above).

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 12

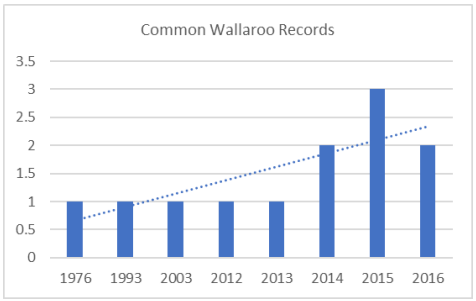
Size: Body up to 1.1 m, tail up to 90 cm.
Description: Body fur colour varies from light brown to black. Lower legs and feet are black. Long fur. [1]



Habitat: Open woodlands, as well as rocky and mountain areas.

Feeding: Herbivore, Grasses.

Breeding: Most active at night (nocturnal) and at dawn and dusk (crepuscular). Mostly solitary. Common Wallaroos give birth throughout the year, but in dry areas the timing is dependent on rainfall.



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | LEAST CONCERN LC | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW | EXTINCT EX

POPULATION TREND: Stable

Ellis, M., Menkhorst, P., Van Weenen, J., Burbidge, A.A., Copley, P., Denny, M.J.S., Zichy-Woinarski, J., Mawson, P. & Morris, K. 2019. Macropus robustus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2019: e.T40565A21953431. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2019-1.RLTS.T40565A21953431.en.

References: [1] Museums Victoria Sciences Staff (2017) Macropus robustus Common Wallaroo in Museums Victoria Collections https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/species/8420 Accessed 20 March 2019

Eastern Grey Kangaroo *Macropus giganteus*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 96

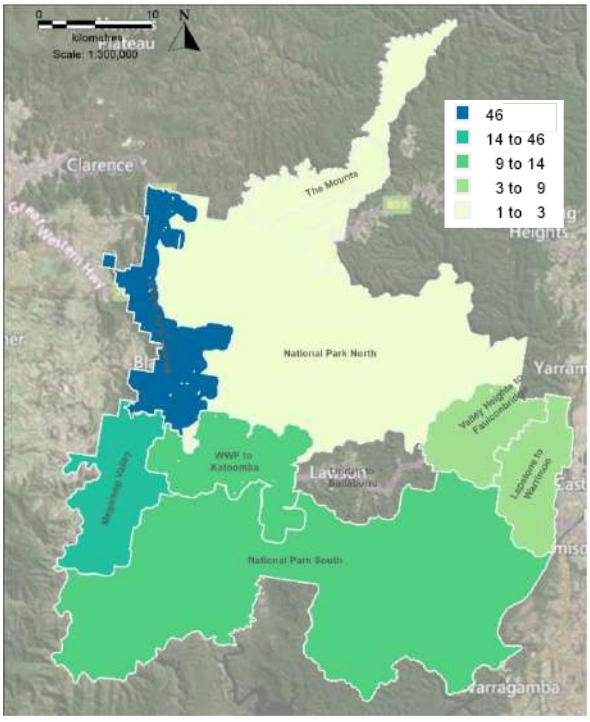
Size: body length to 1.3m, tail to 1m; females: body length to 1m, tail to 0.84m
Description: Eastern Grey Kangaroo, Macropus giganteus, is a marsupial mammal that belongs to a small group called macropods. They have hind legs that are larger than their forelimbs. Their hind feet are also large and powerful. Their long muscular tail is used for balance when hopping and as a fifth limb when movements are slow. The fur is a light grey woolly colour except the face which is darker. A dark tip of fur is also found on the tail. [1]

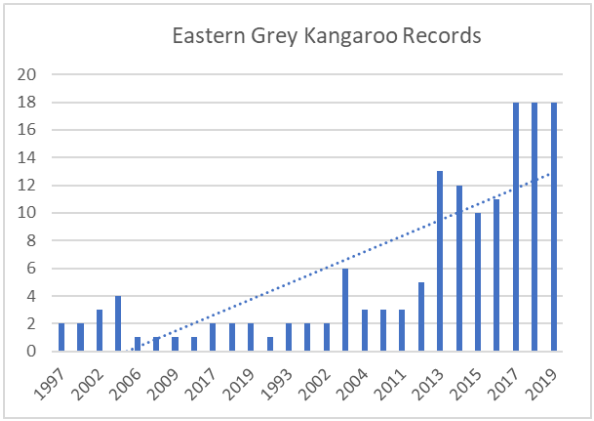
Eastern Grey Kangaroo, Blackheath
Image by Anne Carey

Habitat: They are found in habitats ranging from semi-arid mallee scrub through to woodlands, some farmland areas with remnant vegetation and forest. They tend to favour denser scrubs and forests.

Feeding: predominantly a grazing animal with specific food preferences. They are herbivorous, favouring grasses but will eat a range of plants, including in some cases, fungi. With the grasses they prefer to eat young green shoots high in protein. Dry grass is difficult for them to digest.

Breeding: Breeding is continuous throughout the year and reaches a peak in summer. The newborn 'joey' which weighs less than one gram is born thirty six days after mating. It climbs unaided into the pouch and shortly afterwards attaches to one of the four teats. The young kangaroo is raised in the pouch until it can survive outside. At about 9 months the joey will begin to leave the pouch but continues to suckle from time to time. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

POPULATION TREND: Stable

Munny, P., Menkhorst, P. & Winter, J. 2016. Macropus giganteus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T41513A21952954. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T41513A21952954.en

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/mammals/eastern-grey-kangaroo/

Red-necked Wallaby *Notamacropus rufogriseus*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 28

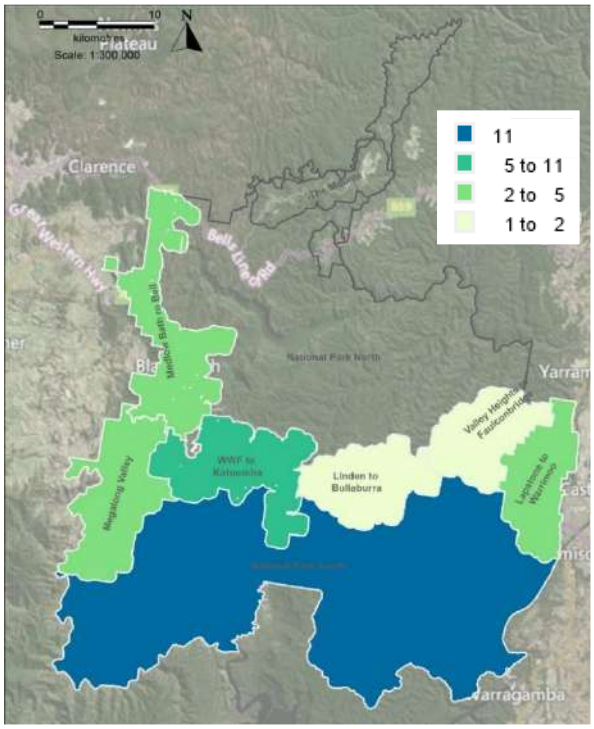
Size: Body length 82 cm; tail length 80 cm; weight 15 kg
Description: Weak face stripe; weak to absent thigh stripe; rusty-red shoulders and upper back; rest of body silver tipped with grey. [1]

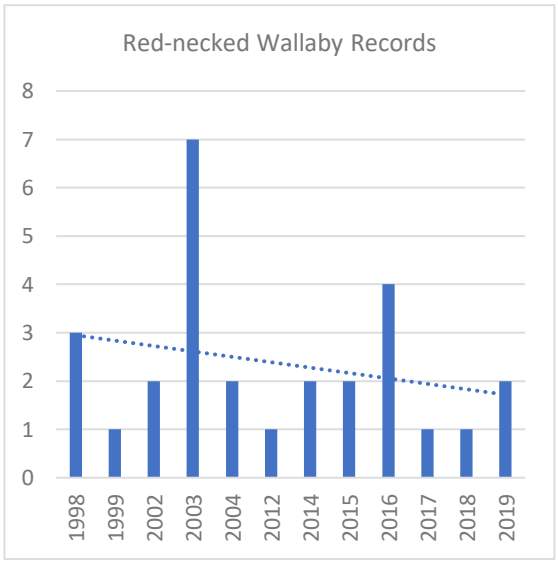
Habitat: Dry open forests with some brushy undergrowth, grasslands, roadside verges, paddocks and backyards. Most abundant wallaby.

Feeding: It is a grazing animal, eating mainly grasses and herbs. [2]

Breeding: The Female will start breeding at app. 14months old, and will from there on nearly always have a young in her pouch, the pouch life is about 280 days, and the joey will continue to be suckled till it is 12-17 months old. They breed all year round. [2]

Red-necked Wallaby
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Used with Permission https://flic.kr/p/bDRdh9





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | **LEAST CONCERN LC** | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW | EXTINCT EX

POPULATION TREND: Stable

McKenzie, N., Menkhorst, P. & Lunney, D. 2016. Macropus rufogriseus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T40566A21953329. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T40566A21953329.en.

References: [1] https://www.qm.qld.gov.au/Find+out+about/Animals+of+Queensland/Mammals/Common+mammals+of+south-east+Queensland/Marsupials/Red-necked+Wallaby#.XJdgmpgzYuU [2] http://www.wiresnr.org/redneckwallaby.html

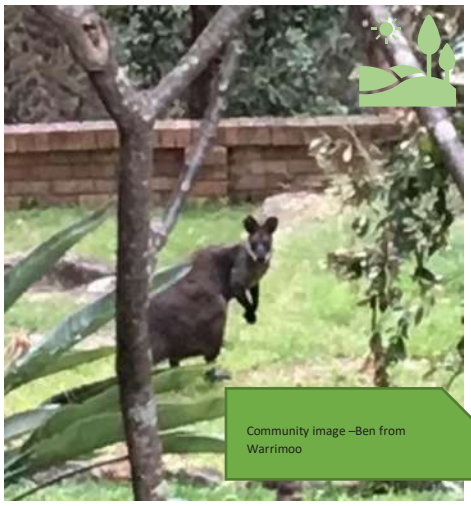
Swamp Wallaby *Wallabia bicolor*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 1928

Size: Body up to 85 cm, tail up to 86 cm.
Description: Upper body fur dark brown with underparts yellow to orange-brown. Face dark, often with a white stripe. Hops with head and shoulders low, and tail held horizontal. [1]

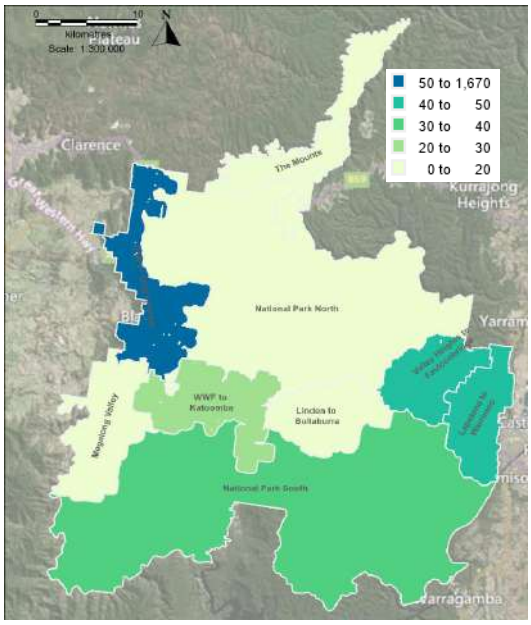
Swamp Wallaby
Image by Meredith Brainwood

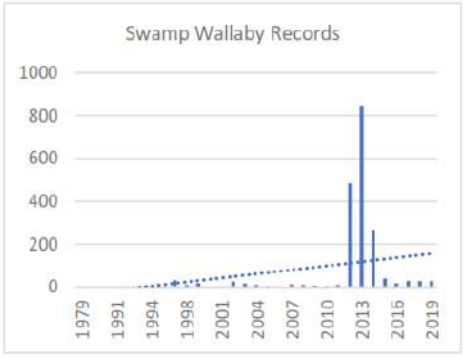


Habitat: Forest, woodland and heath where there are patches of dense undergrowth for cover during the day

Feeding: Swamp Wallabies feed on the leaves of shrubs, ferns, fungi and grasses.

Breeding: A solitary species, home ranges often overlap substantially. Breeding occurs throughout the year. The pouch life of each joey is eight to nine months, although they may continue to suckle until 15 months of age. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

POPULATION TREND: Increasing

Menkhorst, P., Denny, M., Ellis, M., Winter, J., Burnett, S., Lunney, D. & van Weenen, J. 2016. Wallabia bicolor. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T40575A21952658. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T40575A21952658.en.

References: [1] Australian Museum https://australianmuseum.net.au

Grey-headed Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus*

NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status: V

Records: 237

Size: Head-Body, 230-290mm
Description: Largest Australian bat, with a head and body length of 23 - 29 cm. It has dark grey fur on the body, lighter grey fur on the head and a russet collar encircling the neck. The wing membranes are black and the wingspan can be up to 1 m. It can be distinguished from other flying-foxes by the leg fur, which extends to the ankle. [1]

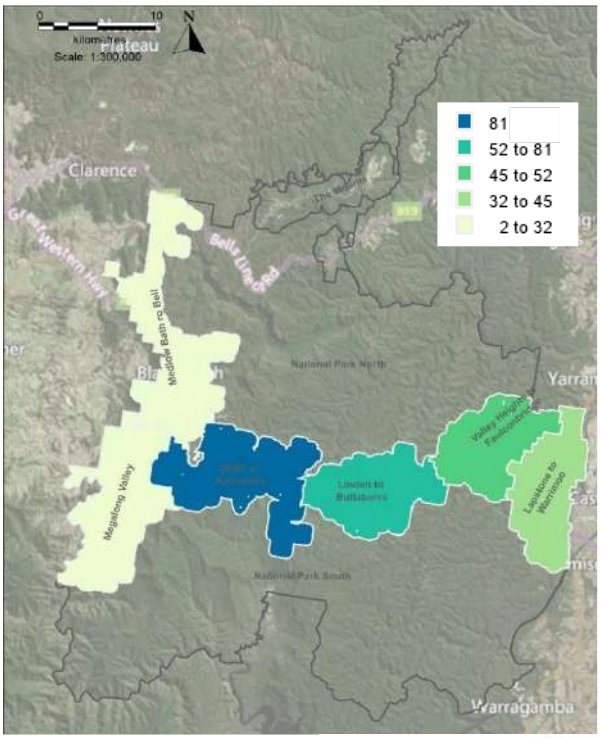
Grey-headed Flying-fox *Image by Kitch Bain 123RF*

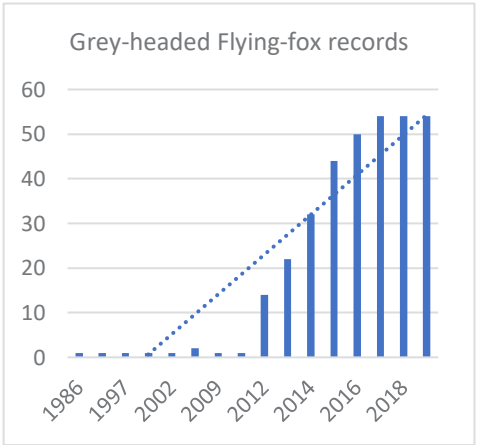
Habitat: Subtropical and temperate rainforests, tall sclerophyll forests and woodlands, heaths and swamps as well as urban gardens and cultivated fruit crops.

Feeding: Nectar and pollen of native trees, in particular Eucalyptus, Melaleuca and Banksia, and fruits of rainforest trees and vines. Also gardens and crops.

Breeding: Roosting camps are generally located within 20 km of a regular food source and are commonly found in gullies, close to water, in vegetation with a dense canopy. Individual camps may have tens of thousands of animals and are used for mating, and for giving birth and rearing young. Annual mating commences in January and conception occurs in April or May; a single young is born in October or November [1]

Grey-headed Flying-fox *Image by Anne Carey*





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au
Lunney, D., Richards, G. & Dickman, C. 2008. Pteropus poliocephalus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T18751A8554062. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T18751A8554062.en.

MEGABATS

NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED , COMMONWEALTH status: VUNERABLE

Large Bent-wing bat *Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*

NSW Status: **V,P**

Records: 54

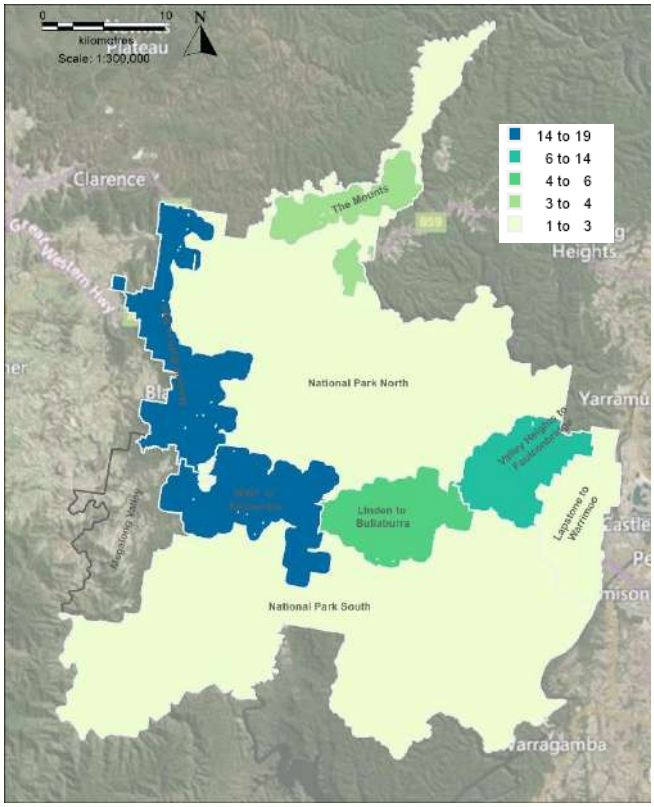
Size: Weighs up to 20grams, head and body 6cm, and wingspan 30-35cm
Description: The Large Bentwing-bat has chocolate to reddish-brown fur on its back and slightly lighter coloured fur on its belly. It has a short snout and a high 'domed' head with short round ears. The wing membranes attach to the ankle, not to the base of the toe. The last bone of the third finger is much longer than the other finger-bones giving the "bent wing" appearance. [1]

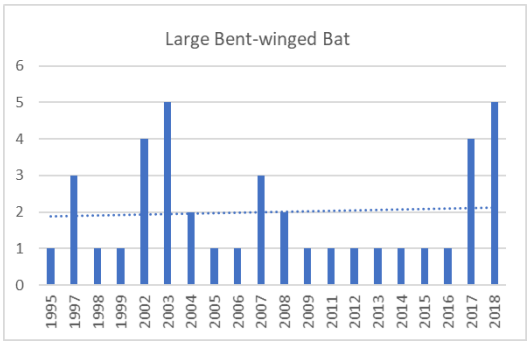
Eastern Bentwing-Bat
Image by Flora and Fauna Research Collective

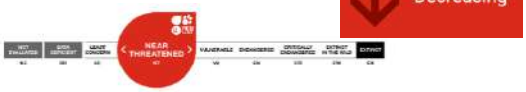
Habitat: Caves are the primary roosting habitat, but also use derelict mines, storm-water tunnels, buildings and other man-made structures.

Feeding: Hunts in forested areas, catching moths and other flying insects above the tree tops.

Breeding: Breeding or roosting colonies can number from 100 to 150,000 individuals. Form discrete populations centred on a maternity cave that is used annually in spring and summer for the birth and rearing of young. Maternity caves have very specific temperature and humidity regimes. Mating occurs May to June, conception occurs but implantation is delayed till August. [1]







IUCN RED LIST STATUS: The IUCN lists the Schreiber's Bent-winged Bat (Miniopterus schreibersii) as Near Threatened. This subspecies isn't listed. *Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis*

Benda, P. & Paunović, M. 2019. Miniopterus schreibersii. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2019: e.T81633057A22103918. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2019-1.RLTS.T81633057A22103918.en.

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10534

NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

MICROBATS

Little Bentwing-bat *Miniopterus australis*

NSW Status: **V,P**

Records: 3 (ALL RECORDS 2018)

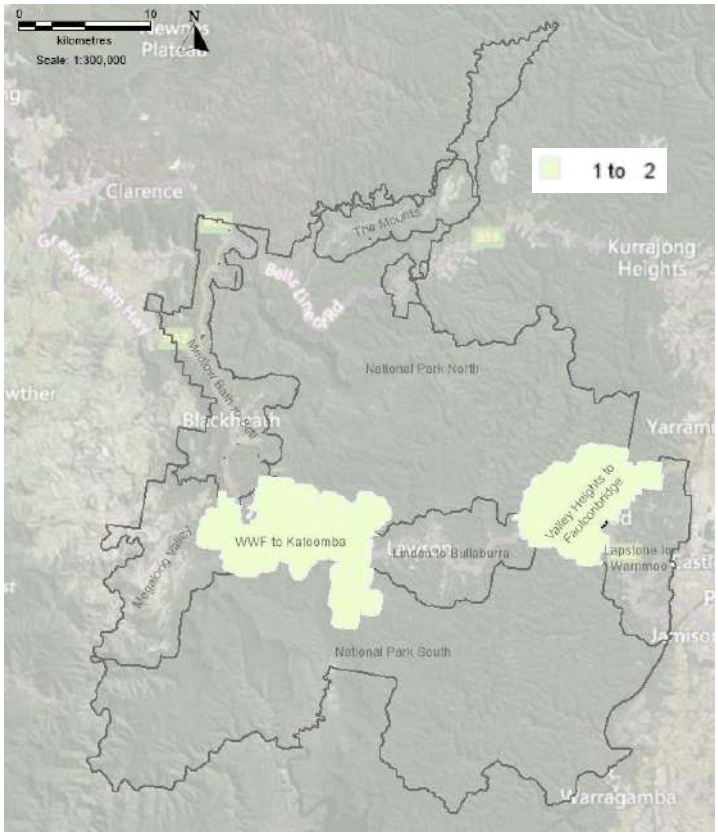
Size: Head-body, 34-50mm, Tail,31-49mm
Description: The little bent-wing bat is the smallest of all the bent-wing bats. It has chocolate brown fur all over, that is lighter on its belly, and it has a short muzzle and domed head. [1]

Habitat: prefer well timbered areas where they feed primarily in the shrub and canopy layers.

Feeding: Their diet consists primarily of beetles, moths, flies and even spiders.

Breeding: Females congregate in maternity colonies with the eastern bent-wing bat from August. Young are born in December. [1]

Image by Les Hall



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | LEAST CONCERN LC | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW | EXTINCT EX

POPULATION TREND
Stable

Rosell-Ambal, G., Tabaranza, B., Pennay, M., Thomson, B., Reardon, T., Kingston, T. & Sinaga, U. 2008. Miniopterus australis. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T13562A4163633. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T13562A4163633.en.

NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

References: [1] http://www.allaboutbats.org.au/little-bent-wing-bat/

Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat *Micronomus norfolkensis (aka East-coast Freetail Bat) [Mormopterus norfolkensis]*

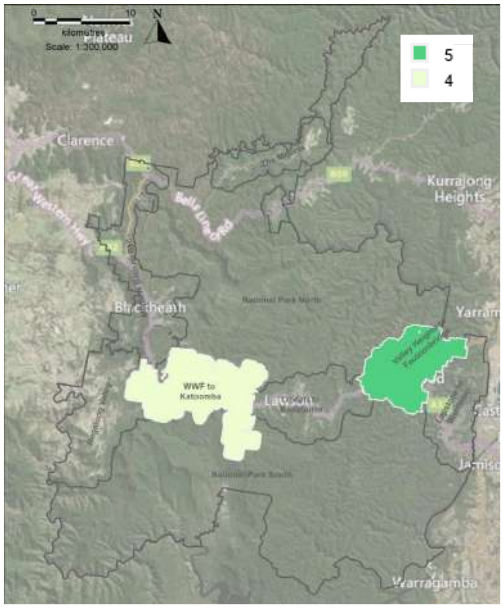
Image by Les Hall

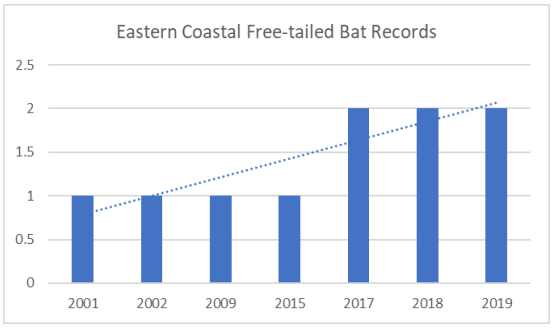
NSW Status: **V,P**

Records: 9

Size: 7-10grams
Description: The Eastern Freetail-bat has dark brown to reddish brown fur on the back and is slightly paler below. Like other freetail-bats it has a long (3 - 4 cm) bare tail protruding from the tail membrane. [1]

Habitat: Occur in dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, swamp forests and mangrove forests east of the Great Dividing Range. Roost maily in tree hollows but will also roost under bark or in man-made structures. [1]
Feeding: Probably insectivorous.
Breeding: Females give birth to a single young in late November or early December. [2]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

POPULATION TREND
Decreasing

Richards, G. & Pennay, M. 2008. Mormopterus norfolkensis. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T13885A4361614. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T13885A4361614.en.

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10544 [2] http://www.allaboutbats.org.au/east-coast-freetail-bat/

NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

MICROBATS

Ride's Free-tailed Bat *Ozimops ridei [Mormopterus ridei]*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 22

Size: 6.8 -11.5grams
Description: The Eastern freetail bat has a rich brown fur on its back with slightly paler belly fur.

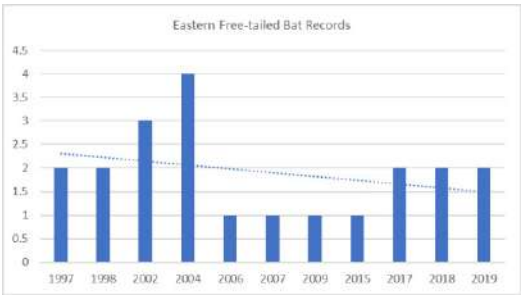
The skin on the ears and face is a dark grey colour. They are shaggier, darker and have longer fur than their Inland freetail bat cousins, and they tend to prefer the wetter climate of the eastern seaboard. [1]

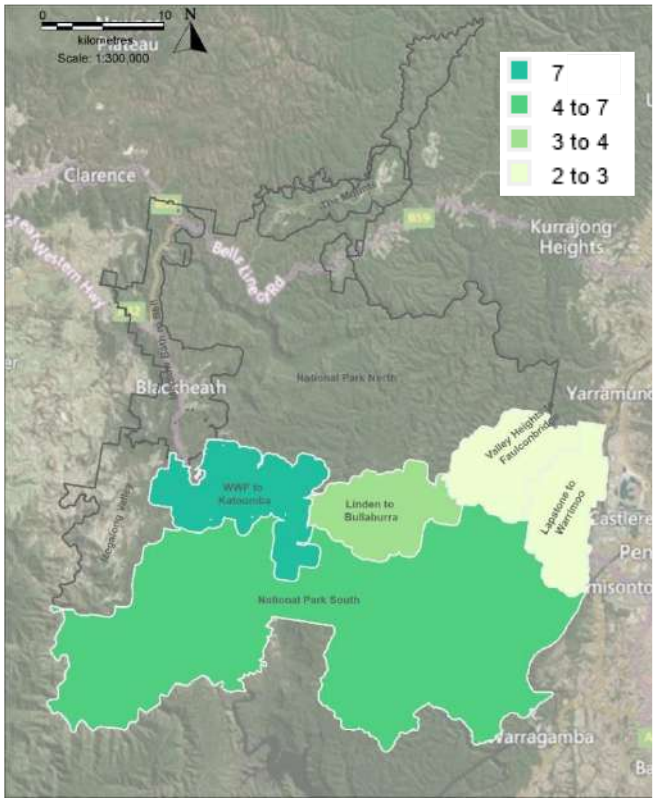
Ride's Free-tailed Bat Images by Marg Turton

Habitat: Colonies of several hundred species have been recorded and they prefer to roost in tree hollows. Living along the eastern seaboard means their habitat preferences lean towards rainforest, tall open forests, woodlands, riparian open forest and dry schlerophyll forests. [1]

Feeding: They tend to fly in open spaces between trees as they hunt for bugs, flies, beetles, moths and spiders. [1]

Breeding: A single young is born around November. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | LEAST CONCERN LC | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW | EXTINCT EX

POPULATION TREND: ? Unknown

Reardon, T. & Lumsden, L. 2017. Mormopterus ridei. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2017: e.T71533043A71533874. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-2.RLTS.T71533043A71533874.en

References: [1] http://www.allaboutbats.org.au/eastern-freetail-bat/

White-striped Free-tailed Bat *Austronomus australis*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 82

Size: Head-body, 85-100mm, Tail, 40-55mm
Description: It has dark brown to black fur all over with two distinctive white stripes along the sides of the belly and onto the wings. White patches also often mark the chest and occasionally the belly. A prominent throat pouch is present in both sexes. [1]

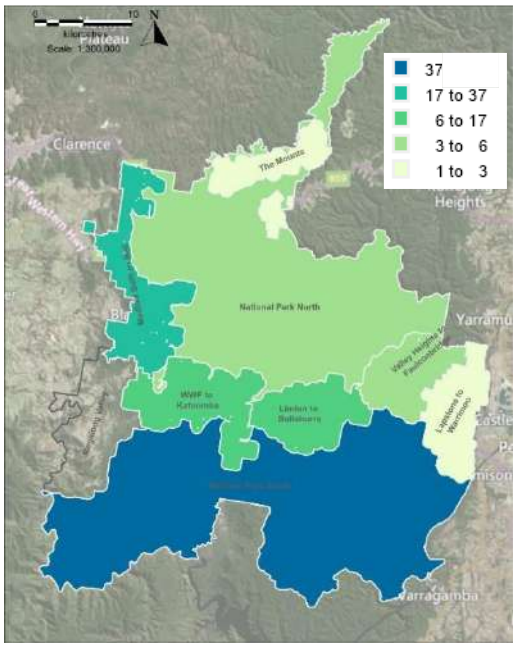
White-striped Freetail-bat
Photographer: Phillip A. Robson Copyright Licence under CC by Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0.

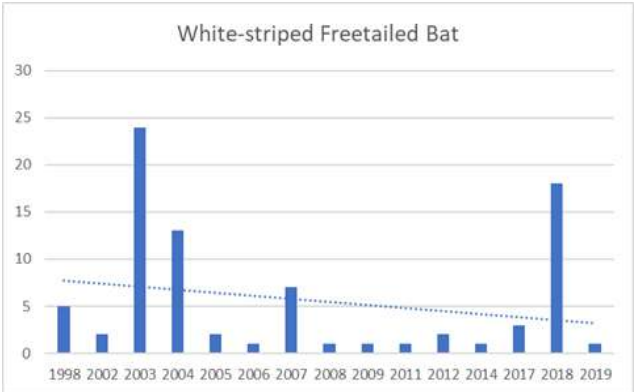
Habitat: These are tree dwelling bats and can be found in rainforest, forest, open woodlands, arid shrubland, agricultural and urban areas. They tend to migrate south during summer as the cooler temperatures help to dissipate the heat they generate while flying. White-striped freetail bats are know to be solitary species or cluster in small groups of around 10 individuals.

Feeding: feed predominantly on moths, beetles and grasshoppers.

Breeding: Mating occurs in late August with a single young being born between mid December and late January. [1]

White-striped Freetail-bat
Photographer:Marg Turton.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | LEAST CONCERN LC | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW | EXTINCT EX

POPULATION TREND: Decreasing

McKenzie, N., Pennay, M. & Richards, G. 2008. Austronomus australis. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T21313A9269147. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T21313A9269147.en.

References: [1] http://www.allaboutbats.org.au/white-striped-freetail-bat/

Eastern Horseshoe-bat *Rhinolophus megaphyllus*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 34

Size: 7-13grams
Description: Eastern Horseshoe Bats are distinguished by the horseshoe-shaped fleshy area around their nose. [1] The eastern horseshoe bat has generally greyish brown fur with pale tips and this stays the same throughout their lives. [2]

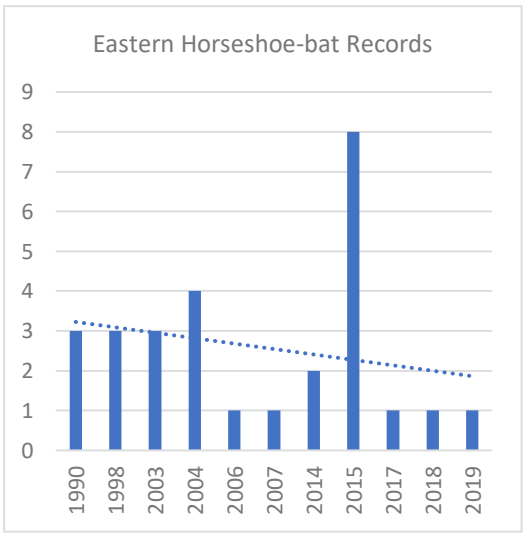
Eastern Horseshoe Bats are vulnerable to disturbance from human visitors to cave roosts, destruction of cave roost sites by mining, and loss of feeding habitat by forestry operations, and clearing for agriculture and housing. [1]

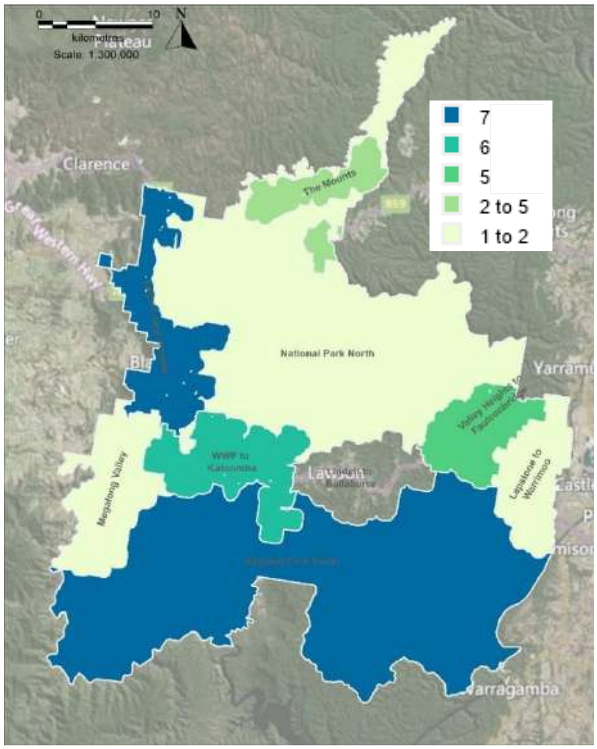
Eastern Horseshoe-bat *Image by Marg Turton*

Habitat: Found along the eastern coastline, these bats are cave dwellers and reside mostly in caves or old mine shafts near coastal scrub, woodland, forest and rainforest. Their short, broad wings allow them to forage close to the ground, even hover. [2]

Feeding: Moths are their primary food source and they will take their prey to a temporary roost while they eat. [2] Eastern Horseshoe Bats hunt flying and non-flying insects and spiders. [1]

Breeding: One young is born in October to November. Females will return to the same maternity roost every year. [2]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | LEAST CONCERN LC | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW | EXTINCT EX

POPULATION TREND: ? Unknown

Armstrong, K. & Aplin, K. 2017. Rhinolophus megaphyllus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2017: e.T19553A21993377. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2017-2.RLTS.T19553A21993377.en.

References:[1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/bats/eastern-horseshoe-bat/ [2] http://www.allaboutbats.org.au/eastern-horseshoe-bat/

Chocolate Wattled Bat *Chalinolobus morio*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 85

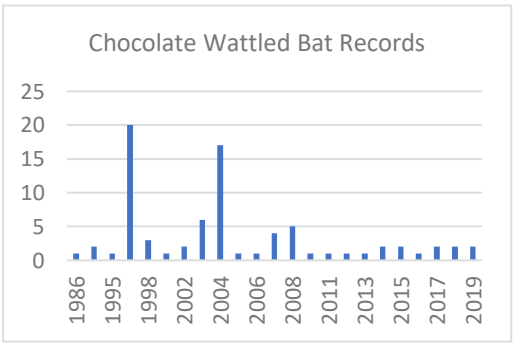
Size: 5.5-10.3 g

Description: The fur is chocolate-brown all over the body, however some specimens have a lighter fur underside. The head is steeply domed with a short muzzle and a distinctive fleshy lobe on the lower lip. The ears are short and broad, as is the tragus which curves forward with a pointed tip. The tail is enclosed in the tail membrane. [2]

Habitat: roost mainly in hollows in old trees, as well as disused birds' nests. Together in colonies of 20 to a few hundred. [1]

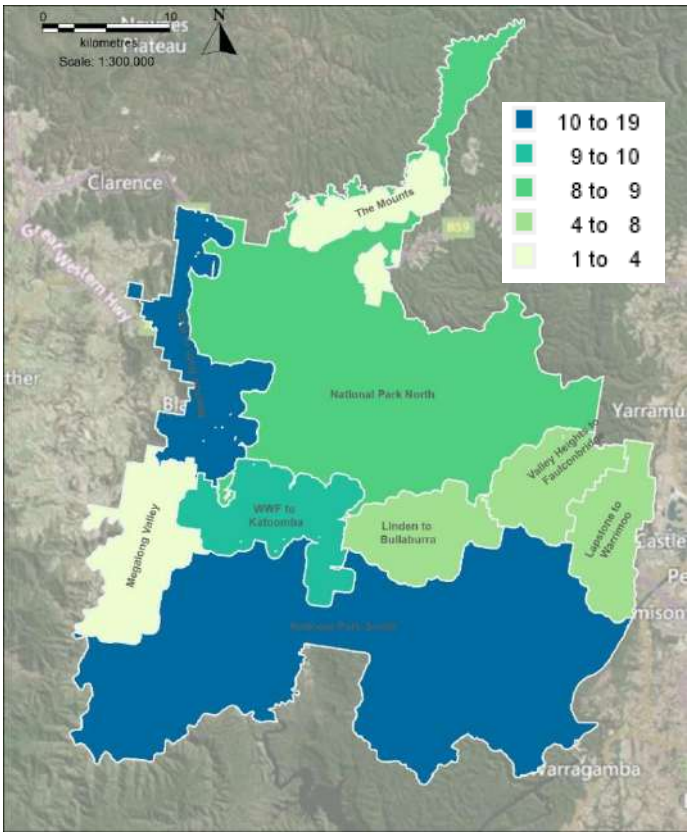
Feeding: feed mainly on small moths. They fly quite fast as they twist and turn while hunting for their prey.[1]

Breeding: Females generally give birth to one young, sometimes two in October-November. [2]



Chocolate Wattled Bat

Image by Michael Pennay Copyright 2002 Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial-NODerivs 2.0 Generic (CC B-NC-ND 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/8tyK7H



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | **LEAST CONCERN LC** | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW

POPULATION TREND: Stable

Lumsden, L., McKenzie, N. & Reardon, T. 2008. Chalinolobus morio. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T4419A10859467. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T4419A10859467.en.

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/bats/chocolate-wattled-bat/ [2] https://bwvp.ecolinc.vic.edu.au/fieldguide/fauna/chocolate-wattled-bat#details

Eastern Broad-nosed Bat *Scotorepens orion*

Eastern Broad-nosed Bat
Image by Robert Bender, Photo jerrabomberrawetlands.org.au

NSW Status: **P**

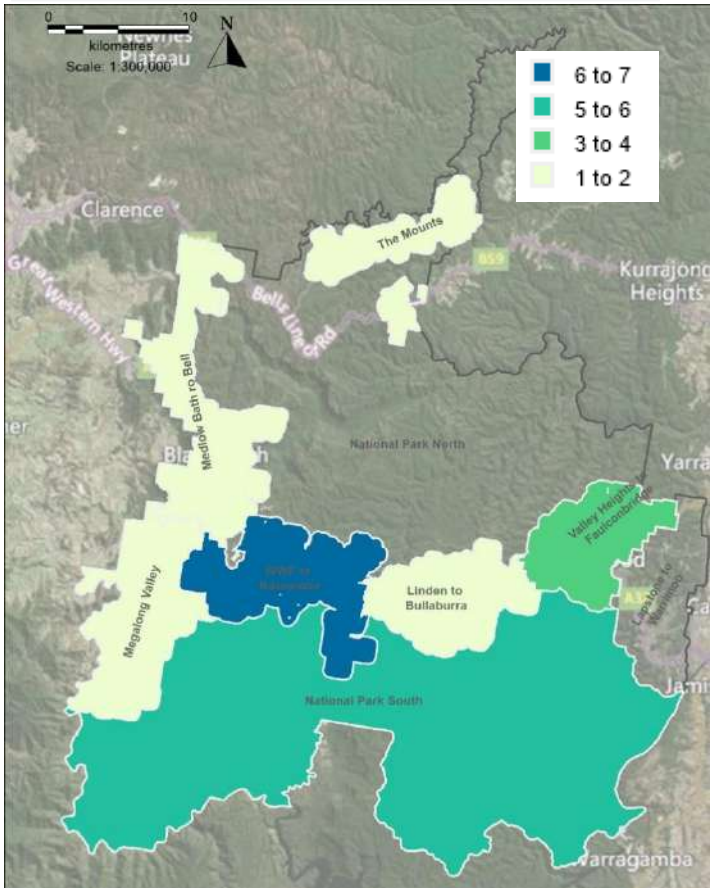
Records: 19

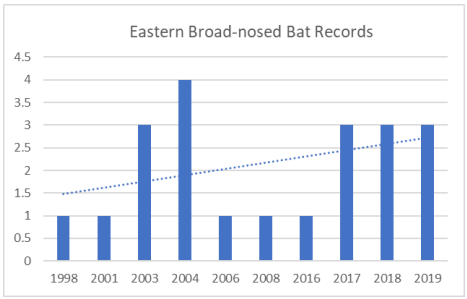
Size: 7 -15 grams
Description: They are dark brown in colour with a pug-like nose. [1] Stockier and darker furred than other broad-nosed bats. [2] [Menkorst et al, 2011]

Habitat: They have been found in rainforest, tall wet forest, vine forest, low open forest and in timbered urban areas. They have been identified roosting up to 7 m off the ground in the hollows of manna gums[1]

Feeding: Little is known of their feeding habits.

Breeding: A single young is born in late November or early December. [1] Mates in autumn but ovulation and fertilization delayed until spring. [2] [*Menkorst et al, 2011*]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | **LEAST CONCERN LC** | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW | EXTINCT EX

POPULATION TREND
? Unknown

Pennay, M. & Lumsden, L. 2008. Scotorepens orion. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T14945A4482114. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T14945A4482114.en.

References: [1] http://www.allaboutbats.org.au/eastern-broad-nosed-bat/ [2] A Field Guide to the Mammels of Australia: Peter Menkhorst, Frank Knight. 2011

Eastern Falsistrelle *Falsistrellus tasmaniensis*

NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

NSW Status: **V,P**
Records: 26
Size: relatively large with a head-body length of about 65 mm.
It weighs up to 28 grams
Description: dark to reddish-brown above and paler grey on its underside. It has long slender ears set well back on the head and some sparse hair on the nose.. [1]

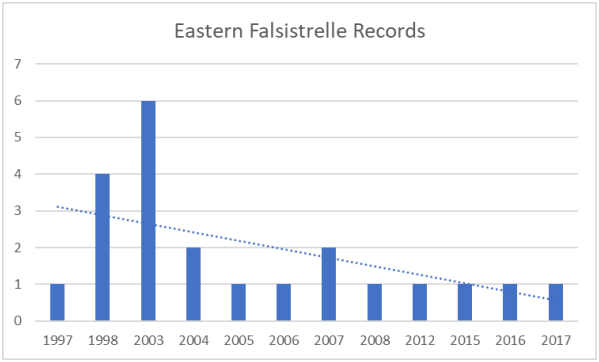
Eastern Falsistrelle Image by Michael Pennay Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/6uKY8j

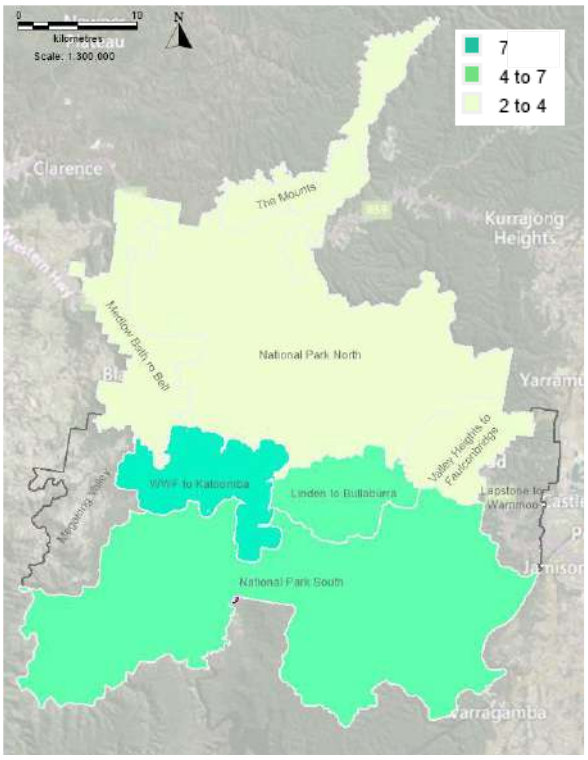
Habitat: Prefers moist habitats, with trees taller than 20 m. Generally roosts in eucalypt hollows, but has also been found under loose bark on trees or in buildings.

Hibernates in winter.

Feeding: Hunts beetles, moths, weevils and other flying insects above or just below the tree canopy.

Breeding: Females are pregnant in late spring to early summer. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

POPULATION TREND
Decreasing

Pennay, M. & Lumsden, L. 2008. Falsistrellus tasmaniensis. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T17367A7011297. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T17367A7011297.en

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10331

MICROBATS

Eastern Forest Bat *Vespadelus pumilus*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 3

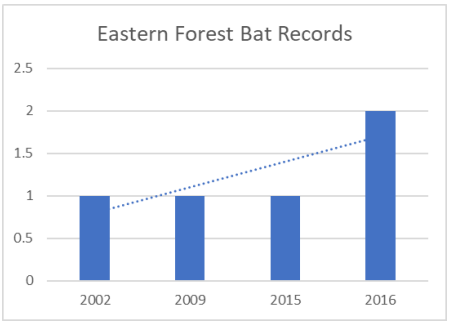
Size: small, 3-6 grams.
Description: The eastern forest bat has dark chocolate brown that is almost black at the base of the hairs. Its belly fur is longer and lighter in colour. [1]

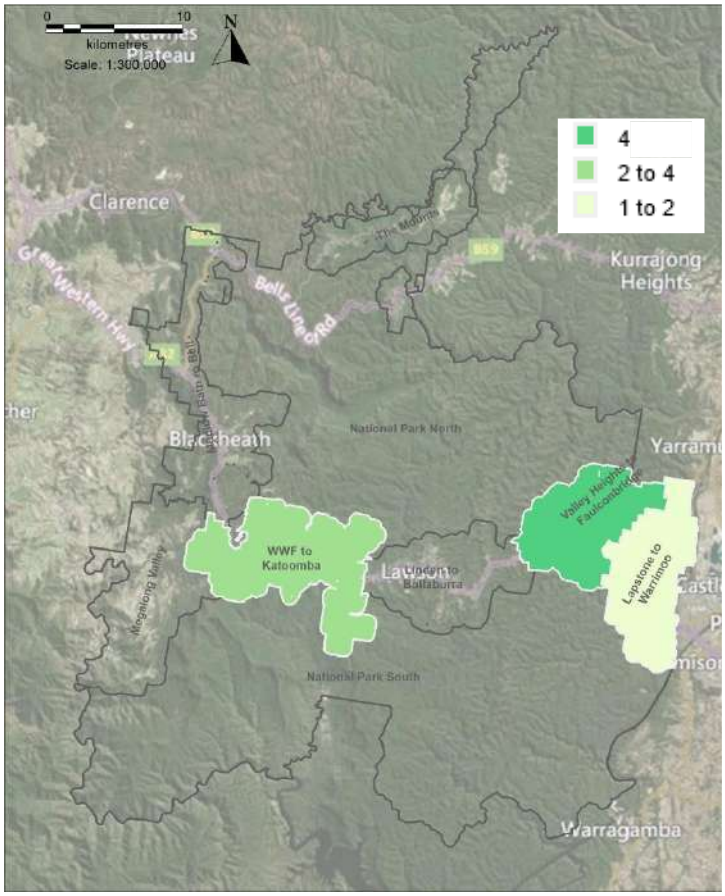
Image by Les hall

Habitat: Preferring to roost in mature trees, this species can be found in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forests where the gullies contain rainforest vegetation. They roost in mature trees with small to large hollows.

