



AUSTRALIA PHOTO JOURNEY

Kakadu Custom Extension: Sept. 23rd – 26th, 2014

Main Tour: Sept. 26th – Oct. 11th, 2014

Tour Leader: Scott Watson

Report & Photos by Scott Watson/Tropical Birding



Always a crowd favorite, this **Beautiful Firetail** performed exceptionally well on the trip!

Introduction:

With a country as vast, and as varied as Australia, the photography possibilities are endless, and this tour is designed to get you as many photos as possible of different wildlife, in different habitats. We started in the far north rocky outcrops and billabongs of Kakadu National Park, then to the coral reefs, rainforests and mangroves of northern Queensland, to the true outback *mulga* of Bowra Station, the mountain forests of Lamington National Park, and finally to the rocky coasts and Eucalypt forests of Tasmania. This photo journey got us into the best habitats Australia has to offer. This being said, we came away with good to great photos of 210 species of birds (335 species photographed in total), including all of the Bowerbirds (4 species at their bowers!), both Birds-of-Paradise, 22 species of Cockatoos and Parrots, 40 species of Honeyeater, and 13 species of Australian Robins. On this tour we don't just stop at birds either, since a photo journey to Australia isn't complete unless you come home with photos of Kangaroos, Wallabies, Wallaroos, Tree-Kangaroos, Koala, Pademelons, Possoms, Platypus, and Bandicoots! In total we got photos of 18 species of mammal including memorable encounters with Koala feeding in tall Eucalypt forest, huge Red Kangaroos bounding in the endless morning sun of the outback, and the rare Platypus feeding within arms reach of us. And if that wasn't enough, Australia is also home to some of the coolest and most cooperative reptiles in the world, with Saltwater Crocodile, Carpet Python, Shingleback, Bearded Dragons, and a dozen other lizards all coming into the open for us. With so much wildlife to shoot at any given time it is no wonder we all finished off with full hard drives, empty batteries, and tired trigger fingers!



This is what a **Budgerigar** is supposed to look like; wild, and in the outback!

Itinerary:

Sept. 23	Arrival day – Darwin (custom extension)
Sept. 24	Darwin to Kakadu National Park
Sept. 25	Nourlangie Rock to Darwin
Sept. 26	Darwin to Cairns, arrival day Cairns (main tour starts)
Sept. 27	The Great Barrier Reef
Sept. 28	Atherton Tablelands to Daintree
Sept. 29	Daintree River Cruise to Mareeba
Sept. 30	Maryfarms to Wetlands
Oct. 1	Mountain Rainforest to Cairns Esplanade
Oct. 2	Cairns to Goondiwindi
Oct. 3	To the southern outback
Oct. 4	Bowra Station
Oct. 5	Outback to the western plains
Oct. 6	Rangelands to Lamington National Park
Oct. 7	Lamington National Park
Oct. 8	Lamington NP to Tasmania
Oct. 9	Bruny Island
Oct. 10	Mount Wellington to the North Coast
Oct. 11	Devonport departure



This **Mareeba Rock-Wallaby** decided to pose nicely for us

Sept. 23rd

Two of the participants for the main Photo Journey elected to add this Top End extension to their trip, and today we met at the Darwin airport in the early afternoon. After checking into our hotel, getting settled, and waiting for better light we took the short drive north of Darwin to Lee Point where Buffalo Creek empties into the ocean and is surrounded by mangroves, tidal flats, and monsoon forest. Here we got our first photos of the endemic **Red-collared Lorikeets** feeding low in the trees, as well as **Red-headed Myzomelas**, **Rufous-banded Honeyeaters**, and **Australasian Figbird**. After this shoot we made our way to the beach where the tide was coming in and pushing the numerous migrant shorebirds closer to us. They were fairly shy at first but eventually we could get low in the sand and get photos of **Lesser and Greater Sand-plover**, **Terek Sandpiper**, **Whimbrel**, **Far-eastern Curlew**, **Bart-tailed Godwit**, and **Great Knot** among others. The **Silver Gulls**, and **Great Crested Terns** were also approachable. Finally as the golden light was getting really good we went to the point where baitfish were gathering, allowing for flight shot opportunities of the striking **Brahminy Kite**, **White-bellied Sea-Eagle**, and the numerous **Black Kites**. With some fresh caught snapper and chips to end the arrival day, we were all smiles.



Our first endemic bird photos were of this striking **Red-collared Lorikeet**

Sept. 24th

Leaving early we went straight to East Point park in Darwin to try and photograph a beautiful yet sometimes difficult species of Pitta. In true Pitta fashion we heard them and put us into a chase, but eventually one would hop into the open allowing a great opportunity to get photos of **Rainbow Pitta**, endemic to Australia. After getting some shots of **Orange-footed Scrubfowls** building a nest, the abundant **Brown** and **Dusky Honeyeaters**, and a few **Agile Wallabies**, we headed east towards Fogg Dam. This protected wetland has a drivable dike running through the middle, allowing us to shoot from the car which acts as a blind and a stabilizer. This worked great as our first birds were the often skittish **Brolga**, a huge endemic crane species. They were surrounded by **Pied Herons**, hundreds of **Magpie Geese**, and a few **Radjah Shelducks** to name just a few. Further along the road we had some great looks at a few **Rainbow Bee-eaters** flying low and perching at eyelevel on some vegetation. Unfortunately the light was starting to get a bit harsh by this point, but made for great flight shot opportunities. Also present were numerous **Crimson** and **Double-barred Finches** close to the road.



Little and Azure Kingfishers featured on the Yellow Waters cruise

Heading further east and into Coinda where our lodge is located right in Kakadu National Park and close to a river system where we soon hopped onto a boat for our 4:30pm cruise, just as the light is getting good. This Yellow Waters cruise is the photography highlight of our time here, and we weren't disappointed. Right away we were getting great shots of **Azure Kingfisher** and the rare **Little Kingfishers**. **Rufous Night-Herons** and **Pied Herons** displayed nicely, as did the hundreds of **Plumed** and **Wandering Whistling Ducks**. Soon we started seeing our first **Saltwater Crocodiles**, the world's largest reptiles! Rounding a corner we found the dominate male croc, at a staggering 17 feet in length! Our lenses were simply too big! With freedom to move to either side of the very stable boat, it was easy to get nice shots in good light, with Judy even having room to put her 500 on her tripod. The huge **Black-necked Storks** were in good numbers, as were the strange **Comb-crested Jacanas** with their impossibly long toes. We finished off the cruise with a simply stunning sunset in the magical Kakadu National Park.



A bird-filled morning, in diverse habitats, led to nearly 40 species photographed by 9am!
Clockwise from top left: **Rainbow Pitta**, **Comb-crested Jacana**, **Rainbow Bee-eater**, **Rufous Night-Heron**



The Yellow Waters cruise is a memorable experience, filled with Kingfishers and massive **Saltwater Crocodiles**, the most feared of all Australian predators.

