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The Secretary
PO Box 3784
South Brisbane BC Qld 4101
birdsqueensland.org.au
secretary@birdsqueensland.org.au

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Birds in Welford National Park, Queensland

Andrew Ley¹, Shane Hume² and Brian Tynan³

¹19 Lynches Road, Armidale, New South Wales 2350. andrewley15@gmail.com.au

²Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Welford National Park, Jundah, Queensland 4736.
Current address: Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Bladensburg National Park, Winton, Queensland 4735.

³11 Tanimbla Street, Kedron, Queensland 4031.

Summary

This paper documents and maps the occurrence and distribution in Welford National Park, Queensland of 192 bird species based on our database of 23,534 individual records collected by us during 2012-2019. For each species we map its distribution in the Park based on a one-minute of latitude and longitude grid and provide a broad scale estimate of its abundance. The most-recorded species were Willie Wagtail, Budgerigar, Crested Pigeon, Black-faced Woodswallow and White-plumed Honeyeater; 56 species were recorded less than ten times. We list highlight species whose distributions in the Park appeared linked to particular habitats. For each species recorded more than nine times we document its occurrence by month of the survey period and chart its relative occurrence by year of the survey period and by month. We highlight species whose abundance appeared to fluctuate according to rainfall.

Introduction

Welford was established as a national park in 1992. It covers 124,000 ha centred at about 20°00'S, 143°20'E and borders the Barcoo River in south-west Queensland. It is one of a number of national parks in the Channel Country of the northern Lake Eyre Basin straddling the Diamantina, Thompson and Barcoo Rivers, the latter two joining just south of Welford to form Cooper Creek. We have been conducting bird surveys in the region since 1994, including at Diamantina (Ley *et al.* 2011), Goneaway, Bladensburg, Lochern and Idalia National Parks, and at Welford National Park during 2012-2019, the survey period covered here. The Welford National Park Management Plan (Department of Environment and Resource Management 2011) includes the following aspirations: to encourage scientific research, given that the Park lacks systematic scientific surveys; to support the activities of volunteer natural history interest groups; and, more specifically, to encourage birdwatchers to share information gathered in the Park. This report makes a contribution to all of these goals.

Study site

Information on the vegetation of the Park is paraphrased from Department of Environment and Resource Management (2011). Ecosystems and named features are mapped in Fig. 1.

The southern edge of the national park is bordered by the Barcoo River which is lined with River Red Gums *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and Coolabah *E. coolabah* and with seasonal creeks as tributaries including Gap Creek and Sawyers Creek. The floodplain adjacent to the river is comprised of riparian forest, treeless areas of cracking clay, isolated tree-lined ephemeral waterholes, grassland including Mitchell Grass *Astrelba* spp. interspersed with channels and lagoons, and gibber or ironstone flats; Gidgee *Acacia cambadgei* and False Sandalwood *Eremophila mitchellii* occur on rarely-flooded alluvial plains.

The western end is dominated by spinifex *Triodia* spp.-clad sandplains with many small sandhills and fewer, larger but more mobile steep-sided sand dunes, with interspersed Mulga *Acacia aneura* woodland.

The eastern section consists of stony hills supporting areas of Mulga, Bendee *A. catenulata*, Bastard Mulga *A. stowardi* and Lancewood *A. shirleyi*.

In the headwaters of Sawyers Creek are woodlands of Poplar Box *E. populnea* and River Red Gums, with areas of Mulga.

Rainfall at Welford National Park during the survey period and the two preceding years is shown, by month, in Figure 2. The mean annual rainfall at Jundah, 40 km NW of the Park, is 446 mm.

Methods

We visited the Park as often as possible over the eight years 2012-2019. We surveyed the birds of the Park on the basis of species presence in grid blocks of one-minute of latitude and longitude: at this latitude a one-minute grid block is close to a rectangle and is about 1.8 km north-south and 1.7 km east-west. At each visit we surveyed as many grid blocks as possible and recorded all species seen or heard. Over time we attempted to visit as many grid blocks as were accessible to us and tried to make repeat visits and at different times of the year. We received records from other sources as outlined in the Acknowledgements section. The methodology is outlined in greater detail in our publication covering birds in Diamantina National Park (Ley *et al.* 2011).

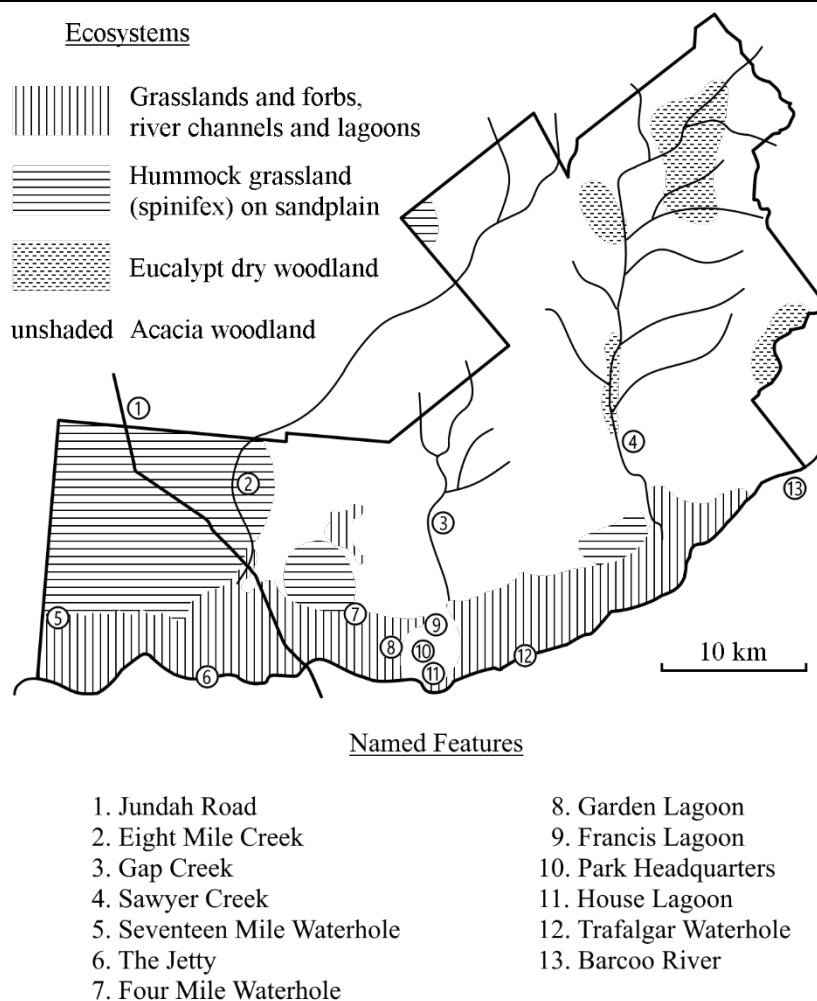


Figure 1. Ecosystems and named features of Welford National Park. (Map by Geoffrey Jackson)

Records were accumulated in a database on a month-by-month basis, and to avoid double counting we deleted as duplicates those records that were repeats of a species in the same grid block in the same month and the same year.

After the survey period we assigned every species an abundance rank of Common, Uncommon, Rare, or Occasional and produced a map of the grid blocks in which the species was recorded, ie showing the species' distribution in the Park; this and other information we gathered into Appendix 1. For each species recorded 10 times or more we created a table of the species' records by month and year of the survey period, a chart of the relative reporting rates by year for the species and a chart of the relative reporting rates by month for the species; this information is further explained in the Results section and gathered into Appendix 2.

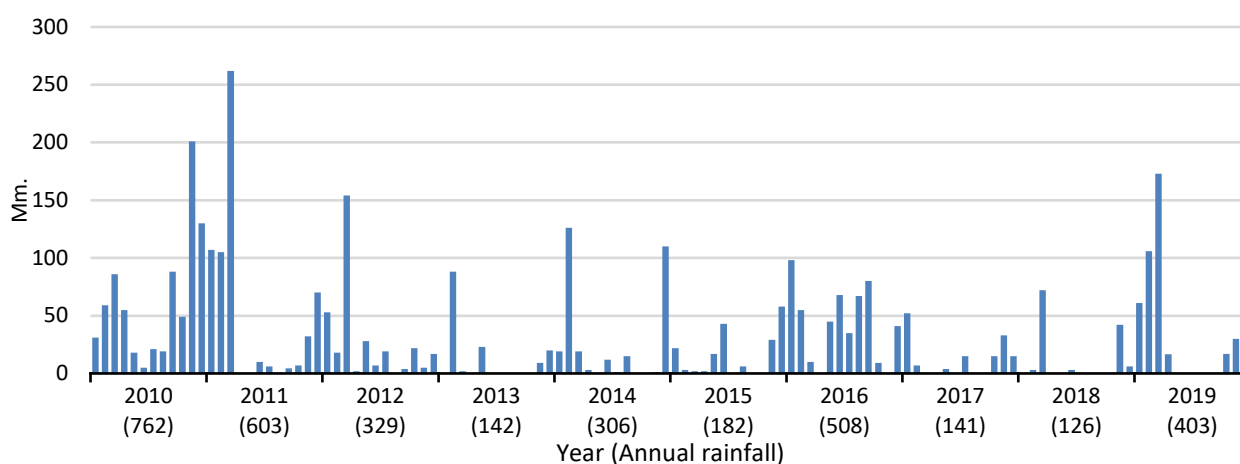


Figure 2. Monthly rainfall at Welford National Park 2010-2019. Figures are as recorded at Welford National Park headquarters, supplemented as necessary by recordings taken at the Retreat automatic gauge, 6 km to the south-west. (Chart by Geoffrey Jackson)

The species commentaries are informed by the seven volumes of the *Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds* (Marchant & Higgins 1990, 1993; Higgins & Davies 1996; Higgins 1999; Higgins *et al.* 2001; Higgins & Peter 2002; Higgins *et al.* 2006), *The New Atlas of Australian Birds* (Barrett *et al.* 2003), Storr (1988 but rather dated now), Ley *et al.* (2011), and our personal observations in the region and personal communications to us, usually without attribution, although specific claims are given a citation.

The nomenclature and taxonomy used is that of BirdLife Australia's *Working List of Australian Birds*, Version 3 (BirdLife Australia 2019).

Scientific names of bird species are in Appendixes 1 and 3.

Results and Discussion

During the eight years of the survey period we accumulated 23,534 records of 192 species in 236 grid blocks. The six most recorded species were Willie Wagtail (1076 records), Budgerigar (835), Crested Pigeon (772), Black-faced Woodswallow (750), White-plumed Honeyeater (732) and Singing Honeyeater (714); 56 species were recorded less than 10 times of which 13 were recorded once only.

Our species list for Welford National Park is in summary form in Appendix 3.

The distribution of species records by month and year of the survey period is given in Table 1.

For each species the number of times it was recorded; in how many grid blocks; its reporting rate (being the number of records of the species expressed as a percentage of the total records); a broad scale abundance ranking, as assessed by us, indicating for the species whether it is common, uncommon, rare or an occasional visitor in the Channel Country; and whether or not we recorded it breeding, are given in Appendix 1, along with a map showing the distribution of our records of the species in the park. In Appendix 1 96 species are given an abundance rank of Common, 36 a rank of Uncommon, 27 a rank of Rare, and 33 a rank of Occasional.

Table 1. Distribution of records in the survey period, by year and month; numbers in bold represent our formal surveys; non-bold numbers are records from other surveys and incidental sightings.

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Tot
2012	26	10		1237	94	1421		1334		4	882	76	5084
2013	506	77	789	614	1251		877	616	97	3	362	26	5218
2014		981		641		751						1	2374
2015						714				573			1287
2016			594	2			4	366		1117	3	34	2120
2017		934	781	19		1		1	471			1	2208
2018	24	1	11	762					110	133	83		1124
2019	3	3	5		4	735	1461		500	420	1	987	4119
Tot	559	2006	2180	3275	1349	3622	2342	2317	1178	2250	1331	1125	23534

For each of the 136 species recorded more than nine times, an entry in Appendix 2 gives the distribution of the records of the species by month and year of the survey period, a chart of the annual reporting rate of the species (being the number of records of the species for the year as a percentage of the total records of all species for the year), and a chart of the reporting rate of the species by month, all years combined, (being the number of records of the species in that month as a percentage of the total records of all species in that month). That is, for each species, the annual and monthly reporting rates are given as a proportion of the highest respective rate(s) (=100%) for that species. Species with <10 records are excluded because when reporting rates are low the charts are uninformative.

The reporting rates for some species show conspicuous spikes in numbers of records and reporting rates, generally at times through the survey period that followed periods of higher rainfall. Survey times that stand out for their concentrations of high reporting rates for some species are: throughout 2012 and 2013, which was preceded by sustained rain in late 2011 and early 2012 and possibly influenced by exceptional rain throughout 2010 and into early 2011; October 2016, which was preceded by good rain starting in late 2015 and continuing into 2016; and mid-2019, and for the rest of that year for some species, which was preceded by good rain in late 2018 continuing into the first three months of 2019.

Some examples of different patterns of response to these times of apparent prosperity are (Appendix 2):

Some species were at their most abundant in 2012-2013 but then declined and their reporting rates did not rebound in 2016 or 2019:

Emu	Grey-headed Honeyeater
White-fronted Honeyeater	Weebill
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	Mistletoebird.

Some species showed a spike in reporting rate in October 2016:

Diamond Dove	Pallid Cuckoo
Cockatiel	Pied Honeyeater
White-winged Triller	Masked Woodswallow
White-browed Woodswallow	Rufous Songlark.

Some species showed a spike in reporting rate in mid-2019, which was sustained until the end of the year:

Spotted Harrier	Little Button-quail
White-winged Triller	Rufous Songlark.

Some species showed a spike in reporting rate in mid-2019, which was not sustained until the end of the year:

Pallid Cuckoo	Black Honeyeater
Pied Honeyeater.	

The long-term nature of the weather patterns, particularly rainfall, at Welford, and the obvious effects of resulting changes in conditions on the avifauna revealed by our results, suggest that the eight years of our surveys could be usefully extended to gain a better picture of the fluctuations in bird numbers and activity in the Park and to elucidate longer term trends. In fact, a bird monitoring programme could be instigated to continue into the future, using this study as a starting point.

Although fluctuating rainfall appears to have a big effect on bird numbers, especially of some species listed above, the differing responses of different species to the same rainfall events emphasises the obvious that there will be many factors at work, with varying degrees of subtlety in their effect on bird populations. A and long-term monitoring programme is likely to be revealing.

The upsurge in numbers of Spotted Harriers in the second half of 2019, when the number of records of the species far exceeded the number at any other time during the survey period, may have been related to the contemporaneous increase in the number of Little Button-quail records. Although the numbers are less emphatic, the increase in number of records of Black Falcons at the same time may be for the same reason. Both the Harrier and the Falcon take ground-dwelling birds as a major component of their diet and, in fact, the two often hunt together, the former flying low and the latter overhead (Ley 2013, Marchant & Higgins 1993).

The distribution maps show many species that, if not limited to a particular ecosystem or habitat, show a strong tendency towards one over the others. Some species that stand out in this regard are:

In the eucalypt woodland in the headwaters of Sawyer Creek:

Weebill	Yellow-rumped Thornbill.
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In sandplain areas:

Grey-headed Honeyeater
Chestnut-crowned Babbler.

Yellow-throated Miner

In acacia woodland:

Splendid Fairy-wren
Inland Thornbill
Hall's Babbler
Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush
Hooded Robin

Singing Honeyeater
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill
Varied Sittella
Grey Fantail
Double-barred Finch.

Along the channel of the Barcoo River and in associated open country and lagoons:

grassland birds such as

Nankeen Kestrel
Australian Magpie

Australian Bustard
Australasian Pipit

woodland species such as

Red-winged Parrot
Little Friarbird

Brown Treecreeper

and many aquatic species.