Feeding: They feed between the canopy and the understorey and their diet consists of moths, beetles, flies, ants/wasps and bugs.

Breeding: Little is known about their reproductive cycle, but it is known that they give birth to twin young (usually) in October to November. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

POPULATION TREND: Decreasing

Pennay, M. & Hall, L. 2008. Vespadelus pumilus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T7938A12873131. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T7938A12873131.en.
References: [1] http://www.allaboutbats.org.au/eastern-forest-bat/

Gould's Long-eared Bat *Nyctophilus gouldi*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 123

Size: Up to 5.8cm
Description: Dark brown to dark grey in colour with a light grey underside. Very long ears that fold down when at rest. Wings are short and wide. [1]

Habitat: Sclerophyll forests and woodland, including forest remnants. [1]

Feeding: It flies close to the ground when hunting and catches flying insects. It can also snatch non-flying insects off the ground or leaves. It usually eats its prey on the fly. It tends to hibernate in winter for stretches of up to eleven days at a time, living off fats stored during the late summer and early autumn. [1]

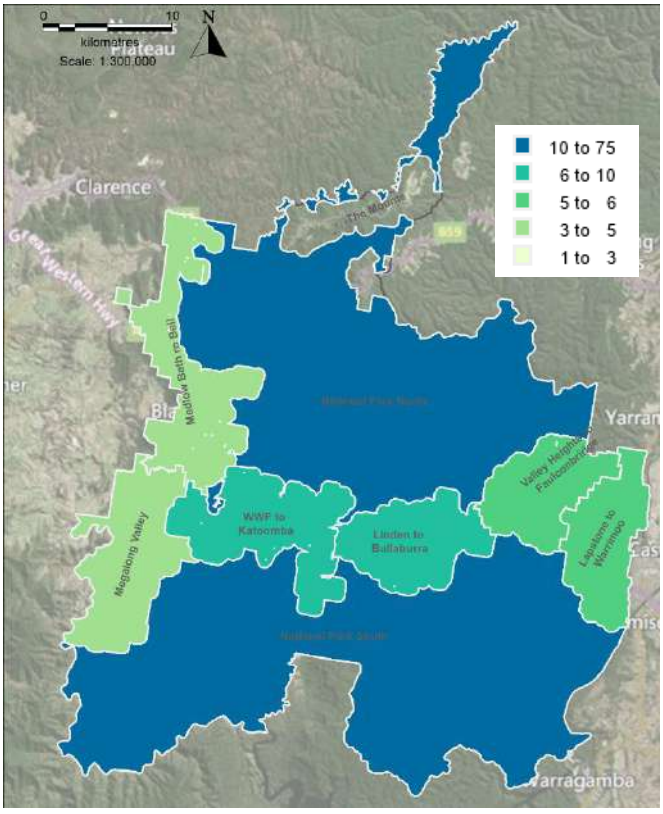
Breeding: It only breeds once a year and usually gives birth to one or two young in late spring or early summer. [1]

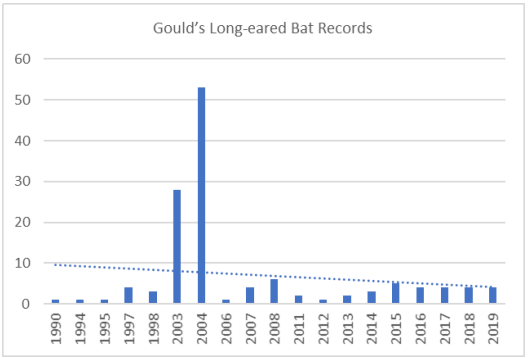
Gould's Long-eared Bat

Image by Michael Pennay Copyright 2007 Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial-NODerivs 2.0 Generic (CC B-NC-ND 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/6i4G3P

Gould's Long-eared Bat close-up

Image by Marg Turton





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | **LEAST CONCERN LC** | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW | EXTINCT EX

POPULATION TREND: Decreasing

Pennay, M., Lumsden, L., Lunney, D. & Parnaby, H. 2008. Nyctophilus gouldi. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T15004A4487322. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T15004A4487322.en.

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/bats/goulds-bat/

Gould's Wattled Bat *Chalinolobus gouldii*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 115

Size: 7-16grams
Description: The Goulds wattled bat can be found in every climatic zone in Australia. They have a covering of brown fur on the back that darkens to almost black on the head and shoulders. This species of wattled bat ranges in size across its distribution – individuals in northern and eastern Australia are smaller than those from the south and west. [1]

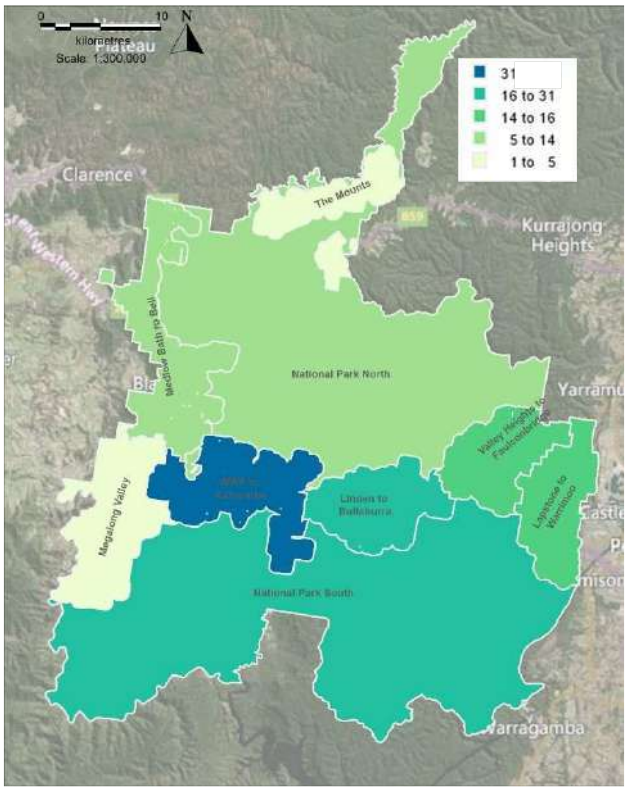
Gould's Wattled Bat

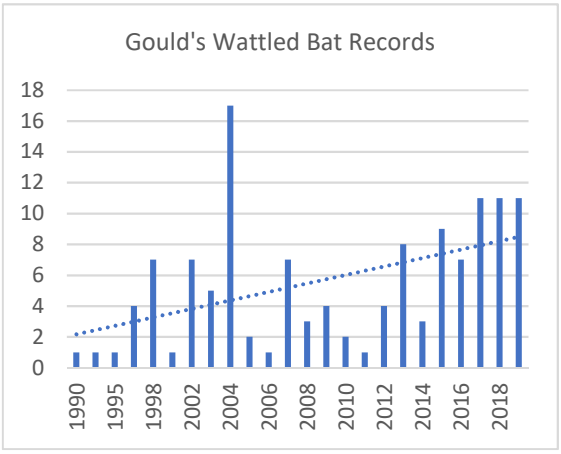
Image by Dept of Environment & Primary Industries, 2012. Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial 2.0 Generic (CC By-NC 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/bhK8SP

Habitat: These bats roost in the hollows of mature trees like river redgums (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) and cypress pines (Callitris sp.). In the absence of good tree cover, these bats will use buildings and other structures during the day. [1]

Feeding: Their diet is varied and can include moths, cockroaches, stoneflies, crickets, cicada and many other flying and non flying insects. [1]

Breeding: Twins are born between September (northern Australia) and November (southern Australia) and are fully grown in about six weeks. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

References: [1] http://www.allaboutbats.org.au/goulds-wattled-bat/

MICROBATS

Greater Broad-nosed Bat *Scoteanax rueppellii*

NSW Status: **V,P**

Records: 22

Size: UP to 95mm long
Description: The greater broad-nosed bat is a large bat with reddish brown to dark brown fur. [1]

This bat has a tendency to eat other bats when in captivity or caught with other bats in bat traps. Observations from researchers indicate that this may be a common behaviour in the wild as well. [1]

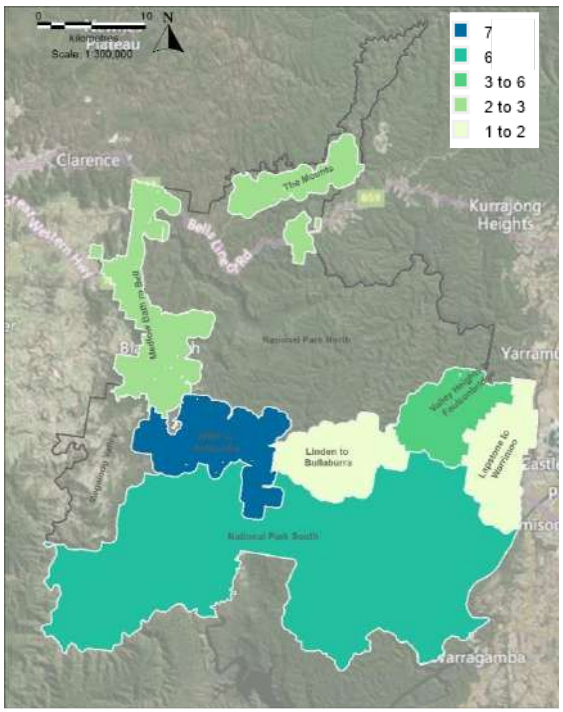
Great Broad-nosed Bat

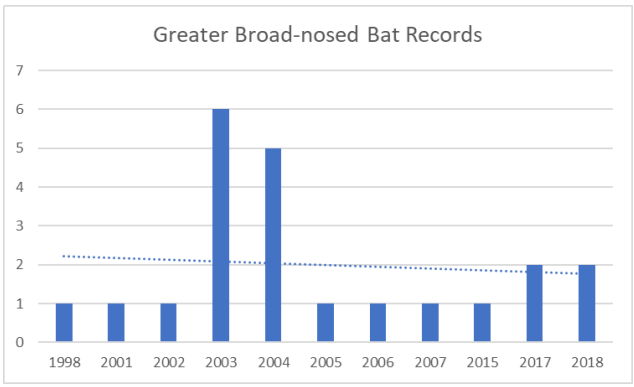
Image by Michael Pennay, Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/6i4J6g

Habitat: This is a tree-dwelling species but will occupy houses if no suitable roosts are available. They tend to choose roosts in wet areas like rainforests, Melaleuca swamps, wet and dry schlerophyll forests as tree-lined creeks in open areas. [1]

Feeding: They tend to forage about 5 m from the edge of tree lines and they will also perch-hunt. Beetles are their dominant prey but they will feed on spider, moths, ants and large flies as well. [1]

Breeding: Females form maternity colonies in tree hollows and will give birth to a single young in January. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | LEAST CONCERN LC | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW | EXTINCT EX

POPULATION TREND: Decreasing

NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

Lunney, D. & Pennay, M. 2008. Scoteanax rueppellii. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T14946A4482253. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T14946A4482253.en

References: [1] http://www.allaboutbats.org.au/greater-broad-nosed-bat/

Large Forest Bat *Vespadelus darlingtoni*

Large Forest Bat
Image by Gregory Spearritt. Licenced under CC Attribution.
https://images.ala.org.au/store/3/3/8/8/3cdae33d-39d8-43d2-b0d1-a4f4b9288833/original

NSW Status: **P**

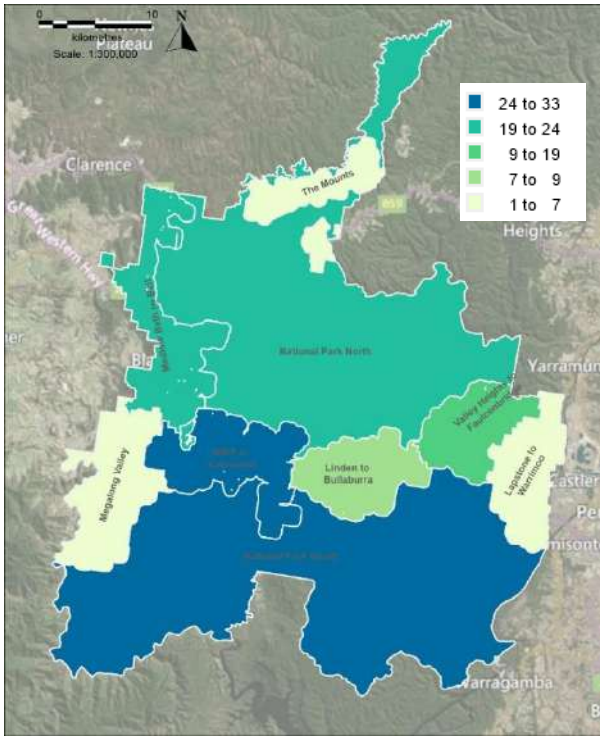
Records: 176

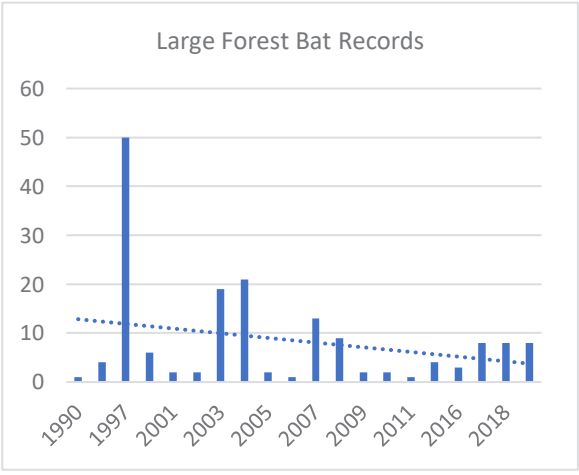
Size: Head Body 38-49mm, Tail 29-38mm
Description: The large forest bat has dark brown to rusty brown fur all over that is slightly bicoloured (lighter at the tips). Although this bat is the largest species in the genus, this is offset by having the least manoeuvrability in flight. They avoid cluttered regrowth and rainforest by foraging in the spaces between trees. [2]

Habitat: Large Forest Bats live in forests, eucalypt forests, subalpine woodland to alpine moors. Colonies of up to 60 may roost in hollows in old eucalypts in southern New South Wales and Tasmania. Smaller colonies sometimes roost in buildings. [1]

Feeding: Large Forest Bats eat moths, beetles, flies, bugs, lacewings, termites, ants and spiders. [1]

Breeding: A single young is born in late November or early December. [2]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

POPULATION TREND: Stable

Pennay, M. & Lumsden, L. 2008. Vespadelus darlingtoni. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T7920A12870313. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T7920A12870313.en.

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/bats/large-forest-bat/ [2] http://www.allaboutbats.org.au/large-forest-bat/

Large-eared Pied Bat *Chalinolobus dwyeri*

NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status: V

Records: 25

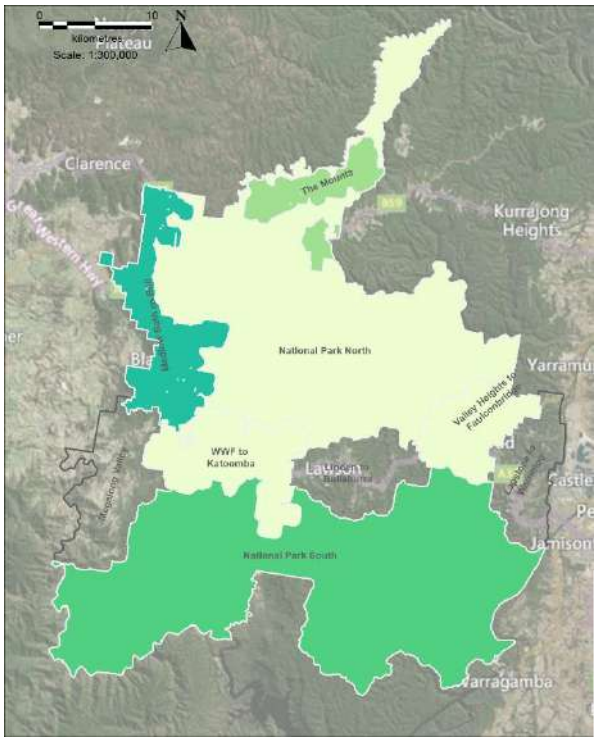
Size: Head-body, 47-53mm, Tail, 42-47mm
Description: A small to medium-sized bat with long, prominent ears and glossy black fur. The lower body has broad white fringes running under the wings and tail-membrane, meeting in a V-shape in the pubic area. [1]

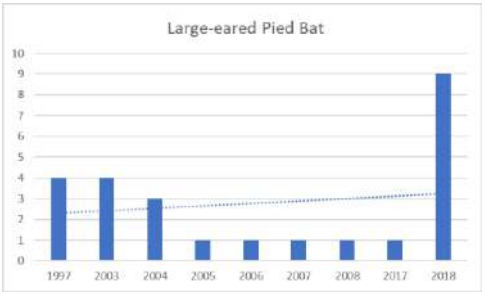
Large-eared Pied Bat
Image by Michael Pennay, Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/6i4EGD

Habitat: Roosts in caves (near their entrances), crevices in cliffs, old mine workings and in the disused, bottle-shaped mud nests of the Fairy Martin (Petrochelidon ariel), frequenting low to mid-elevation dry open forest and woodland close to these features. [1]

Feeding: Large-eared Pied Bats are thought to feed on small flying insects. [2]

Breeding: It is uncertain whether mating occurs early in winter or in spring. [1]





NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED, COMMONWEALTH status: VUNERABLE

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

POPULATION TREND
Decreasing

Pennay, M. & Thomson, B. 2008. Chalinolobus dwyeri. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T4414A10863412. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T4414A10863412.en.

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10157 [2] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/bats/large-eared-pied-bat/

Large-footed Myotis *Myotis macropus*

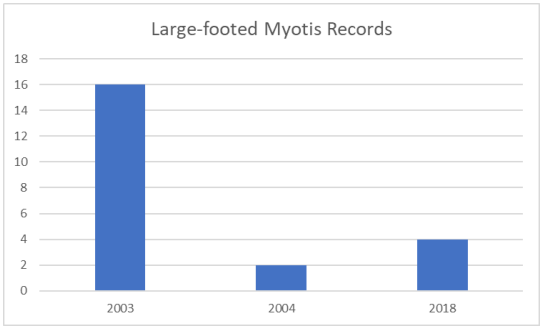
NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status:

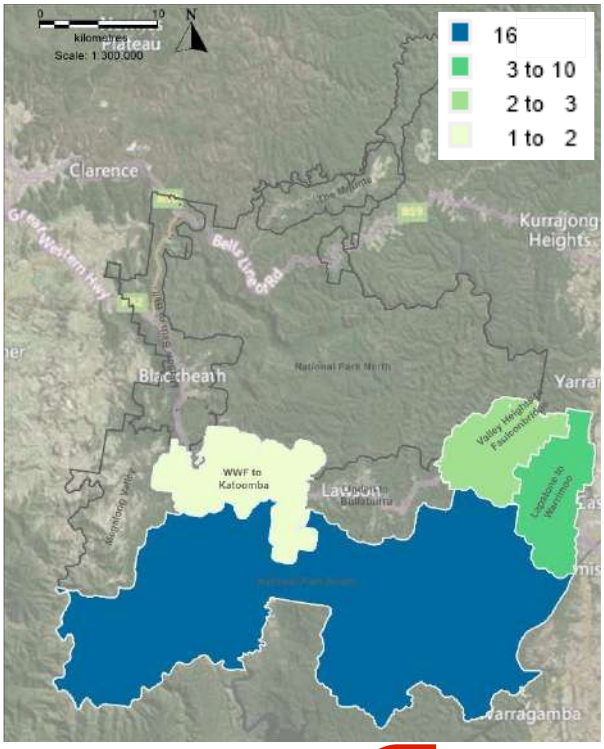
Records: 22

Size: It has disproportionately large feet; more than 8 mm long, with widely-spaced toes which are distinctly hairy and with long, curved claws. It has dark-grey to reddish brown fur above and is paler below. It weighs up to 15 grams and has a wingspan of about 28 cm. [1]
Description: The fur varies from dark grey to reddish brown and partial albinism and bright orange fur have also been observed. [2]

This species is one of Australia's most fascinating bats as it is the only species of bat in Australia to capture fish for food. They have large feet which they use to trawl for food near the water's surface. [2]

Southern Myotis
Image by Michael Pennay Copyright 2009 Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial-NODerivs 2.0 Generic (CC B-NC-ND 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/6ZDSw9





Habitat: tend to roost in caves, tree hollows, under bridges, in mines, road culverts and stormwater drains near permanent water. They prefer vegetated low lying, undulating land rather than cleared. Colonies are usually less than15 in number. [2]

Feeding: feed on small fish, prawns and aquatic macro-invertebrates like water boatman, backswimmers and whirligig beetles. They fly 15-100 cm above the water and trawl through the water with their feet. It is thought that they use echolocation to detect ripples on the water surface made by prey. They will also hunt flying insects that congregate around water. [2]

Breeding: Dominant males form a harem in the colony with 1 male and up to 12 females. In northern New South Wales up to two young are born per year, one in October and the other in January. [2]

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

Reardon, T. & Thomson, B. 2008. Myotis macropus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T136697A4328885. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T136697A4328885.en.