Sept. 25th

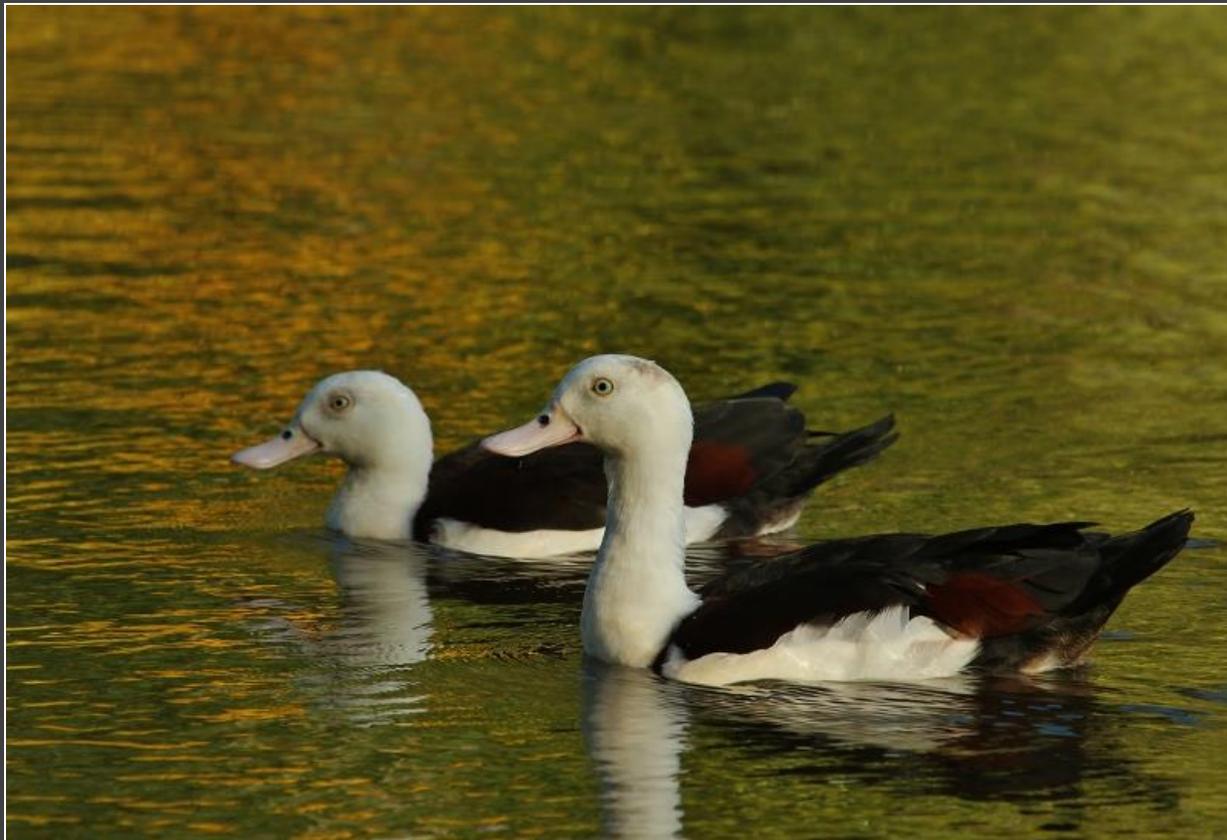
Off early again this morning the get to famous Nourlangie Rock for the good light and before the rock art tourists arrive. This worked perfectly, and we were able to get to the top as the sun was coming up allowing us to get shots of the rare **White-lined Honeyeater**, **Sandstone Shrike-Thrush**, and a very cooperative **Blue-winged Kookaburra**. Across the valley we watched the shy **Black Walleroo** (a muscular type of Kangaroo) hopping among the rocks. Making our way back down we stopped to check out the rock art made by the Aborigines of the area thousands of years ago, and still in good condition. It was then back to our lodge for a nice breakfast and we were headed right back to Darwin. A quick stop at the Adelaide River gave us shots of **Arafura Fantail**, **Black-tailed Whistler**, **Lemon-bellied Flycatcher**, and **Broad-billed Flycatcher**. From here we made it back to Darwin to try some more flight-shot action at Buffalo Creek with again some nice evening light.



Arguably, one of the best looking raptors in the world, this **Brahminy Kite** decided to circle us again this evening

Sept. 26th

Early morning flights had us into Cairns by noon, where we met up with the other participant and started the main tour. Now in the north of Queensland we were ready for a whole new set of birds, and we started in the beautiful yet diverse Botanical Gardens and Centenary Lakes, where **Australian Pelicans**, **Royal Spoonbills**, **Australian Ibis**, **Radjah Shelducks**, **Pacific Black Ducks**, and **Dusky Moorhen** greeted us. In the low bushes we found a family group of **Spectacled Monarchs** and soon after another **Little Kingfisher**. A flock of **Rainbow Bee-eaters** were busy flying around us, giving great flight shot opportunities again. From here it was off to the famous Cairns Esplanade to shoot the wintering shorebirds from Asia. Unfortunately the tides were not in our favour today but we still managed some shots of **Far Eastern Curlew**, **Black-fronted Dotterel**, **Bar-tailed Godwit**, and a few **Great Knot**. This is a popular spot with tourists and joggers, making it a funny combination of us with clothes and big lenses surrounded by scantily-clad tourists giving us funny looks. It all adds to the experience! A pair of **Varied Honeyeater** came out into the open as they worked on devouring a huge moth, as did a few **White-breasted Woodswallows**. The light started to fade, so it was off for some delicious Vietnamese cuisine for dinner!



A pair of **Radjah Shelducks** cruising along at Cairns Centenary Lakes

Sept. 27th

With calm seas and beautiful weather (the norm this time of year) we boarded our catamaran heading towards the tiny sandy islet, or cay, Michaelmas Cay, about 40km from Cairns. After about 90 minutes we arrived at this tiny uninhabited island simply full of birds. We then boarded our small zodiac to land on this island, which we had all to ourselves. But before that we went to a nearby buoy where there were six **Black Noddys**, and a **Red-legged Booby** waiting for us. Both of these birds are a bonus, especially when the Black Noddys mix in with the thousands of Browns. Finally landing on the island we didn't know where to start. Thousands of **Sooty Terns** and **Brown Noddys** dominate the Cay, with a mixing of a hundred or so **Great Crested** and **Lesser Crested Terns**. At this time of year these birds are nesting and many have eggs. Not bothered with people, which they don't see as a threat, these birds are more preoccupied with defending their tiny territory, often leading to squabbles amongst the terns, leading to great action shots. There are even a few pairs of **Brown Boobys** here, and both **Great** and **Lesser Frigatebirds** flew by. This site was another opportunity for great flight shots as these birds zoomed by our heads as they come back to their nests, often with fish or with nesting material. And with crystal clear turquoise waters surrounding the Cay, we were getting amazing greenish reflections off of the Sooty Terns under-wing.

After a couple hours of shooting on Michaelmas Cay we boarded the boat and headed to Hastings Reef where we all enjoyed some of the best snorkelling in the world. The marine diversity here is mind-blowing and with incredible clarity it made for some great GoPro video of the thousands of species of fish and coral, Green Seaturtles, Giant Clams, and even 2 Manta Rays!

We arrived back in Cairns at 4:30pm where we quickly grabbed our luggage and headed straight into the mountains to our next hotel in Atherton. That night we found a **Barking Owl** nearby, but proved impossible to get any photos.



The **Brown Noddy** is a common, yet elegant, bird on Michaelmas Cay

Sept. 28th

Another early start had us into another completely new habitat, and a completely new set of birds to photograph. We are now into the mountain rainforest of Mount Hypipamee National Park, and the morning chorus this morning was incredible, and within minutes we were shooting **Spotted Catbirds** and **Tooth-billed Bowerbirds** in the trees. While on the ground the weird **Australian Bush-Turkeys** and the endemic **Gray-headed Robin** were foraging. Once the light got a little better we were off into the forest, but before we could a massive figure walked out into the road in front of us. It was a huge male **Southern Cassowary** and his chick, amazingly giving us enough time to fire off a few frames before he walked back into the forest. Now into the forest it didn't take us long to find our main photo subject for the morning, the rare endemic **Golden Bowerbird**. With a staked out bower it was just a matter of waiting. First the female showed up, soon followed by the beautiful male, who decided to hang out around us for over an hour. What a striking bird!



