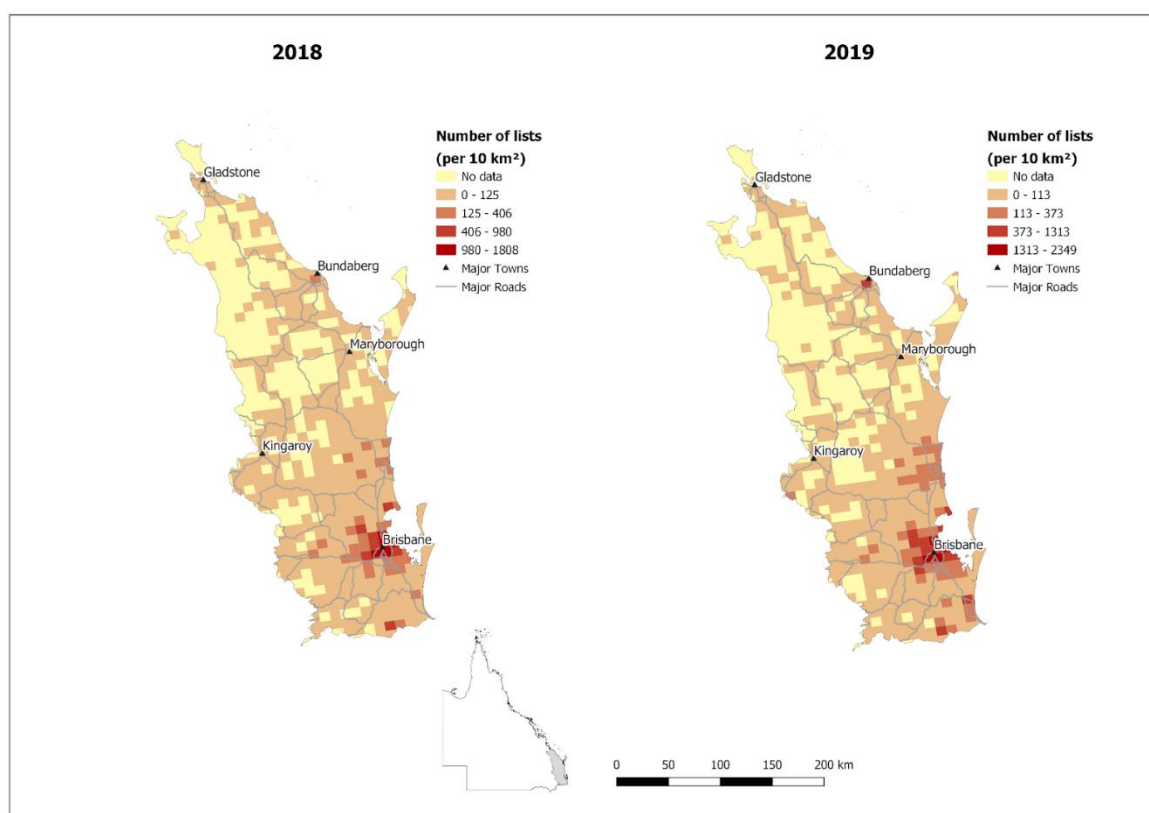
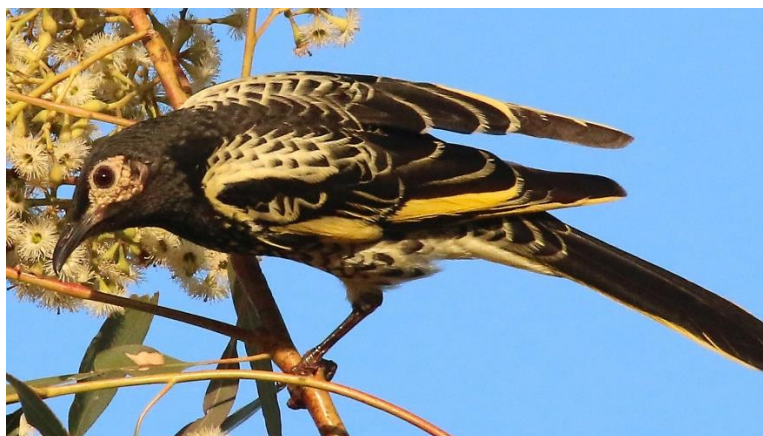


15. Southeast Queensland

David Redhead



Map of South East Queensland bioregion, showing eBird survey effort



Regent Honeyeater (Jill & Ian Brown)



Golden-headed Cisticola
(John Walton)



Blue-winged Kookaburra (Ian Gibson)



Cockatiel (David Niland)

Geography

The Southeast Queensland Bioregion (SEQ) covers some 62,484 km² or 3.6 per cent of the state. The bioregion extends from Gladstone in the north to the New South Wales border in the south. SEQ extends west to Kingaroy and almost to Toowoomba and Warwick. SEQ shares its western and northern boundaries with the Brigalow Belt South and North bioregions (DES 2013).

SEQ is Queensland's most developed and densely populated bioregion with 70% of the State's population living in only 1.3% of the State's total area. The region has a total population of 3.3 million concentrated in the urban centres of Brisbane, Logan, Ipswich, Gold Coast, and Sunshine Coast which are all in the greater Brisbane area, plus Bundaberg and Gladstone which are further north. The region has been and continues to be one of Australia's fastest growing urban centres (QG 2019).

SEQ is topographically diverse. The McPherson Range forms part of its southern boundary, and the Great Dividing Range lies to the west. The mountain ranges of D'Aguilar, Conondale, and Main Ranges bisect its centre from north to south creating a distinct altitudinal gradient towards the coast except along river valleys. Landforms also include several large sand islands including Stradbroke, Moreton, and Fraser; the Glasshouse Mountains volcanic plugs; and montane isolates like the Bunya Mountains.

Together with the most northern parts of New South Wales, SEQ straddles the Macpherson–Macleay Overlap. This is an area where the distributions of many Torresian (Tropical) and Bassian (Temperate) species of plants and animals meet. These climatic, geological, and biological attributes make SEQ a major centre of biological diversity in Australia, especially for birds (QM 2007).

The bioregion experiences a sub-tropical climate with warm to hot, humid summers and mild, dry winters with typically 75% of rain falling between October and April (BoM 2016). Local weather is influenced by northern tropical systems, the high-pressure ridge to the south, and the broader El Niño–Southern Oscillation (QG 2019). Annual rainfall varies significantly by year, and mean annual rainfall varies markedly

across the bioregion by location: 630.8 mm at Kingaroy, 1016.2 mm at Brisbane Airport, and 1455.5 mm in Sunshine Coast Airport (BoM 2020).

Birds of the bioregion and their conservation

The Queensland Government lists 608 native and 14 introduced bird species in SEQ from historic data, and 54 species that are considered threatened or rare although some species have not been recorded recently and likely no longer occur in the region. Wholly or partially in SEQ are 99 National Parks (NP), 128 Conservation Parks, and 235 private Nature Refuges (DES 2013). Despite this large biodiversity and great number of protected lands, the greatest threat to birds in the bioregion is continued habitat destruction and degradation from ongoing rapid urban expansion.