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10549 [2] http://www.allaboutbats.org.au/large-footed-myotis/

Lesser Long-eared Bat *Nyctophilus geoffroyi*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 27

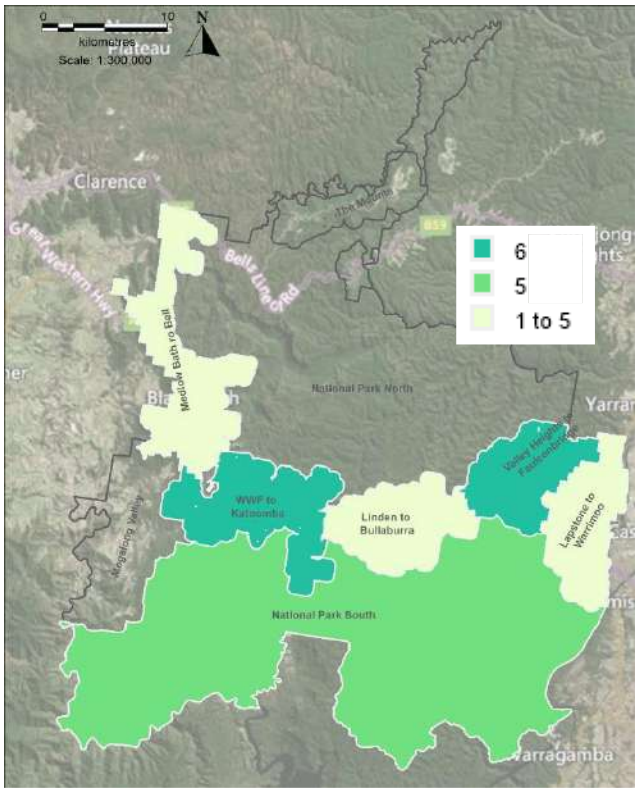
Size: Head-body, 38-50mm, Tail, 26-36mm
Description: They have light grey, bicoloured fur (darker at the base) on their back and almost white fur on the belly. They have very long ears up to 25 mm long and can be identified by the distinctive 'Y-shaped' groove behind the noseleaf. [1]

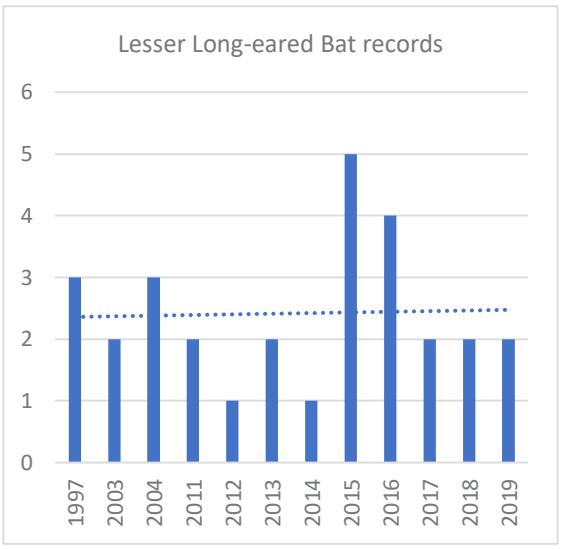
Lesser Long-eared Bat *Image by Meredith Brainwood*

Habitat: Found across Australia, except for coastal Queensland, in a range of habitats from arid desert to forest, agricultural and urban areas. They roost generally roost alone, or up to three individuals, in crevices, under lifting and peeling bark, in tree hollows and in buildings. [1]

Feeding: These species tend to fly close to vegetation and into the understorey as they feed on moths, crickets and grasshoppers. [1]

Breeding: Females usually give birth to twins in late October and November. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | **LEAST CONCERN LC** | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW | EXTINCT EX

POPULATION TREND: Stable

Lumsden, L., Hall, L., McKenzie, N. & Parnaby, H. 2008. Nyctophilus geoffroyi. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T15003A4486994. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T15003A4486994.en.

References: [1] http://www.allaboutbats.org.au/lesser-long-eared-bat/

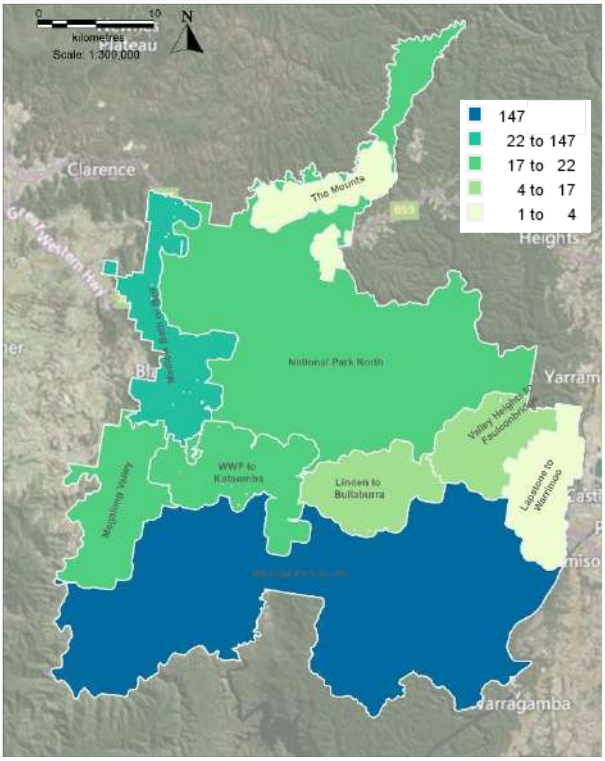
Little Forest Bat *Vespadelus vulturnus*

Little Forest Bat
Images by Meredith Brainwood

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 273

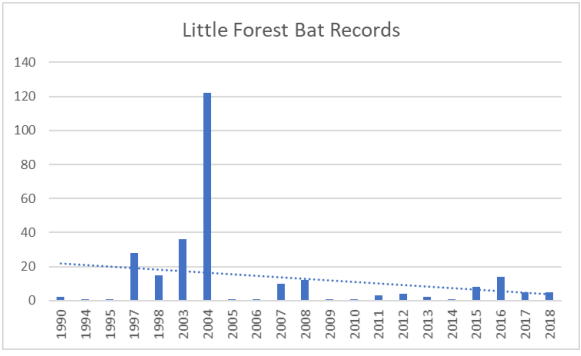
Size: Head-body, 35-48mm, Tail, 28-34mm
Description: One of the smallest mammals in Australia, this diminutive bat has bicoloured fur that is dark at the base and creamy white to grey at the tips (it is usually paler than other Vespasdelus occupying the same range). [1]



Habitat: They prefer tall, open and riverine forest and can be found in mallee, mulga and brigalow woodland. Hollows with small entrances are preferred, but they will shelter in buildings.

Feeding: They don't eat from the ground or from foliage and their diet consists of moths, bugs and beetles with the occasional spiders, grasshoppers and lacewings.

Breeding: Single young, and occasionally twins, are born in late October to December. [1]



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

Lumsden, L. & Pennay, M. 2008. Vespadelus vulturnus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T7945A12873742. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T7945A12873742.en.

POPULATION TREND
Decreasing

References: [1] http://www.allaboutbats.org.au/little-forest-bat/

MICROBATS

Southern Forest Bat *Vespadelus regulus*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 64

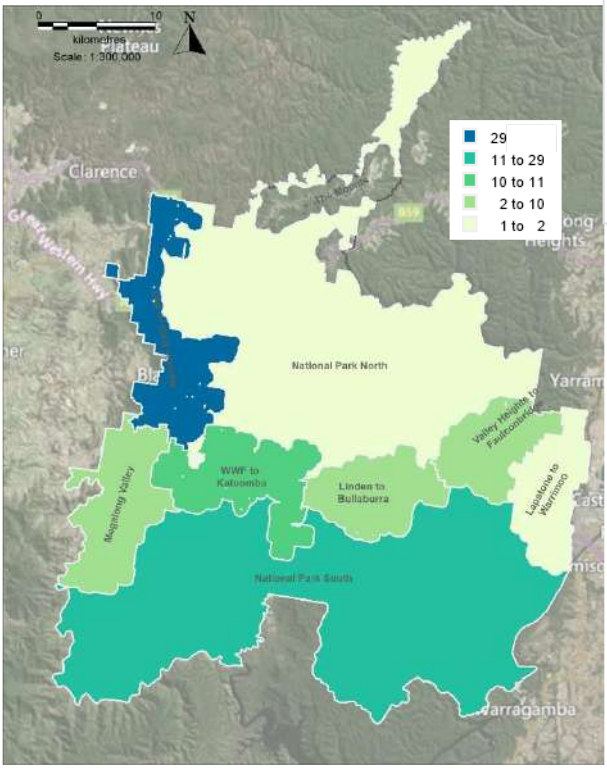
Size: Head-body, 35-44mm, Tail, 28-34mm weigh aprox 5 grams
Description: Has reddish brown to grey fur on it back that is disctinctly darker at the base. The belly fur is pale. Ears and wings are grey. The head had no ridge from the top of the skull to the nose – this distinguishes it from other Vespadelus species. [1]

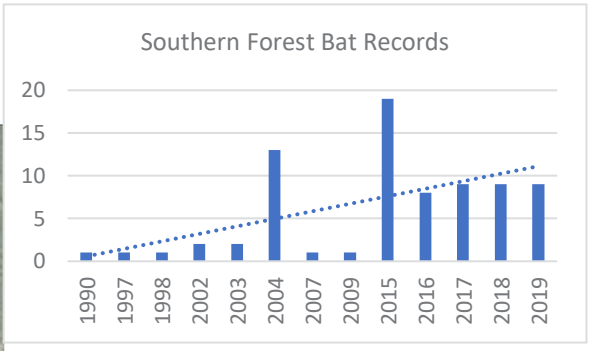
Southern Forest Bat
Image by Michael Pennay Copyright 2007 Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial-NODerivs 2.0 Generic (CC B-NC-ND 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/8tBNx5

Habitat: They can be found in houses where there are insufficient available tree hollows. They can be found in vegetation communities from rainforests to mallee and open woodland. Sensitive to extreme forest fragmentation, they will not be found in small stands of remnant vegetation or along vegetation corridors. [1]

Feeding: feed on insects.

Breeding: Females give birth to one young in early summer after forming maternity colonies in spring. Young are weaned after 6 weeks. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

Lumsden, L., Reardon, T. & Pennay, M. 2008. Vespadelus regulus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008: e.T7939A12873245. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T7939A12873245.en.

POPULATION TREND
Stable

References: [1] http://www.allaboutbats.org.au/southern-forest-bat/

Bush Rat *Rattus fuscipes*

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 178

Size: Body 110 mm - 205 mm, tail 105 mm - 195 mm, weight 65 g - 225 g
Description: A native rat, the Bush Rat is grey-brown in colour with rounded ears and a relatively short tail. [1]

Bush Rat
Image by Greg Schechter Copyright 2009 Licensed under Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2..0) https://flic.kr/p/bUhhiF

Habitat: lives in forests, woodlands and heath. Bush Rats prefer to live in the dense forest understorey, sheltering in short burrows under logs or rocks and lining their nests with grass. [1]

Feeding: is an omnivore and eats fungi, grasses, fruits, seeds and insects. [1]

Breeding: Three litters of 5 young can be produced in the 1 year life-span. [*Menkorst et al, 2011*]

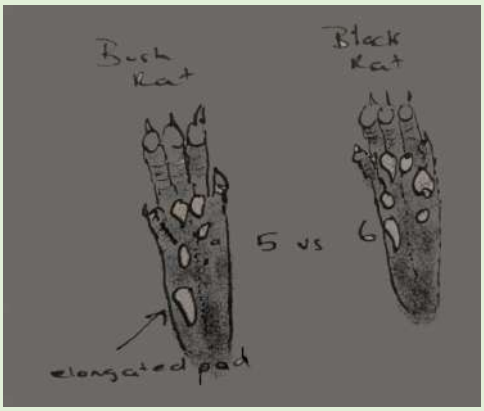
Bush Rat, The Gully Katoomba *Image by Anne Carey*

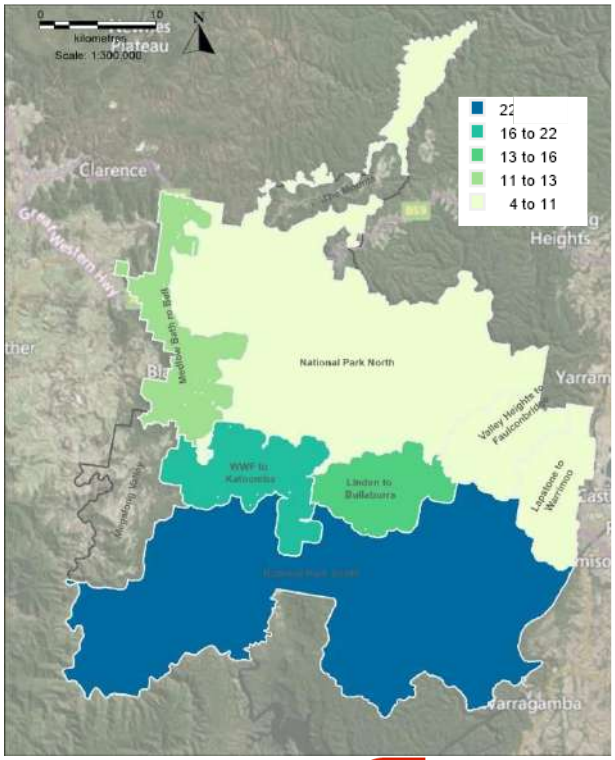
NOTES: The Bush Rat has the following key features that help to distinguish it from other rats or marsupials
Front teeth: One pair of distinctive chisel shaped incisors with hard yellow enamel on front surfaces.
Head: Pointed head".
Ears: Conspicuous rounded ears.
Colouring: Grey to grey-brown or reddish above, grey or cream below; dense soft fur. [1]

Tail length is often a good indicator. Bush rat tails can be shorter than the body but can be up to 10% longer. You need to observe this when the rat is not hunched up making the tail look longer.

Black rats *(Rattus rattus)* are a common pest species and have longer tails- generally 150%-200% longer than the body.

Arrangement, and number (5 vs 6) of pads on feet provides definitive ID for adults.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

POPULATION TREND
Stable

Menkhorst, P., Lunney, D., Ellis, M., Burnett, S. & Friend, T. 2016. Rattus fuscipes (errata version published in 2017). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T19333A115146907. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-3.RLTS.T19333A22441590.en.

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/mammals/bush-rat/ [2] A Field Guide to the Mammels of Australia: Peter Menkhorst, Frank Knight. 2011

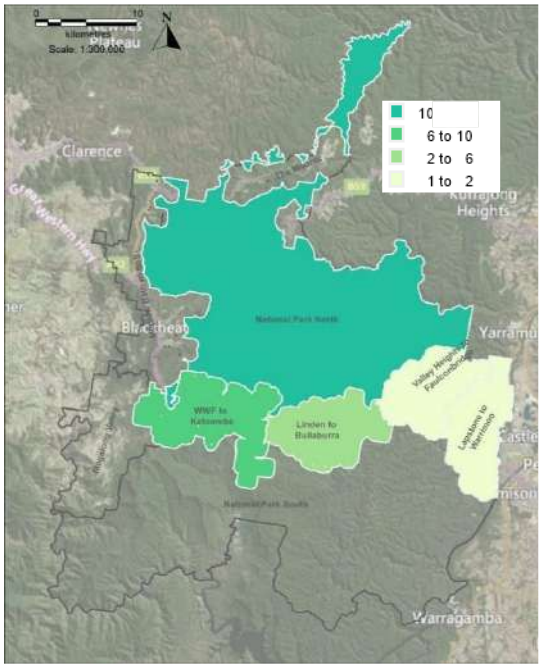
Swamp Rat *Rattus lutreolus*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 26

Size: Body up to 20 cm, tail up to 14 cm.
Description: Body fur dark brown, usually lighter underneath. Feet, ears, and tail dark brown. The ears are short and do not reach the eyes when folded forward. Tail shorter than head and body. They have dark brown feet which distinguish them from native Bush Rats. [1]

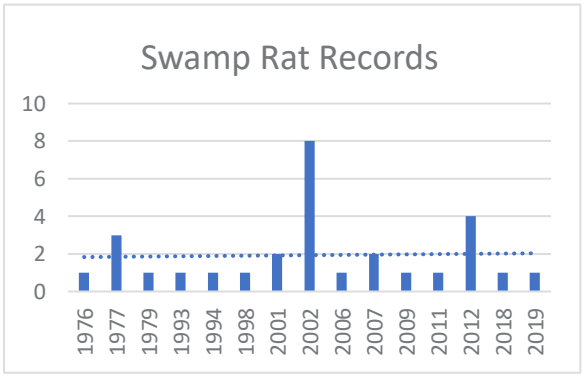
Swamp Rat, Deanei Reserve
Image by Anne Carey



Habitat: Coastal heath, sedgelands, dune scrub and grassland areas.

Feeding: They eat mostly stems of grasses and sedges. They are restricted to native vegetation and avoid areas of human habitation.

Breeding: The breeding season is generally from early spring to autumn, but breeding can occur throughout the year. The gestation period is three weeks and the female gives birth to three to five young, each weighing approximately 5 grams. [2]



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

POPULATION TREND: Decreasing

Burnett, S., Menkhorst, P., Ellis, M. & Denny, M. 2016. Rattus lutreolus (errata version published in 2017). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T19343A115147713. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-3.RLTS.T19343A22440810.en.

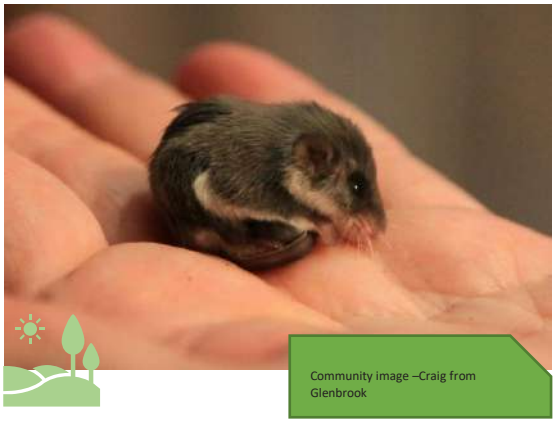
References: [1] https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/species/8459 [2] https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Rattus_lutreolus/#reproduction

Feathertail Glider *Acrobates pygmaeus*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 56

Size: 12grams
Description: The Feathertail Glider is distinguished from other small marsupials by its feather-like tail fringed with long stiff hairs, which acts as a rudder during flight. A gliding membrane, which extends from its elbows to its knees, allows the animal to glide more than 20 m between trees. It clings to smooth surfaces with its large serrated toe pads. [1]



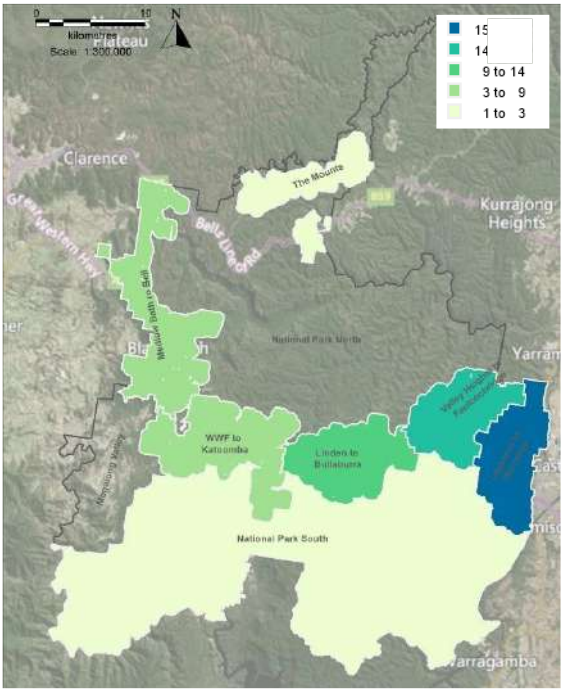
Habitat: lives in forests and woodlands.Widespread in cool-temparate and tropical eucalypt forests. [2] [Menkorst et al, 2011]

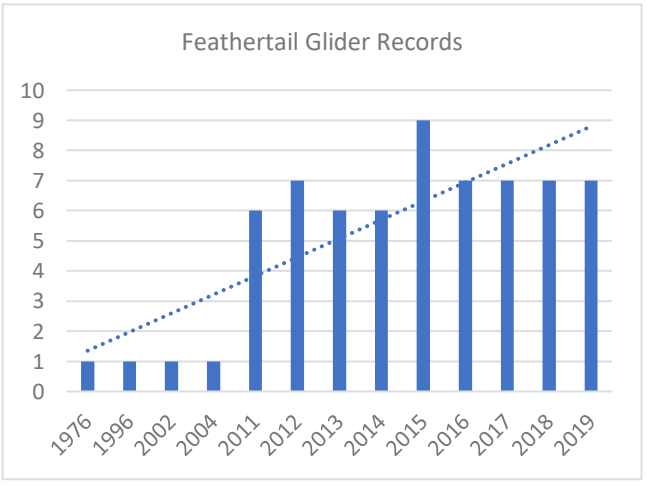
Feeding: feeds on pollen, nectar and insects.

Breeding: They tend to live in communal groups of between 5 to 30 individuals and the breeding cycle is all year round in the Northern parts and spring, summer to late winter in the South. [3]

The Feathertail Glider is the smallest gliding mammal in the world with an average weight of only 12 g. [1]

Feathertail Glider
Image by RSPCA WOWA Licensed under Attribution-NonCommercial 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC 2.0)
https://flic.kr/p/a18Y3F





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | LEAST CONCERN LC | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW | EXTINCT EX

POPULATION TREND
Stable

Dickman, C., McKenzie, N. & Menkhorst, P. 2016. Acrobates pygmaeus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T40584A21963834.
http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T40584A21963834.en.

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/mammals/feathertail-glider/ [2] A Field Guide to the Mammels of Australia: Peter Menkhorst, Frank Knight. 2011 [3] https://www.wires.org.au/wildlife-info/wildlife-education/feathertail-gliders

Eastern Pygmy-possum *Cercartetus nanus*

NSW Status: **V,P**

Records: 11

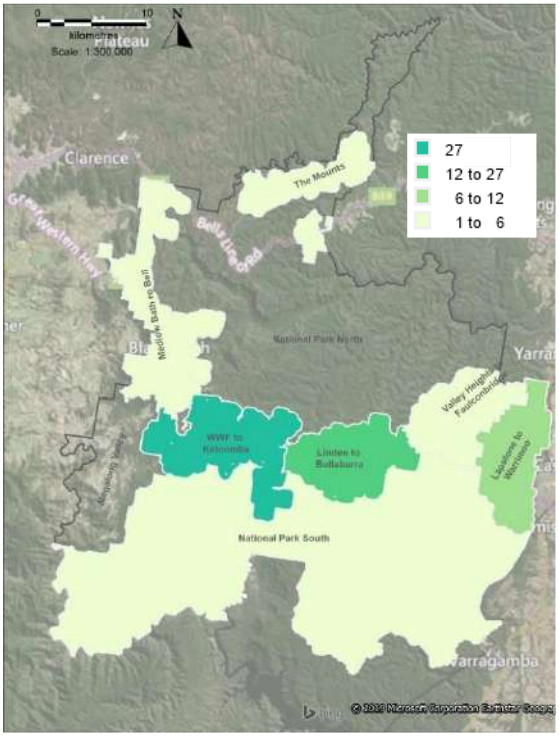
Size: Adults have a head and body length between 70 - 110 mm and a tail length between 75 - 105 mm.
Description: Eastern Pygmy-possums are tiny (15 to 43 grams) active climbers, with almost bare, prehensile (capable of curling and gripping) tails, and big, forward-pointing ears. They are light-brown above and white below. [1]

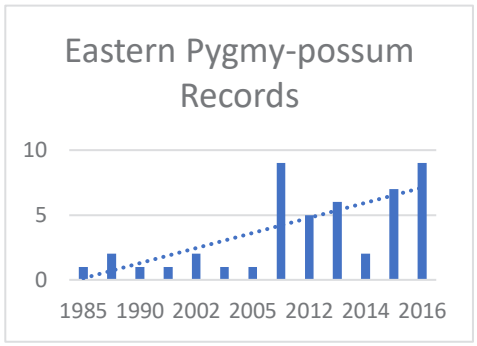
Eastern Pygmy-possum
Images by 'Catching the Eye' Copyright 2012
Licensed under Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2..0)
https://flic.kr/p/242EjCM, https://flic.kr/p/HfVTLL

Habitat: Found in a broad range of habitats from rainforest through sclerophyll (including Box-Ironbark) forest and woodland to heath, but in most areas woodlands and heath appear to be preferred, except in north-eastern NSW where they are most frequently encountered in rainforest. [1]

Feeding: Feeds largely on nectar and pollen collected from banksias, eucalypts and bottlebrushes; an important pollinator of heathland plants such as banksias; soft fruits are eaten when flowers are unavailable. Also feeds on insects throughout the year; this feed source may be more important in habitats where flowers are less abundant such as wet forests. [1]

Breeding: Young can be born whenever food sources are available, however most births occur between late spring and early autumn.[1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | LEAST CONCERN LC | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW | EXTINCT EX

POPULATION TREND
Decreasing

Dickman, C., Lunney, D. & Menkhorst, P. 2016. Cercartetus nanus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T40578A21963504. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T40578A21963504.en.