From the rainforest we moved to the famous Tarzali Lakes, probably the easiest place to see **Platypus**. It took us a matter of 5 minutes to find one, and we were able to get shots of this weird mammal when it came to the surface of the water. This egg-laying, venomous, nearly blind mammal is a true Australian icon, and we were all happy to at least get a few photos. The best part about this site, especially for photographers, is that these Platypus are active during the day.



Platypus; the strangest mammal in the world?!

After lunch we left the Atherton Tablelands and headed down to the small village of Daintree on the Daintree River. The flowering trees around our lodge (the wonderful Red Mill House), and the village, were in full blossom, so the birds were plentiful. A few steps from our rooms were cooperative **Graceful**, **Yellow-spotted**, and **Macleay's Honeyeaters**, the striking **Wompoo Fruit-Doves** among the many **Torresian Imperial-Pigeons**. Walking around the Daintree village itself we had a great time shooting the bright male **Olive-backed Sunbirds** in the flowering bushes, which were also joined by **Dusky Myzomelas**, and a **Brown-backed Honeyeater**. Nearby the fruiting palm trees attracted the common, yet striking, **Rainbow Lorikeets**, which gave us about an hour of enjoyment, and were soon joined by an **Australian Koel**, and then the iconic **Laughing Kookaburra**.

Next it was back to our lodge where a barbeque dinner was waiting for us prepared by some of the best hosts in all of Australia. Soon we were joined by the curious looking **Northern Brown Bandicoots** which forage on the lodge lawn at night, marking the end to another great day.



Sept. 29th

This morning started with a cruise along the Daintree River and its mangrove-lined tributaries. We were on a small boat with a quiet motor, which allows us to approach birds quite close without disturbing them. Our first encounter was with a pair of handsome **Shining Flycatchers** as well as a **Large-billed Gerygone** tending to its nest overhanging our boat. A nearby **Rufous Night-Heron** gazed at us with his head in the clear, and soon after we were able to approach a stunning **Azure Kingfisher** actively fishing from a low branch. Efforts were made to get a shot of this tiny kingfisher in the act of diving but proved too difficult, so we had to settle for nice perched shots! With **Welcome Swallows** resting on our bow we made our way to an area with a nesting **Olive-backed Sunbird** and **Wompoo Fruit-Doves**. After watching a huge **Saltwater Crocodile** haul itself onto a sunny bank we made our way back to Red Mill House for a great breakfast. We were soon off again, but not before visiting a few more flowering trees to shoot the abundant **Rainbow Lorikeets** and **Australasian Figbirds**, and the **Tree Martins** and **Chestnut-breasted Munias** in the grassy fields.



This **Rufous Night-Heron** was found lurking in the banks of the Daintree River

Our lunch stop for the day was in the tiny town of Mount Molloy in much drier habitat than this morning. Our target here was to shoot **Great Bowerbird**, which luckily enough was very active at its bower and even displaying. This species has an affinity for which objects which it adorns around its tunnel-like bower, everything from white flower pedals,

bleached snail shells, and white plastic forks! Flowering trees here also had **Scaly-breasted Lorikeets**, the stunning **Blue-faced Honeyeaters**, **Yellow Honeyeater**, and even a **Scarlet Myzomela**.

Eventually we made our way back inland to the town of Mareeba. In the afternoon we visited Granite Gorge near town, made famous for their very approachable **Mareeba Rock-Wallabies**. They are great photo subjects and we were lucky to find one mother wallaby with a young joey in her pouch who was just as interested in us as we were of it. A few trees were in flower here, which brought in the beautiful **Pale-headed Rosellas**, **Little Friarbirds**, and more **Blue-faced Honeyeaters**. This site is also great for getting shots of **Squatter Pigeon**, and some local knowledge led us to a roosting **Tawny Frogmouth**.



The perfect time of year to see “joey” of **Mareeba Rock Wallabies**

Sept. 30th

Another early start had us even further inland to an area called Maryfarms by sunrise. It took us maybe 5 minutes to find our main target here, the hulking **Australian Bustard**. They were a bit far away to start but eventually we found some displaying males close to the road, and in total we found 25 different Bustards! Also found here were **Eastern Gray Kangaroo** and **Agile Wallabies** close to the road. A few **Australian Pratincoles** were a nice bonus, as was some action shots of **Torresian Crows** chasing a large **Channel-billed Cuckoo** in full out aerial warfare.

Next we moved further inland to Mount Carbine where a local caravan park harboured some great photo opportunities. We started off with a flock of 50 pink and grey **Galaha**s noisily squabbling in the trees, then to another **Tawny**

Frogmouth, this time on a nest and behaving nicely for the camera. Finally to another Great **Bowerbird** bower and an actively displaying male showing his pink, iridescent, crown feathers. Nearby there were **Pale-headed Rosellas** and **Scaly-breasted Lorikeets** coming into a water drip, along with the strange **Apostlebird** and again the stunning **Blue-faced Honeyeater**.



Nothing is weirder than a **Tawny Frogmouth** looking at you

After lunch, and a well deserved rest, we visited Mareeba Wetlands where **Red-backed Fairy-Wrens**, **Rainbow Bee-eaters**, **Double-collared Finches**, and **Masked Lapwings** all displayed nicely for our cameras. At the end the day we went to an area where the prehistoric looking **Red-tailed Black-Cockatoos** fly over low looking for an area to roost. At one time there may have been 200 of the huge birds slowly flying around us, and in the late afternoon light, it really made this mostly black birds pop!



Just one, of a few hundred, **Red-tailed Black-Cockatoos**

Oct. 1st

We were into the rainforest again, this time lush forests surrounding Mt. Lewis. The first bird we photographed this morning was the slender **Brown Cuckoo-Dove** perched atop a small tree, but with 2 nearby, bright blue, **Forest Kingfishers**, our attention quickly shifted as we were able to get quite close to these stunners. The ever present **Yellow-throated Scrubwrens** are always a treat to shoot, and we even managed a few opportunities at the regional endemic, **Atherton Scrubwren**. This distinctive “whip” call of the Eastern Whipbird is seemingly everywhere, and eventually we got one to come out into the open, a striking skulker. Another great mammal here is the **Red-legged Pademelon** (a type of small kangaroo), and are quite common, you just have to be quick with the trigger because they don’t like to stay in the open for very long.

Further up the main road we stopped at a stream crossing with multiple flowering bushes, and what a great idea this was. In one flowering bush we had in your face shots at **Graceful, Yellow-spotted, Bridled, Dusky, Brown,** and **Macleay’s Honeyeaters, Silvereyes, Olive-backed Sunbirds, Red-browed Firetails,** and a **Lemon-bellied Flycatcher**. In a dead tree above, a **Victoria’s Riflebird** was picking through the bark for grubs, although a female, it still showed well.





Just two, of the ten species, observed in one flowering tree!

Our next stop was at Abattoir Swamp where we found **Northern Fantails** and **Willie-Wagtails** battling it out. Unfortunately the swamp was a little too dry and the light was starting to get harsh by this point so we started our journey back to Cairns, stopping for lunch en route at a nice seaside restaurant. In Cairns we visited the Esplanade once more and were treated to a great showing by a family of **Black-fronted Dotterel** as they quietly fed along the shore, allowing us to get right down low in the sand. Also present were **Curlew Sandpiper**, **Bar-tailed Godwits**, **Far Eastern Curlew**, and a showy **Royal Spoonbill**.