The importance of SEQ ecosystems to the persistence of Australia's native flora and fauna, including birds, is recognised nationally and internationally. These include the iconic Gondwana Rainforests, Fraser Island World Heritage Areas, North Stradbroke Island, Moreton Bay, and the Great Sandy Strait. BirdLife Australia (BLA 2019) has identified six Key Biodiversity Areas in this bioregion: Great Sandy Strait, Cooloola and Fraser Coast, Conondale Range, Bunya Mountains and Yarraman, Moreton Bay and Pumicestone Passage, and Scenic Rim.

The mountains of SEQ are an important refuge for several ancient rainforest-dependant avian lineages including lyrebirds (*Menura*) and scrub-birds (*Atrichornis*). The Queensland Government's 2005 *Back on Track* program documented several priority bird species for specific assessment including the Rufous Scrub-bird, Eastern Bristlebird, and Black-breasted Button-quail, but the program has not been maintained due to lack of coordination and funding from the state government (QAO 2018).

The large SEQ population means there are many active environmental conservation groups based in the bioregion from local land care groups (LCA 2022) and politically active conservation groups like Queensland Conservation Council (QCC 2022), to environmental monitoring, research, and education groups like the Wildlife Preservation Society of QLD (WPSQ 2022). Bird specific conservation groups include Birds Queensland (BQ 2022) including the Wader Study Group and Queensland Bird Research and Banding Group, Birdlife Australia Southern Queensland branch (BLA 2018), the Glossy Black Conservancy (GB 2022), and the Eastern Bristlebird Northern Population Project (EBBP 2022).

Major events in 2018-2019

Queensland experienced its fifth warmest year on record in 2018 and rainfall was below average across all southern Queensland. Large hail occurred in some areas in February and October. Two tornadoes occurred in rural areas of the region in February, and some bushfires occurred in November (BoM 2019). 2019 SEQ temperatures were the highest on record. The region was drier than average and had well below average rainfall (BoM 2020). Some areas were drought declared (QG 2022), and the Scenic Rim, including parts of Lamington NP, was affected by bushfires from 6 through 12 September and from 8 November through 19 December, threatening fauna and flora in the region. (QG 2020).

In 2018 research headed by Dr. Martine Maron and Dr. Zoe Stone at The University of Queensland began to create a reintroduction plan for Eastern Bristlebirds being bred in captivity at Currumbin Wildlife Sanctuary which was published in 2021 (TSRH 2022; Stone et al., 2021).

402 bird species were reported in SEQ in 2018 and 405 species in 2019. These are the largest numbers of species for any bioregion in the state. As in 2017, bird survey effort shows a marked bias towards the major population centres of Greater Brisbane, Ipswich, and the Gold Coast along with the well-known, readily accessible protected areas.

The following lists provide details of significant and interesting records in 2018 and 2019. The Buff-breasted Sandpiper first observed at Tinchi Tamba Wetland on 27 October 2018 was later reported at the Port of Brisbane from December through to April 2019 and was accepted by Birdlife Australian Rarities Committee (BARC) as the 13th Australian record. The highlight of 2019 was a well photographed New Caledonian Storm petrel. This undescribed form was seen from a Southport Pelagic Trip on 19 October. A Cox's Sandpiper at Kianawah Wetlands, Brisbane from 12 February to 15 April 2019 was a great opportunity for many to see this interesting Pectoral/Curlew Sandpiper hybrid. The Cook's Petrels seen on a Southport Pelagic trip on 6 October 2019 were another very rare species which was accepted by BARC as the 10th Australian record. The Matsudaira's Storm Petrel off Southport on 19 October 2019 is under review by BARC at the time of writing.

2018 Notable bird records

Antarctic Prion. Accidental. Observations included four on the Mooloolaba pelagic in May and three on the Southport pelagics in May and June.

Asian Dowitcher. Near-threatened. Observations included one at the Toorbul Wader Roost and one at Port of Brisbane.

Australasian Bittern. Endangered. Observations of a single bird recorded at Garnet's Lagoon.

Australian Bustard. Observations include one at Coombabah Lake in April, one at Harrisville during July, one to four in the North Burnett in December, and two at Agnes Waters in December.

Australian Crake. Most observations recorded were of one or two birds in the Brisbane area.

Australian Masked Owl. Observations of one or two birds recorded at D'Aguiar NP/ Mount Glorious Area in January, June, and November; Pullenvale from May through December; Conondale NP in May and December; Lamington NP in December; and Maleny in November.

Australian Painted-snipe. Endangered. One or two observed at Tea Trees Wetland at Arundel in January and February.

Australian Pratincole. Observations included one to two in the Lockyer Valley in September.

Australian Raven. One observed at Main Range NP in March, April, and September and one at Bunya Mountains in March, September, and October.

Australian Shelduck. One observed at Lawnton Reserve in July.

Australian Swiftlet. A flock of 30 observed at Kingaroy during February.

Banded Lapwing. All observations from the Banool Road area near the Atkinson Dam from June through September with a high count of 13 present in July.

Barking Owl. Observations from scattered locations of single birds at Brooloo, Sheepstation Creek Conservation Park, Bundaberg Botanic Gardens, and Schuster Park.

Barred Cuckoo-shrike. Most observations recorded south of Noosa. Highest counts included 14 at Brooloo in December and six at Gold Creek Reservoir in March.

Bassian Thrush. 88% of observations recorded from Lamington NP in the Scenic Rim.

Beach Stone-curlew. Near-threatened. A high count of seven recorded at Moreton Island in June with most of the 173 records being only one or two birds.

Black Bittern. Observations included four records of single birds at Sandy Camp Wetlands, one at Mookin-Bah Reserve in January, one at Noosa North Shore in November, and one at Tin Can Bay.

Black Falcon. Most observations of one or two birds recorded from the southern part of the bioregion with almost half from the Lockyer Valley.

Black Honeyeater. Groups of one to six recorded at Highfields Falls in August and September, and one observed at Kingaroy in September.

Black Noddy. Observations included 10,000 at Lady Elliot in February, 1,000 at Heron Island in April, 150 at Wilson Island in April, and 150 at Lady Musgrave Island in September. The largest groups in coastal areas were 200 at Elliot Heads in November, 50 at Burnett Heads in September, and 30 at Seventeen Seventy in January.

Black Petrel. Vulnerable. Accidental. One observed on the Southport Pelagic in November.

Black-backed Bittern. Multiple observations of usually single birds recorded at Sandy Camp Wetlands, and one observed at Coolum Industrial Estate in December.

Black-bellied Storm Petrel. Accidental. Observations of usually one to three birds recorded on seven Southport pelagics from June through October with a high count of 19 in September.

Black-breasted Buttonquail. A total of 37 observations throughout the year of up to five birds recorded at locations including Noosa NP, Conondale, NP, Jimna State Forest, Pine Mountain, Kholo Environmental Reserve, Yarraman State Forest, Bullock Point Road in Gympie, Jack Smith Conservation Park, and Mount Wooroolin.

Black-browed Albatross. One observed on the Southport pelagic in May.

Black-chinned Honeyeater. Observations scattered across the bioregion with a high count of nine at Sheepstation Creek Conservation Park in June.