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10155

NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

Sugar Glider *Petaurus breviceps*

Image by Photoroad 123RF

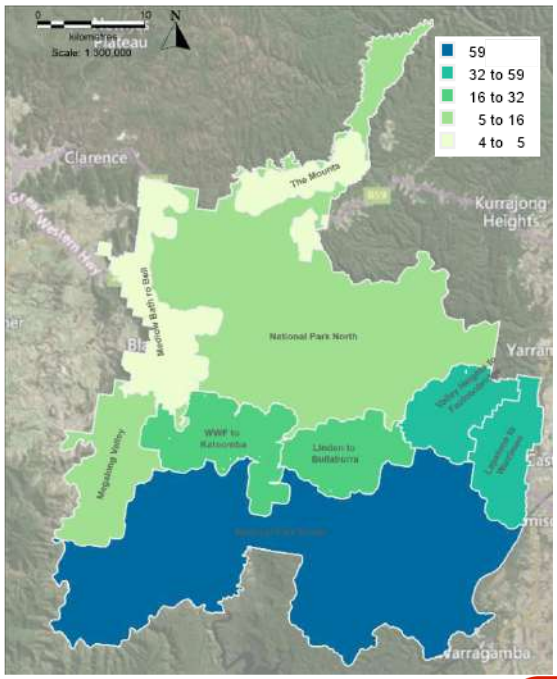
NSW Status: **P**
Records: 144

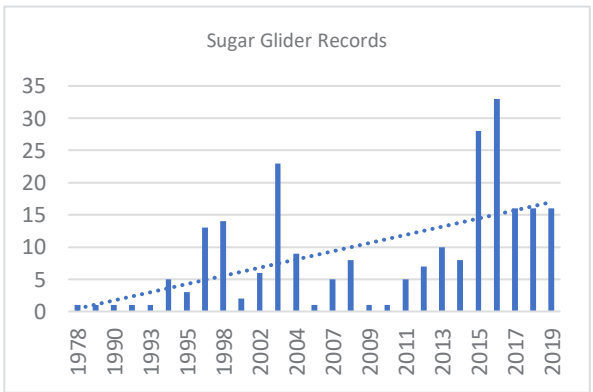
Size: head-body length of 16 – 21 cm and a 16 – 21 cm tail.
Description: Small arboreal marsupial- Adults weigh 100 – 160 grams, with males slightly heavier than females. The body is covered with grey to brown fur with a prominent dark dorsal stripe that extends to the forehead. Its tail is long, well-furred and prehensile. It has a membrane extending from its fifth finger to its ankle enabling it to glide up to 50 m between trees.

Habitat: Occurs in forest & woodland where suitable hollows are available

Feeding: Food includes acacia gum, invertebrates, eucalypt sap and pollen. In in collecting eucalypt sap it leaves distinctive “glider chews” on trees.

Breeding: The Sugar Glider is most active at night, sleeping by day in nests made of leaves in tree hollows. Groups of up to seven adults and their young may form a 'clan' and share a nest. Among their own clan they are playful and social but will defend their territory aggressively and noisily if threatened by other animals or approached by Sugar Gliders from a different clan. Dominant males mark other clan members and the territory around the nest with secretions from scent glands on their chest. The Sugar Glider commonly gives birth to twins, which remain in the pouch for just over two months. They then leave the nest to forage for food, usually with their mother. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | **LEAST CONCERN LC** | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW | EXTINCT EX

POPULATION TREND: Stable

Salas, L., Dickman, C., Helgen, K., Winter, J., Ellis, M., Denny, M., Woinarski, J., Lunney, D., Oakwood, M., Menkhorst, P. & Strahan, R. 2016. Petaurus breviceps. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T16731A21959798. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T16731A21959798.en.

References: [1] Australian Museum https://australianmuseum.net.au

Yellow-bellied Glider *Petaurus australis*

NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 58

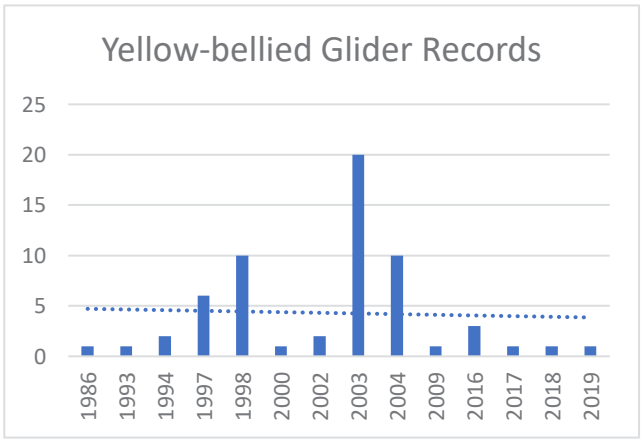
Size: head and body length of about 30 cm and a large bushy tail that is about 45 cm long.
Description: It has grey to brown fur above with a cream to yellow belly, which is paler in young animals. The dark stripe down the back is characteristic of the group. It has a large gliding membrane that extends from the wrist to the ankle. [1]

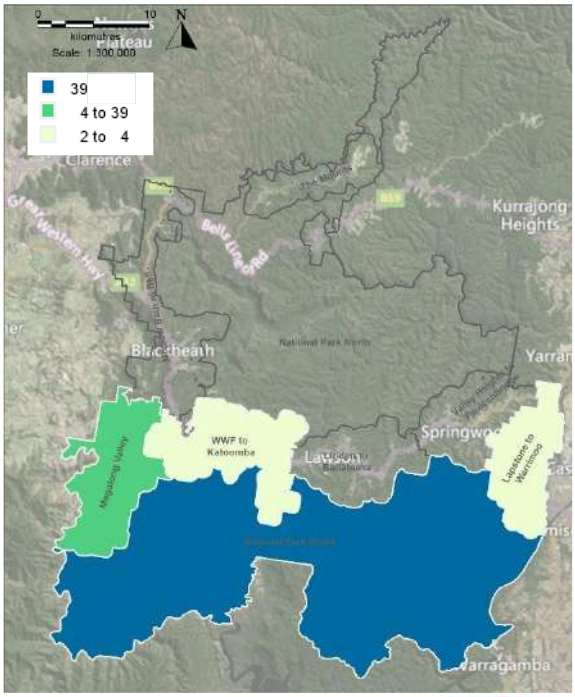
Habitat: Occur in tall mature eucalypt forest generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils.

Feeding: Feed primarily on plant and insect exudates, including nectar, sap, honeydew and manna with pollen and insects providing protein. Extract sap by incising (or biting into) the trunks and branches of favoured food trees, often leaving a distinctive 'V'-shaped scar.

Breeding: Births occur throughout the year in Queensland, with a peak in winter months. Females give birth to a single young annually with only one know record of twins. Young remain in the pouch for up to 100 days, are then transferred to a den where they remain for about 50 days before beginning independent foraging. Individuals commence breeding when between 18 months and two years old. [1]

Yellow-bellied Glider
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2007 Used with Permission https://flic.kr/p/3PsuWN





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

POPULATION TREND
Decreasing

Woinarski, J., Burbidge, A.A. & Johnson, C.N. 2016. Petaurus australis. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T16730A21959641.
http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-1.RLTS.T16730A21959641.en.

NSW status: VUNERABLE, PROTECTED

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10601

Short-eared Brushtail Possum *Trichosurus caninus*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 22

Size: Up to 50cm

Description: Similar to Mountain Brushtail Possum. Upperparts usually uniformly dark grey flecked with bugg; underparts cream or yellow/orange; tail thick, tapering and blackish with a blackish brown naked strip down underside. [Menkhorst et al]

Short-eared Brushtail Possum

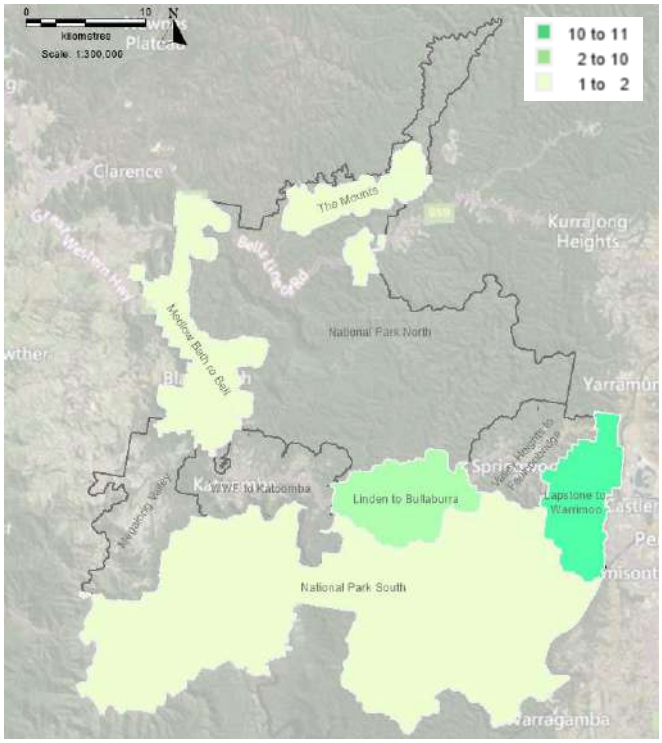
Image by Donald Hobern Licenced under CC Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC by 2.0) https://flic.kr/p/UDmUWg

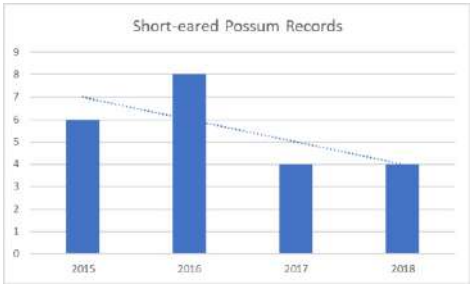
Habitat: Common in cool-temperate wet forest and subtropical rainforest with a luxuriant understory of non-sclerophyllous shrubs and ferns.

Feeding: often feeds on ground plants and dens in fallen logs as well as standing trees; eats a wide variety of plant material from the ground including leaves, ferns fronds, buds, fruits, fungi and lichen.

Breeding: Forms long-term monogamous pairs, females do not breed until 3 years old; births occure mostly Mar-June, the single young remains in pouch for 5-6 months.

The status of this species in the LGA is unclear.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

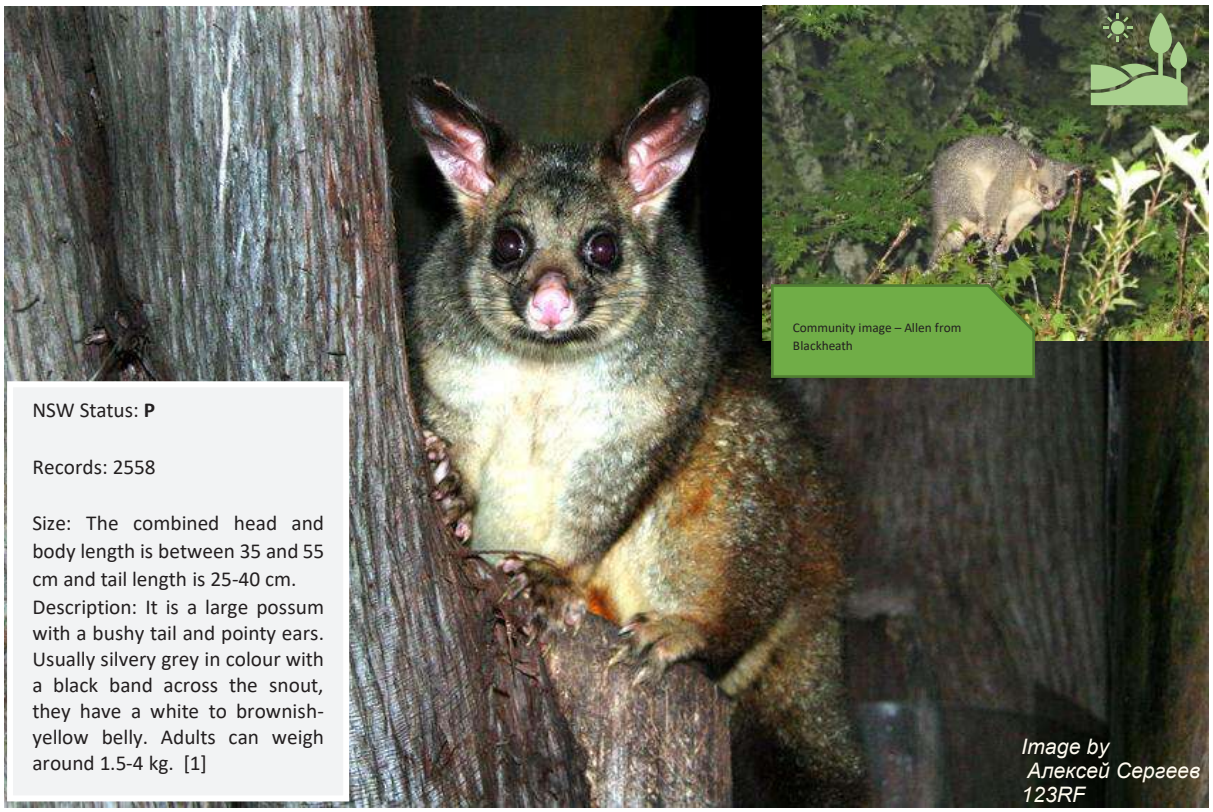
NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

POPULATION TREND: Stable

Menkhorst, P., Denny, M., Winter, J. & Ellis, M. 2016. Trichosurus caninus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T40557A21951945. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T40557A21951945.en.

References: [1] A Field Guide to the Mammels of Australia: Peter Menkhorst, Frank Knight. 2011

Common Brushtail Possum *Trichosurus vulpecula*



NSW Status: **P**

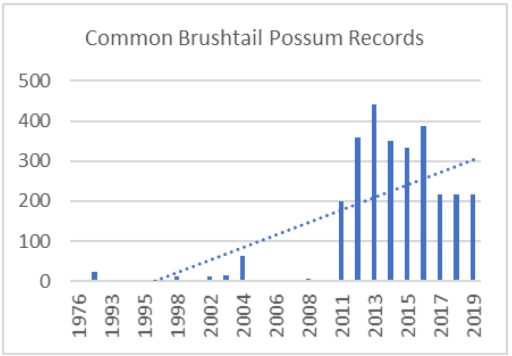
Records: 2558

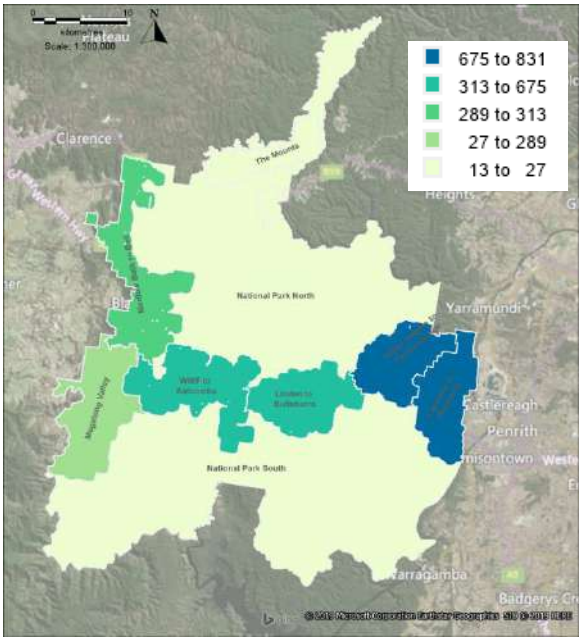
Size: The combined head and body length is between 35 and 55 cm and tail length is 25-40 cm.
Description: It is a large possum with a bushy tail and pointy ears. Usually silvery grey in colour with a black band across the snout, they have a white to brownish-yellow belly. Adults can weigh around 1.5-4 kg. [1]

Habitat: Urban areas, forests and woodlands and heath.

Feeding: In the wild, the Common Brushtail Possum's diet consists of leaves, blossoms and fruits, also insects, eggs and meat may also be eaten infrequently. In suburbia the diet becomes more opportunistic and will eat a variety of other foods.

Breeding: Nocturnal -retreats to a hollow or similar during the day. Breeds throughout the year, with the majority of births occurring between March and November. Females reach sexual maturity of approximately one year and males in their second year. A single furless young is born after a 17.5 day gestation, weighing 200 mg and measuring approximately 15 mm. It makes its first pouch exit [1]at around 121 days and permanently leaves the pouch at around 150 days.





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

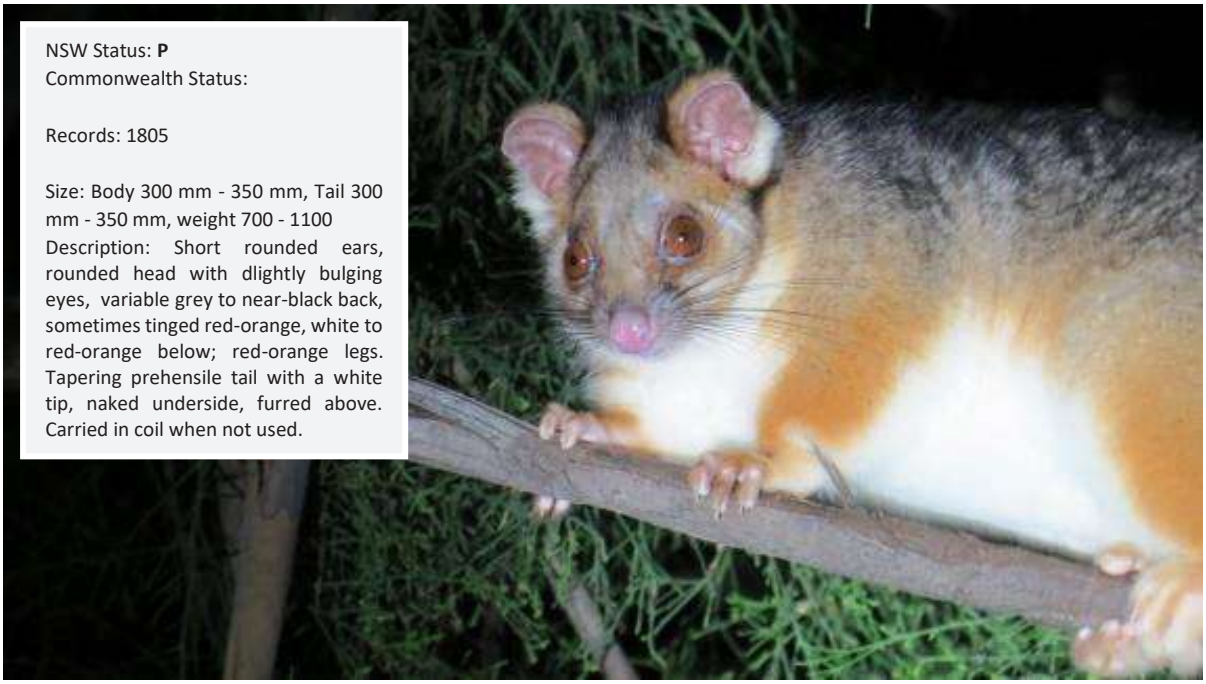
NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	ENDANGERED	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

POPULATION TREND: Decreasing

Morris, K., Woinarski, J., Friend, T., Foulkes, J., Kerle, A. & Ellis, M. 2016. Trichosurus vulpecula. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T40585A21952080.
http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T40585A21952080.en.

References: [1] Department of Environment and Heritage Protection www.ehp.qld.gov.au

Common Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus peregrinus*

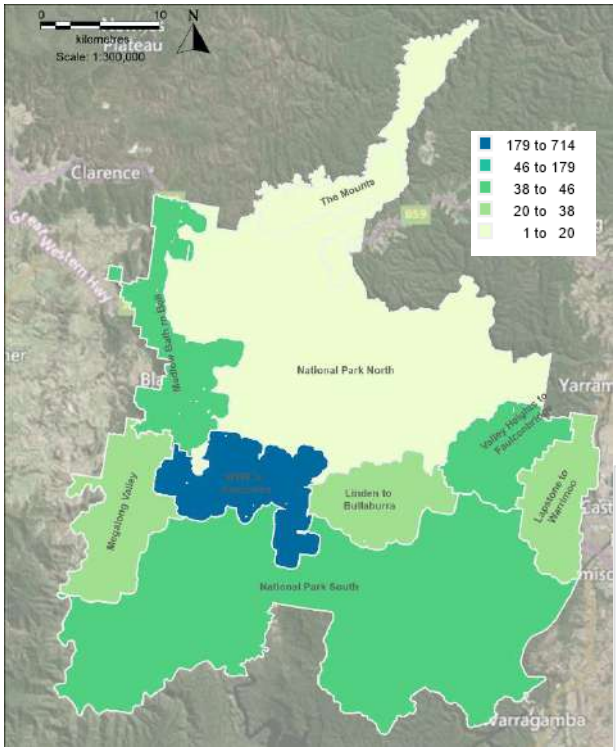


NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 1805

Size: Body 300 mm - 350 mm, Tail 300 mm - 350 mm, weight 700 - 1100
Description: Short rounded ears, rounded head with dlightly bulging eyes, variable grey to near-black back, sometimes tinged red-orange, white to red-orange below; red-orange legs. Tapering prehensile tail with a white tip, naked underside, furred above. Carried in coil when not used.

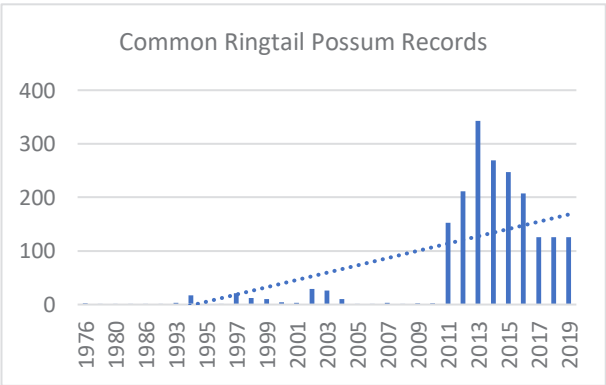
Common Ringtail Possom *Image by Anne Carey*



Habitat: Exclusively tree-dwelling, the Common Ringtail Possum lives in in forests, woodlands, rainforests, dense scrub and suburban gardens

Feeding: Herbivore-eats a variety of leaves of both native and introduced plants, as well as flowers and fruits. By eating its own faecal pellets, it digests its food twice to extract the maximum amount of nutrients.

Breeding: During the day, the Common Ringtail Possum sleeps in its spherical nest or 'drey' made from grass and shredded bark. It builds the drey in a tree hole, tree fork or dense vegetation, and several individuals may share the one nest. The majority of the young are born between May and July. The average litter is made up two young and very occasionally triplets. They leave their mother's pouch at 120–130 days. However, lactation usually continues until 180–220 days after birth. When the mother is feeding, the male carries the young on his back and cares for them.



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | LEAST CONCERN LC | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW | EXTINCT EX

Winter, J., Menkhorst, P., Lunney, D. & van Weenen, J. 2016. Pseudocheirus peregrinus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T40581A21963019. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T40581A21963019.en.