Like all birdlists this one is incomplete, and can be expected to grow as additional species are added in future years. At Diamantina National Park 16 species were added to the birdlist between 2011 and 2021 (Ley *et al.* 2011, Ley & Mitchell 2021) and this one will probably grow similarly. We hope that the list provides a solid start to the documentation of the birds of Welford.

With the exception of the much appreciated and indispensable support provided by QPWS personnel in the park, this project has been carried out by unpaid volunteers, in their own time and using their own resources, and without this input the birds of Welford National Park would remain much less well documented than they now are.

Acknowledgements

The following participated in our surveys: Frank & Wendy Ball, Will Buchanan, Shirley Cook, Stephen Debus, Gordon Ley, James & Kate Ley & family, Sue Meure, Maggie Overend and members of Birds Queensland, Dean & Jeni Shears & family, and Marie Tarrant. Allan Briggs (on behalf of members of BirdLife Capricornia) and Ian McAllan provided their bird records from the Park. Geoffrey Jackson was indefatigable in preparing the species maps and the tables: without his data processing skills this account would not exist. We thank our wives, Beth Ley, Mary Hume and Robyn Mear for their support of and enthusiastic participation in this project. AL gratefully acknowledges the hospitality and friendship of Shane and Mary Hume at Welford National Park and elsewhere.

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Appendix 1. Species accounts. In the distribution maps grey grid blocks are those in which we have recorded any bird species; black grid blocks are those in which we have recorded the particular species.

Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae*

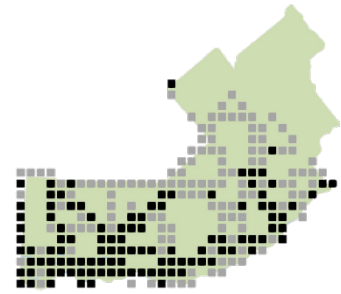
Tables on page 54

Status Common resident.

Occurrence Records 247, grid blocks 109, reporting rate 1.05%.

Breeding Confirmed.

ALTHOUGH CATEGORISED as common here this is based on the high reporting rate in the early years of the survey period, but since then records have been few; despite the appearance of some groups of small young birds in later years the reporting rate has remained very low. A possible longer-term contribution to the continuing scarcity may be the land-use change from sheep-grazing to cattle-grazing to conservation, including the decommissioning of stock water points: Emus are less common where the dominant land-use is cattle-grazing than in areas devoted to sheep, and less common still where the land is not used for agriculture (Marchant & Higgins 1990). Perhaps the Emu at Welford is reverting to a more normal dispersion, in pairs spaced 2-3 km apart by intraspecific competition (Davies 2002). The species is widespread in our region except for the more wooded country of Idalia National Park, from where we have few records.



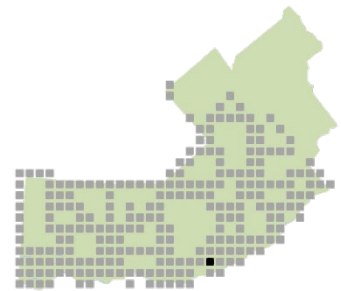
Stubble Quail *Coturnix pectoralis*

Status Occasional.

Occurrence Records 1.

Breeding Not recorded.

ACCORDING TO the *Handbook* (Marchant & Higgins 1993) Welford National Park is well outside the 'normal' range and, although the species can be dispersive, we have no indication of any population increase in recent years in the Channel Country and records are exceptional here and throughout our region.



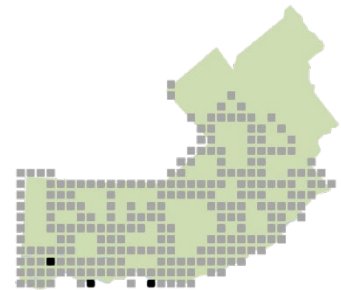
Brown Quail *Synoicus ypsilophorus*

Status Occasional.

Occurrence Records 3, grid blocks 3.

Breeding Not recorded.

GENERALLY UNCOMMON, but irruptive; a significant increase in numbers, with much breeding, at Bladensburg National Park in 2010-2011 before the survey period here may have influenced numbers elsewhere in the region but may not have been detected because of insufficient survey coverage.



Plumed Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna eytoni*

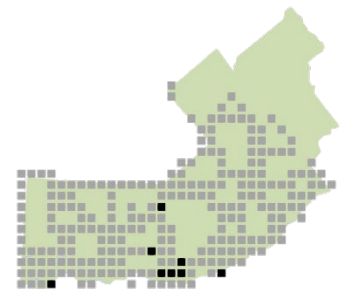
Tables on page 54

Status Uncommon visitor.

Occurrence Records 12, grid blocks 8, reporting rate 0.05%.

Breeding Confirmed.

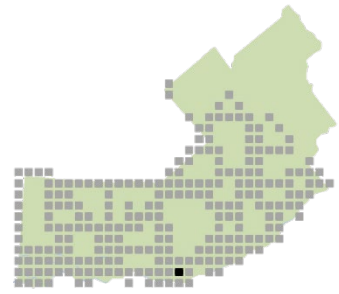
REGULARLY RECORDED here and throughout our region, most commonly to the west at Diamantina National Park.



Blue-billed Duck *Oxyura australis*

Status Occasional.
Occurrence Records 1.
Breeding Not recorded.

A SOUTHERN SPECIES at the northern limit of its range at Welford; few records anywhere in our region.

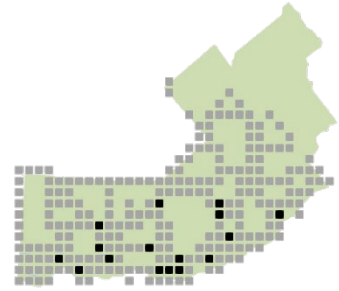


Pink-eared Duck *Malacorhynchus membranaceus*

Tables on page 54

Status Common resident.
Occurrence Records 57, grid blocks 16, reporting rate 0.24%.
Breeding Not recorded.

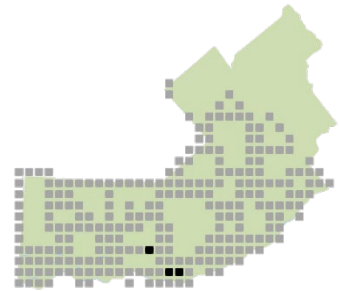
REGULAR HERE while conditions are suitable; its presence throughout our area varies with availability of wetland habitat, so less common at Bladensburg and Idalia National Parks.



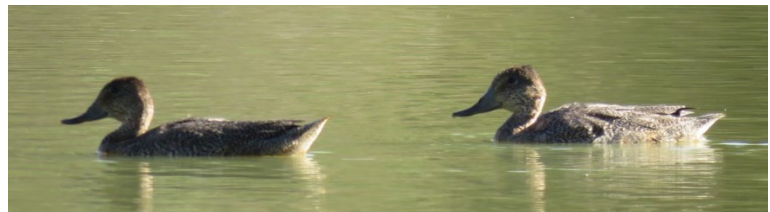
Freckled Duck *Stictonetta naevosa*

Status Rare visitor.
Occurrence Records 5, grid blocks 3.
Breeding Not recorded.

REGULARLY BUT rarely reported here. This is a more southern species and the southern Channel Country is about its northern limit. Recorded regularly to the west at Diamantina National Park, but elsewhere in our region appropriate habitat is scarce and records are few.



*Freckled Ducks Welford National Park
 Four Mile Waterhole 8 Apr 2017 Photo
 Mary Hume*

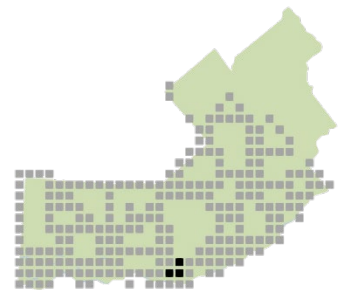


Black Swan *Cygnus atratus*

Tables on page 55

Status Uncommon visitor.
Occurrence Records 12, grid blocks 3, reporting rate 0.05%.
Breeding Not recorded.

AN ERRATIC PRESENCE here, and only recorded at the house lagoon and Francis Lagoon. Essentially a vagrant elsewhere in our region and limited by lack of suitable habitat.



*Black Swans Welford
 National Park house
 lagoon 30 Aug 2014
 Photo Mary Hume*

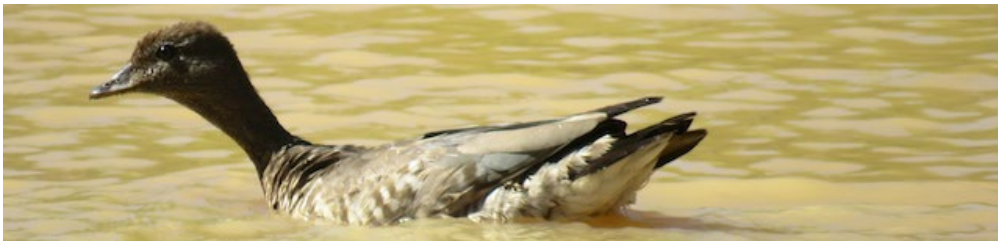
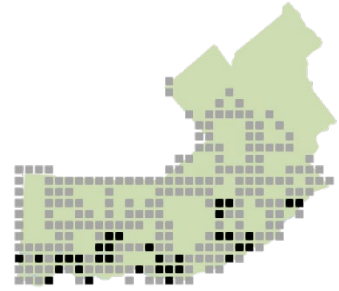


Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata*

Tables on page 55

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 115, grid blocks 34, reporting rate 0.49%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

COMMON HERE and throughout our region.



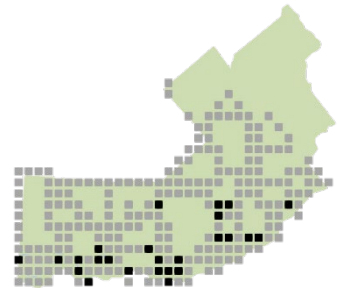
Australian Wood Duck wary parents and brood Welford National Park Garden Lagoon 19 May 2019 Photos Mary Hume

Hardhead *Aythya australis*

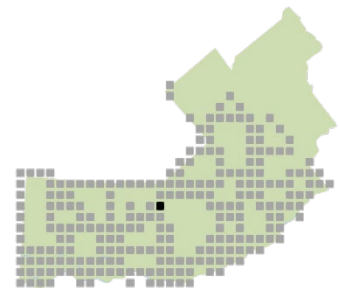
Tables on page 55

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 84, grid blocks 25, reporting rate 0.36%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

ONE OF THE most reliably occurring ducks here, and resident while conditions remain suitable. Common throughout our region.

**Australasian Shoveler** *Spatula rhynchotis***Status** Occasional.**Occurrence** Records 1.**Breeding** Not recorded.

A SOUTHERN SPECIES, no more than a vagrant here and elsewhere in our region.

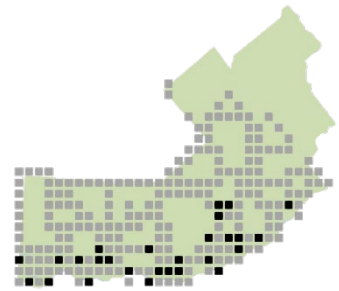


Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa*

Tables on page 55

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 131, grid blocks 27, reporting rate 0.56%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

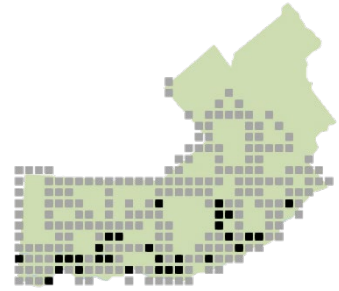
ABUNDANT HERE and throughout our region.

**Grey Teal** *Anas gracilis*

Tables on page 56

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 127, grid blocks 30, reporting rate 0.54%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

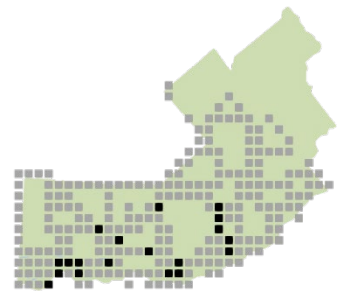
ABUNDANT HERE and throughout our region.

**Australasian Grebe** *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*

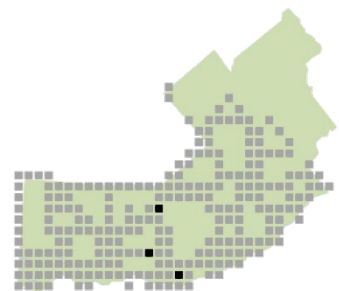
Tables on page 56

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 49, grid blocks 19, reporting rate 0.21%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

OFTEN RECORDED but present in only small numbers here and throughout our region.

**Hoary-headed Grebe** *Poliiocephalus poliocephalus***Status** Uncommon resident.**Occurrence** Records 9, grid blocks 3.**Breeding** Not recorded.

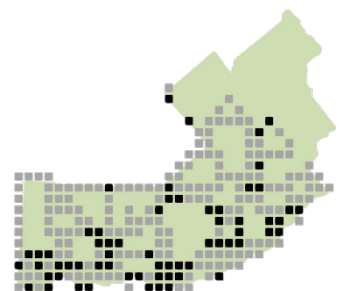
FEW RECORDS here and generally sparse in our region.

**Spinifex Pigeon** *Geophaps plumifera*

Tables on page 56

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 194, grid blocks 63, reporting rate 0.82%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

NO OBVIOUS fluctuation in population across the year or between years. The Lake Eyre drainage is one of the strongholds of the species in a widespread but patchy distribution across the northern half of the continent; common throughout our region with the exception of Idalia National Park to the east.

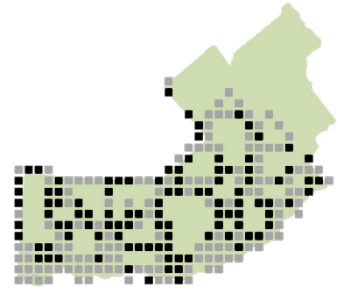


Common Bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera*

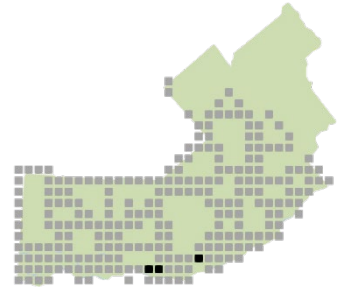
Tables on page 56

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 184, grid blocks 104, reporting rate 0.78%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

THE REPORTING RATE declined during the dry middle years of the survey period and spiked in mid-2019 after good rain, but we have no evidence of regular seasonal fluctuation. A reliable species in woodland across our region.

**Flock Bronzewing** *Phaps histrionica***Status** Rare visitor.**Occurrence** Records 3, grid blocks 3.**Breeding** Not recorded.

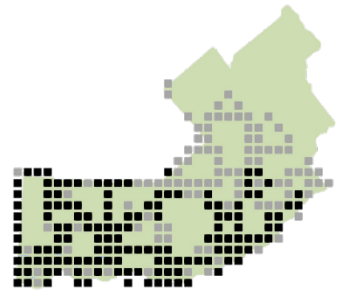
AN ABUNDANT SPECIES in the west of our region in the extensive grasslands of Diamantina National Park; sporadic elsewhere but absent as far east as Idalia National Park.

**Crested Pigeon** *Ocyphaps lophotes*

Tables on page 57

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 772, grid blocks 138, reporting rate 3.28%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

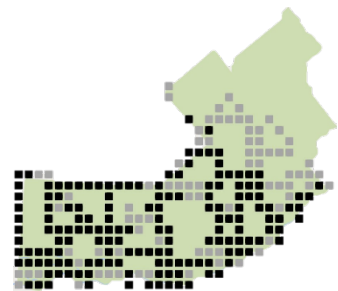
AN ABUNDANT and easily detected species with a consistently very high reporting rate across the year and between years, regardless of fluctuating conditions here and throughout our region.