Black-faced Woodswallow. An influx observed between 12 and 22 September with three at Jimna State Forest, five at Cherry Tree Creek, 40 at Kingaroy, and 250 at Gap Creek on the Kilcoy–Murgon Road in Gympie.

Black-naped Tern. Observations included 40 at Lady Elliot in October, 12 at Heron Island in March, two at Point Lookout on North Stradbroke Island in February.

Black-necked Stork. Near-threatened. Observations recorded across the region.

Black-tailed Nativehen. Two observed at Winya Road in Kilcoy during April, and multiple reports of single birds observed at Nathan Road Wetlands from September through December.

Black-winged Petrel. One observed on the Southport pelagic in November.

Blue-billed Duck. Near-threatened. One to three birds observed at Lake Clarendon in January. One recorded at Daly's Lagoon during February, and six recorded in July.

Blue-winged Kookaburra. Observations included four records of one or two at Lake Clarendon in February, March, and September; one at Kroombit Tops Forest Reserve in January; one at Urangan in September; and one at Canoe Point near Tannum Sands in November.

Bridled Tern. Significant counts included 300 at Lady Elliot Island in February, 40 at Lady Musgrave Island in September, and 10 at Heron Island in March.

Broad-billed Sandpiper. A total of 130 records of mostly one to four birds from Moreton Bay sites.

Brolga. One or two observed at various sites in the Brisbane area across the year. Other observations of note include seven recorded at Stegeman's Road near Agnes Waters in March, two at Garnet's Lagoon from June to August, one at Baffle Creek in July, one at Agnes Water in December, two at Tandora in August, and two at Eurimbula NP during September.

Brown Booby. Observations included: 80 at Lady Musgrave Island in October; 25 at Lady Elliot Island in December; one or two on seven Southport pelagics from April through September; one or two on Mooloolaba pelagics in May, August, November and December; 11 at Burnett Heads in July; and 12 at Urangan in September.

Brown Noddy. Observations included 4,000 at Lady Elliot Island in February, 100 at Point Lookout on Stradbroke Island in February, six at Lady Musgrave Island in October, and others on Southport pelagics between March and November with a maximum count of seven in May.

Brown Skua. One recorded on the Southport pelagic in June.

Brown Songlark. Most observations recorded in the Lockyer Valley.

Brown Treecreeper. Observations included up to seven birds at the Jimna-Yabba Road Dam; observations from the Bundaberg- Ringwood Road in June and December; and up to two at Gap Creek on the Kilcoy-Murgon Road in January, July, and September.

Brown-headed Honeyeater. Observations included one to six in Toowoomba on various dates, two to six in the Adare area of the Lockyer Valley in February through April, 12 at Childers in October, and one to four observed at Somerset and the Sunshine Coast.

Brush Bronzewing. 12 observations of one or two birds recorded at Cooloola Way in Great Sandy NP.

Budgerigar. Observations included one at Traveston in February, one at Amamoor in June, and one at Mount Tarampa in October.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper. Near-threatened. Accidental. One recorded at Tinchi Tamba in October, and presumably the same bird observed at the Port of Brisbane throughout December.

Buff-rumped Thornbill. Double the observations recorded in 2017. Highest counts included 10 at Brisbane Forest Park in April and nine at Ringwood in July.

Buller's Shearwater. Vulnerable. Observations included four at Point Lookout on Stradbroke Island in February and one at Southport pelagic in February.

Common Sandpiper. Almost all observations recorded of single birds in the Brisbane and Moreton Bay area with more than half the reports from Kedron Brook Wetlands.

Diamond Dove. One at Tinana in March, one at Oxley Creek Common during April, and two at Priors Pocket in June.

Double-banded Plover. Most observations recorded from the Moreton Bay area with large counts including 140 at Amity Banks in July, 73 at Moreton Island in April, 50 at Manly Wader Roost in June, and 12 at Elliott Heads near Bundaberg in June.

Dusky Woodswallow. A large influx with multiple observations of over 20 birds recorded in May with flocks lingering until September. High counts included 100 at Kobble Creek in May and Highvale in July and 60 at Cooloola in Great Sandy NP in May.

Eastern Barn Owl. Over nine times more observations than recorded in 2017, scattered across the region with only four records north of Noosa. Three observed at Oxley Creek Common in August.

Eastern Grass Owl. Almost all observations of one or two recorded at Kedron Brook Wetland mainly between June and December. Additional observations included three at Maroochy River in January, one at Cooloola in Great Sandy NP in October and December, and one at Paradise Waters in November.

Eastern Ground Parrot. All reports of usually one to six birds recorded from Cooloola at Great Sandy NP with a high count of 10 in July.

Eastern Rosella. Most observations recorded in the Southern part of the region between the Gold Coast and Toowoomba with high counts of 10 at Top Swanfels in January and eight at Queen Mary Falls in May. The observations furthest north included two in Gympie in September and six at Hervey Bay in August.

Fairy Gerygone. No observations recorded south of Point Cartwright on the Sunshine Coast.

Fairy Prion. Observations recorded from Southport pelagics between May and July with the highest count of 12 in July. Other observations included 50 at Point Lookout Stradbroke Island in July and 30 at Cape Moreton in June.

Flesh-footed Shearwater. Near-threatened. Observations recorded on seven pelagics.

Fluttering Shearwater. Single birds recorded on Southport pelagics in February, March, May, and June and on Mooloolaba pelagics in March, May, and June. Other significant observations included 1,000 at Woorim on Bribie Island in June.

Glossy Black Cockatoo. Observations recorded across the region with most in the southeast and only three north of Noosa.

Gould's Petrel. Vulnerable. Accidental. Observations included one on the Southport pelagic in February, three in March and two in November.

Great Frigatebird. Multiple observations recorded from Lady Elliot Island with a high count of 50 in December. One observed at the Port of Bundaberg in March, and ten recorded at Agnes Waters in December.

Greater Sand Plover. Most observations of one to 10 birds from Moreton Bay area with a high count of 50 recorded at the Port of Brisbane and Manly Wader Roost in January.

Greater Sooty Owl. Most observations recorded from D'Aguilar NP with other records from Lamington NP, Mount Coot-tha, Conondale NP, Tamborine, Bunya Mountains, and Ballard.

Green Pygmy Goose. One observed at Lake MacDonald from July to September.

Grey Plover. Few observations between April and October with an unusual 11 observed at Morten Banks in July. Most observations recorded of one to three birds, but high counts in January included 76 at Boonooroo, 30 at the Port of Brisbane, and 19 at Inskip Point.

Grey-faced Petrel. Accidental. Observations recorded on four Southport pelagics with a high count of 20 in March.

Ground Cuckoo-shrike. Two-thirds of observations recorded two to four birds in the Atkinson Dam–Lake Clarendon area of the Lockyer Valley.

Hoary-headed Grebe. Most observations recorded from the Lockyer Valley with high counts including 52 at Seven Mile Lagoon in May and 45 at Lake Clarendon in January.

Horsfield's Bush Lark. 16 observations recorded from scattered sites across the region throughout the year with high counts of up to eight at Corcoran's Road in Bryden in January through February and seven at Stegeman's Road in Gladstone in March.

Hutton's Shearwater. Endangered. Most observations recorded on Southport and Mooloolaba pelagics.

Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross. One observed on the Southport pelagic in May.

Kelp Gull. Accidental. Observations included one at Wynnum in December and one at Urangan in October.

Kermadec Petrel. Observations of usually one or two birds recorded on 11 Southport pelagics with a high count of 20 in March.

King Quail. Over half of observations recorded at Lake Samsonvale area with a high count of eight in December. Birds recorded from 12 other locations including The Dip at Armstrong Creek and Lake Manchester.

Large-tailed Nightjar. Observations include one to two at Bundaberg in September and November, Carlo Point at Rainbow Beach in August through to December, Yandina Creek in April, and the Maroochydoore wetlands in November and December.

Lesser Crested Tern. Most observations recorded only one or two, but high counts included 20 at Heron Island in February and 18 at Moreton Island in June.

Lesser Frigatebird. Observations included 20 at Lady Elliot Island in February and December, four at Heron Island in January, 10 observations of one to four birds from scattered coastal sites.

Little Curlew. One observed at Lady Elliot Island in January and February, and one or two observed in November and December.

Little Eagle. Over half the observations were from the Brisbane and Moreton areas with two thirds being from April through August.

Little Woodswallow. One recorded from Cooloola in Great Sandy NP in January.

Long-tailed Jaeger. Accidental. Single birds observed on the Southport pelagic in March and November and Mooloolaba pelagic in March.

Long-toed Stint. Observations included one to three at Kedron Brook Wetlands in January, one at Nathan Road Wetlands in February, one at Tinchy Tamba Wetland Reserve in January and October, one at G. J. Fuller Lagoons in December, and one or two at the Port of Brisbane in December.

Major Mitchell's Cockatoo. Observations included one at Pine Mountain in January, one at Gold Creek Reservoir in March, and one at Brookfield in October.

Marbled Frogmouth. Most observations recorded from D'Aguilar NP and Lamington NP with other observations from Bellthorpe NP, Conondale NP, Beerwah SF, Barron Pocket Dam, and Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve.

Masked Booby. In February, two observed on the Mooloolaba pelagic and one on the Southport pelagic, and two observations of single birds recorded at Point Lookout on Stradbroke Island.

Masked Woodswallow. Almost all observations recorded in September or October across the southern part of the bioregion. From 13 to 23 September, large flocks were observed including 300 in the Lockyer Valley.

Musk Duck. Observations included five at Lake Lenthall, one at Lake Clarendon in January, two at Meandu Creek Dam in February, one at Dowse Lagoon in January and February, and one at Lake McKenzie on Fraser Island in March and August, with two observed in July.

Musk Lorikeet. A dramatic increase in observations recorded from 18 in 2017 to 298 with most in May and June.

Northern Giant Petrel. Accidental. One observed at Point Lookout on Stradbroke Island in June.

Olive Whistler. Small number of observations recorded of one to three birds at Lamington NP in July through November.

Olive-backed Sunbird. Eight observations of one or two birds recorded from Gladstone and Agnes Water.

Oriental Cuckoo. 50 observations of generally one to two birds with most recorded east of Lake Wivenhoe and south of Dayboro.

Painted Buttonquail. Observations increased by over 2.5 times compared to 2017. Observations of two to five birds recorded scattered across the region south of Gympie.

Pallid Cuckoo. Over 100 observations recorded across the region, but only two north of Noosa, both of single birds reported at Bundaberg in June and October.

Parasitic Jaeger. Multiple observations, including inshore locations, recorded of usually one to two with most observations in February, March, October, and November and a high count of 10 at Noosa in March.

Pectoral Sandpiper. Accidental. Observations included one at Lake Clarendon in January, February, September, and November; one at Atkinson Dam in November; one to three at Kedron Brook Wetlands in January and one in November; one at Dholes Rocks in April and two in December; one at Tinchy Tamba in January and October; one at Bishops Marsh in March; and one at Nathan Road at Redcliffe in November.

Plum-headed Finch. 81 observations recorded with only a few north of Gympie. High counts included 70 at Mount Tarampa in Somerset during September, 50 at Warrill View in Scenic Rim during October, 38 at Woodhill Logan in August, and 21 at Pecheys Lagoon in Lockyer Valley during June.

Pomarine Jaeger. Most observations of one to five birds recorded offshore in February, March, and November with 10 observed on the Southport pelagic in March.

Providence Petrel. Vulnerable. Observations of usually one to eight birds recorded throughout the year on Southport pelagics with a high count of 103 in May. Observations recorded on four Mooloolaba pelagics with 30 birds in May and 12 in August.

Purple-backed Fairywren. Up to eight observed at Kingaroy from January through August, and three observed at Burrell Outlook in August.

Radjah Shelduck. 16 observations of generally one to two birds recorded from Gladstone south to Gympie. Up to six observed at Tin Can Bay from July through December.

Red Wattlebird. Observations of one to three birds recorded at the Noosa area in March; Main Range NP in April, September, and November; Highfields in June and August; Ravensbourne NP in January and May; Redwood Park in April; Tamborine NP in May; Lamington NP in July; Moggill in July through August; Flinders Conservation Estate in July; Logan in August and October; and Ormeau in September.

Red-backed Buttonquail. Most observations of one to three birds recorded from the Lake Samsonvale area from October through December. Other observations of note include one at Gheerulla in March and multiple records from Cooloola in Great Sandy NP between October and December.

Red-backed Kingfisher. Observations of single birds included Shelley Road Park in Brisbane during April, Glastonbury in July, Maryborough in August, Peak Crossing in August, and Murphys Creek in September.

Red-browed Treecreeper. Half of observations recorded in D'Aguilar NP, and one quarter from Lamington NP. All observations recorded south of Wivenhoe Outlook in D'Aguilar NP except one at the southern end of Conondale NP in April.

Red-capped Robin. One observed at Abberton in June, and one recorded at Lake Galletly in July.

Red-chested Buttonquail. Single birds observed seven times from Lake Samsonvale in January, September, November, and December, once at Maaroom Conservation Park in August, once at Wooloowin in Brisbane during November, and once at Mt Coot-tha Botanic Gardens during December.

Red-footed Booby. Single birds observed on the Southport pelagic in February and May, and Mooloolaba pelagic in May.

Red-rumped Parrot. 75% of observations reported from The University of Queensland at Gatton and the surrounding Lockyer Valley.

Red-tailed Black Cockatoo. Scattered observations recorded but none in the Brisbane area, with the highest count of 39 at Kingaroy in February.

Red-tailed Tropicbird. Up to seven recorded at Lady Elliot Island.

Red-winged Parrot. Most observations of usually up to four birds recorded in the South Burnett with a maximum of 12 at Wondai in September.

Regent Honeyeater. Critically endangered. Observations included one at Araucaria Circuit in D'Aguilar NP in July, one at Tin Can Bay in July, and one at Carlo Point on Rainbow Beach in August.

Roseate Tern. High counts included 100 at Wilson Island in April and 70 at Lady Elliot Island in October and November.

Ruff. Accidental. One recorded at Atkinsons Dam during November and December.

Rufous Scrubbird. 16 observations of one or two recorded at Lamington NP.