Oct 2nd

An early flight from Cairns had us in Brisbane by 9am, then we headed straight to the nearby Boondall Wetlands, where although we found targets such as **Mangrove Honeyeater**, and **Chestnut Teal**, they didn't seem to want their picture taken, so we moved on. Today is basically a travel day, with the flight and a long drive inland, but we did make a couple stops. Our first was on the slopes of Main Range NP for a colony of **Bell Miners**. These bright green honeyeaters are an endemic, and if you can get one to stay still, make a great photo. Our next stop was over the mountains and into the rangelands of Warwick. At a local park here we enjoyed getting shots of **Little Corellas**, **Galahs**, **Rainbow** and **Scaly-breasted Lorikeets**, as well as a cooperative **Australian Reed-Warbler**.



The infamous **Laughing Kookaburra**, which we saw almost every day

We continued further west, and the habitat was continually changing until we saw our first giant **Emu's** and **Western Gray Kangaroos**. Our final stop of the day, in a grove of Meleleucas, led to photos of **White-winged Choughs** and **Apostlebirds** (both the only members of this Australian endemic family). Also here were; **Brown-headed Honeyeaters**, **Weebill**, and **Little Friarbird**. Eventually we made it to Goondiwindi for the night.

Oct. 3rd

We were up early again as we still had a long way to go to Cunnamulla, but we made a, longer than anticipated, stop at a tiny ranching hamlet called Bungunya, and we may have been the only tourists for the year! The morning light was great and the trees were in full flower. Our first photos here were of the striking **Red-rumped Parrots** feeding on the ground. The trees above them had **White-breasted Woodswallow**, **Blue-faced Honeyeater**, **Laughing Kookaburra**, and even a **Channel-billed Cuckoo**. Across the road a **Jacky-Winter** perched up nicely for us, and we eventually found our first **Superb Fairy-Wrens** of the tour. We spent some time with these very tame birds, and one even landed on a participant's tripod!



The well-named **Superb Fairywren**

Further west we went until we made it to Cunnamulla by mid-day, in the heart of the southern outback. After lunch, and a break through the heat of the day, we were off to our main destination here in the outback, Bowra Station. This is a plot of mulga habitat managed by the Australian Nature Conservancy. Here is the best place in the world to see wild **Cockatiels** and **Budgerigars**, both of which were the first birds we saw once in the station. It is always amazing to see these, extremely common cage birds worldwide, in huge flocks in the wild. And this season was particularly good for Budgies, as flocks of hundreds strong streamed past us. A flock of Budgies in flight makes for a great shot. Near the station headquarters is a large pond, which can attract plenty of birds in the late afternoon, so that's where we set up. This turned out great since we could position ourselves close to the waters edge, and soon enough we had **Pink Cockatoos**, **Mallee Ringnecks**, **Mulga Parrots**, **Red-winged Parrots**, and of course **Cockateils** and **Budgerigars**, all coming down to the water to drink. Bowra station is also great for Woodswallows, and we had great shots of **White-browed** and **Masked Woodswallow**. In the pond itself was a beautiful **Yellow-billed Spoonbill**, many **Black-winged Stilts**, and **Black-tailed Native-Hen**. The grassy edges held flocks of **Plum-headed** and **Zebra Finches**. On the way out we had our first big **Red Kangaroos** (the worlds largest marsupial), as well as many **Western Grays**, and **Common Walleroos**.



Everyone's favorite cockatoo: **Major Mitchell's or Pink Cockatoo** was easy to come by at Bowra Station



Oct. 4th

The morning had us back in action at Bowra Station, this time directly to a secluded billabong to set up and see what comes in. On route we stopped to photograph an **Emu** with 4 young, as well as more giant **Red Kangaroos**. At the waterhole the **Budgerigars** were everywhere, noisy flocks streaming through, and a few came down to drink. More **Pink**

Cockatoos were mixed in with **Galahs** in the fields behind us, adding some color to the brown grass. **Zebra Finches** displayed nicely for us, as did 4 different species of Woodswallow; **White-browed**, **Masked**, **Black-faced**, and **Little**. Further up the road we came across a beautifully patterned **Carpet Python** sunning itself, quickly followed by a pair of **Shingleback** (a unique species of skink), whose shape makes it hard to tell which end is the head, and which the tail! Next we walked up a dry creek bed, which led to getting shots of the strange **Crested Bellbird**, a few **Inland Thornbills**, and a very cooperative **Singing Honeyeater**. Later on we came across yet another bower, made by a different species, this time **Spotted Bowerbird**, a specialist of inland Australia. Again we were privileged to get photos of this birds constructing its tunnel shaped bower, and even displaying to a nearby female.



Everywhere we looked were flocks of "Budgies"!

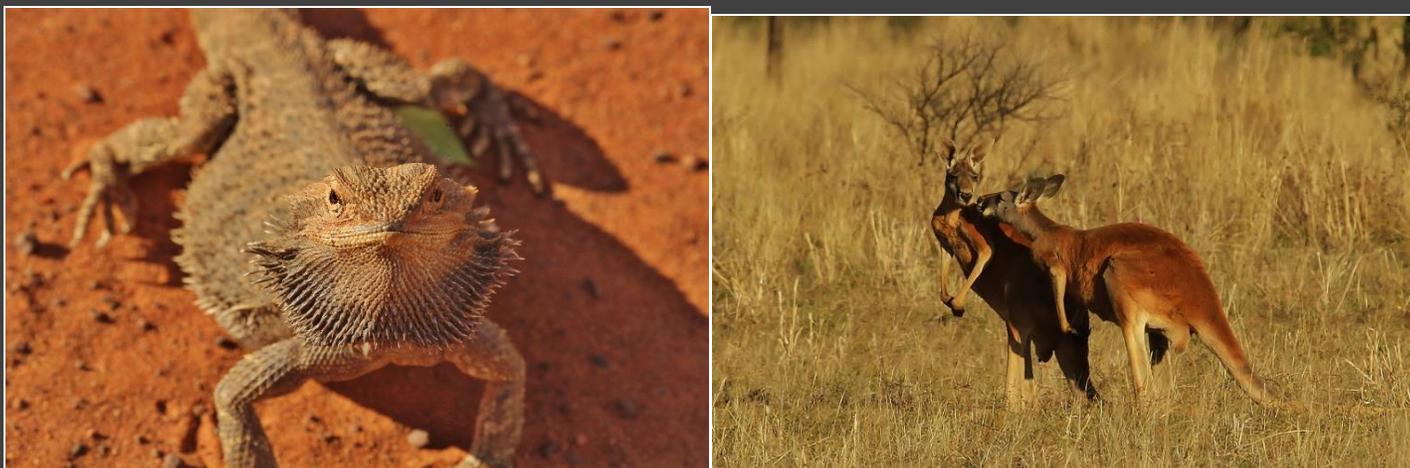
After lunch and a break in the town of Cunnamulla we headed back into Bowra Station and tried for the Quail-Thrush but to no avail, so instead we high-tailed it back to the large pond near the central station to see what was coming in today. Water is a pretty big magnet for birdlife in this very dry environment, so you can always be sure something will be there to shoot. Right away we got better photos of the **Yellow-billed Spoonbill** feeding close by, and 2 migrant **Sharp-tailed Sandpipers** hung around us in great light. The **Black-winged Stilts** continually flew by us, as did the energetic **Restless Flycatcher**. Just before we decided to leave a striking **Pacific (White-headed) Heron** flew in and perched at the top of a dead snag in the last patch of afternoon light available. Dodging Kangaroos on the way back, we made it back to Cunnamulla, the end to another great day in the outback.