**Diamond Dove** *Geopelia cuneata*

Tables on page 57

Status Common resident and irruptive visitor.**Occurrence** Records 583, grid blocks 156, reporting rate 2.48%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

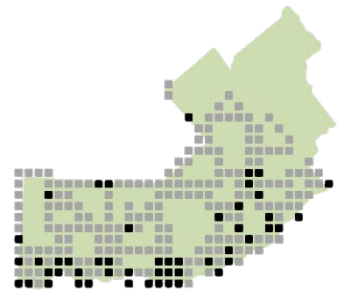
IRRUPTIVE with dramatic spikes in reporting rate in October 2016 and in the second half of 2019. Abundant and widespread throughout our region.

**Peaceful Dove** *Geopelia placida*

Tables on page 57

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 170, grid blocks 50, reporting rate 0.72%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

A CONSISTENT reporting rate across months and between years. Although widespread in the Park there is a concentration in areas close to water. Common across our region.



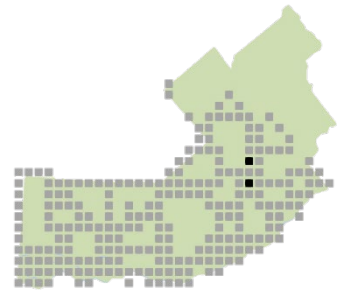
Bar-shouldered Dove *Geopelia humeralis*

Status Occasional.

Occurrence Records 2, grid blocks 2.

Breeding Not recorded.

THE 'NORMAL' RANGE at this latitude is the eastern half of Queensland, but a scattering of records in the *New Atlas* (Barrett *et al.* 2003) from the west of the state shows that the species is a wanderer; it is a vagrant here and elsewhere in our region except in the east at Idalia National Park where it is a common resident.



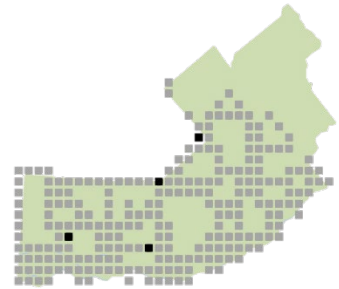
Tawny Frogmouth *Podargus strigoides*

Status Uncommon resident.

Occurrence Records 5, grid blocks 4.

Breeding Confirmed.

TWO LARGE YOUNG were flushed, presumably prematurely, from a nest on 10 Nov 2012 giving a notional laying time of the first half of September. Across our region the reporting rate is low and the population is probably sparse, even allowing for possible under-reporting because the species is nocturnal.



Spotted Nightjar *Eurostopodus argus*

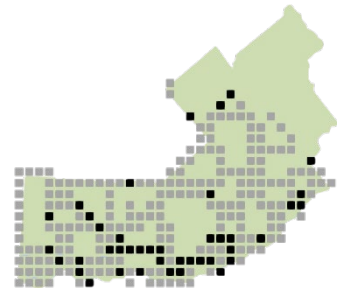
Tables on page 57

Status Common resident.

Occurrence Records 55, grid blocks 41, reporting rate 0.23%.

Breeding Not recorded.

PROBABLY MORE abundant than the number of records suggest because of its cryptic plumage and behaviour, including its nocturnal lifestyle. Common throughout our region.



Australian Owlet-nightjar *Aegotheles cristatus*

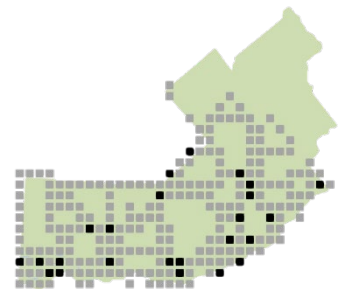
Tables on page 58

Status Common resident.

Occurrence Records 40, grid blocks 24, reporting rate 0.17%.

Breeding Not recorded.

EASY TO SEE and often flushed during the day but nevertheless it may be under-reported because of its nocturnal lifestyle. Common throughout our region.



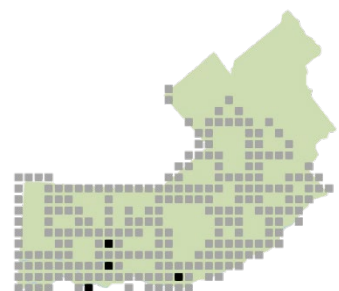
Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus*

Status Uncommon summer migrant.

Occurrence Records 9, grid blocks 4.

Breeding Not in Australia.

ERRATIC OCCURRENCE in the summer only, a time of year when there are few observers in western Queensland which probably results in underreporting.



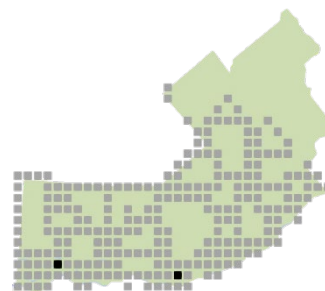
Channel-billed Cuckoo *Scythrops novaehollandiae*

Status Occasional.

Occurrence Records 4, grid blocks 2.

Breeding Not recorded.

THE SCATTERING of records to the west of the usual range in central Queensland indicates that the species is both mobile and a wanderer, and the four records we have suggest that it may even be regular here in small numbers. In the region we have two records from as far west as Diamantina National Park.



Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo *Chalcites basalus*

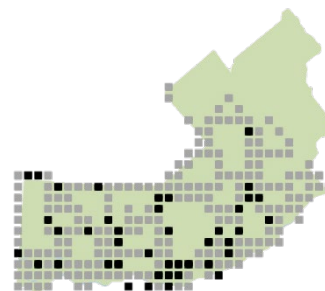
Tables on page 58

Status Common resident.

Occurrence Records 70, grid blocks 42, reporting rate 0.30%.

Breeding Not recorded.

CONSISTENTLY recorded across months and between years here. Common across our region.



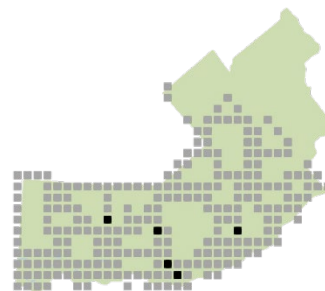
Black-eared Cuckoo *Chalcites osculans*

Status Rare visitor.

Occurrence Records 5, grid blocks 5.

Breeding Not recorded.

WIDESPREAD across our region but records are very sparse.



Pallid Cuckoo *Heteroscenes pallidus*

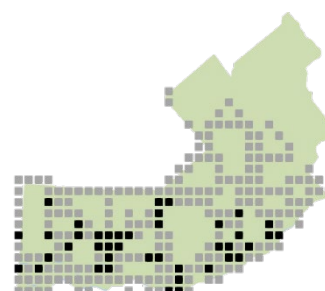
Tables on page 58

Status Common irregular visitor.

Occurrence Records 67, grid blocks 41, reporting rate 0.26%.

Breeding Not recorded.

A LOW REPORTING rate throughout with occasional influxes, notably in October 2016 and in the middle of 2019, a pattern repeated throughout our region; at times of increased activity the species' persistent calling no doubt increases the reporting rate.



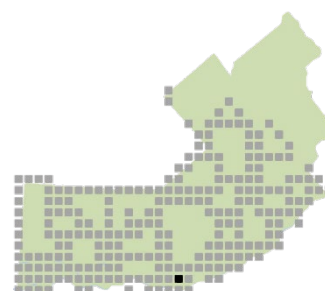
Buff-banded Rail *Hypotaenidia philippensis*

Status Occasional.

Occurrence Records 1.

Breeding Not recorded.

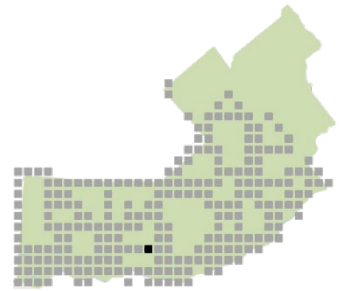
FEW RECORDS from our region, which is well outside the 'normal' range of the species.



Baillon's Crake *Zapornia pusilla*

Status Occasional.
Occurrence Records 1.
Breeding Not recorded.

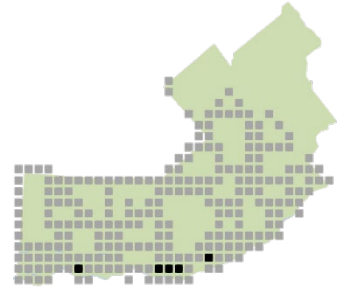
PRESUMABLY ABSENT from the Park most of the time. The species is very sparse throughout our region; this is our only record and we know of only a very few others except at the excellent habitat provided by the permanent wetlands of the Winton STP where the species appears to be a common resident.



Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*

Status Rare resident.
Occurrence Records 7, grid blocks 5.
Breeding Confirmed.

VERY SPARSE here. An overall lack of suitably vegetated wetlands partly explains the paucity of records; records throughout our region are very sporadic and scattered.

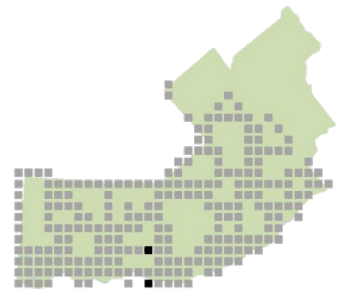


*Purple Swamphen
 juvenile Welford
 National Park house
 lagoon 9 March
 2017 Photo Shane
 Hume*

Dusky Moorhen *Gallinula tenebrosa*

Status Occasional.
Occurrence Records 3, grid blocks 2.
Breeding Not recorded.

NO MORE common elsewhere in our area than here.

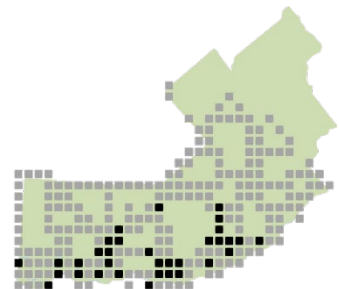


Black-tailed Native-hen *Tribonyx ventralis*

Tables on page 58

Status Common resident.
Occurrence Records 85, grid blocks 33, reporting rate 0.36%.
Breeding Not recorded.

THE LARGE NUMBER of records from January 2013 was gained during nocturnal surveys when the birds were often observed scattered over open flats away from water; this presumed foraging behaviour is *contra* the *Handbook* (Marchant & Higgins 1993) in which the species is described as a diurnal feeder. Widespread in our region, but less common to the north and east at Bladensburg and Idalia National Parks respectively.

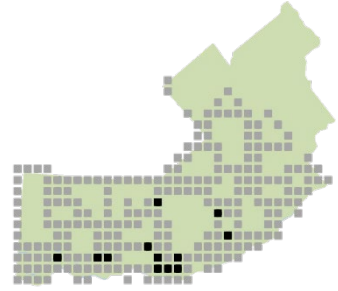


Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*

Tables on page 59

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 36, grid blocks 12, reporting rate 0.15%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

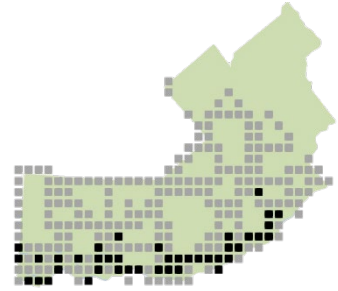
ALTHOUGH COMMON at the house lagoon, Francis Lagoon, Four Mile Waterhole and elsewhere this species is limited in the Park to the few places where suitable habitat exists. Widely spread throughout our region, but records are patchy and limited by lack of suitable habitat.

**Brolga** *Antigone rubicunda*

Tables on page 59

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 107, grid blocks 41, reporting rate 0.45%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

A CONSPICUOUS resident here and across our region.



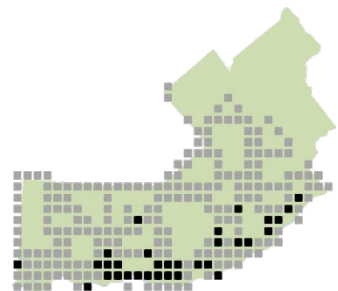
*Brolga nest Welford
National Park Oct 2010
Photo Shane Hume*

**Australian Bustard** *Ardeotis australis*

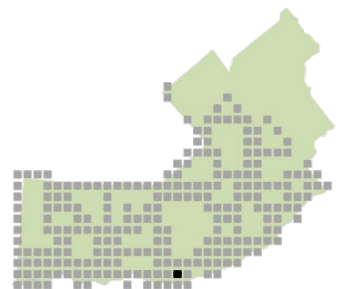
Tables on page 59

Status Uncommon resident.**Occurrence** Records 54, grid blocks 32, reporting rate 0.23%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

THE POPULATION of this prominent species in the Park may be only a small number of individuals but it is likely to be resident; there is little indication of any influx of birds in response to seasonal fluctuations in conditions. Generally widespread and common throughout our region.

**Black-necked Stork** *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus***Status** Occasional.**Occurrence** Records 2, grid blocks 1.**Breeding** Not recorded.

THE FEW RECORDS here are an accurate reflection of the species' occurrence in our region; not recorded at Idalia and only occasional to the north at Bladensburg. Several records from Diamantina National Park in 2000-2002 (Ley *et al.* 2011) were part of a once-off influx south from its generally more northern range, which even reached as far as South Australia (Baxter *et al.* 2001).





Black-necked Stork, Black Swans and Brolgas Welford National Park house lagoon 10 Jul 2016 Photo Shane Hume

Yellow-billed Spoonbill *Platalea flavipes*

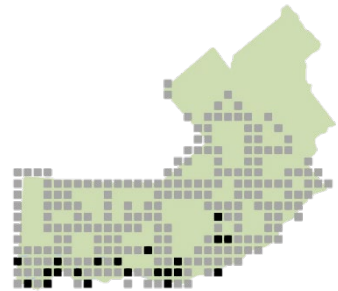
Tables on page 59

Status Common resident.

Occurrence Records 45, grid blocks 21, reporting rate 0.19%.

Breeding Confirmed.

A STABLE reporting rate throughout the survey period. Breeding in riparian trees at Four Mile Waterhole and Seventeen Mile Waterhole. Occurrence in our area limited by available wetland habitat: the species is common at Diamantina National Park as well as here but less so at Bladensburg and Idalia National Parks.



Royal Spoonbill *Platalea regia*

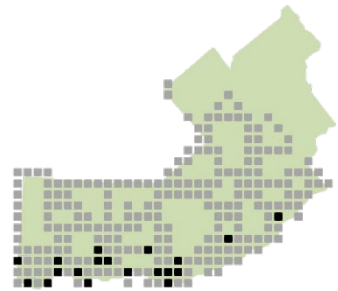
Tables on page 60

Status Common resident.

Occurrence Records 45, grid blocks 19, reporting rate 0.19%.

Breeding Not recorded.

A SIMILAR reporting rate and distribution in the Park as the Yellow-billed Spoonbill with which it often associates. Its distribution in our region is probably limited by availability of suitable wetland habitat.



Straw-necked Ibis *Threskiornis spinicollis*

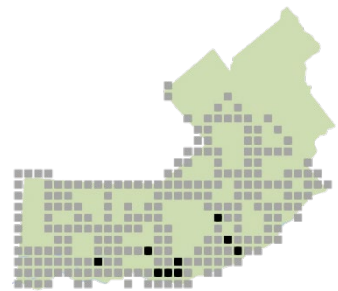
Tables on page 60

Status Uncommon visitor.

Occurrence Records 12, grid blocks 9, reporting rate 0.05%.

Breeding Not recorded.

FEW RECORDS and small numbers here likely due to an overall lack of wetlands and no obviously suitable breeding habitat. More common to the west at Diamantina National Park where a breeding colony has been documented (Ley *et al.* 2011).



Australian White Ibis *Threskiornis moluccus*

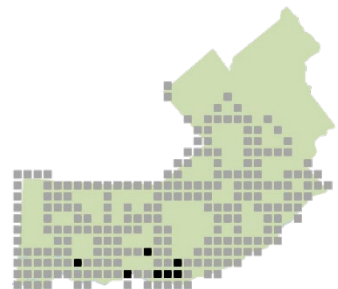
Tables on page 60

Status Uncommon visitor.