Sanderling. Observations included eight at Moreton Island in April, one to three at Inskip Point in January and November, one to three at Noosa Estuary in November and December, one at Maaroom in January, and one at Amity Banks in July.

Satin Flycatcher. Observations included one at Brisbane Forest Park in February, one at Lamington NP in March, one at Raven Street Reserve in October, and one at Banks Street Reserve in November.

Shining Flycatcher. Observations of generally one or two birds recorded from coastal sites between Brisbane and Bundaberg mostly in January through April and November through December with a high count of six at Tin Can Bay in November.

Short-tailed Shearwater. Observations recorded from coastal sites and pelagic trips with 500 observed from Cape Moreton and 100 from Point Danger, Gold Coast.

Shy Albatross. One recorded off the Sunshine Coast in June.

Sooty Oystercatcher. A high count of eight recorded at Wickham Point.

Sooty Shearwater. Near-threatened. One recorded in the Coral Sea off Gladstone in December.

Sooty Tern. Multiple observations recorded from Southport and Mooloolaba pelagics of usually one to five birds with 50 recorded on the Southport pelagic in November. Other observations included 57 at Lady Elliot Island in September and one at Nudgee Beach in December.

South Polar Skua. Accidental. One recorded at Point Lookout on North Stradbroke Island in December.

Southern Emu-wren. Only five observations of up to four birds recorded in the Cooloola area of Great Sandy NP.

Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater. Observations included one to six at Kingaroy throughout the year, two at Wooroolin Wetlands in April, one at Flinders Conservation Estate in June, one at Murgon in July, one at Lockyer Waters in September, and one at North Tamborine in November.

Spotted Harrier. Almost all observations of single birds with few north of the Sunshine Coast recorded. Peak times April through May and September through November.

Spotted Nightjar. One observed at Kingaroy Airport in November.

Spotted Quail-thrush. Observations from scattered locations mostly northwest of Brisbane recorded with none north of Dayboro.

Stubble Quail. 75% of observations recorded from the Lockyer Valley.

Superb Fruit Dove. Four records of one or two from the Maleny area from January to March and one at Springbrook NP in January.

Superb Parrot. Accidental. One observation recorded at Mount Crosby in December.

Swift Parrot. Critically Endangered. Observations included one to five at Sheep Station Creek Conservation Area in June through August and one to four at Lake Samsonvale in August.

Tahiti Petrel. Near-threatened. Observations recorded on both Southport and Mooloolaba pelagics in January through March and October through December with high counts of 41 off Southport in January and 10 off Mooloolaba in December.

Turquoise Parrot. Observations included one at Taromeo Creek in South Burnett during May; one at Monsildale in June; one to three at Redwood Park in Toowoomba during June, July and September; one to three at Highfields Falls in July through September.

Wandering Albatross. Vulnerable. One observed on the Southport pelagic in June.

Wandering Tattler. Most observations of one or two birds at Scarborough and the Sunshine Coast with a high count of 15 at Lady Elliot Island in November.

Wedge-tailed Shearwater. Observations included up to 50 at Heron Island in March, 200 at Lady Elliot Island in December, and 750 in February and 1,000 in December at Point Lookout on Stradbroke Island.

Western Gerygone. One recorded at Whites Hill Reserve in July.

White Tern. Observations included four on a Southport pelagic in March and one or two at Lady Elliot Island in February and November.

White-browed Woodswallow. A large influx with multiple flocks over 100 birds observed in September in the south of the region with few reports North of Noosa. High counts included 700 in the Lockyer

Valley, 500 at Gap Creek on the Kilcoy-Murgon Road in Gympie, 500 at Eagle's Nest Retreat, and 350 at Shelley Road Park in Brisbane.

White-eared Honeyeater. A single bird observed at Kingaroy from January through August.

White-faced Storm Petrel. One observed on the Southport pelagic in May.

White-necked Petrel. Observations included one on a Southport pelagic in January and five in March, plus one recorded at Point Lookout at Stradbroke Island in February.

White-throated Nightjar. Multiple observations of one or two birds recorded from the southeast with few reports north of Noosa.

White-winged Chough. Observations scattered across the bioregion with a high count of 16 at Tarong in December.

White-winged Tern. Most observations were from the Lockyer Valley with a maximum count of 14 at Lake Clarendon in January.

Wilson's Storm Petrel. Observations recorded throughout the year with most being on the Southport and Mooloolaba pelagics.

Wood Sandpiper. Observations included one at Lake Clarendon in January, one at Garnets Lagoon in August, and one at Atkinsons Dam in December.

Yellow Thornbill. Observations of mostly one or two birds recorded across the region but few north of Noosa. High counts included eight at Abberton in June and at Lamington NP in November.

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater. Most observations recorded in the Brisbane and Somerset areas with multiple observations from Lake Samsonvale with a high count of eight observed in July and September and six recorded at Bunyaville in June. The highest count for the region was 22 at Cordalba in June.

Zebra Finch. All except one observation recorded from the Bundaberg area with a high count of 24 in the Botanic Gardens in May. 20 observed at the Prenzlau District of Somerset in July.

2019 Notable bird records

Asian Dowitcher. Near-threatened. Accidental. Records included multiple observations of one at the Port of Brisbane and Manly Wader Roost in January, one at Tinchi Tamba in March, one at Inskip Point in October, and up to three at Cooloola Cove in November and December.

Australasian Bittern. Endangered. One recorded at Coolum Industrial Estate in September.

Australian Bustard. Small number of observations of usually one or two birds from North Burnett, South Burnett, Fraser Coast, and Gympie with high counts of seven at Gin Gin and six at Takilberan, both in June.

Australian Crake. Observations included two at Back Flagstone Road in February and March, one or two at Kinawah Road Wetlands in March, one at Kedron Brook Wetlands in July, and one to two at Nathan Road Wetland in August, September, and November.

Australian Masked Owl. A total of 21 records at 14 locations of usually one or two birds with a high count of 4 at Imbil in June.

Australian Painted-snipe. Endangered. One to three birds recorded at Lake Samsonvale in December and one in October and November. One bird observed at Dowse Lagoon in September.

Australian Pratincole. One to 17 birds observed at Banool Road in October through December.

Australian Raven. Over half of observations recorded from the Bunya Mountains of one to two birds with a high count of six at the national park in September.

Banded Lapwing. Most observations recorded at Banool Road in the Lockyer Valley from September through December with a high count of 151 in October.

Bar-breasted Honeyeater. Observations included one at Lake Macdonald in January and two records of single birds in Miriam Vale in November.

Barking Owl. Observations recorded from across the region with multiple observations from Brooloo and Tandoon Botanic Gardens.

Barred Cuckoo-shrike. Most observations of one to two birds recorded from eastern areas and only one north of Bundaberg. High counts included eight at Bundaberg Botanic Gardens in October and 11 at Dayboro in November. No observations recorded from May through September.

Bassian Thrush. 75% of observations recorded from the Lamington NP area. Other observation locations include Bunya NP; Ravensbourne NP in January and August; Main Range NP in January, March and August; and Apple Tree Park on the Gold Coast in May.