White-browed Woodswallows and **Yellow-billed Spoonbills** were a constant presence around the billabong

Oct. 5th

Our last morning in the outback had us back at Bowra and down another dry creek bed, and this morning the birds were pumping. A cooperative **Rufous Whistler** was a nice start, but the friendly pair of **Red-capped Robins** stole the show, with the bright red male seemingly glowing against the brown trees. A **Brush Cuckoo** put on a good show for us, but the **Splendid Fairy-Wrens** didn't seem to want to come close today, but we still got a few shots in. With a **Wedge-tailed Eagle** soaring above, **Brown Treecreepers** in front, and **Striated Pardalotes** behind, it was hard to know where to aim! Eventually the heat of the day arrived and it was time to leave, and basically the rest of the day was spent making it back east to the town of Dalby, but not before some last minutes shots of **Little Corellas** and **Scaly-breasted Lorikeets** at a nearby lake.



The Outback is much more than birds, such as this **Central Bearded Dragon** and the world's largest marsupial, **Red Kangaroo**

Oct. 6th

The people of Dalby were quite today, on this public holiday, but luckily at a nearby park the birds were as active as ever. Right away we had a pair of cooperative **White-throated Gerygones** displaying for our cameras, and the 5 different **Laughing Kookaburras** weren't bad either. Another **Tawny Frogmouth** was found high up in a tree but that then lead us to our first and only **Dollarbird** of the trip. Many things were nesting, including a pair of **Sulphur-crested Cockatoos** in a tree hollow. It was great fun to shoot these guys as they continuously communicated amongst each other, often flaring their yellow crests. Further along we could see, and hear, a large gathering of **Black Flying-Foxes**, many still flying around in the early morning. This makes for a great combination of birds and mammal flight shots. Here we also found our first **Striped Honeyeaters** out in the open, but everything soon went quiet when an **Australian Hobby** zoomed in, alas too quick to get a good photo. One last session with a nice family group of **Superb Fairy-Wrens** and we were off, this time southeast to Lamington National Park.



The striking **Black Flying-Fox**



Black-faced Cuckooshrike, one of Australia's most familiar birds

After 4 hours, and some lunch we were driving up the slopes to the famous O'Reilly's Rainforest Retreat. On route we came across a family troop of friendly **Pretty-faced (Whiptail) Wallabies**. They weren't too shy of us, and allowed us to get nice shots of their pretty faces. Once at the lodge we were bursting to get out of the van and start shooting. The feeding stations were surrounded with **Australian King-Parrots**, **Crimson Rosellas**, **Satin** and **Regent Bowerbirds**. But we knew we could easily wait for better light, as these birds are always here, so we hit the forest trails. It didn't take us long until we were getting nice shots of **Yellow-throated** and **White-browed Scrubwrens**, and soon a **Rufous Fantail** came in and displayed for us. Next we bumped into the lodge owner who showed us an active **Satin Bowerbird** bower which none of the general tourists knew about, so we made preparations to shoot here in the morning. The light was soon sinking behind the trees but not before we managed some great shots of **Eastern Whipbird**, **Brown Thornbill**, and a cute **Red-necked Pademelon**. Now it was time to have a gourmet dinner accompanied by **Mountain Brushtail-Possums** right outside our dining room window.

Oct. 7th

O'Reilly's is perched right atop Lamington National Park, and is cloaked in lush rainforest, surrounding the lodge, making this the perfect location to find some normally shy forest species very close by. We started this morning by splitting up, those interested in getting the Rosellas and King-Parrots in good light could stay near the feeders, and the rest went into the forest trails. On the trails we did quite well coming across a pair of shy **Australian Logrunners**, which even came into the open for a few seconds, which is more than you can ask for from a Logrunner. We also found a female **Paradise Riflebird** actively searching through the dead wood high in a tree. From here it was time to head back to the lodge to visit the Bowerbird "breakfast table". This is where lodge staff put some food out for the stunning **Regent** and **Satin Bowerbirds**, which will often perch in the low flowering bushes making a perfect close setting. The food also attracts many **Lewin's Honeyeaters**, and it takes an effort to keep the **Crimson Rosellas** and **Australian King-Parrots** from landing on you!



The scintillating **Regent Bowerbird** is common and easy to photograph at O'Reilly's



Satin Bowerbirds are easy to photograph at their bowers in Lamington National Park, where they favor blue items, natural or otherwise!

Next we went to our **Satin Bowerbird** bower stakeout from yesterday and set up our gear. We were able to get low with a clear view of the bower at a safe distance without disturbing the bird. We spent a good few hours here getting shots of the Bowerbird as it fine-tuned the construction of its bower, and added blue flowers to its collection of blue objects which include everything from blue pens, blue candy wrappers, and blue plastic spoons! A curious **Eastern Whipbird** would frequently come in, as would an **Australian Brush-Turkey**. One participant was able to get great video by setting up her GoPro close to the bower, allowing for some BBC type footage!

After lunch we headed back into the forest to try our luck at getting some rainforest species. Our first encounter was with a striking **Eastern Spinebill**, and then a **Rose Robin** flew around us for a good 20 minutes until we were able to get some shots. There are not too many pink colored birds in the world, and this is one of the better ones. A hulking **Topknot Pigeon** perched for us in a dead tree as **Gray Fantails** circled around us. Further along the brightly colored **Golden Whistler** sat in the open for a few seconds, as did a nice **Gray Shrike-Thrush**, followed by the beautifully plump **Wonga Pigeon**. Finally the last great bird of the day was the often hard to photograph **Albert's Lyrebird**, the largest songbird in the world, and quite the songster. We were lucky in being able to get photos of this bird scratching through the leaf litter in search of food. There were defiantly some full memory cards by the end of today!



Surely, *everyone* loves a male **Golden Whistler**!?

Oct. 8th

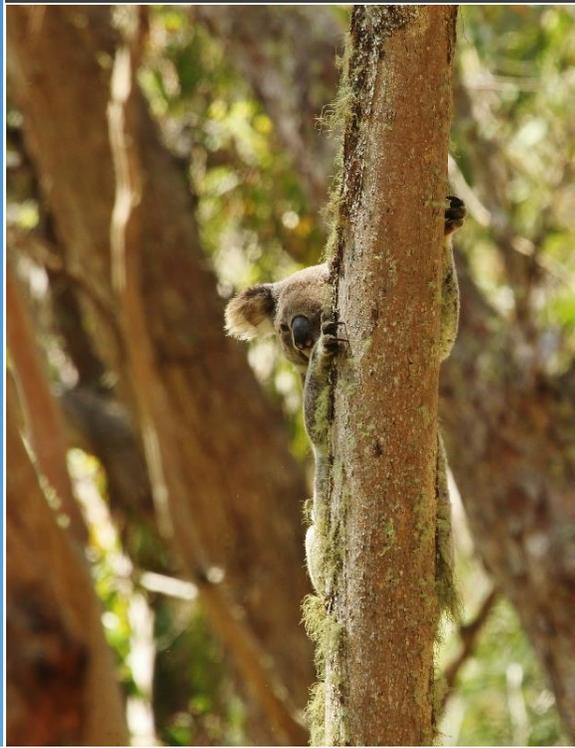
Our final morning in Lamington National Park saw us back in the forest on the canopy walkway in hopes of getting eye-level photos of some canopy species. This worked well for the **Rose Robin** again, and amazing shots of **Brown Gerygone**. **Rufous Fantails** again circled us while fanning their tails. Back on the ground we had another run in with Logrunners and again the **Albert's Lyrebird**! On the way out we made a stop in a stand of Eucalyptus where we were lucky enough to find a Koala moving from one tree to another!