Occurrence Records 26, grid blocks 7, reporting rate 0.07%.

Breeding Not recorded.

UNCOMMON HERE and throughout our region.

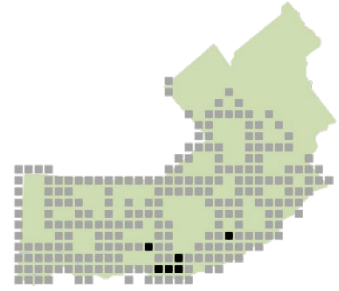


Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*

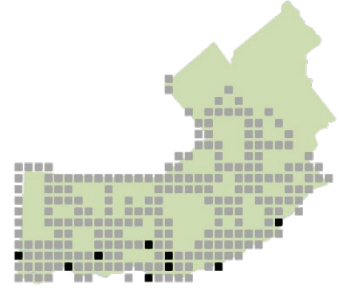
Tables on page 60

Status Uncommon visitor.**Occurrence** Records 12, grid blocks 6, reporting rate 0.05%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

UNCOMMON HERE as it is throughout our region.

**Nankeen Night-Heron** *Nycticorax caledonicus***Status** Rare resident.**Occurrence** Records 9, grid blocks 9.**Breeding** Not recorded.

PROBABLY UNDER-RECORDED because of its retiring habits during the day, but uncommon and in low numbers here and throughout our region.



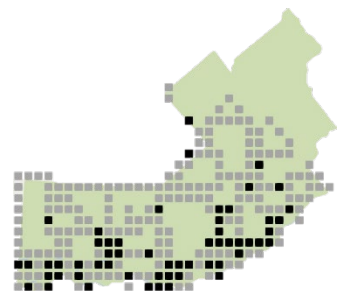
Nankeen Night-Heron Welford National Park Barcoo River Oct 2011 Photo Shane Hume

White-necked Heron *Ardea pacifica*

Tables on page 61

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 188, grid blocks 56, reporting rate 0.80%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

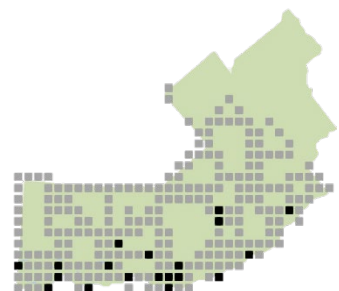
THE FIGURES show a constant presence but also a response to prevailing conditions: the population was low during the dry middle years of the survey period but showed a response to periods following higher rainfall, notably in July 2019. The widespread distribution in the Park reflects the willingness of the species to exploit various habitats and types of waterbodies, including small and transient pools. An abundant breeding species at Welford, nesting mainly in riparian eucalypts. This is the common heron across our region.

**Great Egret** *Ardea alba*

Tables on page 61

Status Common visitor.**Occurrence** Records 48, grid blocks 19, reporting rate 0.20%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

THE COMMON white egret here but generally uncommon throughout our region.



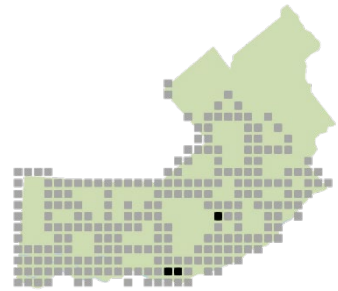
Intermediate Egret *Ardea intermedia*

Status Rare visitor.

Occurrence Records 4, grid blocks 3.

Breeding Not recorded.

A LOW REPORTING RATE here and throughout our region. Possible identification confusion between this and the Great Egret.



White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae*

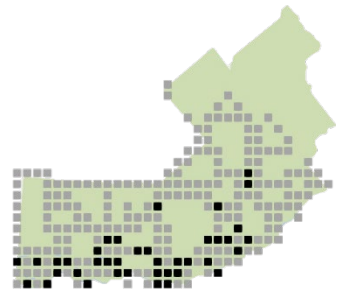
Tables on page 61

Status Common resident.

Occurrence Records 96, grid blocks 39, reporting rate 0.41%.

Breeding Not recorded.

THE POPULATION appears stable through the year and between years. Widespread throughout our region.



White-faced Heron Welford National Park house lagoon
26 Apr 2017 Photo Shane Hume

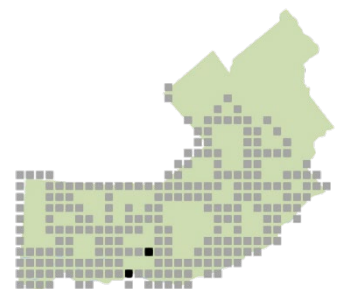
Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*

Status Occasional.

Occurrence Records 2, grid blocks 2.

Breeding Not recorded.

A BARELY PERCEPTIBLE presence here and throughout our region.

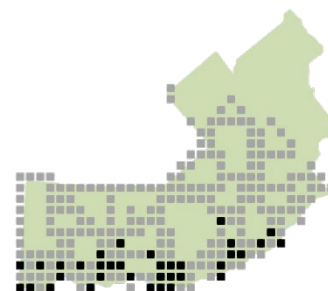


Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus*

Tables on page 61

Status Common visitor or resident.**Occurrence** Records 143, grid blocks 35, reporting rate 0.61%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

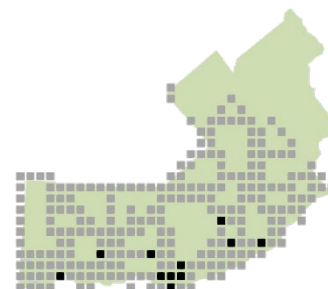
RESIDENCY STATUS is unclear although some birds are always present. Common and widespread throughout our region.

**Little Pied Cormorant** *Microcarbo melanoleucos*

Tables on page 62

Status Uncommon resident.**Occurrence** Records 30, grid blocks 11, reporting rate 0.13%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

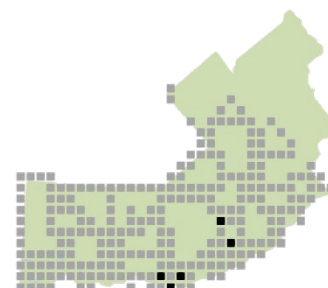
UNCOMMON throughout our region.

**Great Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Tables on page 62

Status Rare visitor.**Occurrence** Records 11, grid blocks 5, reporting rate 0.05%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

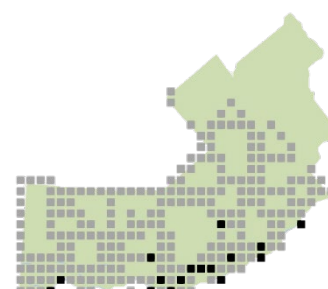
OCCURRENCE in our region limited by lack of suitable wetland habitat.

**Little Black Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*

Tables on page 62

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 35, grid blocks 16, reporting rate 0.15%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

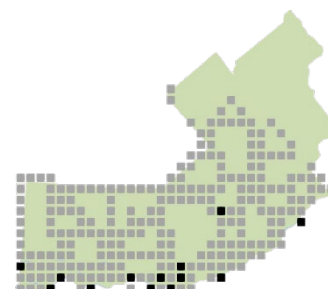
OCCASIONAL large flocks here and throughout our region.

**Great Pied Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax varius*

Tables on page 62

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 41, grid blocks 13, reporting rate 0.17%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

PROBABLY MORE suited to the larger and deeper waters at Welford than are the smaller cormorants. More common here than in our region more generally.

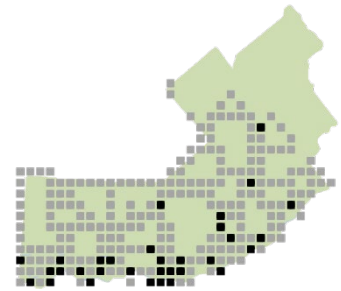


Australasian Darter *Anhinga novaehollandiae*

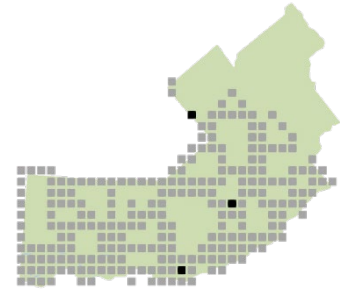
Tables on page 63

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 101, grid blocks 32, reporting rate 0.43%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

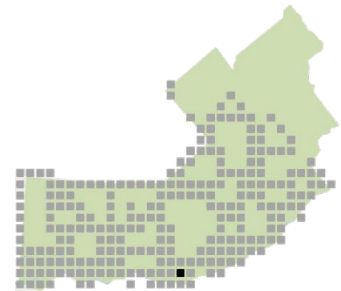
WIDESPREAD THROUGHOUT our region where there are suitable conditions.

**Bush Stone-curlew** *Burhinus grallarius***Status** Rare resident.**Occurrence** Records 3, grid blocks 3.**Breeding** Not recorded.

PROBABLY UNDER-REPORTED because of its nocturnal lifestyle, and the frequent occurrence of footprints on sandy ground throughout the Park suggests that it may be more common than the number of records suggests. Mainly an eastern species in Queensland; widespread but probably sparse throughout our region.

**Red-necked Avocet** *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae***Status** Occasional.**Occurrence** Records 1.**Breeding** Not recorded.

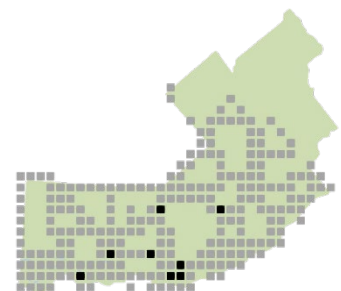
GENERALLY SPARSE in Queensland and we have correspondingly few records here and across our region.

**Pied Stilt** *Himantopus leucocephalus*

Tables on page 63

Status Uncommon resident.**Occurrence** Records 19, grid blocks 8, reporting rate 0.08%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

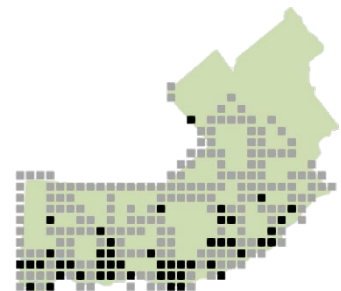
WIDESPREAD BUT uncommon here and in our region.

**Black-fronted Dotterel** *Elseyornis melanops*

Tables on page 63

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 191, grid blocks 48, reporting rate 0.81%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

WIDESPREAD AND common across months and between years and throughout our region where suitable wetlands are available.

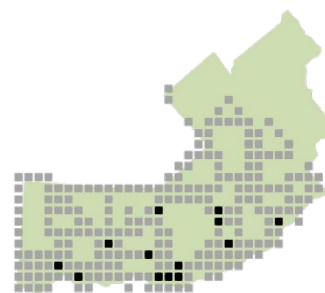


Banded Lapwing *Vanellus tricolor*

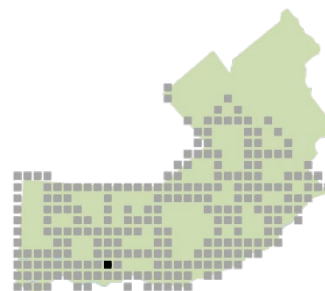
Tables on page 63

Status Uncommon irregular visitor.**Occurrence** Records 15, grid blocks 10, reporting rate 0.06%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

OCCURS IRREGULARLY and usually in small numbers here and throughout our region.

**Masked Lapwing** *Vanellus miles***Status** Occasional.**Occurrence** Records 1.**Breeding** Not recorded.

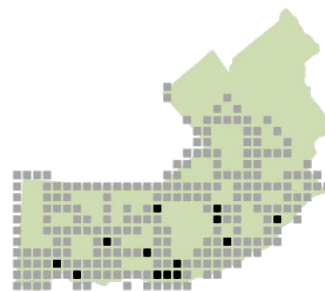
EXTREMELY SPARSE here and throughout our region.

**Red-kneed Dotterel** *Erythrogonys cinctus*

Tables on page 64

Status Uncommon resident and visitor.**Occurrence** Records 33, grid blocks 13, reporting rate 0.14%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

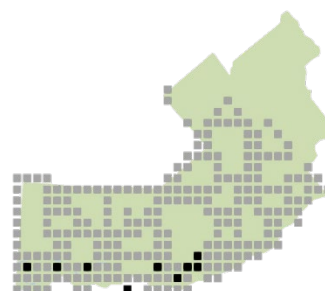
UNCOMMON HERE and across our region.

**Inland Dotterel** *Peltohyas australis*

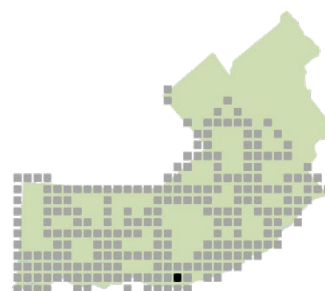
Tables on page 64

Status Rare resident or visitor.**Occurrence** Records 13, grid blocks 9, reporting rate 0.06%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

AT ABOUT ITS eastern limit here. In our region common only to the west at Diamantina National Park.

**Black-tailed Godwit** *Limosa limosa***Status** Occasional.**Occurrence** Records 2, grid blocks 1.**Breeding** Not in Australia.

LIKE THE OTHER international summer migrant shorebirds this species' presence in the Park is limited by the availability of suitable foraging habitat; the species' presence in Australia during the austral summer coincides with the rainy season in the Channel Country when mudflats are likely to be inundated. In Australia it shows a preference for coastal habitats (Higgins & Davies 1996) and there are few records from our region.



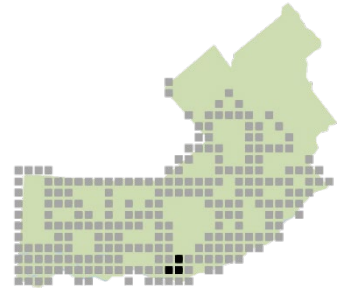
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata*

Status Rare visitor.

Occurrence Records 5, grid blocks 3.

Breeding Not in Australia.

AN INTERNATIONAL summer migrant to Australia whose presence in the Park is dependent on the availability of mudflat feeding habitat. Regular but uncommon across our region.



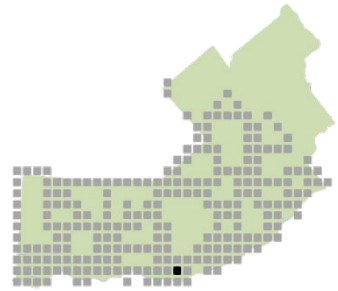
Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis*

Status Occasional.

Occurrence Records 1.

Breeding Not in Australia.

VERY SPARSE here and across our region.



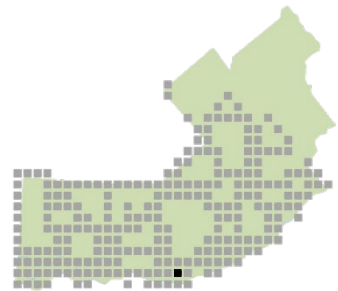
Latham's Snipe *Gallinago hardwickii*

Status Rare summer migrant.

Occurrence Records 3, grid blocks 1.

Breeding Not in Australia.

THE SPREAD OF sighting dates 10 Nov 2012, 30 Dec 2012 and 31 Jan 2018 hints that birds could spend the summer in the Park; because of its secretive habits it is perhaps more common than the small number of records would suggest. Very sparse in the Channel Country although possibly more widespread and regular than has been acknowledged. Among a growing number of Channel Country records are: one from Diamantina National Park on 19 Sep 2017 (pers. obs.), one at Winton Sewage Treatment Plant on 30 Sep 2019 (pers. obs.) and one from just outside our region 'south of Birdsville' in Nov 1976 (Frith *et al.* 1977).