Black Bittern. Multiple observations recorded at Sandy Camp Road Wetlands in January through March and November, one at Arkarra Lagoons from January through April, one at Tea Trees Wetland in April and November. Observations on the Sunshine Coast included the Maroochy River Conservation Park in July, Ninderry in September, and Harry's Hut at Great Sandy NP in December. Observations around Brisbane included Fitzgibbon Bushland in May, Cabbage Tree Creek in January, and Canon Hill Bushland Reserve in September.

Black Falcon. Half of the observations of generally one or two birds recorded in the Lockyer Valley and Somerset. Other observations recorded across the bioregion, but few were north of Bundaberg.

Black Noddy. Observations included 13,000 at Heron Island in January, 10,000 at Lady Elliot Island in August and November, 1,000 at Lady Musgrave Island in October, two on the Mooloolaba pelagic in March, 25 at Burrum Coast NP in September, and one at Point Vernon in December.

Black Petrel. Vulnerable. Accidental. One recorded on the Southport pelagic in November.

Black-backed Bittern. Observations included multiple reports from Sandy Camp Road Wetlands in February, March, and October through December; single birds at Tea Tree Wetlands at Arundel in January and November, one at Port of Brisbane in October, single birds at Emerald Lakes Wetland in October and December, one at Archerfield Wetlands in November, one at Maleny in November, and one at Parklakes Wetland at Bli Bli in December.

Black-bellied Storm Petrel. Accidental. Observations recorded on multiple Southport pelagics, generally of a single bird, but with a high count of 40 in October.

Black-breasted Buttonquail. Observations included multiple records of up to four at Noosa NP; up to six at Kholo Crossing in June and July; up to three at Pine Mountain in May, November, and December; up to four at Cooloola at Great Sandy NP in July; one at Imbil SF in August and October; one or two at Inskip Point in September and October; seven at Jack Smith Conservation Park in January, two at Boat Mountain in July and October; one at Burtons Well in November; one or two at Yarraman in March and November; two at Kenilworth in January; four at Conondale NP in November; four at Deer Park SF in April and August; and two at Kalpower SF in September.

Black-browed Albatross. One observed at Point Lookout on Stradbroke Island in July.

Black-chinned Honeyeater. Observations recorded across the region with high counts of eight at Toondoon Botanic Gardens in October and six at Adare in May.

Black-eared Cuckoo. Observations included one at Kingaroy in January, one at Kianawah Road Wetland, in October and November, and one at Oxley Creek Common in December.

Black-faced Woodswallow. Observations included three at Nagoorin in January, four at Ban Ban Springs in March, seven at Gin Gin in June, three at Cooloola in the Great Sandy NP in December.

Black-naped Tern. Observations included 30 at Lady Elliot Island in February, 20 at Burrum Coast NP in September, 12 at Lady Musgrave Island in November, six at Heron Island in November, and one at Mon Repos in December.

Black-necked Stork. Near-threatened. 175 observations recorded across the region.

Black-tailed Nativehen. Observations included one at Lake Wivenhoe and one at Cove Road in Stanmore both in December.

Black-winged Petrel. One recorded on a Southport pelagic in January.

Blue-billed Duck. Near-threatened. Observations included one at Wappa Dam in January, one at Nelson Park on Alexandra Headlands in December, and one at Atkinsons Dam in February.

Blue-winged Kookaburra. Only a single observation south of Bundaberg and a single observation at the Maroochy River on the Yandina-Coolum Road in June.

Bridled Tern. Observations included 800 at Lady Elliot Island in February, 20 at Heron Island in November, and 12 at Lady Musgrave Island in November.

Broad-billed Sandpiper. Most observations recorded around Moreton Bay with high counts of 20 at the Port of Brisbane in January and 17 at the Manly Wader Roost in March.

Brolga. Observations of usually one or two birds widely scattered across the bioregion. Observations in Brisbane area included Griffin, Nathan Road Wetlands, Redcliffe Airport, and Tinchi Tamba Wetlands.

Brown Booby. High counts included 22 at Heron Island in August, 25 Lady Musgrave Island in October, 13 Lady Elliot Island in November, 20 at Joseph Banks Conservation Area in March, and 18 at Burnett Heads in June.

Brown Noddy. Observations included 2000 at Lady Elliot Island in February, 50 Lady Musgrave Island in November.

Brown Skua. In July observations of single birds recorded at Hervey Bay, Elliott Heads, and a Southport pelagic.

Brown Treecreeper. Multiple observations recorded of one to six at Jimna-Yabba Road Dam. Other observations included one at Elliot River SF in April and July, two at Wongi NP in May and August, and one Ringwood Road in July.

Brown-headed Honeyeater. Scattered observations of one to nine birds across the region between April and December with few observations north of Kingaroy.

Brush Bronzewing. One or two observed at Cooloola in Great Sandy NP on various dates.

Budgerigar. One recorded at Godshill in December.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper. Near-threatened. Accidental. The bird recorded at the Port of Brisbane in 2017 was observed from January to April in 2019.

Bulwer's Petrel. Accidental. Observations recorded on Southport pelagics in January and December.

Common Sandpiper. Observations recorded of almost all single birds mostly in the Brisbane and Moreton areas near the coast with one inland observation of one bird at Lake Barambah in March.

Cook's Petrel. Vulnerable. Accidental. Observations of one and three recorded on two Southport pelagics in October.

Crimson Chat. One observed at Lake Samsonvale in December.

Diamond Dove. One observed at Flagstone Creek Road in the Lockyer Valley in March.

Diamond Firetail. One or two birds observed at the Yabba Road Dam in Jimna from April to September, and three recorded at Kalpower in August through September.

Double-banded Plover. Most observations recorded around Moreton Bay with high counts of 54 near Wavebreak Island in July and 26 at Manly Wader Roost in May.

Dusky Woodswallow. High counts include 100 at Kalpower in August, 52 at Cooloola in the Great Sandy NP in May, and 47 at Widgee SF in June. Southeast records included 30 at Kobbie Creek in July and 25 at Gold Creek Reservoir in June.

Eastern Barn Owl. Observations decreased by almost half compared to 2018. Observations recorded across the region, but few were north of Noosa.

Eastern Grass Owl. Multiple observations throughout the year of one or two birds at Kedron Brook Wetlands. Other observations of single birds included Atkinsons Dam in June and July, five observations at Lake Samsonvale between April and December, and Elanda Point in March.

Eastern Ground Parrot. Multiple observations with a high count of 12 in May recorded at Cooloola in Great Sandy NP.

Eastern Rosella. Most observations of one or two birds recorded from the Scenic Rim, Southern Downs, and Gold Coast with a high count of 15 at Maine Range NP in July and few reports north of Brisbane.

Eastern Yellow Wagtail. Accidental. One recorded at Nathan Road Wetlands in October, and one to three recorded at Dowse Lagoon at Sandgate in November and December.

Fairy Gerygone. Only two locations recorded from the Sunshine Coast or further south including one birds recorded at Dularcha NP in June and one or two birds recorded in the Bunya Crossing area in February and September through December.

Fairy Prion. Observations included one on a Southport pelagic in June, one at The Spit at Southport in June, and 5 Point Lookout on Stradbroke Island in June.

Flesh-footed Shearwater. Near-threatened. Observations recorded on ten Southport pelagics between March and November with high counts of 6 in March and 8 in November.