The rest of the day was dedicated to travel back to Brisbane then boarding our flight to Hobart Tasmania.





The usually shy **Albert's Lyrebird** was easy to see on this tour



The goodbye party at Lamington included **King Parrot** and **Koala**

Oct. 9th

We could finally see Tasmania in daylight this morning on our way south out of Hobart to a nearby park. The light was not in our favour to get good photos of the **Forty-spotted Pardalote** we were watching, or the **Green Rosellas**, so we headed further south to our ferry to Bruny Island. After a 15 minute ferry ride, and photographing the endemic **Black-faced Cormorants**, we were soon on the beautifully scenic Bruny Island. Today our goal is to get photos of as many Tasmanian endemics as possible, and our first stop near the shore gave us the endemic **Yellow Wattlebird** right away. Our next stop gave us opportunities at both **Pied** and **Sooty Oystercatchers** perched on some rocks on the shores edge. Soon we found ourselves in a nice flock of Honeyeaters with the endemic **Strong-billed, Black-headed, and Yellow-throated** all present and showing well. All three Tasmanian endemic honeyeaters in one tree, and photos of each! Also here were plenty of **New Holland Honeyeaters**, an endemic **Dusky Robin**, and even an **Olive Whistler**. Checking out the flowering gardens in the town of Adventure Bay, we could capture many **New Holland Honeyeaters** with nice backgrounds and in nice settings.

After lunch at the funky local café we went further south on the island to an area which is good for **Beautiful Firetail**, and that is just what we found, nicely perched on some grasses. Some flightless **Tasmanian Native-Hens** foraged nearby, and we finally got nice shots of the endemic **Green Rosellas** and **Scarlet Robins**, which were coming to the ground. Heading into the forest it was time to try for some Robins and in no time at all both the incredibly bright **Flame Robin**, and downright good-looking **Pink Robin** perched out in the open for us. A pair of **Striated Pardalotes** was found nesting in a hole on the side of the road, displaying, and allowing for great photos of this endemic subspecies. Eventually it was time to head back to the Kettering ferry and make our way back to Hobart for the night.



I guess you could call this a smile by this **New Holland Honeyeater**



This **Striated Pardalote** and **Pink Robin** gave us warm welcome in Bruny Island in Tasmania



Oct. 10th

Cold and windy conditions were not ideal to go up Mount Wellington but we persevered anyways. On the way up we made a few stops, firstly to get some shots of the resident **Crescent Honeyeaters**. The wind had them blowing around in the trees, making it a bit difficult, but after some effort we came away with a few shots. Another stop half way up gave us great opportunities at a family group of **Scrubbitts**, a shy, and very active endemic. The summit of Mt. Wellington proved to be too cold, so we made our way to the north coast of the island, all the way to Devonport.

After checking into our hotel by the ocean, we went for our afternoon session around the waterfront parks and gardens. Here we got our best shots of **Little Wattlebird**, as well as its larger cousin, the **Yellow Wattlebird**, as well as the usual honeyeaters around the garden flowers. Evidence of **Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoos** were strewn across the ground in the form of dismembered pinecones, so we were on the hunt. After some time we finally tracked these huge birds down, until they flew away seconds later! The tree they flew out of was full of acorns, so we now had a stakeout for the morning in better light.



Oct. 11th

Our final morning had us by the pinetree on the waterfront in search of some cockatoos. No more than 5 minutes later a flock of these massive, prehistoric, **Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoos** flew in. It was amazing to have our final photo shoot of the trip in great light, and shooting some truly fantastic birds. Preening, pair bonding, and flying between trees, we can all the angles.

Alas it was time to get to the airport for our respective flights home. With 335 species of birds photographed, along with lots of mammals, and a wide array of unique and interesting habitats, this was not going to be a trip any of us will forget any time soon.



Our final photo subject of the tour was this huge **Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo**

Bird List:

Using Clements taxonomy, version 6.9 (August 2014)

Birds and mammals listed were at least photographed by one person in the group.

Birds or mammals marked with ** in the right column were photographed well by all in the group.

CASSOWARIES: Casuariidae

Southern Cassowary *Casuarius casuarius*

EMU: Dromaiidae

Emu (E) *Dromaius novaehollandiae* **

DUCKS, GEESE AND WATERFOWL: Anatidae

Magpie Goose *Anseranas semipalmata* **

Plumed Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna eytoni* **

Wandering Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna arcuata*

Black Swan *Cygnus atratus*

Australian Shelduck (E) *Tadorna tadornoides*

Radjah Shelduck *Tadorna radjah* **

Green Pygmy-goose *Nettapus pulchellus*

Maned Duck (E) *Chenonetta jubata* **

Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*

Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa* **

Gray Teal *Anas gracilis*

Chestnut Teal (E) *Anas castanea* **

MEGAPODES: Megapodiidae

Australian Brush-Turkey (E) *Alectura lathamii* **

Orange-footed Scrubfowl *Megapodius reinwardt* **

GREBES: Podicipedidae

Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	**
Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	**

STORKS: Ciconiidae

Black-necked Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	**
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FRIGATEBIRDS: Fregatidae

Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>	**
Lesser Frigatebird	<i>Fregata ariel</i>	**

BOOBIES AND GANNETS: Sulidae

Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	**
Red-footed Booby	<i>Sula sula</i>	

CORMORANTS AND SHAGS: Phalacrocoracidae

Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	**
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	
Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	
Black-faced Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	**
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	**

ANHINGAS: Anhingidae

Australasian Darter	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	**
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PELICANS: Pelecanidae

Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	**
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HERONS, EGRETS AND BITTERNs: Ardeidae

Pacific (White-necked) Heron (E)	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	**
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	**
Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	**
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	**

Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	
Pacific Reef-Heron	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	
Pied Heron	<i>Egretta picata</i>	**
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	**
Rufous (Nankeen) Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	**

IBISES AND SPOONBILLS: Threskiornithidae

Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	
Australian Ibis	<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>	**
Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	**
Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>	**
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	**

OSPREY: Pandionidae

Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	
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HAWKS, EAGLES AND KITES: Accipitridae

Australian Kite (E)	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	**
Little Eagle (E)	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>	
Spotted Harrier	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	
Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	**
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	**
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	**
Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	**
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	**

BUSTARDS: Otidae

Australian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	**
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RAILS, GALLINULES AND COOTS: Rallidae

Buff-banded Rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	
White-browed Crake	<i>Porzana cinerea</i>	
Chestnut Rail	<i>Eulabeornis castaneoventris</i>	
Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	**
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	**
Black-tailed Native-hen (E)	<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	
Tasmanian Native-hen (TE)	<i>Tribonyx mortierii</i>	**
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	

CRANES: Gruidae

Sarus Crane	<i>Grus antigone</i>	
Brolga	<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	**

THICK-KNEES: Burhinidae

Bush Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	**
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STILTS AND AVOCETS: Recurvirostridae

Pied Stilt	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	**
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OYSTERCATCHERS: Haematopodidae

Pied Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	**
Sooty Oystercatcher (E)	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	**

PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS: Charadriidae

Black-bellied (Grey) Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	**
Lesser Sand-Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	**
Greater Sand-Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	
Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Euseyonis melanops</i>	**

JACANAS: Jacanidae

Comb-crested Jacana	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	
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SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES: Scolopacidae

Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	
Gray-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	
Far Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	**
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	
Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	**
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	**
Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	

PRATINCOLES AND COURSERS: Glareolidae

Australian Pratincole	<i>Stiltia isabella</i>	
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GULLS, TERNS AND SKIMMERS: Laridae