Latham's Snipe Welford National Park house lagoon 4 Dec 2012 Photo Shane Hume



Latham's Snipe Welford National Park house lagoon 31 Jan 2018 Photo Shane Hume

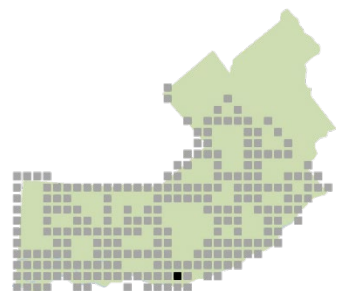
Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*

Status Occasional.

Occurrence Records 1.

Breeding Not in Australia.

SPARSE IN inland Australia including Welford National Park, and across our region.



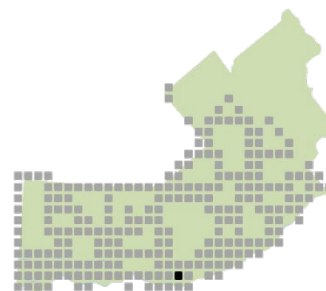
Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*

Status Occasional.

Occurrence Records 2, grid blocks 1.

Breeding Not in Australia.

SPARSE HERE and across our region.



Little Button-quail *Turnix velox*

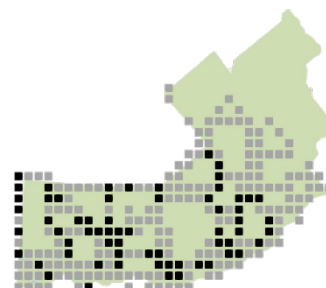
Tables on page 64

Status Common irruptive visitor.

Occurrence Records 83, grid blocks 63, reporting rate 0.35.

Breeding Confirmed.

OFTEN DIFFICULT to find and possibly absent from the park for long periods, but irruptive; a major influx occurred in the second half of 2019 and the Little Button-quail was common in woodland in the park at that time. Widespread in our region and common at times: influxes at other locations have been noted.



Australian Pratincole *Stiltia isabella*

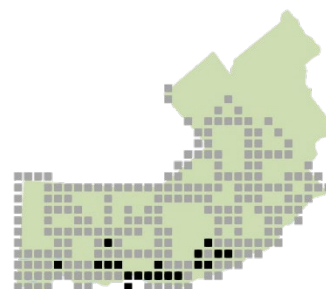
Tables on page 64

Status Uncommon summer migrant.

Occurrence Records 27, grid blocks 19, reporting rate 0.11.

Breeding Confirmed.

GENERALLY SPARSE in the Park, but an increased reporting rate at the end of 2019. Most common in our region to the west in the open country of Diamantina National Park.



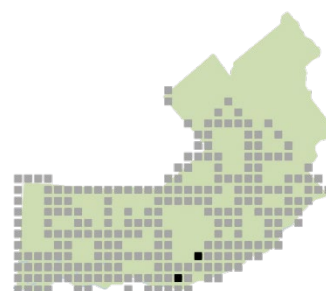
Australian Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon macrotarsa*

Status Rare visitor.

Occurrence Records 3, grid blocks 2.

Breeding Not recorded.

FEW RECORDS here and elsewhere in our region.



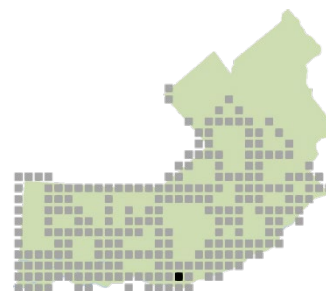
Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*

Status Rare visitor.

Occurrence Records 4, grid blocks 1.

Breeding Not recorded.

A SPORADIC VISITOR to the house lagoon with a low reporting rate here and across our region.



*Caspian Tern Welford National Park house lagoon 10
Jul 2016 Photo Shane Hume*



Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida*

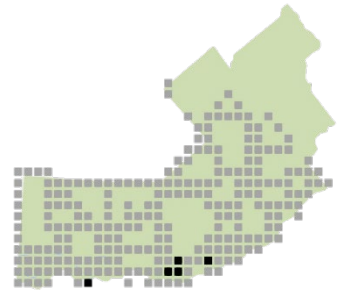
Tables on page 65

Status Rare resident or visitor.

Occurrence Records 11, grid blocks 5, reporting rate 0.05%.

Breeding Not recorded.

ALTHOUGH THIS is the tern most commonly recorded at Welford it is only present erratically and in small numbers. A low reporting rate across our region and only present where suitable wetland conditions are available.



*Whiskered Tern, probably a first-year bird, Welford
National Park house lagoon 1 Oct 2014 Photo
Shane Hume*

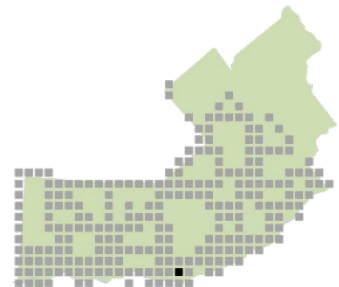
White-winged Black Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus*

Status Occasional.

Occurrence Records 1.

Breeding Not recorded.

VERY FEW records here and across our region.



Barn Owl *Tyto alba*

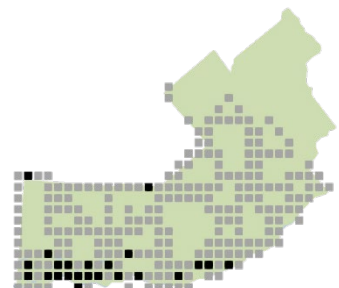
Tables on page 65

Status Uncommon irruptive visitor.

Occurrence Records 24, grid blocks 23, reporting rate 0.10%.

Breeding Not recorded.

RECORDS CONCENTRATED on the map because they were mostly sightings during nocturnal fauna surveys with limited spatial coverage, but which coincided with an influx of Long-haired Rats *Rattus villosissimus*. Probably not present much of the time.



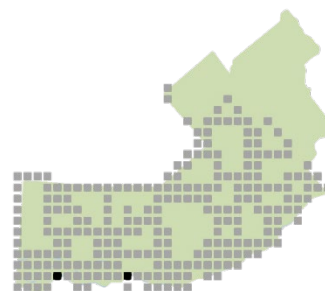
Barking Owl *Ninox connivens*

Status Rare resident.

Occurrence Records 2, grid blocks 2.

Breeding Not recorded.

GENERALLY SPARSE in southwest Queensland but there may be more pairs in the Park than our few records suggest: it is probably at best sparsely distributed in large home ranges and may be under-reported as a nocturnal species. No records at Diamantina National Park (Ley *et al.* 2011), but recorded at Cooper Creek 90 km SW of Windorah (Debus & Rose 2003).



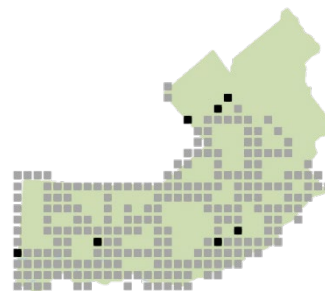
Southern Boobook *Ninox boobook*

Status Rare resident.

Occurrence Records 7, grid blocks 7.

Breeding Not recorded.

SPARSELY SCATTERED in the southwest of Queensland; we have few records here and throughout our region.



Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus axillaris*

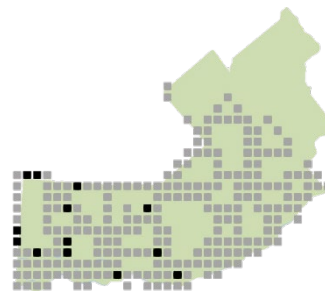
Tables on page 65

Status Uncommon irregular resident.

Occurrence Records 14, grid blocks 13, reporting rate 0.06%.

Breeding Not recorded.

IRREGULAR IN some semi-arid areas (Marchant & Higgins 1993), which seems to be the case here. We have no records in the Park from the middle years of the survey period and reporting rates are low here and throughout our region.



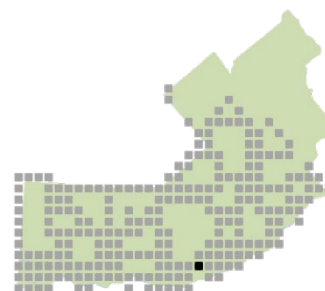
Letter-winged Kite *Elanus scriptus*

Status Occasional.

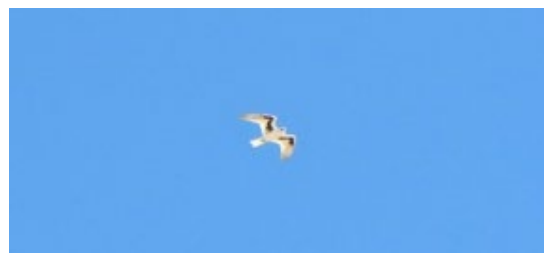
Occurrence Records 1.

Breeding Not recorded.

A VAGRANT HERE and throughout our region, except at Astrebla Downs National Park which is adjacent to Diamantina National Park and is well-known as a breeding area for the species.



Letter-winged Kite Welford National Park 2 Mar 2013
Photo Shane Hume

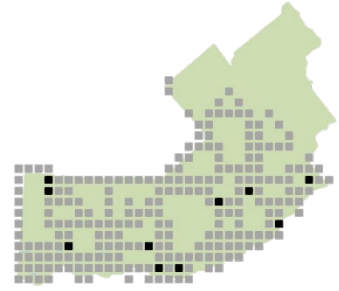


Black-breasted Buzzard *Hamirostra melanosternon*

Tables on page 65

Status Uncommon resident.**Occurrence** Records 12, grid blocks 10, reporting rate 0.05%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

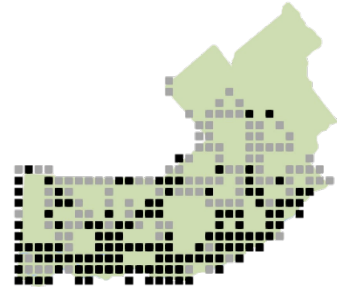
THE IRREGULARITY of sightings may reflect the large area of occupancy of individual birds and pairs rather than sporadic occurrence in the Park. Nesting territories are large and nests usually many kilometres apart (Marchant & Higgins 1993). Uncommon across our region: we have several records from Bladensburg National Park but one only from Diamantina National Park to the west (Ley & Mitchell 2021).

**Wedge-tailed Eagle** *Aquila audax*

Tables on page 66

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 373, grid blocks 128, reporting rate 1.58%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

ABUNDANT THROUGHOUT our region and an enthusiastic breeder, as attested to by the presence here of many of the large and very visible nests.



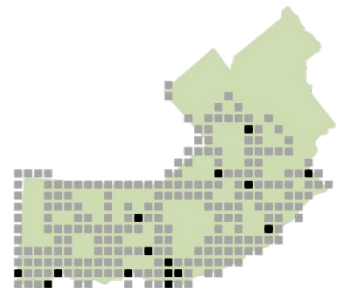
Wedge-tailed Eagle and juvenile feral Pig Sus scrofa
Welford National Park 26 Aug 2015 Photo Shane Hume

Little Eagle *Hieraaetus morphnoides*

Tables on page 66

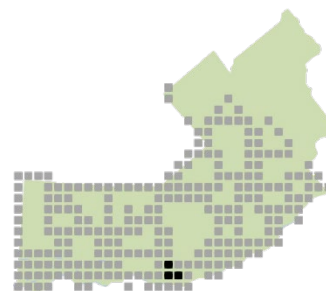
Status Uncommon resident.**Occurrence** Records 15, grid blocks 15, reporting rate 0.06%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

WIDESPREAD BUT uncommon throughout our region.



Swamp Harrier *Circus approximans***Status** Occasional.**Occurrence** Records 3, grid blocks 3.**Breeding** Not recorded.

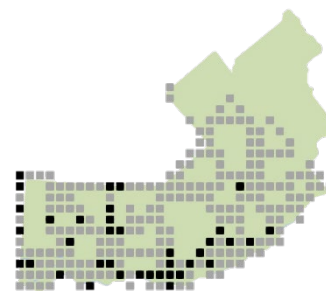
WE HAVE FEW records from the Channel Country where wetland habitat is generally not well represented.

**Spotted Harrier** *Circus assimilis*

Tables on page 66

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 50, grid blocks 37, reporting rate 0.21%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

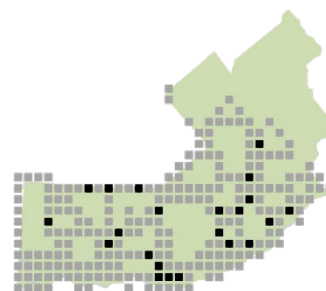
GENERALLY SPARSE in the park, but an influx occurred in the second half of 2019. The increase in Harrier sightings closely mirrors the increased occurrence of Little Button-quail, a documented food item, and Spotted Harriers are known to congregate where food is temporarily abundant (Marchant & Higgins 1993). Breeding behaviour was observed in July 2019 when a pair were carrying green sprigs of *Eucalyptus*. Most consistently common in our region in the open country of Diamantina National Park and absent from the more wooded Idalia National Park.

**Brown Goshawk** *Accipiter fasciatus*

Tables on page 66

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 31, grid blocks 22, reporting rate 0.13%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

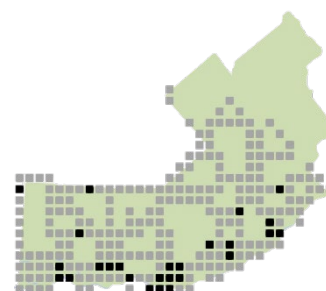
WIDESPREAD in our region and reasonably common throughout.

**Collared Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter cirrocephalus*

Tables on page 67

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 38, grid blocks 26, reporting rate 0.16%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

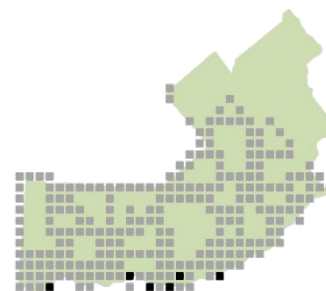
WIDESPREAD in our region and more common than the *Handbook's* (Marchant & Higgins 1993) assessment of 'very rare or absent' in SW Queensland.

**White-bellied Sea-Eagle** *Haliaeetus leucogaster*

Tables on page 67

Status Rare resident.**Occurrence** Records 12, grid blocks 7, reporting rate 0.05%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

THE SUCCESSION of sightings during 2013, along with breeding behaviour in the form of an aerial food (a turtle) transfer on 8 Sep 2013, indicate that the Sea-Eagle was resident at Welford during that year. That there was only a scattering of sightings in other years of what is a highly observable species suggests that this was not the case for the whole of the survey period. On 3 Apr 2018 a juvenile was observed feeding on a carcass while excluding an interested Wedge-tailed Eagle. The species is only occasionally recorded elsewhere in our region.



White-bellied Sea-Eagles Welford National Park house lagoon 8 Sep 2013 Photo Shane Hume



Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus*

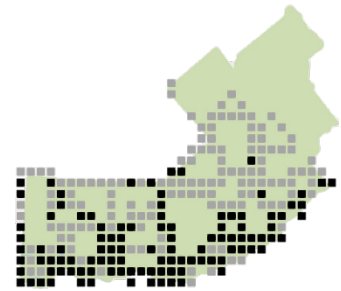
Tables on page 67

Status Common resident.

Occurrence Records 354, grid blocks 105, reporting rate 1.50%.

Breeding Confirmed.

ABUNDANT THROUGHOUT the year and between years here. An abundant resident throughout our region.



Black Kite *Milvus migrans*

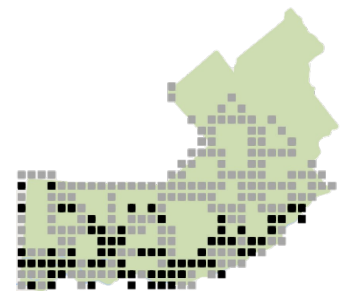
Tables on page 67

Status Common resident.

Occurrence Records 163, grid blocks 70, reporting rate 0.69%.

Breeding Not recorded.

RECORDS ARE concentrated in the open areas associated with the river channels. Abundant here and throughout our region.



Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus*

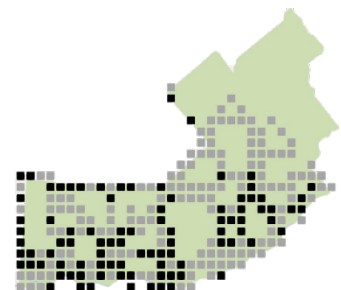
Tables on page 68

Status Common summer migrant.

Occurrence Records 192, grid blocks 91, reporting rate 0.82%.

Breeding Confirmed.

ABSENT FROM HERE and the whole of our region in the winter months; otherwise, widespread and common throughout. The low reporting rate in 2019, especially the second half when some other species were experiencing increases in numbers, is notable but unexplained.



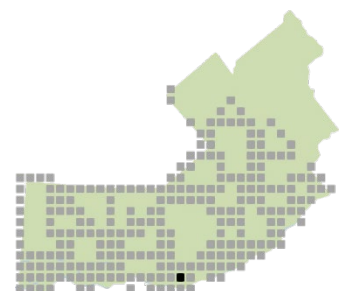
Oriental Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis*

Status Occasional.

Occurrence Records 1.

Breeding Not recorded.

OUR REGION IS beyond the accepted range and records are very scarce; anecdotal reports suggest that the species may be becoming more regular in the Channel Country.

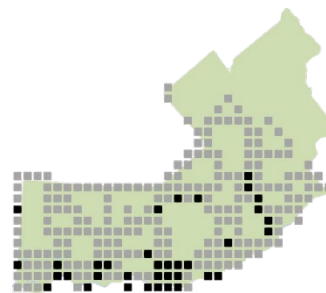


Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus*

Tables on page 68

Status Common resident and summer migrant.**Occurrence** Records 94, grid blocks 36, reporting rate 0.40%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

OUR MONTHLY reporting rates suggest that there may be a resident population in Welford which is supplemented in the summer by migrant birds. A regular breeder in the Welford homestead garden; based on an estimate of the age of the nestling in the photo the eggs in that nest were laid in about the first week of January. In our region more common to the north at Bladensburg National Park and uncommon to the west at Diamantina National Park.



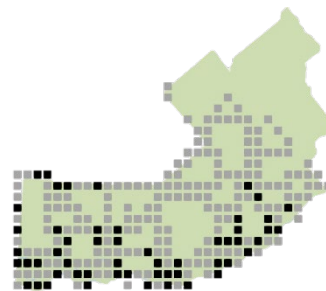
Sacred Kingfisher nestling Welford National Park homestead 7 Feb 2015
Photo Shane Hume

**Red-backed Kingfisher** *Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*

Tables on page 68

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 86, grid blocks 54, reporting rate 0.37%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

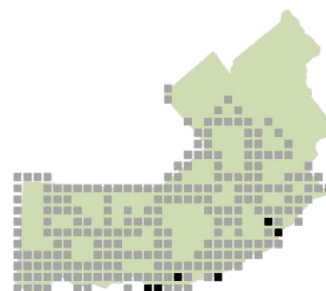
OUR REPORTING rates indicate a constant presence throughout the year and between years. An abundant and conspicuous species in our region, although less common to the east at Idalia National Park.

**Laughing Kookaburra** *Dacelo novaeguineae*

Tables on page 68

Status Rare resident.**Occurrence** Records 12, grid blocks 6, reporting rate 0.05%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

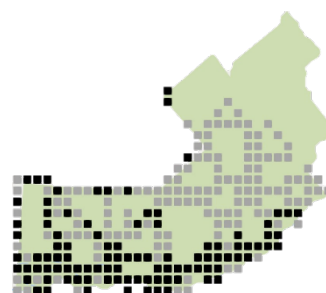
HERE MAINLY limited to riverine eucalypts, including at Sawyer Creek. At the extreme western limit of the range at this latitude. In our region common to the east at Idalia National Park but not recorded elsewhere.

**Nankeen Kestrel** *Falco cenchroides*

Tables on page 69

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 298, grid blocks 99, reporting rate 1.27%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

AN ABUNDANT species in open country here and throughout our region.

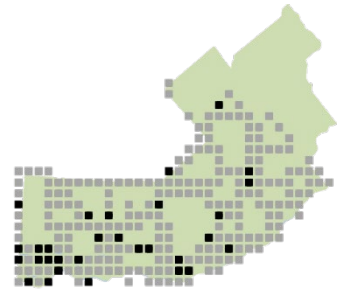


Australian Hobby *Falco longipennis*

Tables on page 69

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 32, grid blocks 30, reporting rate 0.14%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

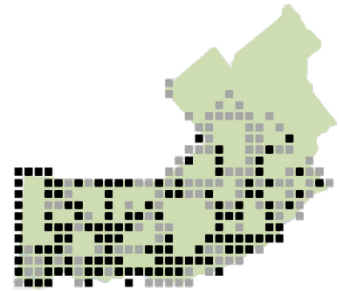
A LOW REPORTING RATE here boosted overall by an upsurge in records in the second half of 2019. Widespread in generally small numbers throughout our region.

**Brown Falcon** *Falco berigora*

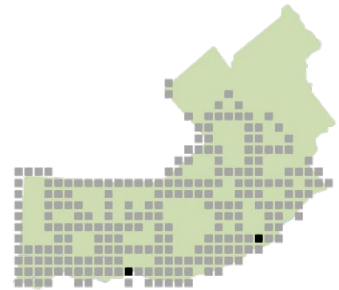
Tables on page 69

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 246, grid blocks 128, reporting rate 1.05%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

POPULATION MOSTLY stable with no obvious large irruptions (*cf.* at Diamantina National Park: Ley *et al.* 2011). Abundant and widespread in our region.

**Grey Falcon** *Falco hypoleucos***Status** Rare resident.**Occurrence** Records 2, grid blocks 2.**Breeding** Not recorded.

BREEDING RECORDED on a telecom tower just outside the western boundary of Welford National Park and elsewhere in the Channel Country, including at Bladensburg National Park (Ley & Tynan 2016) and several locations in Diamantina National Park (Ley & Mitchell in press). Throughout our region a widespread breeding resident but in low numbers, as befits Australia's rarest falcon (Schoenjahn 2013).



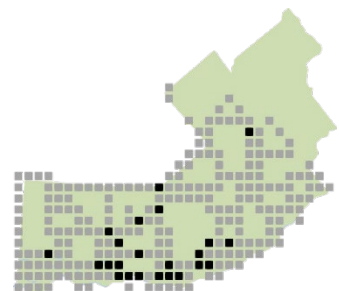
Grey Falcon Welford National Park 2008 Photo Gary Porter

Black Falcon *Falco subniger*

Tables on page 69

Status Uncommon resident.**Occurrence** Records 28, grid blocks 23, reporting rate 0.12%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

IN MOST YEARS sparsely recorded here but an increase in the reporting rate in the second half of 2019, possibly related to the increase in numbers of a potential prey species, the terrestrial Little Button-quail. Widespread in our region and especially so to the west at Diamantina National Park.



Black Falcon Welford National Park 31 Mar 2016 Photo Mary Hume



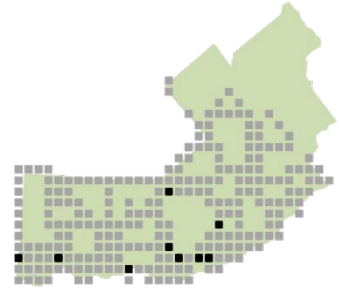
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*

Status Rare resident.

Occurrence Records 9, grid blocks 9.

Breeding Not recorded.

FEW RECORDS here; widely spread but very scarce in our region.



Cockatiel *Nymphicus hollandicus*

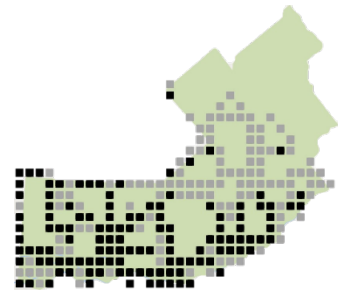
Tables on page 70

Status Common resident.

Occurrence Records 337, grid blocks 122, reporting rate 1.43%.

Breeding Confirmed.

AN ABUNDANT and widespread species here and throughout our region.



Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii*

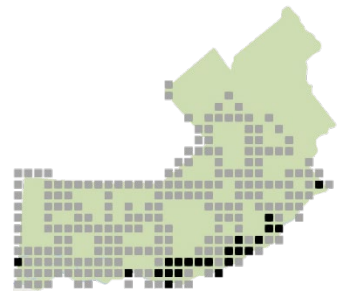
Tables on page 70

Status Common resident.

Occurrence Records 44, grid blocks 22, reporting rate 0.19%.

Breeding Not recorded.

A UNIQUE distribution in the park, with almost all our records along the river and associated channels but only east of the homestead. Moderately common in the west of our region.



Galah *Eolophus roseicapilla*

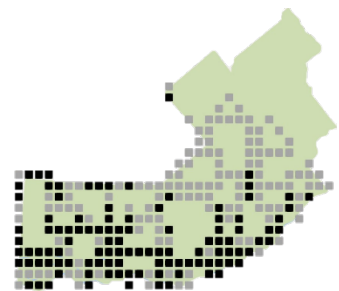
Tables on page 70

Status Common resident.

Occurrence Records 282, grid blocks 108, reporting rate 1.20%.

Breeding Confirmed.

A STABLE population across the year and between years. Common and widespread here and throughout our region.

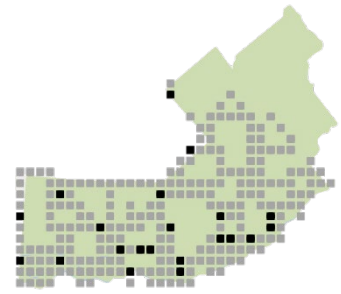


Major Mitchell's Cockatoo *Cacatua leadbeateri*

Tables on page 70

Status Uncommon resident.**Occurrence** Records 30, grid blocks 21, reporting rate 0.13%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

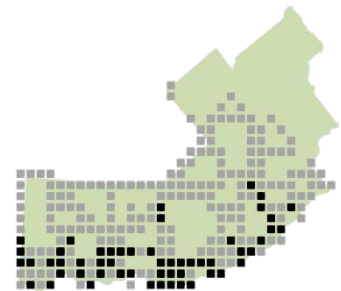
MORE CONSISTENTLY recorded in the early years of the survey period; we have few records in the Park after 2012 and the species showed no obvious response to productive seasons in subsequent years. Welford National Park is close to the north-western limit of the range in Queensland and we have not recorded the species elsewhere in our region.

**Little Corella** *Cacatua sanguinea*

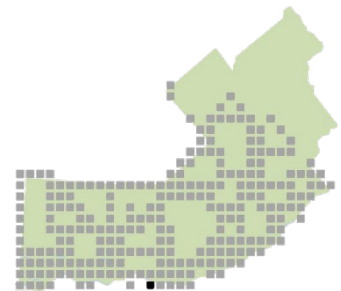
Tables on page 71

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 135, grid blocks 54, reporting rate 0.57%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

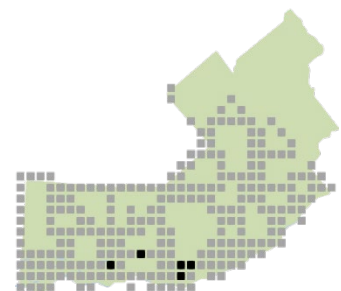
A POSSIBLE increase in the population in the park in late 2016 and 2019, but generally a stable presence across the year and between years. Generally frequents the open country with its tree-lined channels and waterholes associated with the Barcoo River; a possible extension of the range along Sawyer Creek. Moderately common throughout our region with the exception of Idalia National Park in the east.

**Sulphur-crested Cockatoo** *Cacatua galerita***Status** Occasional.**Occurrence** Records 3, grid blocks 1.**Breeding** Not recorded.

THE RANGE is mainly to the east and at this latitude in Queensland it is close to its western limit here. In our region regularly recorded at Idalia National Park but elsewhere its occurrence is sparse at best.

**Bluebonnet** *Northiella haematogaster***Status** Rare resident.**Occurrence** Records 5, grid blocks 5.**Breeding** Not recorded.

MAINLY A south-eastern species and at the northern limit of its range here. The species apparent absence from Welford since the early years of the survey period may have been a result of the dry conditions prevailing, but since the end of the survey period it has been regularly recorded in the park and seems once again to be resident. We have no records from elsewhere in the Channel Country.



Bluebonnets Welford National Park homestead Nov 2011 Photo Shane Hume

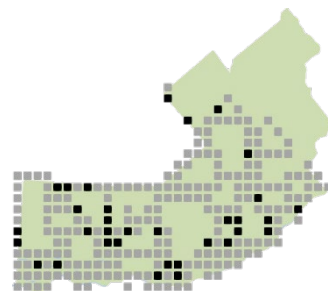


Mulga Parrot *Psephotellus varius*

Tables on page 71

Status Uncommon resident.**Occurrence** Records 45, grid blocks 33, reporting rate 0.19%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

REGULARLY RECORDED to the east at Idalia National Park but only very sparsely to the west at Diamantina and to the north at Bladensburg; nevertheless, our records in relation to the historical range (for example, Higgins 1999) suggest that the species may be expanding its presence northwards (Ley & Tynan 2015).



Mulga Parrots Welford National Park Jan 2010 Photo Shane Hume

**Australian Ringneck** *Barnardius zonarius*

Tables on page 71

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 272, grid blocks 114, reporting rate 1.16%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

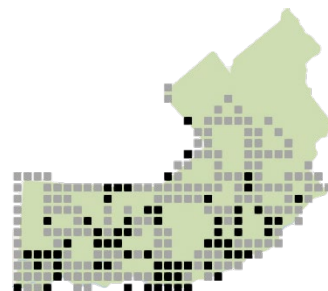
AN ABUNDANT parrot with little variation in reporting rate across the year and between years; a common species throughout our region.

**Bourke's Parrot** *Neopsephotus bourkii*

Tables on page 71

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 219, grid blocks 67, reporting rate 0.93%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

ABUNDANT AND a park speciality, with a high reporting rate throughout the year and between years. Widespread in the park in woodland. Recorded throughout our region but much less common elsewhere, especially to the north and east, but probably expanding its range northwards (Ley & Tynan 2015).

**Budgerigar** *Melopsittacus undulatus*

Tables on page 72

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 835, grid blocks 166, reporting rate 3.55%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

ALWAYS WELL-REPRESENTED at Welford, but the population as indicated by the size of observed flocks fluctuates. Widespread and abundant, and one of our most recorded species here and throughout the Channel Country.

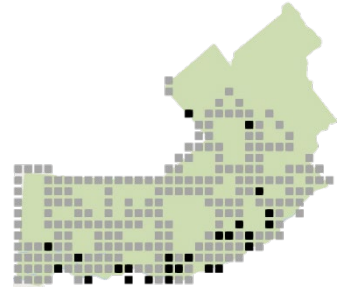


Red-winged Parrot *Aprosmictus erythropterus*

Tables on page 72

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 53, grid blocks 25, reporting rate 0.23%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

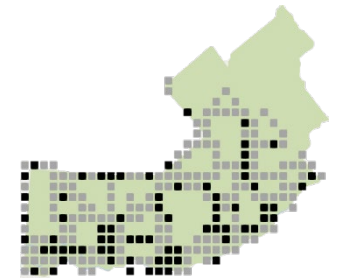
LITTLE VARIATION across months and between years here. Mainly an eastern species in southern Queensland and our region is at the western edge of the range: common across our region with the exception of Diamantina National Park in the west where records are very sparse. Recorded as prey of a Diamond Python *Morelia spilota* at Trafalgar Waterhole on 30 Apr 2012 (Ley *et al.* 2019).