POPULATION TREND
Stable

References: [1] Australian Museum https://australianmuseum.net.au

Greater Glider *Petauroides volans*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status: V

Records: 193

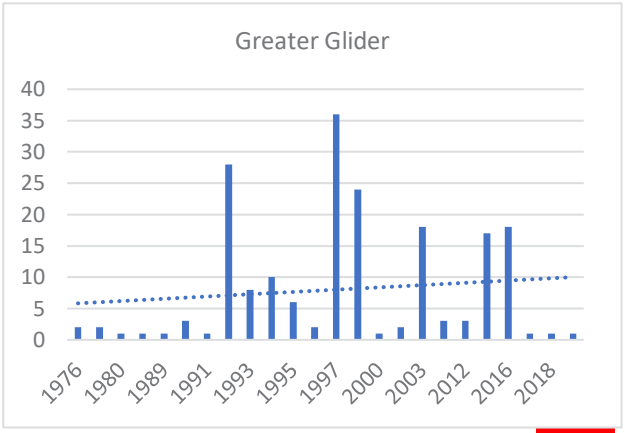
Size: Head-Body, 350-460mm, Tail 450-600mm
Description: Greater Gliders have highly varied colouration ranging from a light grey almost white colour to a very a dark sooty grey. The northern greater glider is uniform brown above with a pale belly. These gliders have a very long furry tail, and the most distinct feature is their large furry ears (teddy-bear ears). [1]

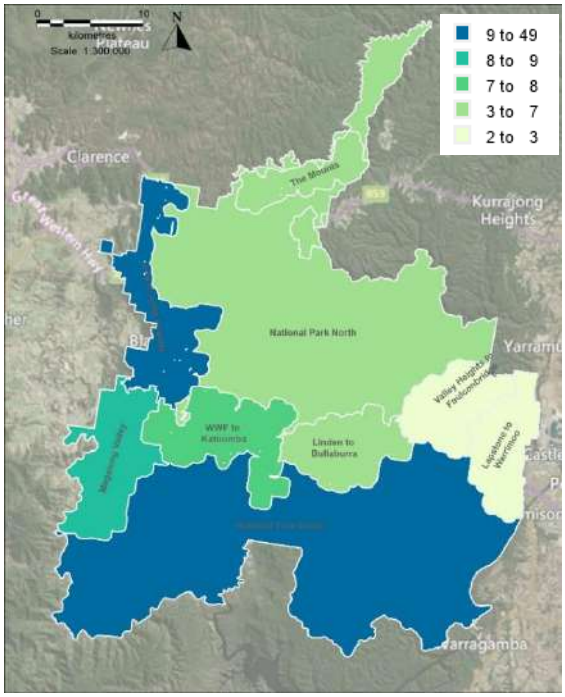
Greater Glider (light morph).
Image by Peter Ridgeway

Habitat: Wide range of habitats including tall open woodland, eucalypt forests and low woodlands. They do not occur in rainforests. They prefer habitats that are in older forests and have large number of hollows.

Feeding: feeds mainly on eucalypt leaves.

Breeding: Mating occurs between March and June. Births occur between April and June, with only 1 young per litter. Greater gliders only produce 1 litter per year, and they can live up to 15 years. [1]





Greater Glider (lblack morph), Mt Wilson
Image by Meredith Brainwood

IUCN RED LIST STATUS

Burbidge, A.A. & Woinarski, J. 2016. Petauroides volans. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T40579A21963210. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-1.RLTS.T40579A21963210.en.

References: [1] https://wildlife.org.au/greater-glider/

NSW status: PROTECTED , COMMONWEALTH status: Vunerable

Platypus *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*

NSW Status: **P**

Records: 32

Size: males are 400-630 mm long, and females are 370-550 mm long.

Description: Platypus is well adapted for semi-aquatic lifestyle. Its streamline body and a broad, flat tail are covered with dense waterproof fur, which provides excellent thermal insulation. The Platypus propels itself through the water by using its front, short, webbed limbs, and the partially-webbed hind feet act as rudders. Behind its distinctive bill are the grooves that house the ear openings and the eyes which close when the animal dives. [1]

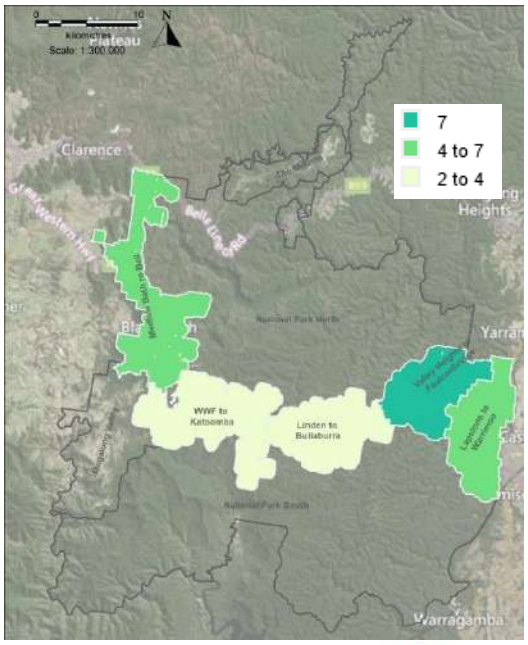
Platypus
Image by David Cook Wildlife Photography Copyright 2013 Used with Permission
https://flic.kr/p/fNE8oo

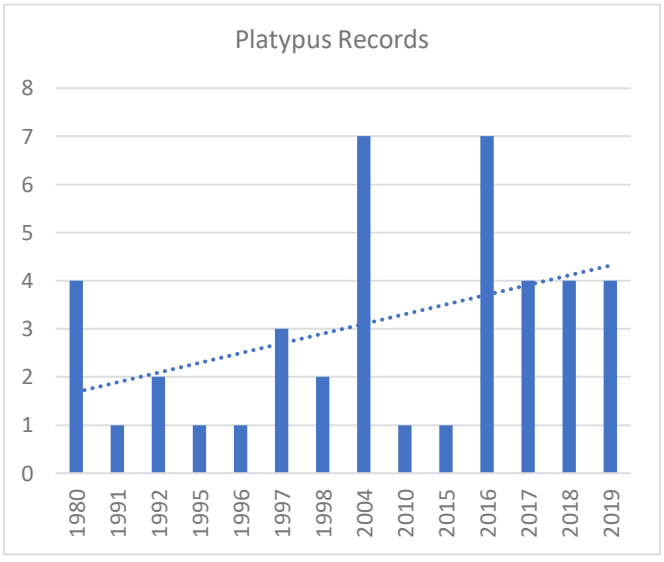
Habitat: Platypuses occur in freshwater systems from tropical rainforest lowlands and plateaus of far northern Queensland to cold, high altitudes of Tasmania and the Australian Alps. the ideal habitat for the species includes a river or a stream with earth banks and native vegetation that provides shading of the stream and cover near the bank.

Feeding: Diet of the Platypus consists mainly of the benthic invertebrates, particularly the insect larvae. The species also feeds on free-swimming organisms: shrimps, swimming beetles, water bugs and tadpoles, and at times worms, freshwater pea mussels and snails.

Breeding: Winter. After mating, a pregnant female builds a nest in a long complex burrow (possibly re-worked by several females in different seasons) in less than a week. She spends further 4-5 days collecting wet nesting material to prevent her eggs and hatchlings from drying out. During the egg incubation period, a female holds the eggs pressed by her tail to her belly, while curled up. [1]

The Platypus feeds mainly during the night on a wide variety of aquatic invertebrates. The average foraging periods last for 10-12 hours per day, and the distances the animals move during this time vary between individuals and their distribution. The animal closes its eyes, ears and nostrils when foraging underwater and its primary sense organ is the bill, equipped with receptors sensitive to pressure, and with electro-receptors. The precise way in which the Platypus uses the bill to detect prey is still unknown, but the bill serves to find and sift small prey from the substrate, while larger prey is taken individually. The Platypus stays underwater for between 30-140 seconds, collecting the invertebrates from the river bottom and storing them in its cheek-pouches. It then chews the food using its horny, grinding plates, while it floats and rests on the water surfaces. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

POPULATION TREND
Decreasing

Woinarski, J. & Burbidge, A.A. 2016. Ornithorhynchus anatinus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T40488A21964009. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-1.RLTS.T40488A21964009.en.

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/mammals/platypus/

Short-beaked Echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus*

NSW Status: **P**
Commonwealth Status:

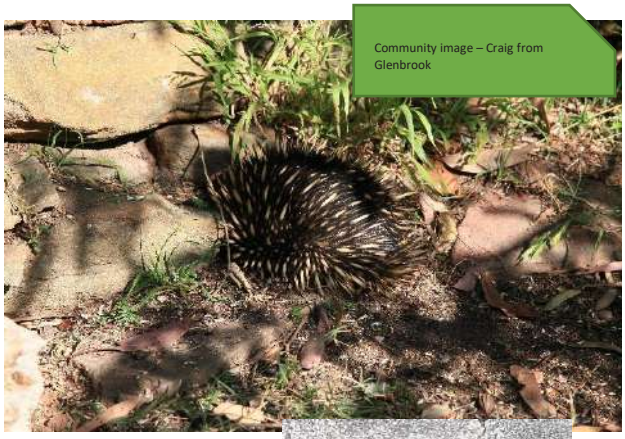
Records: 71

Size: Head-body, 230-350mm
Description: Easily recognised by its sharp spines, short legs and long snout. [1]

Habitat: forests and woodlands, heath, grasslands and arid environments.

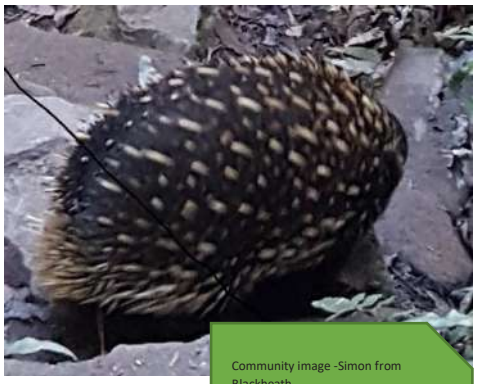
Feeding: Breaks into ant and termite nests and catches its prey by flicking its long sticky tongue in and out. It also catches a lot of dirt in the process and this is expelled in the droppings. [1]

Breeding: the Short-beaked Echidna is an egg-laying mammal or monotreme and lays one egg at a time. The eggs hatch after about 10 days and the young, emerge blind and hairless. Clinging to hairs inside the mother's pouch, the young echidna suckles for two or three months. [1]

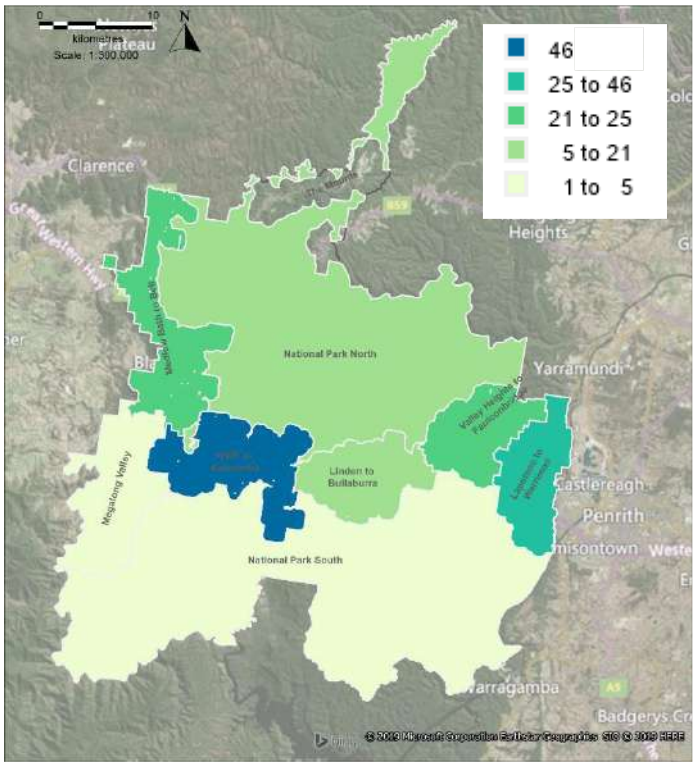


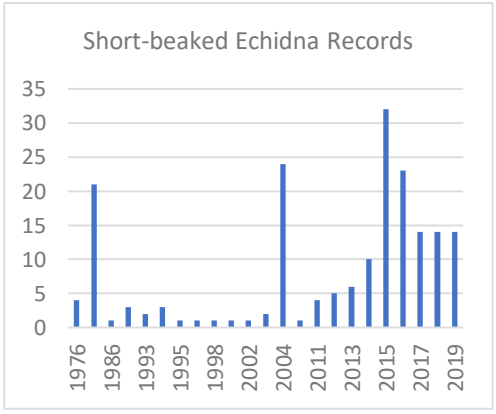
Community image – Craig from Glenbrook

Community image – Taz from Katoomba



Community image -Simon from Blackheath





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

NOT EVALUATED NE | DATA DEFICIENT DD | **LEAST CONCERN LC** | NEAR THREATENED NT | VULNERABLE VU | ENDANGERED EN | CRITICALLY ENDANGERED CR | EXTINCT IN THE WILD EW | EXTINCT EX

POPULATION TREND: Stable

Aplin, K., Dickman, C., Salas, L. & Helgen, K. 2016. Tachyglossus aculeatus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T41312A21964662. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T41312A21964662.en

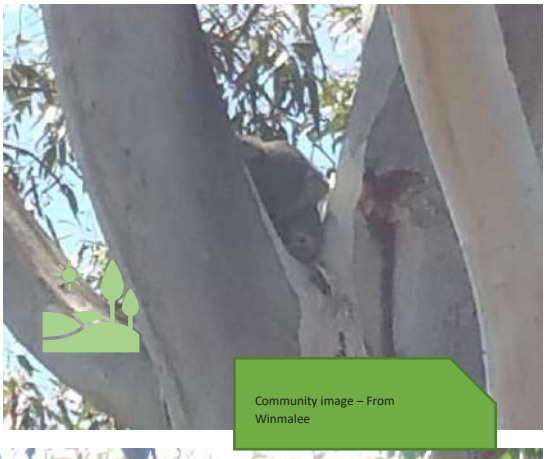
References: [1] Australian Museum https://australianmuseum.net.au

Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*

NSW Status: **V,P**
Commonwealth Status: V

Records: 70

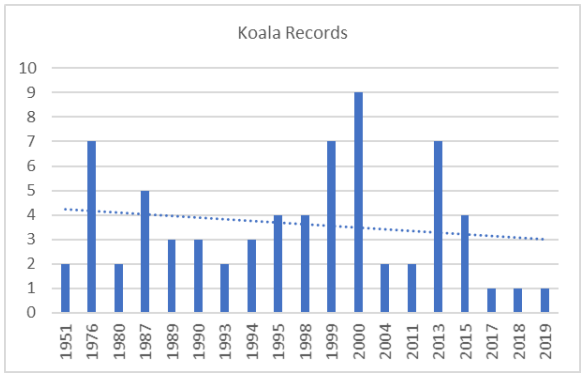
Size: 5-12kg weight
Description: The Koala is an arboreal marsupial with fur ranging from grey to brown above, and is white below. It has large furry ears, a prominent black nose and no tail. It spends most of its time in trees and has long, sharp claws, adapted for climbing. [1]



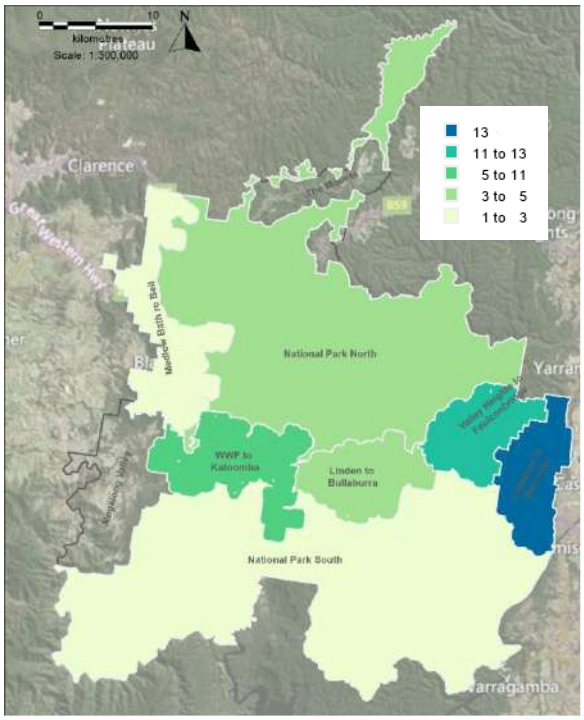
Habitat: Inhabit eucalypt woodlands and forests.

Feeding: Feed on the foliage of more than 70 eucalypt species and 30 non-eucalypt species, but in any one area will select preferred browse species.

Breeding: Females breed at two years of age and produce one young per year. [1]



Koala
Image by Anne Carey



IUCN RED LIST STATUS

POPULATION TREND
Decreasing

Woinarski, J. & Burbidge, A.A. 2016. Phascolarctos cinereus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T16892A21960344. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-1.RLTS.T16892A21960344.en.

References: [1] https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10616

NSW status: VUNERABLE, COMMONWEALTH status: VUNERABLE

Common Wombat *Vombatus ursinus*

NSW Status: **P**
Records: 172

Size: 985 mm (840-1150 mm)
Description: A short, stocky, barrel-shaped animal with physical characteristics that reflect its burrowing nature. It has a broad head with small eyes, a short strong neck, powerful shoulders and a very small tail (~25 mm) hidden by fur. Colour of the wombat's coarse coat varies from glossy black, dark grey, silver-grey, chocolate brown, grey-brown, sandy and cream. [1]

Wombats are amongst the world's largest burrowing animals. They are equipped with powerful limbs, short broad feet and flattened claws. Wombats are primarily grazers and their continuously growing incisors work as efficient cutters of grass and forbs.

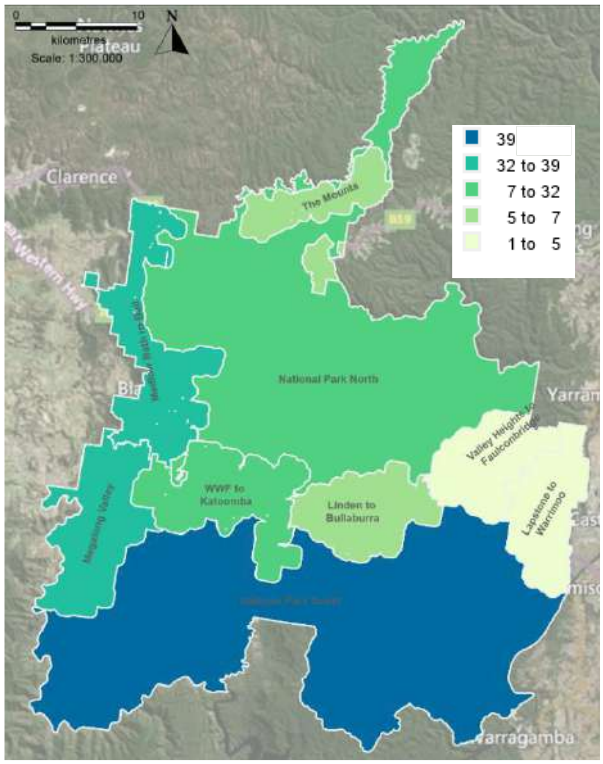
Breeding may occur at any time of the year, with a single young being born. However, in the highlands of New South Wales, most wombats give birth during December-March. [1]

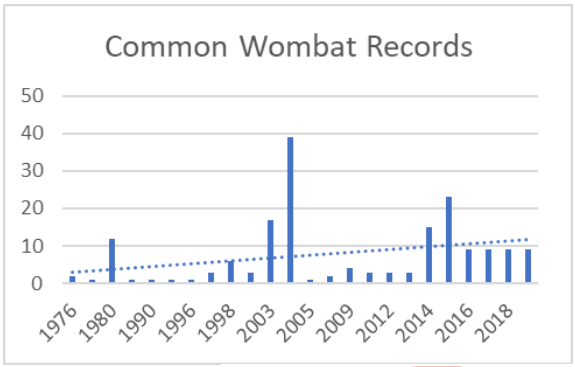
Common Wombat *Image by Paul Looyen 123RF*

Habitat: The main habitat for the Common Wombat is the temperate forest-covered areas of southeastern Australia. The species tends to avoid rainforests and is often found in the mountainous areas. In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales it is found only in sclerophyll forest above 600 m. Wombats prefer to dig their main shelters on slopes above creeks and gullies, and feed in grassy clearings.

Feeding: usually leaves the burrow after sunset and begins to graze for several hours. During this time, it may return to its burrow to rest, or seek refuge, and it will return to sleep generally before sunrise. The main food for wombats is fibrous native grasses, sedges and rushes, and the choice of food depends on what is available at the time. Wombats seem to prefer Tussock Grass in the forest areas, and Kangaroo Grass and Wallaby Grass are favoured in open, more pastoral areas.

Breeding: Usually, one very small, underdeveloped wombat is born following a short gestation period (probably 30 days). It makes its way to the pouch, where it grows and develops for 6-10 months. The young then leaves the pouch and remains with its mother for further 8-10 months before becoming independent. [1]





IUCN RED LIST STATUS

POPULATION TREND: Stable

Taggart, D., Martin, R. & Menkhorst, P. 2016. Vombatus ursinus. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T40556A21958985. http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-2.RLTS.T40556A21958985.en.

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/mammals/common-wombat/

SPECIES PROFILES- FISH

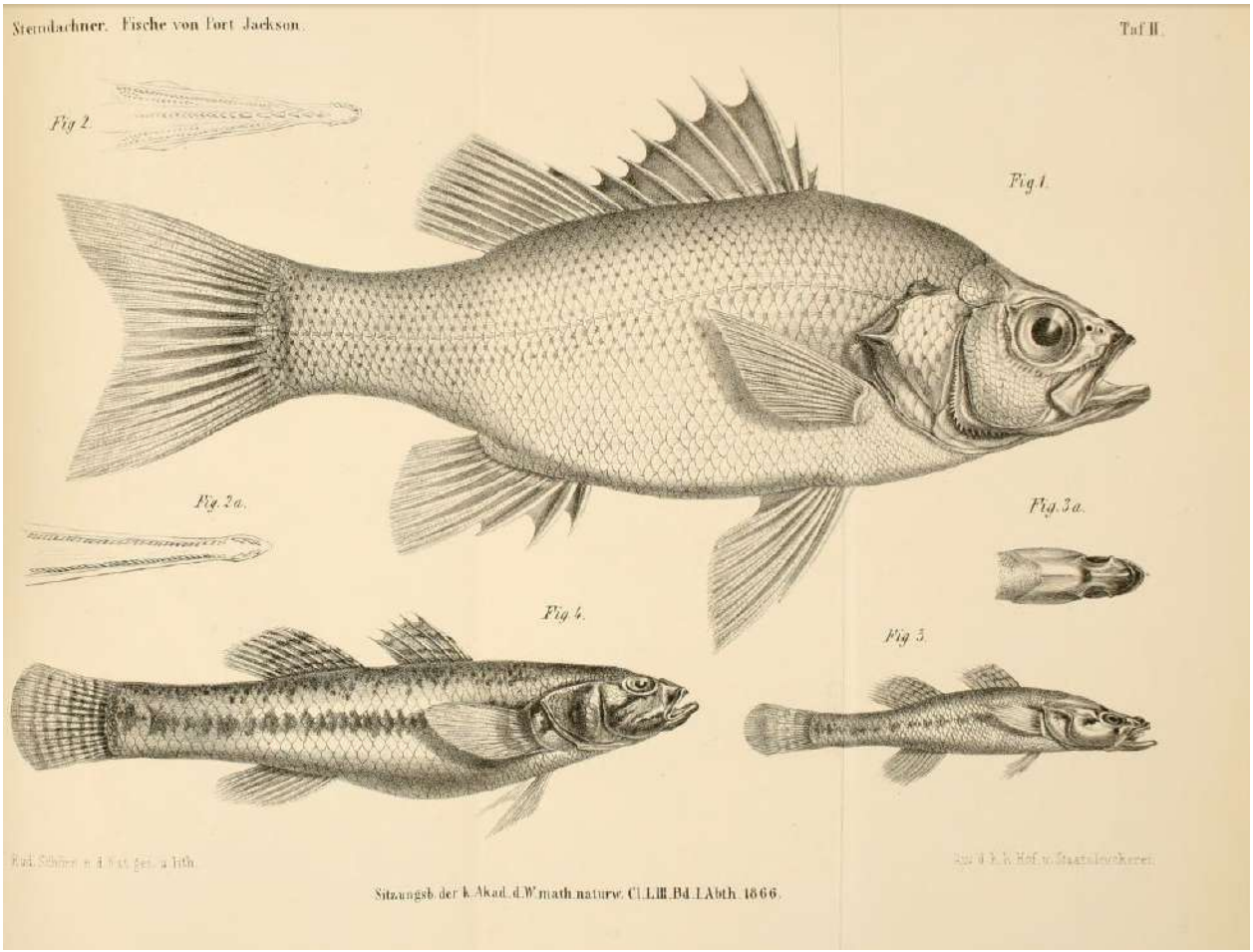
The project complied records for 10 fish species. All records were obtained from the NSW Wildlife Atlas (BioNet). Four species had only one record and one had only two records. Species profiles were created for all species currently recognised with more than two valid records, relatively recent currency and within normal range for the species (five).