Silver Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	**
Pacific Gull (E)	<i>Larus pacificus</i>	**
Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	
Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	**
Black Noddy	<i>Anous minutus</i>	
Sooty Tern	<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	**
Bridled Tern	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	**
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	

Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	
Black-naped Tern	<i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	
Great Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	**
Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	**

PIGEONS AND DOVES: Columbidae

Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	
Brown Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia phasianella</i>	**
Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	
Common Bronzewing (E)	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	**
Crested Pigeon (E)	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	**
Squatter Pigeon (E)	<i>Geophaps scripta</i>	**
Wonga Pigeon (E)	<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	**
Diamond Dove (E)	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	**
Peaceful Dove	<i>Geopelia placida</i>	**
Bar-shouldered Dove	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	**
Wompoo Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>	**
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	
Torresian Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula spilorrhhoa</i>	**
Topknot Pigeon (E)	<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	**

CUCKOOS: Cuculidae

Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	**
Brush Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	
Little Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx minutillus</i>	**

Australian Koel	<i>Eudynamys cyanocephalus</i>	**
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Channel-billed Cuckoo	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	**
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Pheasant Coucal	<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	
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OWLS: Strigidae

Barking Owl	<i>Ninox connivens</i>	
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FROGMOUTHS: Podargidae

Tawny Frogmouth (E)	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	**
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NIGHTJARS AND ALLIES: Caprimulgidae

Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	
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SWIFTS: Apodidae

Australian Swiftlet (E)	<i>Aerodramus terraereginae</i>	
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KINGFISHERS: Alcedinidae

Azure Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	**
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Little Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx pusillus</i>	**
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Laughing Kookaburra (E)	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	**
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Blue-winged Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo leachii</i>	**
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Forest Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	**
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Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	
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Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	
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BEE-EATERS: Meropidae

Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	**
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ROLLERS: Coraciidae

Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	
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FALCONS AND CARACARAS: Falconidae

Australian Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	
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Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	
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COCKATOOS: Cacatuidae

Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (E)	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	**
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (E)	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	**
Pink (Major Mitchell's) Cockatoo (E)	<i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>	**
Galah (E)	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	**
Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	**
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	**
Cockatiel (E)	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	**

PARROTS: Psittacidae

Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	**
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet (E)	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	**
Musk Lorikeet (E)	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	
Mallee Ringneck (E)	<i>Barnardius barnardi</i>	**
Northern Rosella (E)	<i>Platycercus venustus</i>	**
Green Rosella (TE)	<i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>	**
Crimson Rosella (E)	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	**
Eastern Rosella (E)	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	**
Pale-headed Rosella (E)	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	**
Red-rumped Parrot (E)	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	**
Bluebonnet (E)	<i>Northiella haematogaster</i>	
Budgerigar (E)	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	**
Australian King-Parrot (E)	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	**
Red-winged Parrot	<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	**

PITTAS: Pittidae

Rainbow Pitta	<i>Pitta iris</i>	**
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LYREBIRDS: Menuridae

Albert's Lyrebird (E)	<i>Menura alberti</i>	**
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BOWERBIRDS: Ptilonorhynchidae

Spotted Catbird	<i>Ailuroedus melanotis</i>	**
Green Catbird (E)	<i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	
Tooth-billed Catbird (E)	<i>Scenopoeetes dentirostris</i>	
Golden Bowerbird (E)	<i>Amblyornis newtoniana</i>	**
Regent Bowerbird (E)	<i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i>	**
Satin Bowerbird (E)	<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	**
Spotted Bowerbird (E)	<i>Chlamydera maculata</i>	**
Great Bowerbird (E)	<i>Chlamydera nuchalis</i>	**

AUSTRALASIAN TREECREEPERS: Climacteridae

White-throated Treecreeper (E)	<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	
Brown Treecreeper (E)	<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	**

FAIRYWRENS: Maluridae

Variiegated Fairywren (E)	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	
Splendid Fairywren (E)	<i>Malurus splendens</i>	
Superb Fairywren (E)	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	**
Red-backed Fairywren (E)	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	**

HONEYEATERS: Meliphagidae

Eastern Spinebill (E)	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	**
White-lined Honeyeater (E)	<i>Meliphaga albilineata</i>	**
Graceful Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga gracilis</i>	**
Yellow-spotted Honeyeater (E)	<i>Meliphaga notata</i>	**
Lewin's Honeyeater (E)	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	**
Bridled Honeyeater (E)	<i>Lichenostomus frenatus</i>	
Varied Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus versicolor</i>	**
Mangrove Honeyeater (E)	<i>Lichenostomus fasciogularis</i>	
Singing Honeyeater (E)	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	**

Yellow Honeyeater (E)	<i>Lichenostomus flavus</i>	**
White-gaped Honeyeater (E)	<i>Lichenostomus unicolor</i>	**
Yellow-throated Honeyeater (TE)	<i>Lichenostomus flavicollis</i>	
Fuscous Honeyeater (E)	<i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i>	
White-plumed Honeyeater (E)	<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	**
Bell Miner (E)	<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	
Noisy Miner (E)	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	**
Yellow-throated Miner (E)	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	**
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater (E)	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	**
Little (Brush) Wattlebird (E)	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	**
Yellow Wattlebird (TE)	<i>Anthochaera paradoxa</i>	**
Brown-backed Honeyeater	<i>Ramsayornis modestus</i>	
Crimson Chat (E)	<i>Epthianura tricolor</i>	
Rufous-banded Honeyeater	<i>Conopophila albogularis</i>	**
Rufous-throated Honeyeater (E)	<i>Conopophila rufogularis</i>	
Dusky Myzomela	<i>Myzomela obscura</i>	**
Scarlet Myzomela (E)	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	
Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	**
Crescent Honeyeater (E)	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>	
New Holland Honeyeater (E)	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	**
Black-headed Honeyeater (TE)	<i>Melithreptus affinis</i>	
White-throated Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	**
Strong-billed Honeyeater (TE)	<i>Melithreptus validirostris</i>	**
Brown-headed Honeyeater (E)	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	
Blue-faced Honeyeater	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	**
Little Friarbird	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	**
Helmeted Friarbird	<i>Philemon buceroides</i>	

Silver-crowned Friarbird (E)	<i>Philemon argenticeps</i>	**
Noisy Friarbird	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	**
Macleay's Honeyeater (E)	<i>Xanthotis macleayanus</i>	**
Striped Honeyeater (E)	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	

PARDALOTES: Pardalotidae

Spotted Pardalote (E)	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	
Forty-spotted Pardalote (TE)	<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	
Striated Pardalote (E)	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	**

THORNBILLS AND ALLIES: Acanthizidae

Yellow-throated Scrubwren (E)	<i>Sericornis citreogularis</i>	**
White-browed Scrubwren (E)	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	**
Tasmanian Scrubwren (TE)	<i>Sericornis humilis</i>	
Atherton Scrubwren (E)	<i>Sericornis kerri</i>	
Large-billed Scrubwren (E)	<i>Sericornis magnirostra</i>	
Scrubtit (TE)	<i>Acanthornis magna</i>	
Speckled Warbler (E)	<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	
Striated Fieldwren (E)	<i>Calamanthus fuliginosus</i>	
Mountain Thornbill (E)	<i>Acanthiza katherina</i>	
Brown Thornbill (E)	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	**
Tasmanian Thornbill (TE)	<i>Acanthiza ewingii</i>	
Inland Thornbill (E)	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill (E)	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	
Yellow Thornbill (E)	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	
Striated Thornbill (E)	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	
Weebill (E)	<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	**
Fairy Gerygone	<i>Gerygone palpebrosa</i>	
Green-backed Gerygone	<i>Gerygone chloronota</i>	