Fluttering Shearwater. Records included one at Point Lookout on Stradbroke Island in June and one on Southport pelagic in March and 4 in April.

Freckled Duck. Most observations from the southern area of the bioregion with a high count of 41 at Atkinsons Dam in March. The most northerly observations were one or two at lake Alford in August through November.

Glossy Black Cockatoo. Over twice as many observations compared to 2018 with few were north of Noosa. High counts included 20 at Lamington NP in November, 11 at Mount Sampson in February, and ten at Goomburra NP in April.

Great Bowerbird. One reported to have been present for six years at Montville.

Great Frigatebird. Multiple observation recorded from Lady Elliot Island in January through February and October through November with the highest count being 40 in November.

Greater Sand Plover. Most observations of up to 10 birds recorded around Moreton Bay with high counts of 50 in November at King Island, and 45 in January and 29 in September at Manly Wader Roost.

Greater Sooty Owl. No observations recorded north of Gympie with most recorded at D'Anguilar NP and Lamington NP. Other locations with multiple observations included Bunya NP, Conondale NP, and Main Range NP. Observations also recorded at West Cooroy SF, Eumundi, Woondum NP, Tamborine NP, Murphys Creek, Bellthorpe NP, Bardon, and Mount Coot-tha.

Green Pygmy Goose. A single bird observed at Ewan Maddock Dam in May and June.

Grey Noddy. Accidental. One recorded at Moreton Bay off Wynnum in March.

Grey Plover. Most observations recorded of up to four birds, but high counts included 48 at Moreton Island in January, 40 at Boonooroo in January, and 20 at Inskip Point in March.

Grey-faced Petrel. Accidental. Observations of generally one or two, with a high count of 7 in March, recorded on 6 Southport pelagics in March, April, May and November.

Ground Cuckoo-shrike. Observations included two at Banool Road area of the Lockyer Valley in April, May, September and October; four at Bicks Road at South Burnett in June; three at Warrill View in August; and one at Biddaddaba in October.

Hoary-headed Grebe. Most observations recorded from the Lockyer Valley with a high count of 300 at Atkinsons Dam in April.

Horsfield's Bushlark. Observations included one at Lake Samsonvale in March, November, and December; one at Woorim on Bribie Island in August; one or two at Bundaberg Botanic Gardens in May; two at Gin Gin in June; one or two at Pacific Paradise in December; eight at Bryden in June and one in November; two at Crossdale in June; one at Borallon in January; and four at Atkinsons Dam in November.

Hutton's Shearwater. Endangered. Observed on seven Southport pelagics in March through October with the highest count being 22 in August. The Mooloolaba pelagic observed 50 in March and 29 in August. 18 recorded at Point Lookout on Stradbroke Island in February.

Kelp Gull. Accidental. One observed around the Wynnum and Wellington Point area in January.

Kermadec Petrel. Observations recorded on 13 Southport pelagics with a high count of 11 in March.

Large-tailed Nightjar. Observations included one at Cooloola in Great Sandy NP in January; one in Maroochy–Yandina Wetlands in January, September and November; two at Joseph Banks Conservation Park in March; one at Kalpowar SF in May and September; one at Baldwins Swamp in October; three at Rainbow Beach in August; and one at Inskip Point in December.

Lesser Crested Tern. Most observations recorded of only one or two birds, but high counts included 12 at Moreton Bay Marine Park in October, eight at Point Vernon in September, and six at Manly and King Island in June and July.

Lesser Frigatebird. Multiple observations recorded from Lady Elliot Island both in January and February with a high count of 20 and in October and November with a high count of 12. Other observations included ten at Noosa NP, one at Coolum, and one at Double Island Point all in March.

Little Curlew. Six observed at Atkinsons Dam in October through December.

Little Eagle. Most of the 85 observations in the bioregion were from the south-east as far north as Bundaberg.

Little Woodswallow. Observations included three at Tandora in June, three at Coolum in Great Sandy NP in December.

Long-tailed Jaeger. Accidental. Observations recorded on five Southport pelagics between October and December of usually only one or two, but five observed in October.

Long-toed Stint. One observed at the Port of Brisbane in January and March, and one recorded at G.J. Fuller Oval Lagoons in January, February, and December.

Marbled Frogmouth. Most observations of one to three birds recorded at Lamington NP and D'Aguiar NP.

Masked Booby. Four observed at Heron Island in August, and one recorded on the Mooloolaba pelagic in October.

Masked Woodswallow. 15 observations of one to six birds recorded across the region.

Matsudaira's Storm Petrel. Vulnerable. One observed on Southport pelagic in October.

Mottled Petrel. Near-threatened. Accidental. One observed on a Southport pelagic in October.

Musk Duck. Observations included one at Wongi Waterholes in January; two at Meandu Creek Dam in April; one to three at Lake Samsonvale in May through December; one or two at Lake McKenzie on Fraser Island in May, July, and August; one at Lake Lenthall in June and July, and three at Tandora in July.

Musk Lorikeet. Observations of generally one to five recorded throughout the year with a high count of 50 at Spicers Gap in August. Few observations recorded North of Bribie Island.

Northern Giant Petrel. Accidental. Observations included one at Point Lookout on Stradbroke Island in June, one at Tangalooma on Moreton Island in June, and 1 at Beacon Lighthouse on the Sunshine Coast in June.

Olive Whistler. Only seven observations of single birds recorded at Lamington NP.

Olive-backed Sunbird. 12 observations recorded from the Gladstone and Agnes Water areas, and one recorded at Moore Park in Bundaberg during December.

Oriental Plover. Ten observed at Wellington Point on 16 December.

Painted Buttonquail. Observations of generally one or two recorded from across the region, mostly south of Gympie with a high count of five in the Lockyer Valley in June.

Painted Honeyeater. Vulnerable. Observations of one or two recorded at Highfields Falls from September and October.

Parasitic Jaeger. Observations included single birds reported from Southport pelagics in March, November, and December; one at Point Danger in February, single birds at Currumbin and Southport Spit in March, and a single bird at Noosa in February.

Pectoral Sandpiper. Accidental. Observations included one at Dowse Lagoon in January, one at the Port of Brisbane in January, one at Dohles Rocks in January, one at Rubyanna Road in Bundaberg during February, one at Nathan Road Wetlands during September through December, one at Lake Samsonvale in December, and one at Cove Road in Stanmore during December.

Plum-headed Finch. The highest counts were 120 at Atkinsons Dam in the Lockyer Valley in March, 50 at Pacific Paradise on the Sunshine Coast in December, 47 at Priors Pocket in Moggill during December, 25 at Alberton on the Gold Coast in May, and nine at Lake Barambah in March.

Pomarine Jaeger. Observations of usually one to three birds recorded on eight Southport pelagics with a high count of seven in March, and no observations recorded from April through September.

Providence Petrel. Vulnerable. Observations included 70 on a Southport pelagic in October and five on a Mooloolaba pelagic in August.

Radjah Shelduck. Observations included one to four birds north of Tin Can Bay at various times with a high count of six at Elliot Heads in October and one to two at Greenbank in April.