Many fish require quite specific skills to identify including specialised sampling equipment and only limited surveys have been undertaken in the Mountains. Summary location information is provided in the Table below. This table includes summary location data for all valid species of fish recorded. The fish with only one or two records and/or old records are shaded in grey.

A distribution map is provided for with each profile. The LGA is divided into 9 areas and the records counts for each area provided. In the example (left) for the Australian Bass all records fall in the National Park (South). These records are located at the Nepean River as are the bulk of fish records.

Sources for profile information are provided at the bottom of each profile.

Common name	Scientific name	Lapstone to Warrimoo	Valley Heights to Faulconbridge	Linden to Bullaburra	Wentworth Falls to Katoomba	Medlow Bath to Bell	Megalong Valley	The Mounts	National Park North	National Park South
Longfin eel	*Anguilla reinhardtii*	●								●
Mountain Galaxias	*Galaxias olidus*									●
Striped Gudgeon	*Gobiomorphus australis*									●
Cox's gudgeon	*Gobiomorphus coxii*	●								●
Firetail Gudgeon	*Hypseleotris galii*									●
Macquarie Perch	*Macquaria australasica*	●								
Australian bass	*Macquaria novemaculeata*									●
Flathead gudgeon	*Philypnodon grandiceps*									●
Australian Smelt	*Retropinna semoni*	●								●



Steindachner's line drawing of an Australian bass, accompanying his 1866 scientific description and naming of the species as *Dules novemaculeata* (now *Macquaria novemaculeata*).

Australian bass *Macquaria novemaculeata*

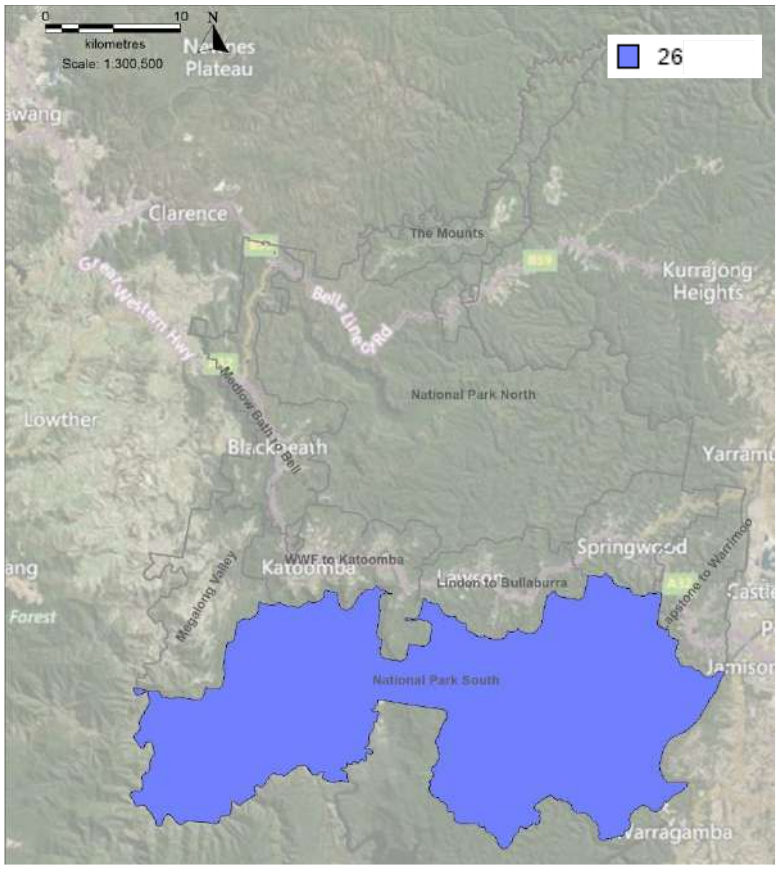
NSW Status:
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 26

Size: Up to 60 cm and 3.8 kg , more commonly 35cm (1kg).
Description: The species is dark olive-green or greyish on the back and sides with darker scale margins. The belly is silvery or whitish, and the fins are mostly dusky brown to black. The tips of the anal and pelvic fins are white. Juvenile fish under 12 cm long are

An Australian Bass, Macquaria novemaculeata, caught in a coastal river in New South Wales. *Source: Codman / Wikimedia Commons. License: CC BY Attribution-ShareAlike*

Feeding: Fishes, crustaceans and other invertebrates
Breeding: Winter, downstream to estuaries



IUCN RED LIST STATUS – n/a

References: [1] https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/fishes/australian-bass-macquaria-novemaculeata-steindachner-1866/

Australian Smelt *Retropinna semoni*

NSW Status:
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 19

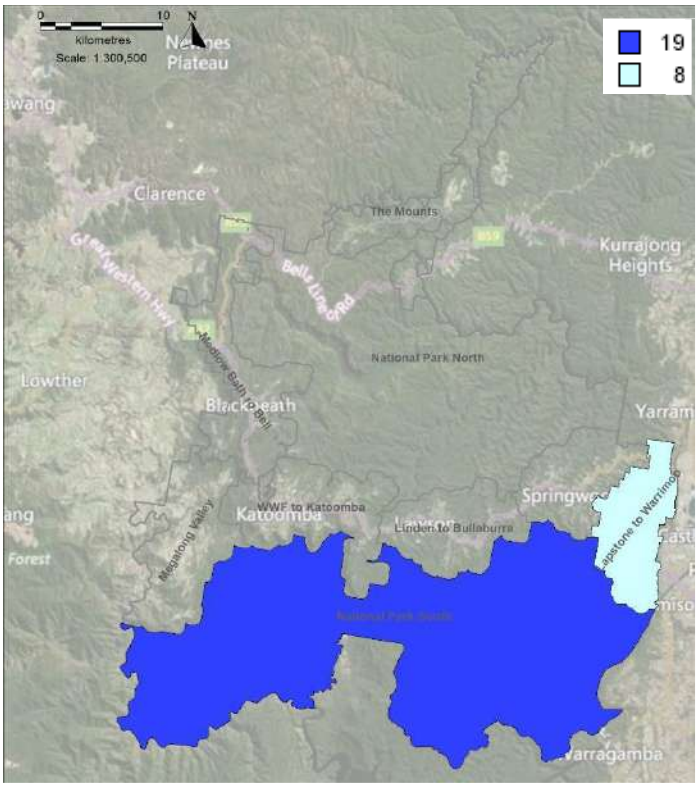
Size: 5cm to 6cm are most common, can get up to 10cm.
Description: The Australian Smelt has a tubular-shaped body with a dorsal fin placed in the posterior half. Behind this is a small adipose fin. The fish is usually olive greenish above and white below, but there is considerable colour variation and work is required to clarify the taxonomic status of the species. *[1]*

Australian Smelt, Retropinna semoni. *Source: Gunther Schmida / http://www.guntherschmida.com.au. License: CC BY Attribution-Noncommercial-ShareAlike*

Feeding: Planktonic organisms, micro-crustaceans, aquatic insects.

Breeding: Spawn in Spring time when water is over 15 degrees C.

NOTES: The species is endemic to Australia. It has a widespread distribution, from the Fitzroy River, southern Queensland to the Murray River Mouth eastern South Australia. It also penetrates inland up the Murray and Darling Rivers. *[2]*



IUCN RED LIST STATUS: n/a

References: *[1],[2]* https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/fishes/australian-smelt-retropinna-semoni-weber-1895/, http://www.nccma.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/publications/nccma-10443-australiasmelt.pdf

Cox's gudgeon *Gobiomorphus coxii*

NSW Status:
Commonwealth Status:

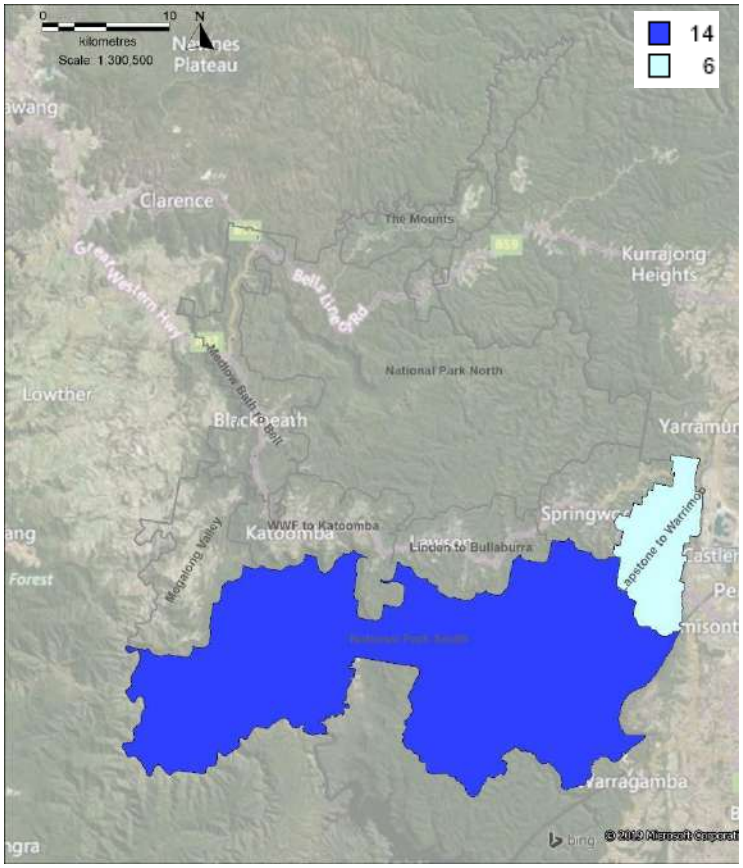
Records: 14

Size: 15cm most common, up to 19 cm
Description: Fish are brown, olive or purplish above, yellow to bluish on the sides and pale below. There are dark blotches on the upper sides and a dark stripe on the side of the body. The stripe is sometimes broken into blotches. Two brown bands extend from the rear of the eye. The two dorsal fins have dark stripes. *[1]*

Cox's Gudgeon, Gobiomorphus coxii, in the Nepean River, Douglas Park, New South Wales, Nov 2009. *Source: Sascha Schultz / iNaturalist.org. License: CC by Attribution-NonCommercial*

Feeding: Aquatic invertebrates
Breeding: The species changes colour during breeding season, which is pre-dominantly in Summer.

NOTES: The species is found in coastal freshwaters and inland up to about 700 m altitude.Juveniles are often found at lower altitudes. It is believed that they are initially washed downstream and over spring and summer complete an upstream migration . They are able to climb waterfalls by rotating their pectoral fins so that the inside surfaces of the fins are pressed against the wall creating suction. *[2]*



IUCN RED LIST STATUS: n/a

References: *[1], [2]* https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/fishes/coxs-gudgeon-gobiomorphus-coxii-krefft-1864/ , http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/151247/What-Fish-is-This.pdf

Flathead gudgeon *Philypnodon grandiceps*

NSW Status:
Commonwealth Status:

Records: 7

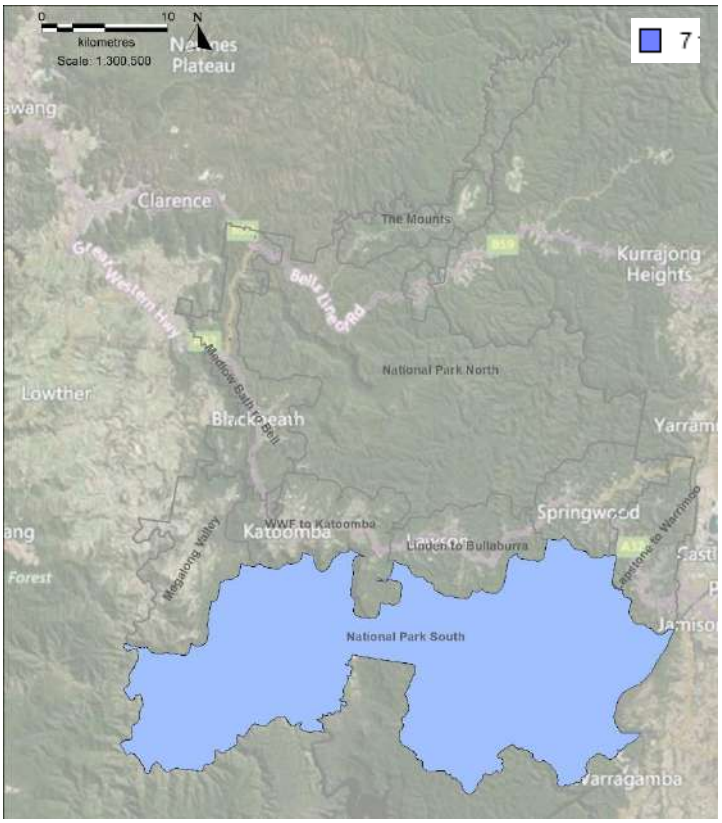
Size: Commonly 8cm, up to 12cm
Description: A freshwater fish. Colouration of the species varies from black, brown, grey or reddish to greenish-brown overall. There are faint dark blotches on the back behind the head and below the dorsal fins. The sides of the body have irregular faint brown markings and thin bands on the lower sides and belly. The body is yellowish ventrally. There is a dark spot on the caudal fin base and several dark lines radiating from the eyes. The caudal and dorsal fins have alternating grey and orange bands. *[1]*

Image attribution: A Flathead Gudgeon, Philypnodon grandiceps. *Source: Gunther Schmida / http://www.guntherschmida.com.au. License: CC BY Attribution-Noncommercial-ShareAlike 3.0*

Feeding: small fish, crustaceans, insects and tadpoles

Breeding: Mainly Spring and Summer. Males colour becomes more vibrant.

NOTES: P. grandiceps is a freshwater species usually confined to lakes, billabongs, lagoons or sluggish weedy margins of rivers. Along the coast it is also found in upper estuarine tidal habitats *[2]*



IUCN RED LIST STATUS: n/a

References: *[1]* https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/fishes/flathead-gudgeon-philypnodon-grandiceps/, http://publications.rzsnsw.org.au/doi/pdf/10.7882/AZ.2007.001 *[2]*, *Gomon, M.F. & Bray, D.J. 2016, Philypnodon grandiceps in Fishes of Australia, accessed 30 Jan 2019, http://fishesofaustralia.net.au/home/species/56*

Longfin Eel *Anguilla reinhardtii*

NSW Status:
Commonwealth Status:

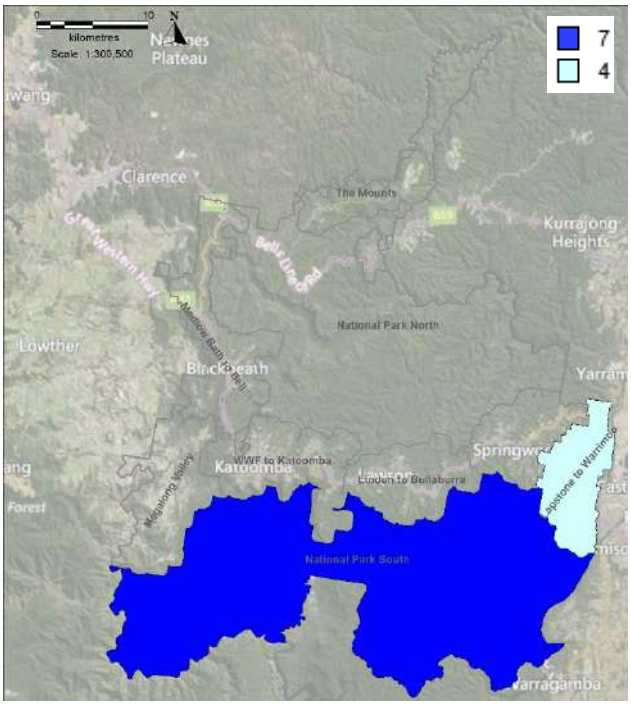
Records: 7

Size: up to 300 cm for landlocked, commonly 100-150cm
Description: Longfin Eels are large predatory carnivores with long cylindrical bodies and united dorsal, caudal and anal fins.

Feeding: Canivore. Fishes, crustaceans, molluscs, insects
Breeding: Migrate to the deep waters Coral Sea to breed.

A Longfin Eel, Anguilla reinhardtii, from the Mitchell River National Park, Victoria. *Source: David Paul / Museums Victoria. License: CC by Attribution-NonCommercial*

NOTES: The Longfin Eel may live up to 50 years, and have long been a popular food source for Aboriginal people in eastern Australia and have strong cultural significance.



IUCN RED LIST STATUS: n/a

References: Gomon, M.F. & Bray, D.J. 2017, *Anguilla reinhardtii* in Fishes of Australia, accessed 30 Jan 2019, http://fishesofaustralia.net.au/home/species/1426

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Online resources

Peter and Judy Smith (2017) Native Fauna Of The Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area

Reptiles
https://bmnature.info/docs/flora-fauna/gbmwha-reptiles-checklist-version-3.pdf

Amphibians
https://bmnature.info/docs/flora-fauna/gbmwha-frogs-checklist-version-3.pdf

Mammals
https://bmnature.info/docs/flora-fauna/gbmwha-mammals-checklist-version-3.pdf

Birds
https://bmnature.info/docs/flora-fauna/gbmwha-birds-checklist-version-3.pdf

Amphibian Research centre https://frogs.org.au/frogs/

Australian Museum https://australianmuseum.net.au

Birdlife, Birds in Backyards http://www.birdsinbackyards.net

Frog and Tadpole Study Group NSW https://www.facebook.com/groups/FATSNSW/

OEH Threatened Species https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/

Dharug language dictionary http://dharug.dalang.com.au/language/dictionary

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SPECIES INVENTORY

The table below is the entire list of native animals collated from the various sources. Pink infill denotes a record that is either pre 1998 or a species that has 2 or less records (or both). "Count" equals number of records and "Latest record" is the most recent year that species has been recorded in the LGA.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Count	Latest record
Albert's Lyrebird	*Menura alberti*	1	2004
Asian Koel	*Eudynamys scolopaceus*	1	2017
Australasian Bushlark	*Mirafra javanica*	3	2014
Australasian Darter	*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	80	2019
Australasian Figbird	*Sphecotheres vieilloti*	9	2017
Australasian Grebe	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	577	2019
Australasian Shoveler	*Spatula rhynchotis*	4	2016
Australasian Swamphen	*Porphyrio melanotus*	289	2019
Australian bass	*Macquaria novemaculeata*	26	2013
Australian Brush-turkey	*Alectura lathami*	123	2019
Australian Hobby	*Falco longipennis*	44	2018
Australian King-Parrot	*Alisterus scapularis*	5147	2019
Australian Magpie	*Cracticus tibicen*	6040	2019
Australian Owlet-nightjar	*Aegotheles cristatus*	265	2019
Australian Pelican	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	60	2019
Australian Pipit	*Anthus australis*	93	2019
Australian Raven	*Corvus coronoides*	3497	2019
Australian Reed-Warbler	*Acrocephalus australis*	22	2018
Australian Ringneck	*Barnardius zonarius*	7	2000
Australian Shelduck	*Tadorna tadornoides*	1	2012
Australian Smelt	*Retropinna semoni*	19	2012
Australian White Ibis	*Threskiornis moluccus*	52	2018
Australian Wood Duck	*Chenonetta jubata*	1347	2019
Azure Kingfisher	*Ceyx azureus*	193	2018
Banded Lapwing	*Vanellus tricolor*	7	2017
Bandy-bandy	*Vermicella annulata*	12	2019
Barking Owl	*Ninox connivens*	17	2019
Barred-sided Skink	*Concinnia tenuis*	14	2011
Bar-shouldered Dove	*Geopelia humeralis*	216	2019
Bassian Thrush	*Zoothera lunulata*	437	2019
Bearded Dragon	*Pogona barbata*	36	2018
Beautiful Firetail	*Stagonopleura bella*	893	2019
Bell Miner	*Manorina melanophrys*	1221	2019
Bibron's Toadlet	*Pseudophryne bibronii*	8	2017
Black Butcherbird	*Melloria quoyi*	2	2005
Black Currawong	*Strepera fuliginosa*	3	2009
Black Falcon	*Falco subniger*	5	2004
Black Honeyeater	*Sugomel niger*	1	2005
Black Kite	*Milvus migrans*	8	2018
Black Rock Skink	*Egernia saxatilis*	20	2018
Black Swan	*Cygnus atratus*	39	2019
Black-bellied Swamp Snake	*Hemiaspis signata*	7	2016
Black-breasted Buzzard	*Hamirostra melanosternon*	1	2000
Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern subspecies)	*Melithreptus gularis gularis*	9	2018
Black-eared Cuckoo	*Chalcites osculans*	2	2008
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	1863	2019
Black-faced Monarch	*Monarcha melanopsis*	1261	2019
Black-faced Woodswallow	*Artamus cinereus*	1	2015
Black-fronted Dotterel	*Elseyornis melanops*	27	2016
Blackish Blind Snake	*Anilios nigrescens*	38	2018
Black-necked Stork	*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*	1	2013
Black-shouldered Kite	*Elanus axillaris*	84	2019
Black-tailed Nativehen	*Tribonyx ventralis*	1	2014
Black-tailed Treecreeper	*Climacteris melanurus*	1	1969
Black-winged Stilt	*Himantopus leucocephalus*	5	2016
Bleating Tree Frog	*Litoria dentata*	48	2011
Blotched Blue-tongue	*Tiliqua nigrolutea*	92	2018
Blue Bonnet	*Northiella haematogaster*	1	1999
Blue Mountains Tree Frog	*Litoria citropa*	31	2016
Blue Mountains Water Skink	*Eulamprus leuraensis*	114	2018
Blue-billed Duck	*Oxyura australis*	1	2014
Blue-faced Honeyeater	*Entomyzon cyanotis*	13	2018
Blue-winged Kookaburra	*Dacelo leachii*	1	2008
Blue-winged Parrot	*Neophema chrysostoma*	1	1969
Broad-headed Snake	*Hoplocephalus bungaroides*	31	2019
Broad-palmed Frog	*Litoria latopalmata*	8	2010
Broad-tailed Gecko	*Phyllurus platurus*	43	2018
Brown Antechinus	*Antechinus stuartii*	144	2019
Brown Cuckoo-Dove	*Macropygia amboinensis*	1428	2019
Brown Falcon	*Falco berigora*	59	2019
Brown Gerygone	*Gerygone mouki*	2572	2019
Brown Goshawk	*Accipiter fasciatus*	372	2019
Brown Honeyeater	*Lichmera indistincta*	11	2019
Brown Quail	*Coturnix ypsilophora*	90	2019
Brown Songlark	*Megalurus cruralis*	4	2018
Brown Thornbill	*Acanthiza pusilla*	9505	2019
Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	*Climacteris picumnus victoriae*	51	2019
Brown-backed Honeyeater	*Ramsayornis modestus*	1	2009
Brown-headed Honeyeater	*Melithreptus brevirostris*	1207	2019
Brown-striped Frog	*Limnodynastes peronii*	90	2018
Brush Bronzewing	*Phaps elegans*	232	2019
Brush Cuckoo	*Cacomantis variolosus*	117	2019
Brush-tailed Phascogale	*Phascogale tapoatafa*	1	1982
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	*Petrogale penicillata*	8	2011
Budgerigar	*Melopsittacus undulatus*	4	2012
Buff-banded Rail	*Gallirallus philippensis*	19	2019
Buff-rumped Thornbill	*Acanthiza reguloides*	353	2019
Burton's legless lizard	*Lialis burtonis*	1	2007
Bush Rat	*Rattus fuscipes*	178	2019
Carpet Python	*Morelia spilota*	2	2018
Cattle Egret	*Bubulcus ibis*	57	2019
Channel-billed Cuckoo	*Scythrops novaehollandiae*	741	2019
Chestnut Teal	*Anas castanea*	25	2018
Chestnut-breasted Mannikin	*Lonchura castaneothorax*	9	1981
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	*Calamanthus pyrrhopygius*	267	2019
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	*Acanthiza uropygialis*	1	1951
Chocolate Wattled Bat	*Chalinolobus morio*	85	2019
Cicadabird	*Coracina tenuirostris*	262	2019