**Spotted Bowerbird** *Chlamydera maculata*

Tables on page 72

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 157, grid blocks 73, reporting rate 0.67%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

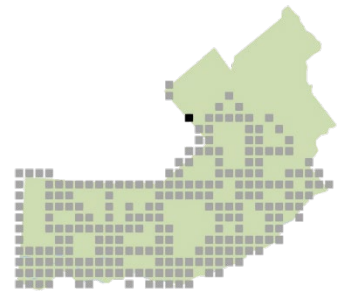
OUR FIGURES show little variation in reporting rate across months and between years. The species occurs throughout the park although it tends to avoid areas of dense acacia woodland. There was a successful nest at the national park headquarters in 2019, an unusual event since there are few documented nesting attempts this far west in Queensland, most being from the Western Slopes at and east of 144-145° (Higgins *et al.* 2006). The nest was at 4.4 m in an exotic Athel Pine *Tamarix aphylla* and the young fledged on 17 December so, allowing three weeks for the nestling period, hatching was in the last week of November; although the incubation period has not been described, allowing three weeks (the incubation period of the congeneric Great Bowerbird *P. nuchalis*) means that the eggs were laid in the first week of November. The species is widespread throughout our region and especially abundant to the north at Bladensburg National Park.



Spotted Bowerbird fledgling; nest Welford National Park homestead 17 Dec 2019 Photos Mary Hume

White-browed Treecreeper *Climacteris affinis***Status** Occasional.**Occurrence** Records 1.**Breeding** Not recorded.

WELFORD National Park is at the western limit of the White-browed Treecreeper's known range at this latitude in Queensland (Barrett *et al.* 2003); our only record is of two birds in riparian eucalypts at Eight Mile Creek. Absent from most of our region but common to the east at Idalia National Park.

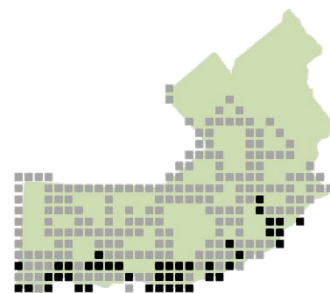


Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus*

Tables on page 72

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 225, grid blocks 43, reporting rate 0.95%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

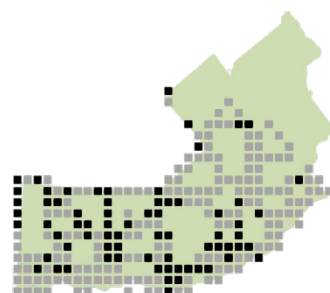
THE POPULATION has been stable throughout the year and between years during the survey period. Generally confined to the riparian eucalypts along the Barcoo River and its associated watercourses and channels, with a salient to the north along Sawyers Creek; notably absent from watercourses more remote from the river such as the upper parts of Sawyers, Gap and Eight Mile Creeks, in spite of these supporting thriving populations of River Red Gums, a favoured habitat of the species (Higgins *et al.* 2001). In our region, the Brown Treecreeper is common to the east at Idalia National Park, present in very small numbers to the north at Bladensburg National Park but absent from Diamantina National Park further west.

**Variegated Fairy-wren** *Malurus lamberti*

Tables on page 73

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 112, grid blocks 71, reporting rate 0.48%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

AN INCREASE in recording rate in July 2019 following good rain in the first half of the year, but otherwise the population has been stable throughout the survey period. Common in Welford while generally avoiding the densest acacia woodland and the riparian vegetation along the Barcoo River and its associated channels. Abundant throughout our region and especially so to the north at Bladensburg National Park.

**Splendid Fairy-wren** *Malurus splendens*

Tables on page 73

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 207, grid blocks 91, reporting rate 0.88%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

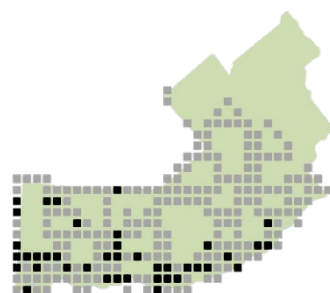
AN ABUNDANT and conspicuous species in Mulga woodland at Welford. An apparent reduction in records in 2015-2018 appeared to be mitigating in 2019. Our region is at the western limit of the species' distribution in Queensland and the range extends to the west only as far as Diamantina National Park, where the species has a toehold in the eastern extremity of the park; widespread and common elsewhere in our region.

**White-winged Fairy-wren** *Malurus leucopterus*

Tables on page 73

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 60, grid blocks 40, reporting rate 0.25%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

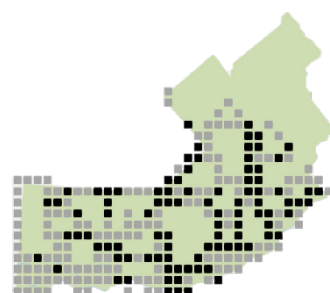
LIKE THE OTHER fairy-wrens, the White-winged underwent a reduction in recording rate in dry middle years of the survey period but was showing a recovery towards the end. Avoids both the most wooded habitats and the riparian vegetation along the Barcoo River. Very common to the west at Diamantina National Park where there is much grassland, floodout and sand dune habitat; less abundant here and to the north at Bladensburg and rare at Idalia National Park.

**Brown Honeyeater** *Lichmera indistincta*

Tables on page 73

Status Common resident and winter visitor.**Occurrence** Records 207, grid blocks 94, reporting rate 0.88%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

MOST COMMON during the winter and early spring with a peak in August, suggesting that a small resident population may be supplemented by incoming migrants at that time; probably much more information is needed to properly elucidate the species' movements, the pattern of which is described as 'particularly unclear' (Higgins *et al.* 2001). Widespread in the park in wooded habitats. Abundant throughout our region but somewhat less so at Diamantina National Park, which is near the western range limit at this latitude in Queensland, and somewhat more so to the north at Bladensburg National Park.



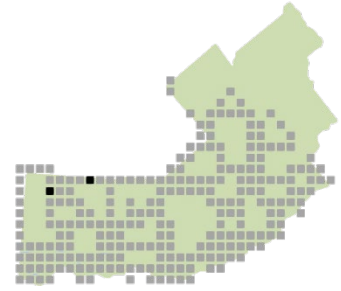
Black-chinned Honeyeater *Melithreptus gularis*

Status Occasional.

Occurrence Records 2, grid blocks 2.

Breeding Not recorded.

THE TAXONOMY of the Black-chinned Honeyeater *M. gularis* in Welford is unclear as that taxon has recently been split into two full species (BirdLife Australia 2019), the second being the Golden-backed Honeyeater *M. laetior*; the respective geographic boundaries of the two are poorly defined with possibly a wide zone of intergradation of characters between them (Schodde & Mason 1999). The characters are not easily checked in the field given the extreme scarcity of the birds in our region, except in the north at Bladensburg National Park where the species present is clearly the Golden-backed Honeyeater and is uncommon but regularly recorded.



Striped Honeyeater *Plectorhyncha lanceolata*

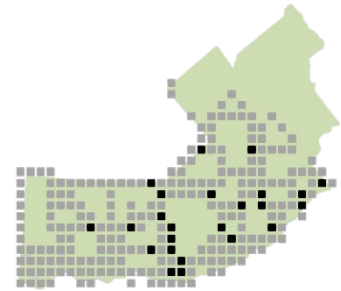
Tables on page 74

Status Uncommon resident.

Occurrence Records 52, grid blocks 24, reporting rate 0.22%.

Breeding Not recorded.

NO INDICATION of seasonal variation of occurrence in the park although overall numbers are low. Reporting rate was at its lowest in 2019 with no sign of recovery in numbers. Welford is close to the western extent of the Queensland range: the species is more common to the east at Idalia National Park and to the north at Bladensburg National Park, but we have very few records to the west at Diamantina National Park which is at the extreme western limit.



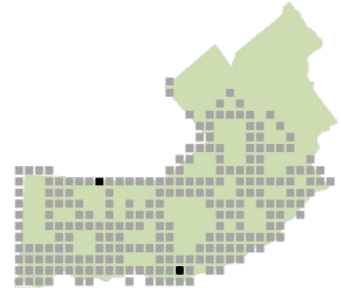
Painted Honeyeater *Grantiella picta*

Status Occasional.

Occurrence Records 3, grid blocks 2.

Breeding Not recorded.

PRESENT THROUGHOUT our region, but here as elsewhere occurrence is spasmodic and records very few. Present over several days at the Welford homestead in September 2017 where it was feeding at flowers of Western Bloodwood *Corymbia terminalis*.



Little Friarbird *Philemon citreogularis*

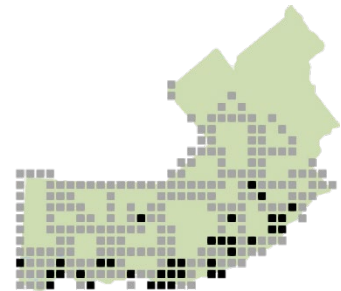
Tables on page 74

Status Common resident with a marked population increase and peak in spring.

Occurrence Records 92, grid blocks 35, reporting rate 0.39%.

Breeding Confirmed.

OUR MONTHLY REPORTING RATE is low except for the spring months when there is a marked surge and peak in records. The western limit of the range runs through our region and the Little Friarbird is common here and to the east at Idalia National Park, and to the north at Bladensburg National Park, but only a very occasional vagrant at Diamantina National Park to the west.

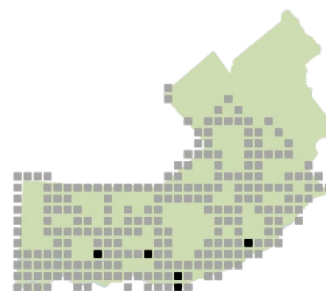


*Little Friarbird Welford National Park homestead 27
Jan 2016 Photo Shane Hume*



Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus***Status** Occasional visitor.**Occurrence** Records 6, grid blocks 5.**Breeding** Not recorded.

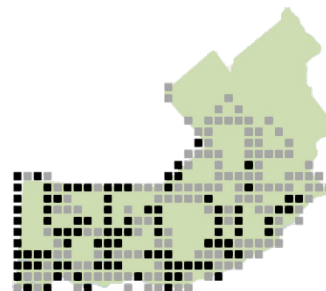
AT THE WESTERN LIMIT of its Queensland range here. In our region only common and regular to the east at Idalia National Park.

**Black Honeyeater** *Sugomel nigrum*

Tables on page 74

Status Common irregular visitor.**Occurrence** Records 161, grid blocks 96, reporting rate 0.68%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

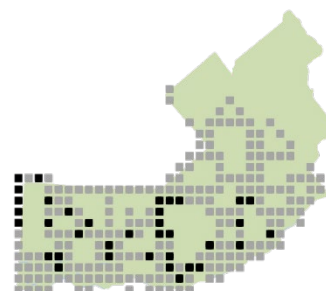
COUNTS VERY ERRATIC and the abundance in winter 2019 may be the result of the particular conditions in that year. Few records during the dry middle period and a major boom in mid-2019 after the good rain earlier that year. Unlike some other species, the mid-year boom in 2019 was quickly over and the species was almost completely absent by the end of the year. Often associated with Creek Wilga *Eremophila bignoniiflora*. The presence of advanced nestlings on 21 Sep 2019 indicates an egg-laying date in the second week of that month.

**Pied Honeyeater** *Certhionyx variegatus*

Tables on page 74

Status Uncommon irregular visitor.**Occurrence** Records 42, grid blocks 36, reporting rate 0.18%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

PRESENCE ERRATIC and records are few, but there may be a winter-spring bias in the Park. Influxes in August 2012, October 2016 and July 2019. Irregularly irruptive and common, otherwise rare or probably mostly absent. Close to the eastern limit in Queensland in our region, but subject to irregular movements to the east from its core range further west (Higgins *et al.* 2001). Recent irruptions in our region include into the Lochern National Park area in August 2016 and Diamantina National Park in July 2000. We have few records from Idalia National Park to the east of our region or from Bladensburg National Park to the north.

**Crimson Chat** *Epthianura tricolor*

Tables on page 75

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 308, grid blocks 115, reporting rate 1.31%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

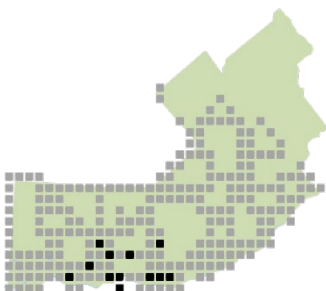
OFTEN IN ASSOCIATION with Black-faced Woodswallows, but separates from them by operating closer to or on the ground relative to the more aerial Woodswallows; if flushed the Chats tend to fly away far and high in a straggling group. A stable presence in the Park across the year and between years. Common and with a consistent reporting rate throughout our region, except for Idalia National Park which is approaching the eastern limit of the 'normal' range.

**Orange Chat** *Epthianura aurifrons*

Tables on page 75

Status Rare visitor.**Occurrence** Records 12, grid blocks 12, reporting rate 0.05%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

RECORDS ARE too few to suggest any pattern of occurrence; virtually absent from most of our region except to the west where it has been regularly recorded at Diamantina National Park.

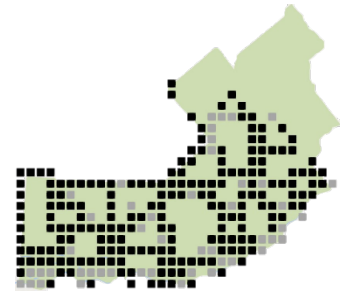


Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater *Acanthagenys rufogularis*

Tables on page 75

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 709, grid blocks 189, reporting rate 3.01%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

ABUNDANT THROUGHOUT the survey period and especially so in the early years; no indication of seasonal movement. Reporting rate is high throughout our region.



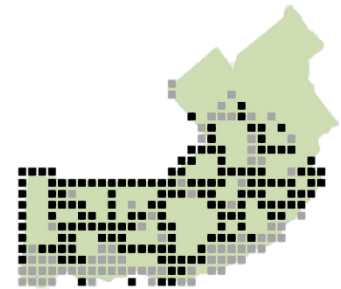
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater and Western Bloodwood
Corymbia terminalis Welford National Park 10 Aug 2017
 Photo Shane Hume

**Singing Honeyeater** *Gavicalis virescens*

Tables on page 75

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 714, grid blocks 156, reporting rate 3.03%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

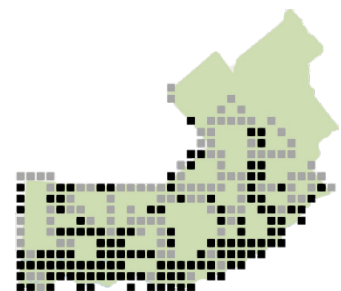
ABUNDANT THROUGHOUT the survey period with no indication of seasonal movement or fluctuation in population between years. Occurs throughout the Park except along the Barcoo River and associated grasslands and channels. Abundant throughout our region.

**White-plumed Honeyeater** *Ptilotula penicillata*

Tables on page 76

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 732, grid blocks 130, reporting rate 3.11%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

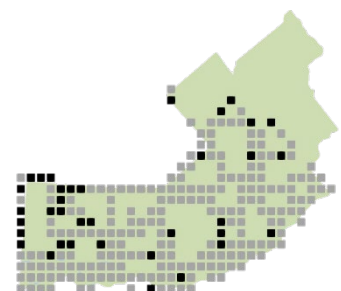
VERY COMMON in all years and months. Widespread in the park, but records are concentrated in the area of the Barcoo River and its associated channels and lagoons. The well-documented association with River Red Gums shows with the concentration of records north along the course of Sawyer Creek. Occurs in abundance throughout our region.

**Grey-headed Honeyeater** *Ptilotula keartlandi*

Tables on page 76

Status Uncommon resident.**Occurrence** Records 46, grid blocks 36, reporting rate 0.20%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

MORE COMMON during the early years of the survey period and reporting rate had not recovered to the end. Many records are concentrated in the sandplain areas in the west of the Park: an association with spinifex habitats is noted by Higgins *et al.* (2001). Present throughout our region, but much less common to the west at Diamantina National Park while abundant to the north at Bladensburg.