White-throated Gerygone	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	**
Large-billed Gerygone	<i>Gerygone magnirostris</i>	
Brown Gerygone (E)	<i>Gerygone mouki</i>	**
Western Gerygone (E)	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	

PSEUDO-BABLERS: Pomatostomidae

Gray-crowned Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	**
Chestnut-crowned Babbler (E)	<i>Pomatostomus ruficeps</i>	

LOGRUNNERS: Orthonychidae

Australian Logrunner (E)	<i>Orthonyx temminckii</i>	**
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WHIPBIRDS AND WEDGEBILLS: Psophodidae

Eastern Whipbird (E)	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	**
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BOATBILLS: Machaerirhynchidae

Yellow-breasted Boatbill	<i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer</i>	
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WOODSWALLOWS: Artamidae

White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	**
Masked Woodswallow (E)	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	
White-browed Woodswallow (E)	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	**
Black-faced Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	
Little Woodswallow	<i>Artamus minor</i>	**
Dusky Woodswallow (E)	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	**

BELLMAGPIES AND ALLIES: Cracticidae

Gray Butcherbird (E)	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	
Pied Butcherbird (E)	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	**
Black Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus quoyi</i>	
Australasian Magpie (E)	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	**
Pied Currawong (E)	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	**
Black Currawong (TE)	<i>Strepera fuliginosa</i>	**

CUCKOOSHRIKES: Campephagidae

Black-faced Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	**
White-bellied Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	**
Varied Triller	<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	
Common Cicadabird	<i>Edolisoma tenuirostre</i>	

WHISTLERS AND ALLIES: Pachycephalidae

Rufous Shrike-Thrush	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	**
Sandstone Shrike-Thrush (E)	<i>Colluricincla woodwardi</i>	
Gray Shrike-Thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	**
Bower's Shrike-Thrush (E)	<i>Colluricincla boweri</i>	**
Black-tailed Whistler	<i>Pachycephala melanura</i>	**
Olive Whistler (E)	<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	
Golden Whistler (E)	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	**
Gray Whistler	<i>Pachycephala simplex</i>	
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	**
Crested Bellbird (E)	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	

OLD WORLD ORIOLES: Oriolidae

Green (Yellow) Oriole	<i>Oriolus flavocinctus</i>	
Australasian Figbird (E)	<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	**

DRONGOS: Dicruridae

Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	**
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FANTAILS: Rhipiduridae

Northern Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i>	
Willie-wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	**
Arafura Fantail	<i>Rhipidura dryas</i>	
Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	**

Gray Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	**
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MONARCH FLYCATCHERS: Monarchidae

Black-faced Monarch	<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	
Spectacled Monarch	<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	**
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	**
Leaden Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	
Broad-billed Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra ruficollis</i>	**
Paperbark Flycatcher (E)	<i>Myiagra nana</i>	**
Restless Flycatcher (E)	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	**
Shining Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra alecto</i>	**

CROWS, JAYS AND MAGPIES: Corvidae

Torresian Crow	<i>Corvus orru</i>	**
Little Crow (E)	<i>Corvus bennetti</i>	
Australian Raven (E)	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	**
Forest Raven	<i>Corvus tasmanicus</i>	**

WHITE-WINGED CHOUGH AND APOSTLEBIRD: Corcoracidae

White-winged Chough (E)	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	**
Apostlebird (E)	<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	**

BIRDS-OF-PARADISE: Paradisaeidae

Paradise Riflebird (E)	<i>Ptiloris paradiseus</i>	**
Victoria's Riflebird (E)	<i>Ptiloris victoriae</i>	

AUSTRALASIAN ROBINS: Petroicidae

Jacky-winter	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Microeca flavigaster</i>	**
Scarlet Robin (E)	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	**
Red-capped Robin (E)	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	**
Flame Robin (E)	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	**

Rose Robin (E)	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	**
Pink Robin (E)	<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	**
Dusky Robin (TE)	<i>Melanodryas vittata</i>	
Pale-yellow Robin (E)	<i>Tregellasia capito</i>	**
Eastern Yellow Robin (E)	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	**
Mangrove Robin	<i>Eopsaltria pulverulenta</i>	
Buff-sided Robin (E)	<i>Poecilodryas cerviniventris</i>	
Gray-headed Robin (E)	<i>Heteromyias cinereifrons</i>	**

SWALLOWS: Hirundinidae

Welcome Swallow (E)	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	**
Fairy Martin	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	
Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	

REED-WARBLERS AND ALLIES: Acrocephalidae

Australian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	
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GRASSBIRDS AND ALLIES: Locustellidae

Brown Songlark (E)	<i>Megalurus cruralis</i>	
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CISTICOLAS AND ALLIES: Cisticolidae

Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	
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YUHINAS, WHITE-EYES AND ALLIES: Zosteropidae

Australian Yellow White-eye (E)	<i>Zosterops luteus</i>	
Silver-eye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	**

THRUSHES AND ALLIES: Turdidae

Olive-tailed (Bassian) Thrush (E)	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	
Eurasian Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	

STARLINGS: Sturnidae

Metallic Starling	<i>Aplonis metallica</i>	
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	

European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	
<u>FLOWERPECKERS: Dicaeidae</u>		
Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	**
<u>SUNBIRDS AND SPIDERHUNTERS: Nectariniidae</u>		
Olive-backed (Yellow-bellied) Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	
<u>WAGTAILS AND PIPITS: Motacillidae</u>		
Australasian Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	**
<u>FINCHES, EUPHONIAS AND ALLIES: Fringillidae</u>		
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	
<u>OLD WORLD SPARROWS: Passeridae</u>		
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
<u>WAXBILLS AND ALLIES: Estrilidae</u>		
Beautiful Firetail (E)	<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	
Red-browed Firetail (E)	<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	**
Crimson Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	**
Plum-headed Finch (E)	<i>Neochmia phaeton</i>	
Zebra Finch	<i>Neochmia modesta</i>	**
Double-barred Finch (E)	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	
Chestnut-breasted Munia	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	
<u>MAMMALS:</u>		
<u>PLATYPUS: Ornithorhynchidae</u>		
Platypus	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	**
<u>BANDICOOTS: Peramelidae</u>		
Northern Brown Bandicoot	<i>Isodon macrourus</i>	
Long-nosed Bandicoot	<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	

KOALA: Phascolarctidae

Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*

BRUSHTAIL POSSUMS: Phalangeridae

Mountain Brushtail Possum *Trichosurus caninus* **

KANGAROOS, WALLABIES AND TREE-KANGAROOS: Macropodidae

Lumholtz's Tree Kangaroo *Dendrolagus lumholtzi*

Agile Wallaby *Macropus agilis* **

Whiptail Wallaby *Macropus parryi* **

Eastern Grey Kangaroo *Macropus giganteus* **

Western Grey Kangaroo *Macropus fuliginosus* **

Red Kangaroo *Macropus rufus* **

Euro (Common Wallaroo) *Macropus robustus* **

Black Wallaroo *Macropus bernardus*

Red-necked Wallaby *Macropus rufogriseus*

Black (Swamp) Wallaby *Wallabia bicolor*

Mareeba Rock Wallaby *Petrogale mareeba* **

Red-legged Pademelon *Thylogale stigmatica* **

Red-necked Pademelon *Thylogale thetis* **

FRUIT BATS: Pteropodidae

Black Flying-fox *Pteropus alecto* **

Spectacled Flying-fox *Pteropus conspicillatus* **

Gray-headed Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus* **

EARED SEALS: Otariidae

Australian Fur Seal *Arctocephalus pusillus*

RABBITS AND HARES: Leporidae

European Hare *Lepus europaeus*