Common Name	Scientific Name	Count	Latest record
Cockatiel	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	17	2018
Collared Kingfisher	*Todiramphus chloris*	1	2007
Collared Sparrowhawk	*Accipiter cirrocephalus*	87	2019
Comb-crested Jacana	*Irediparra gallinacea*	1	1951
Common Bronzewing	*Phaps chalcoptera*	1014	2019
Common Brushtail Possum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	2558	2019
Common Death Adder	*Acanthophis antarcticus*	59	2019
Common Dunnart	*Sminthopsis murina*	3	2002
Common Eastern Froglet	*Crinia signifera*	341	2018
Common Ringtail Possum	*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*	1805	2019
Common Sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*	1	1981
Common Scaly-foot	*Pygopus lepidopodus*	21	2018
Common Tree Snake	*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*	128	2019
Common Wallaroo	*Macropus robustus*	12	2016
Common Wombat	*Vombatus ursinus*	172	2018
Copper-tailed Skink	*Ctenotus taeniolatus*	93	2016
Cox's gudgeon	*Gobiomorphus coxii*	14	2012
Cream-striped Shinning-skink	*Cryptoblepharus virgatus*	20	2008
Crescent Honeyeater	*Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera*	464	2019
Crested Pigeon	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	1389	2019
Crested Shrike-tit	*Falcunculus frontatus*	868	2019
Crimson Chat	*Epthianura tricolor*	3	2018
Crimson Rosella	*Platycercus elegans*	11272	2019
Cunningham's Skink	*Egernia cunninghami*	20	2018
Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink	*Lampropholis delicata*	143	2019
Diamond Dove	*Geopelia cuneata*	6	2017
Diamond Firetail	*Stagonopleura guttata*	34	2019
Diamond Python	*Morelia spilota spilota*	312	2018
Dingo, Wild dog hybrids	*Canis lupus dingo*	101	2018
Dollarbird	*Eurystomus orientalis*	315	2019
Double-barred Finch	*Taeniopygia bichenovii*	42	2019
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot	*Cyclopsitta diophthalma*	1	1951
Dusky Antechinus	*Antechinus mimetes mimetes*	45	2019
Dusky Moorhen	*Gallinula tenebrosa*	84	2019
Dusky Woodswallow	*Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus*	205	2019
Eastern Banjo Frog	*Limnodynastes dumerilii*	32	2018
Eastern Barn Owl	*Tyto delicatula*	13	2018
Eastern Blue-tongue	*Tiliqua scincoides*	549	2019
Eastern Broad-nosed Bat	*Scotorepens orion*	19	2019
Eastern Brown Snake	*Pseudonaja textilis*	248	2019
Eastern Cave Bat	*Vespadelus troughtoni*	1	2011
Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	*Micronomus norfolkensis*	9	2018
Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog	*Litoria fallax*	14	2017
Eastern Falsistrelle	*Falsistrellus tasmaniensis*	26	2018
Eastern Forest Bat	*Vespadelus pumilus*	7	2018
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	*Macropus giganteus*	96	2019
Eastern Horseshoe-bat	*Rhinolophus megaphyllus*	34	2019
Eastern Koel	*Eudynamys orientalis*	993	2019
Eastern Pygmy-possum	*Cercartetus nanus*	59	2018

Common Name	Scientific Name	Count	Latest record
Eastern Rosella	*Platycercus eximius*	1150	2019
Eastern Small-eyed Snake	*Cryptophis nigrescens*	42	2017
Eastern Snake-necked Turtle	*Chelodina longicollis*	86	2019
Eastern Spinebill	*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*	12987	2019
Eastern Water Dragon	*Intellagama lesueurii*	82	2019
Eastern water-skink	*Eulamprus quoyi*	106	2019
Eastern Whipbird	*Psophodes olivaceus*	6048	2019
Eastern Yellow Robin	*Eopsaltria australis*	7847	2019
Emu	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	8	2016
Eurasian Coot	*Fulica atra*	407	2019
Fairy Martin	*Petrochelidon ariel*	78	2018
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	*Cacomantis flabelliformis*	3173	2019
Fawn-breasted Bowerbird	*Ptilonorhynchus cerviniventris*	1	2007
Feathertail Glider	*Acrobates pygmaeus*	56	2018
Firetail Gudgeon	*Hypseleotris galii*	1	2012
Flame Robin	*Petroica phoenicea*	202	2019
Flathead gudgeon	*Philypnodon grandiceps*	7	2013
Forest Kingfisher	*Todiramphus macleayii*	5	2014
Fork-tailed Swift	*Apus pacificus*	25	2019
Freckled Duck	*Stictonetta naevosa*	1	2016
Freycinet's Frog	*Litoria freycineti*	1	1998
Fuscous Honeyeater	*Ptilotula fusca*	47	2019
Galah	*Eolophus roseicapillus*	1629	2019
Gang-gang Cockatoo	*Callocephalon fimbriatum*	1484	2019
Giant Burrowing Frog	*Heleioporus australiacus*	18	2016
Giant Dragonfly	*Petalura gigantea*	134	2015
Gilbert's Whistler	*Pachycephala inornata*	1	2014
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	*Calyptorhynchus lathami*	517	2019
Golden Whistler	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	5762	2019
Golden-crowned Snake	*Cacophis squamulosus*	56	2019
Golden-headed Cisticola	*Cisticola exilis*	32	2016
Gould's Long-eared Bat	*Nyctophilus gouldi*	123	2017
Gould's Wattled Bat	*Chalinolobus gouldii*	128	2019
Great Barred Frog	*Mixophyes fasciolatus*	1	1997
Great Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	96	2019
Great Crested Grebe	*Podiceps cristatus*	19	2018
Great Egret	*Ardea alba*	64	2019
Greater Broad-nosed Bat	*Scoteanax rueppellii*	22	2018
Greater Glider	*Petauroides volans*	193	2019
Green Catbird	*Ailuroedus crassirostris*	13	2019
Green Tree Frog	*Litoria caerulea*	4	2017
Green-backed Honeyeater	*Glycichaera fallax*	2	2010
Grey Butcherbird	*Cracticus torquatus*	3719	2019
Grey Currawong	*Strepera versicolor*	489	2019
Grey Fantail	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	7502	2019
Grey Goshawk	*Accipiter novaehollandiae*	118	2019
Grey Shrike-thrush	*Colluricincla harmonica*	6028	2019
Grey Teal	*Anas gracilis*	74	2019
Grey-capped Emerald-Dove	*Chalcophaps indica*	1	2007
Grey-crowned Babbler	*Pomatostomus temporalis*	4	2010

Common Name	Scientific Name	Count	Latest record
Grey-headed Flying-fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	238	2019
Ground Parrot	*Pezoporus wallicus*	9	2005
Hardhead	*Aythya australis*	207	2019
Highland Copperhead	*Austrelaps ramsayi*	211	2019
Hoary-headed Grebe	*Poliocephalus poliocephalus*	37	2016
Hooded Robin	*Melanodryas cucullata*	5	2017
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	*Chalcites basalis*	55	2019
Intermediate Egret	*Ardea intermedia*	13	2017
Jacky Lizard	*Amphibolurus muricatus*	133	2018
Jacky Winter	*Microeca fascinans*	153	2019
Jervis Bay Tree Frog	*Litoria jervisiensis*	2	2007
King Quail	*Excalfactoria chinensis*	4	2007
Koala	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	70	2018
Lace Monitor	*Varanus varius*	72	2019
Large Bent-wing Bat	*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*	54	2019
Large Forest Bat	*Vespadelus darlingtoni*	176	2019
Large-billed Scrubwren	*Sericornis magnirostra*	889	2019
Large-eared Pied Bat	*Chalinolobus dwyeri*	25	2018
Large-footed Myotis	*Myotis macropus*	22	2018
Latham's Snipe	*Gallinago hardwickii*	23	2016
Laughing Kookaburra	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	4643	2019
Leaden Flycatcher	*Myiagra rubecula*	1371	2019
Leaf-green Tree Frog	*Litoria phyllochroa*	75	2016
Lesser Long-eared Bat	*Nyctophilus geoffroyi*	27	2019
Lesueur's Frog	*Litoria lesueuri*	39	2016
Lesueur's Velvet Gecko	*Amalosia lesueurii*	59	2016
Lewin's Honeyeater	*Meliphaga lewinii*	4104	2019
Lewin's Rail	*Lewinia pectoralis*	21	2017
Little Bent-winged Bat	*Miniopterus australis*	3	2018
Little Black Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	271	2019
Little Button-quail	*Turnix velox*	1	2014
Little Corella	*Cacatua sanguinea*	118	2019
Little Curlew	*Numenius minutus*	1	2012
Little Eagle	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	31	2018
Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta*	16	2018
Little Forest Bat	*Vespadelus vulturnus*	273	2018
Little Friarbird	*Philemon citreogularis*	20	2017
Little Grassbird	*Megalurus gramineus*	18	2015
Little Lorikeet	*Glossopsitta pusilla*	120	2019
Little Pied Cormorant	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	535	2019
Little Raven	*Corvus mellori*	29	2017
Little Red Flying-fox	*Pteropus scapulatus*	2	2018
Little Wattlebird	*Anthochaera chrysoptera*	1938	2019
Littlejohn's Tree Frog	*Litoria littlejohni*	3	2004
Logrunner	*Orthonyx temminckii*	1	1962
Long-billed Corella	*Cacatua tenuirostris*	100	2019
Longfin eel	*Anguilla reinhardtii*	7	2012
Long-nosed Bandicoot	*Perameles nasuta*	78	2019
Lowland Copperhead	*Austrelaps superbus*	7	2010
Macquarie Perch	*Macquaria australasica*	2	2012
Macquarie River Turtle	*Emydura macquarii macquarii*	1	2017
Magpie-lark	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	1577	2019
Mainland She-oak Skink	*Cyclodomorphus michaeli*	15	2019
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	*Lophochroa leadbeateri*	3	2010
Masked Lapwing	*Vanellus miles*	865	2019
Masked Owl	*Tyto novaehollandiae*	13	2018
Masked Woodswallow	*Artamus personatus*	22	2018
Mistletoebird	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	499	2019
Mountain Brushtail Possum	*Trichosurus cunninghami*	1	2012
Mountain Dragon	*Rankinia diemensis*	90	2019
Mountain Galaxias	*Galaxias olidus*	1	2012
Musk Duck	*Biziura lobata*	5	2014
Musk Lorikeet	*Glossopsitta concinna*	32	2019
Mustard-bellied Snake	*Drysdalia rhodogaster*	52	2018
Nankeen Kestrel	*Falco cenchroides*	227	2019
Nankeen Night Heron	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	26	2019
New Holland Honeyeater	*Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*	10461	2019
New Holland Mouse	*Pseudomys novaehollandiae*	1	1986
Noisy Friarbird	*Philemon corniculatus*	1937	2019
Noisy Miner	*Manorina melanocephala*	2137	2019
Noisy Pitta	*Pitta versicolor*	2	2012
Noisy Scrub-bird	*Atrichornis clamosus*	1	1970
Olive Whistler	*Pachycephala olivacea*	8	2017
Olive-backed Oriole	*Oriolus sagittatus*	664	2019
Oriental Cuckoo	*Cuculus optatus*	3	1990
Oriental Plover	*Charadrius veredus*	1	2014
Ornate Burrowing Frog	*Platyplectrum ornatum*	1	1965
Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*	1	2009
Pacific Baza	*Aviceda subcristata*	87	2019
Pacific Black Duck	*Anas superciliosa*	1270	2019
Pacific Emerald Dove	*Chalcophaps longirostris*	6	2019
Pacific Golden Plover	*Pluvialis fulva*	1	2010
Painted Button-quail	*Turnix varius*	52	2018
Painted Honeyeater	*Grantiella picta*	1	2009
Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink	*Lampropholis guichenoti*	117	2017
Pale-yellow Robin	*Tregellasia capito*	1	2010
Pallid Cuckoo	*Cacomantis pallidus*	53	2018
Peaceful Dove	*Geopelia striata*	253	2019
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	164	2019
Peron's Tree Frog	*Litoria peronii*	101	2018
Pheasant Coucal	*Centropus phasianinus*	7	2009
Pied Butcherbird	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	70	2019
Pied Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax varius*	24	2018
Pied Currawong	*Strepera graculina*	10557	2019
Pilotbird	*Pycnoptilus floccosus*	1870	2019
Pink Robin	*Petroica rodinogaster*	1	1984
Pink-eared Duck	*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*	3	2016
Pink-tongued Lizard	*Cyclodomorphus gerrardii*	68	2018
Plains-wanderer	*Pedionomus torquatus*	1	2007
Platypus	*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*	32	2018

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Plumed Whistling-Duck	*Dendrocygna eytoni*	14	2016
Plum-headed Finch	*Neochmia modesta*	4	2016
Powerful Owl	*Ninox strenua*	285	2019
Purple Swamphen	*see Australasian Swamphen*		
Purple-gaped Honeyeater	*Lichenostomus cratitius*	1	1955
Radjah Shelduck	*Radjah radjah*	1	2002
Rainbow Bee-eater	*Merops ornatus*	69	2019
Rainbow Lorikeet	*Trichoglossus haematodus*	4956	2019
Red Wattlebird	*Anthochaera carunculata*	7452	2019
Red-backed Kingfisher	*odiramphus pyrrhopygia*	3	1980
Red-bellied Black Snake	*Pseudechis porphyriacus*	869	2019
Red-browed Finch	*Neochmia temporalis*	3839	2019
Red-browed Treecreeper	*Climacteris erythrops*	1400	2019
Red-capped Plover	*Charadrius ruficapillus*	1	2013
Red-capped Robin	*Petroica goodenovii*	27	2019
Red-chested Button-quail	*Turnix pyrrhothorax*	6	2008
Red-crowned Toadlet	*Pseudophryne australis*	168	2018
Red-kneed Dotterel	*Erythrogonys cinctus*	2	2013
Red-naped Snake	*Furina diadema*	1	1909
Red-necked Wallaby	*Macropus rufogriseus*	28	2019
Red-rumped Parrot	*Psephotus haematonotus*	56	2019
Red-throated Skink	*Acritoscincus platynota*	47	2018
Red-whiskered Bulbul	*Pycnonotus jocosus*	105	2018
Red-winged Parrot	*Aprosmictus erythropterus*	1	2009
Regent Bowerbird	*Sericulus chrysocephalus*	1	1998
Regent Honeyeater	*Anthochaera phrygia*	21	2018
Restless Flycatcher	*Myiagra inquieta*	68	2019
Ride's Free-tailed Bat	*Ozimops [Mormopterus] ridei*	24	2019
Robust Ctenotus	*Ctenotus robustus*	8	2009
Rockwarbler	*Origma solitaria*	1096	2019
Rose Robin	*Petroica rosea*	970	2019
Rosenberg's Goanna	*Varanus rosenbergi*	2	2003
Royal Spoonbill	*Platalea regia*	16	2015
Rufous Fantail	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	1528	2019
Rufous Songlark	*Megalurus mathewsi*	31	2018
Rufous Whistler	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	3138	2019
Sacred Kingfisher	*Todiramphus sanctus*	1364	2019
Satin Bowerbird	*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*	4965	2019
Satin Flycatcher	*Myiagra cyanoleuca*	138	2019
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	*Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*	15	2017
Scarlet Honeyeater	*Myzomela sanguinolenta*	397	2019
Scarlet Robin	*Petroica boodang*	375	2019
Shingleback Lizard	*Tiliqua rugosa*	3	2015
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	*Chalcites lucidus*	812	2019
Short-beaked Echidna	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	176	2019
Short-eared Possum	*Trichosurus caninus*	22	2018
Silver Gull	*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	10	1981
Silvereye	*Zosterops lateralis*	3202	2019
Singing Honeyeater	*Gavicalis virescens*	6	2014
Smooth Toadlet	*Uperoleia laevigata*	25	2018
Sooty Owl	*Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa*	116	2019
Southern Boobook	*Ninox boobook*	547	2019
Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern)	*Isoodon obesulus obesulus*	4	1987
Southern Emu-wren	*Stipiturus malachurus*	359	2019
Southern Forest Bat	*Vespadelus regulus*	64	2018
Southern Water-skink	*Eulamprus tympanum*	2	1977
Southern Whiteface	*Aphelocephala leucopsis*	5	2014
Spangled Drongo	*Dicrurus bracteatus*	14	2014
Speckled Warbler	*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*	20	2019
Spectacled Monarch	*Symposiachrus trivirgatus*	1	2019
Spotless Crake	*Zapornia tabuensis*	4	2017
Spotted Black Snake	*Pseudechis guttatus*	1	2013
Spotted Harrier	*Circus assimilis*	4	2017
Spotted Pardalote	*Pardalotus punctatus*	5287	2019
Spotted Quail-thrush	*Cinclosoma punctatum*	187	2019
Spotted-tailed Quoll	*Dasyurus maculatus*	314	2019
Square-tailed Kite	*Lophoictinia isura*	65	2019
Squatter Pigeon	*Geophaps scripta*	1	1981
Squirrel Glider	*Petaurus norfolcensis*	3	2018
Stony-creek Frog	*Litoria wilcoxii*	2	2016
Straw-necked Ibis	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	66	2018
Striated Pardalote	*Pardalotus striatus*	333	2019
Striated Thornbill	*Acanthiza lineata*	5708	2019
Striped Gudgeon	*Gobiomorphus australis*	1	2012
Striped Honeyeater	*Plectorhyncha lanceolata*	1	2017
Stubble Quail	*Coturnix pectoralis*	7	2019
Stuttering Frog	*Mixophyes balbus*	1	2002
Sugar Glider	*Petaurus breviceps*	217	2019
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	*Cacatua galerita*	9196	2019
Superb Fairy-wren	*Malurus cyaneus*	1676	2019
Superb Fruit-Dove	*Ptilinopus superbus*	1	2007
Superb Lyrebird	*Menura novaehollandiae*	3669	2019
Superb Parrot	*Polytelis swainsonii*	1	1999
Swamp Harrier	*Circus approximans*	7	2017
Swamp Rat	*Rattus lutreolus*	30	2019
Swamp Wallaby	*Wallabia bicolor*	1928	2019
Swift Parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	11	2017
Tawny Frogmouth	*Podargus strigoides*	360	2019
Tawny Grassbird	*Megalurus timoriensis*	1	1978
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	*Glyciphila melanops*	69	2019
Thick-tailed Gecko	*Underwoodisaurus milii*	1	2008
Three-toed Earless Skink	*Hemiergis decresiensis*	2	1998
Three-toed Skink	*Saiphos equalis*	8	2008
Tiger Snake	*Notechis scutatus*	205	2019
Topknot Pigeon	*Lopholaimus antarcticus*	8	2018
Torresian Crow	*Corvus orru*	2	2008
Tree Martin	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	938	2019
Tree-base Litter-skink	*Lygisaurus foliorum*	4	2004
Turquoise Parrot	*Neophema pulchella*	13	2013
Tusked Frog	*Adelotus brevis*	1	1977

Common Name	Scientific Name	Count	Latest record
Tussock Skink	*Pseudemoia pagenstecheri*	28	2016
Tyler's Tree Frog	*Litoria tyleri*	10	2016
Varied Sittella	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	435	2019
Variegated Fairy-wren	*Malurus lamberti*	2824	2019
Verreaux's Frog	*Litoria verreauxii*	52	2018
Water-rat	*Hydromys chrysogaster*	1	2006
Weasel Skink	*Saproscincus mustelinus*	65	2013
Wedge-tailed Eagle	*Aquila audax*	239	2019
Weebill	*Smicrornis brevirostris*	104	2019
Welcome Swallow	*Hirundo neoxena*	2121	2019
Western [Inland] Thornbill	*Acanthiza apicalis*	2	1991
Western Gerygone	*Gerygone fusca*	7	2017
Western Wattlebird	*Anthochaera lunulata*	40	2018
Whiskered Tern	*Chlidonias hybrida*	2	1969
Whistling Kite	*Haliastur sphenurus*	31	2019
White-backed Swallow	*Cheramoeca leucosterna*	2	1980
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	*Coracina papuensis*	51	2019
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	48	2018
White-breasted Woodswallow	*Artamus leucorynchus*	5	2019
White-browed Babbler	*Pomatostomus superciliosus*	2	2014
White-browed Scrubwren	*Sericornis frontalis*	6635	2019
White-browed Treecreeper	*Climacteris affinis*	2	2015
White-browed Woodswallow	*Artamus superciliosus*	41	2018
White-cheeked Honeyeater	*Phylidonyris niger*	303	2019
White-eared Honeyeater	*Lichenostomus leucotis*	2467	2019
White-faced Heron	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	270	2019
White-fronted Chat	*Epthianura albifrons*	2	1991
White-headed Pigeon	*Columba leucomela*	199	2019
White-naped Honeyeater	*Melithreptus lunatus*	3619	2019
White-necked Heron	*Ardea pacifica*	180	2019
White-plumed Honeyeater	*Ptilotula penicillata*	66	2019
White's Skink	*Liopholis whitii*	46	2010
White-striped Free-tailed Bat	*Austronomus australis*	83	2019
White-throated Gerygone	*Gerygone olivacea*	512	2019
White-throated Honeyeater	*Melithreptus albogularis*	1	1967
White-throated Needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	246	2019
White-throated Nightjar	*Eurostopodus mystacalis*	42	2019
White-throated Treecreeper	*Cormobates leucophaea*	8678	2019
White-winged Chough	*Corcorax melanorhamphos*	175	2019
White-winged Triller	*Lalage tricolor*	55	2019
Willie Wagtail	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	823	2019
Wompoo Fruit-Dove	*Ptilinopus magnificus*	1	1966
Wonga Pigeon	*Leucosarcia melanoleuca*	971	2019
Wood Gecko	*Diplodactylus vittatus*	5	2010
Yellow Thornbill	*Acanthiza nana*	612	2019
Yellow-bellied Glider	*Petaurus australis*	58	2017
Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat	*Saccolaimus flaviventris*	2	2018
Yellow-bellied Water-skink	*Eulamprus heatwolei*	48	2018
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	*Platalea flavipes*	15	2016
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	*Caligavis chrysops*	8697	2019
Yellow-faced Whip Snake	*Demansia psammophis*	88	2019
Yellow-footed Antechinus	*Antechinus flavipes*	36	2015
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	172	2019
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	*Calyptorhynchus funereus*	3567	2019
Yellow-throated Miner	*Manorina flavigula*	1	1999
Yellow-throated Scrubwren	*Sericornis citreogularis*	1058	2019
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	*Lichenostomus melanops*	1071	2019
Zebra Finch	*Taeniopygia guttata*	35	2016

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