Red Wattlebird. Most observations of one to two birds from the Scenic Rim and the Southern Downs with only four records north of the Greater Brisbane area. Northern-most observation recorded at Lake Awooga in June. The high counts included six at Goomburra NP in March and six at Main Range NP in April.

Red-backed Buttonquail. Observations included one or two at Atkinsons Dam in January and February, one or two at Lake Samsonvale in February and September through December, one at Oxley Creek Common in January and May, one at Kandanga Creek in March, one at Hawkesbury Road in Brisbane in June, one at Nathan Road Wetlands in October, and one at Fig Tree Pocket in November.

Red-backed Kingfisher. Observations included one at Takilberan in June, one at Kingaroy in September, and one at the Maroochy River in November.

Red-browed Treecreeper. Observations recorded across the south-east of the region with most from D'Aguilar NP and Lamington NP, and none recorded north of Conondale NP where two birds recorded in October.

Red-capped Robin. Observations included two at Eagleby Wetlands in June and one at Oxley Creek Common in November.

Red-chested Buttonquail. Observations included up to four at Lake Samsonvale in November and December, one at Joseph Banks Conservation Park in March, and three at Lake Dyer, Laidley in December.

Red-footed Booby. Single birds recorded on the Southport pelagic in January and March, and one observed at Lady Elliot Island in November.

Red-rumped Parrot. Most observations recorded at the University of Queensland Gatton campus and around the Lockyer Valley with a high count of 11 in June.

Red-tailed Black Cockatoo. Observations recorded from across the region with high counts including 40 at Moore Park in December, 37 at Blackbutt in January, and 23 at Helidon in March.

Red-tailed Tropicbird. Observations from Lady Elliot Island recorded mostly from September through November with a high count of eight in October.

Red-winged Parrot. Over two thirds of the observations recorded one to six birds in the South Burnett and few observations in the south-eastern area of the region.

Regent Honeyeater. Critically Endangered. Observations included a single bird at Flinders Conservation Estate in May and one or two at Springfield Lakes in June and July.

Roseate Tern. 200 recorded at Lady Elliot Island in November, and six observed at Lady Musgrave Island in November.

Rufous Scrubbird. Eight observations of one or two birds recorded between March and November at Lamington NP.

Sanderling. Observations included one in January at Elliot Heads, 13 in March and 30 in December at Inskip Point, and 122 in January at Moreton Island. No observations recorded from April through October.

Satin Flycatcher. Records increased from 7 to 49 with most being one or two birds from Brisbane or Moreton Bay in March through May, and October through November.

Scarlet Robin. Observations included one at Beenleigh in June, and one at Goomburra NP in March.

Shining Flycatcher. Observations recorded from coastal areas throughout the year with one or two birds common and a high count of four at Moore Park in Bundaberg during August.

Short-tailed Shearwater. Observations recorded on multiple Southport pelagics in March, April and September through December with high counts of 7 in April and 151 in November.

Shy Albatross. One recorded on Southport pelagic in October.

Sooty Tern. Multiple observations recorded on Southport pelagics throughout the year with a high count of 30 in June. Other observations included 20 at Lady Elliot Island in October, two at Lady Musgrave Island in November, one at Noosa NP in December, and 20 at the Maroochy River mouth in December.

Southern Emu-wren. Multiple observations of one to five recorded from Cooloola Way at Great Sandy NP.

Southern Giant Petrel. One observed at the Fraser Breaksea area off Hervey Bay in June.

Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater. Scattered observations recorded of mostly single birds with only one report north of Kingaroy. Closest observation to Brisbane recorded of one at Priors Pocket at Moggill in May.

Spotted Quail-thrush. Over 70% of observations were from the Brisbane area including most from Brisbane Forest Park.

Streaked Shearwater. Near-threatened. One in January and two in March observed on the Southport pelagic.

Stubble Quail. Over half the observations recorded at Lake Samsonvale with other observations at Atkinson Dam, Sunshine Coast, Lake Baramah, and Beechmont.

Superb Fruit Dove. Four observations of one or two birds at Cooloolabin Road, Wahpunga Park, West Cooroy, and Mary Cairncross on the Sunshine Coast in January, September, and December. Other observations included one at Banks Street Reserve in February, two at D'Aguiar NP in March, two at Lamington NP in April, one at Gold Creek Reservoir in August, and one at Blue Fig Creek in November.

Swift Parrot. Critically Endangered. Two observed at Springfield Lakes in June.

Tahiti Petrel. Near-threatened. Reports throughout the year from pelagic trips with high counts of 45 on the Southport pelagic in March and 27 on the Mooloolaba pelagic in November.

Turquoise Parrot. Observations included one to three at Highfields Falls in March and April, one at Canon Hill in April, one at Coombabah in April, two at Lake Samsonvale in March, and one at Dayboro in September.

Wandering Albatross. Vulnerable. One recorded on Southport pelagic in September.

Wandering Tattler. Observations recorded from coastal sites, Lady Elliot Island, and Heron Island with few observations from May through September. Highest counts included four at Point Vernon in March and six at Lady Elliot Island in November. Only south-east regional observations recorded were of single birds at Point Lookout on Stradbroke Island and Elephant Rock, both in November.

Western Gerygone. One observed at Flagstone Creek Road in Lockyer Valley during March.

White Tern. One observed on the Southport pelagic in March.

White-backed Swallow. Observations included two at Burnett Heads in May and one at Linville in August.

White-browed Woodswallow. Observations included five at Kingaroy in March and 40 in September; one at Wellington Point in August; 40 at Tinchi Tamba Wetlands in September; three at Moogerah Peaks NP in October; one at Dayboro in October, and one at Mount Mee in D'Aguilar NP during October.

White-eared Honeyeater. Observations include two at Kalpower Road in Bundaberg and one at Maidenwell both in September.

White-faced Storm Petrel. Single birds observed on Southport pelagics in May and October.

White-tailed Tropicbird. One recorded on the Southport pelagic in October.

White-winged Chough. Observations recorded across the region with the largest flock of 20 recorded at Maidenwell in August.

White-winged Tern. Most observations recorded from the Sunshine Coast with 400 at Maroochydore in April and 224 at Noosa spit in December. Other observations included a single bird at Bundaberg Botanic Gardens in February and December and three at Atkinsons Dam in March and May.

Wilson's Storm Petrel. Observations recorded on multiple Southport pelagics with a high count of 33 in April.

Wood Sandpiper. Observations included two at Yandina Wetlands in January and one in August, one at Garnet's Lagoon in March, one at Port of Brisbane in March, one at Kianawah Wetlands in October and November, one at Nathan Road Wetlands in October and November, one at Lake Samsonvale in December, and one at Sunshine Coast University in December.

Yellow Thornbill. Observations recorded across the region, but few were recorded north of Noosa.

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater. Observations recorded from across the region with high counts in June including 14 birds at Cordalba SF, 12 at Jimna-Yabba Road Dam, and 10 at Kingaham. Multiple observations recorded from Lake Samsonvale with the highest count of 8 in January. Bunyaville SF recorded a high count of 4 in January, February and August.

Zebra Finch. Multiple observations reported from Bundaberg throughout the year with a maximum count of nine in July. Eight observations recorded across the southern part of the region, including 40 at Mount Tarampa in August and 25 at Iredale in May.

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