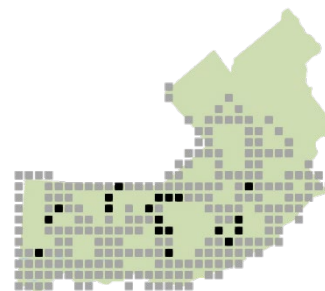


White-fronted Honeyeater *Purnella albifrons*

Tables on page 76

Status Uncommon irregular visitor.**Occurrence** Records 22, grid blocks 19, reporting rate 0.09%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

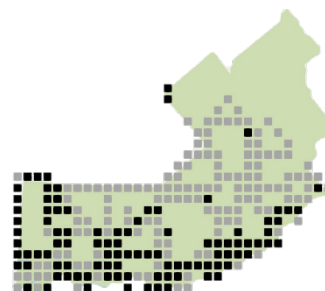
OUR RECORDS at Welford are mainly from the winter months. One of the species' major food plants in the Park is Spotted Emu-bush *Eremophila maculata* which flowers in winter and spring (Alexander Undated). Reporting rates at Welford peaked in 2013 and had not recovered to the end of the survey period. More widespread in our region than has been previously documented (for example Storr 1984, Barrett *et al.* 2003, Higgins *et al.* 2001), if mostly in small numbers. Breeding was recorded here in 2019 with a notional egg-laying time of late June; at the time of publication of the *Handbook* (Higgins *et al.* 2001) there had been no published breeding records for Queensland. We have a small number of records from Diamantina, Lochern and Idalia National Parks, and a few from as far north as Bladensburg National Park where the birds were attracted to flowering Yellow Bush Pea *Sesbania cannabina* (Ley 2020).

**Yellow-throated Miner** *Manorina flavigula*

Tables on page 76

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 253, grid blocks 98, reporting rate 1.08%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

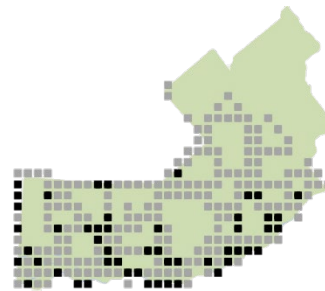
MOSTLY A STABLE population across months and years, but a decrease in the reporting rate in the later years of the survey period. Present in many habitats but avoids the driest acacia woodland. A common resident across our region

**Red-browed Pardalote** *Pardalotus rubricatus*

Tables on page 77

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 91, grid blocks 51, reporting rate 0.39%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

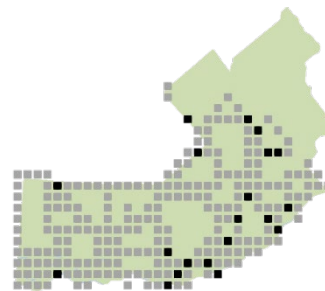
WIDESPREAD in the park but generally absent from the most arid areas of acacia woodland. Reporting rate biased to the winter-spring months, but since this species is commonly detected aurally an increase in calling could inflate the reporting rate when compared to a time of inactivity by the species. The excellent seasonal conditions in mid-2019 may have produced the surge in number of records at that time. Widespread in our region, but we have no records from Idalia National Park to the east

**Striated Pardalote** *Pardalotus striatus*

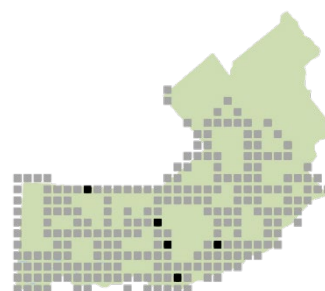
Tables on page 77

Status Uncommon resident.**Occurrence** Records 25, grid blocks 20, reporting rate 0.11%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

A POSSIBLE winter bias in presence, but the rate of calling by the species may influence detectability: overall numbers are low anyway. The population appears not to have returned to the levels recorded at the start of the survey period. Generally sparsely scattered in the Lake Eyre Basin (Higgins & Peter 2002). Our records show that it is close to absent from Diamantina National Park in the west and Bladensburg National Park in the north, but is common to the east at Idalia National Park.

**Western Gerygone** *Gerygone fusca***Status** Occasional.**Occurrence** Records 5, grid blocks 5, reporting rate 0.02%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

NOWHERE COMMON in our region, but more often recorded to the north at Bladensburg National Park and to the east at Idalia National Park; we have no records as far west as Diamantina National Park and published records from there require confirmation.

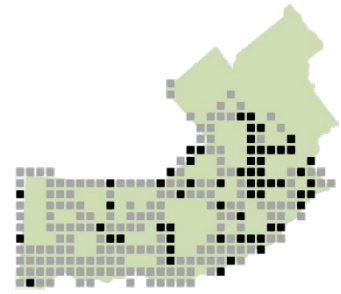


Weebill *Smicrornis brevirostris*

Tables on page 77

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 114, grid blocks 60, reporting rate 0.48%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

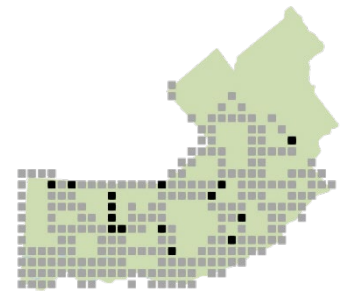
AN UNUSUAL DISTRIBUTION in the Park, with a concentration of records along the course of Sawyer Creek and almost complete absence from the riparian eucalypt vegetation along the Barcoo River and its associated channels. The population has failed to recover after the dry middle years of the survey period and the substantial reporting rates of the early years have not recurred, even in the boom months of October 2016 and July 2019; at the end of the survey period the species could hardly be described as 'common'. Generally abundant across our region and especially so to the east at Idalia National Park.

**Redthroat** *Pyrrholaemus brunneus*

Tables on page 77

Status Uncommon resident.**Occurrence** Records 16, grid blocks 15, reporting rate 0.07%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

Sparsely scattered throughout our region as far north as Bladensburg National Park which may be the species' northern limit in Queensland; possibly most common at Goneaway National Park (pers. obs.). Probably underreported due to its sometimes unobtrusive behaviour; also the subject of possible identification confusion with the sympatric grey-brown thornbills.



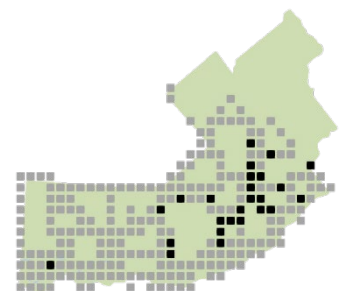
*Redthroat female Welford National Park
Dec 2019 Photo Marie Tarrant*

**Yellow-rumped Thornbill** *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*

Tables on page 78

Status Uncommon resident.**Occurrence** Records 37, grid blocks 25, reporting rate 0.16%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

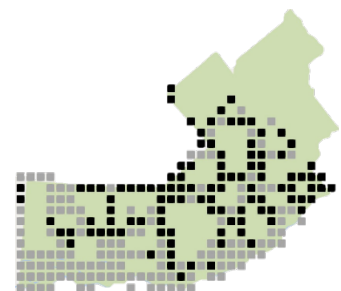
NO OBVIOUS seasonal variation in the reporting rate. Most of our observations were early in the survey period with few in the later years; the population showed little response in 2016 and 2019 when the reporting rates of some other species spiked. Rare in the south and west of our region, and most common to the east at Idalia National Park and to the north at Bladensburg National Park.

**Inland Thornbill** *Acanthiza apicalis*

Tables on page 78

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 217, grid blocks 105, reporting rate 0.92%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

DISTRIBUTION in the Park is strongly correlated with Mulga woodland. Common throughout the survey period but reporting rates were higher in the first two years, and there was little response to the good rain of 2016 and 2019. Least common in our area at Diamantina National Park, reflecting the general lack of acacia woodland habitat; probably most common to the north at Bladensburg National Park. Possibly the subject of identification confusion with the other grey-brown thornbills.



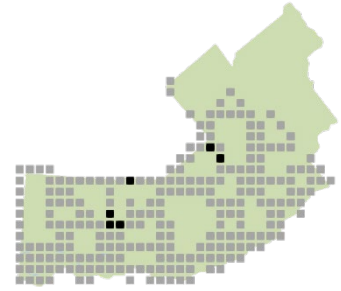
Slaty-backed Thornbill *Acanthiza robustirostris*

Status Rare resident.

Occurrence Records 7, grid blocks 6.

Breeding Not recorded.

ONLY RECORDED in Mulga woodland here. We know of no records from the east or north of our region, although the species is possibly underreported due to identification confusion with other, better-known grey-brown thornbills. The records from Diamantina National Park and isolated records elsewhere in our region mostly need corroboration, and preferably photographic confirmation.



Slaty-backed Thornbill Welford National Park Dec 2019 Photo Marie Tarrant



Chestnut-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza uropygialis*

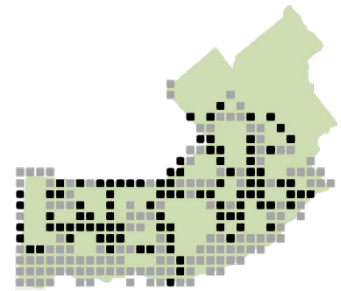
Tables on page 78

Status Common resident.

Occurrence Records 157, grid blocks 98, reporting rate 0.67%.

Breeding Not recorded.

MOST COMMON in the Park in the early years of the survey period, and a spike in records in the second half of 2019. Here it is conspicuously absent from the open country and channels along the Barcoo River but is widespread elsewhere. At the northern limit of its range in the Channel Country, and to the north at Bladensburg National Park the reporting rate is very low. Probably the subject of identification confusion with the other grey-brown thornbills.



Grey-crowned Babbler *Pomatostomus temporalis*

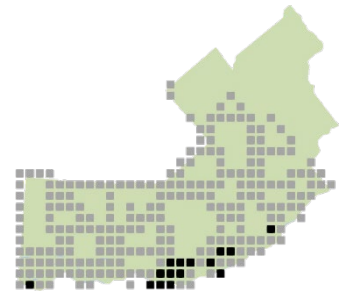
Tables on page 78

Status Uncommon resident.

Occurrence Records 47, grid blocks 15, reporting rate 0.20%.

Breeding Confirmed.

REASONABLY CONSISTENT reporting rate across years and months. Within Welford mostly restricted to riparian vegetation associated with the Barcoo River and its channels. The decline and disappearance of a breeding group in the homestead garden may be an ominous sign for a species near the western limit of its Queensland range. Widespread in the region including at Bladensburg and Idalia National Parks, but generally absent from much of the southern Lake Eyre Basin including Diamantina National Park.



Grey-crowned Babbler fledgling Welford National Park homestead 17 Feb 2016 Photo Shane Hume

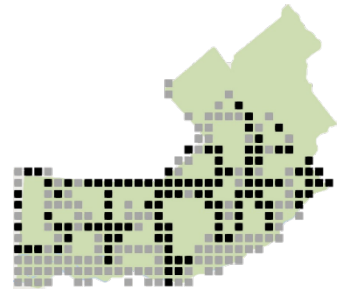


Hall's Babbler *Pomatostomus halli*

Tables on page 79

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 262, grid blocks 110, reporting rate 1.11%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

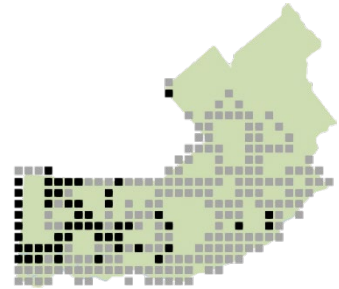
ONE OF THE MOST reliably occurring species in acacia, especially Mulga, woodland at Welford, with a presence that is stable throughout the year and seemingly unaffected by fluctuating seasonal conditions between years. Common and conspicuous in acacia woodland throughout our region.

**Chestnut-crowned Babbler** *Pomatostomus ruficeps*

Tables on page 79

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 91, grid blocks 52, reporting rate 0.39%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

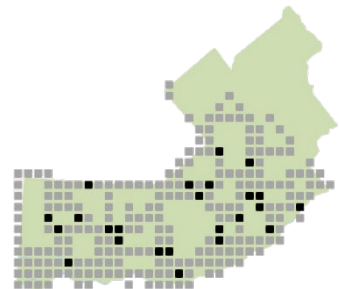
A UNIQUE DISTRIBUTION strongly correlated with areas of sandplain habitat. Reporting rates reasonably stable across the survey period and throughout the year. The vicinity of Welford is near northern limit of the species' distribution and the northerly record in the Park, along with another outside the Park on the adjacent property Glen Valley (24°55'S/143°05'E), may be the northern limit of the distribution recorded so far. Its southerly distribution limits the Chestnut-crowned Babbler to Welford of the national parks within our region.

**Varied Sittella** *Daphoenositta chrysoptera*

Tables on page 79

Status Uncommon resident.**Occurrence** Records 30, grid blocks 24, reporting rate 0.13%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

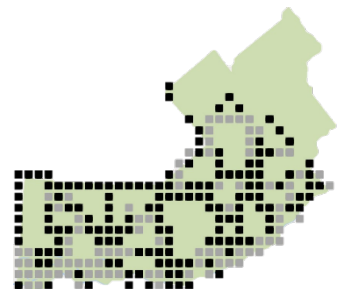
WIDESPREAD ACROSS the Park except the more open areas associated with the Barcoo River. Recorded at about the same rate throughout our region.

**Crested Bellbird** *Oreoica gutturalis*

Tables on page 79

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 496, grid blocks 149, reporting rate 2.11%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

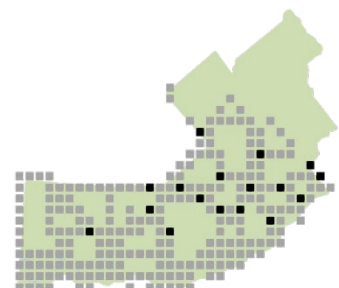
ONE OF THE MOST frequently and widely recorded species in wooded habitats at Welford and across our region, thanks to its charismatic and well-known call; shows no seasonality or variation in abundance between years.

**Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush** *Cinclosoma castaneothorax*

Tables on page 80

Status Uncommon resident.**Occurrence** Records 19, grid blocks 17, reporting rate 0.08%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

PROBABLY UNDER-REPORTED here and elsewhere because of its cryptic plumage and secretive behaviour. Although records are few they indicate a resident species confined to the driest woodland parts of the park. Present in small numbers across our region.

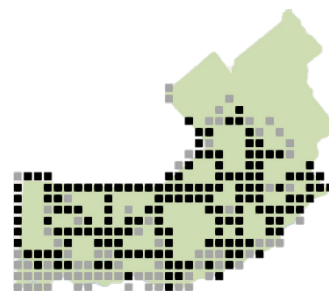


Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*

Tables on page 80

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 695, grid blocks 159, reporting rate 2.95%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

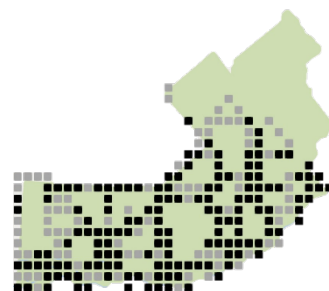
ONE OF THE most abundant and conspicuous species in arid woodland at Welford National Park and throughout our region.

**Grey Shrike-thrush** *Colluricincla harmonica*

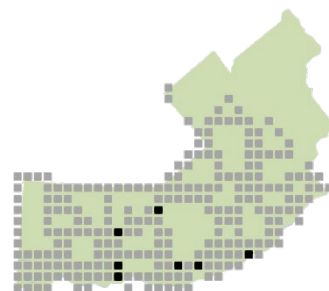
Tables on page 80

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 597, grid blocks 150, reporting rate 2.54%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

VERY ABUNDANT in Welford National Park with the exception of the sandplain country in the west of the Park; little variation in abundance across months and between years. Occurs at a similarly high reporting rate throughout our region.

**Ground Cuckoo-shrike** *Coracina maxima***Status** Rare resident or visitor.**Occurrence** Records 9, grid blocks 7.**Breeding** Not recorded.

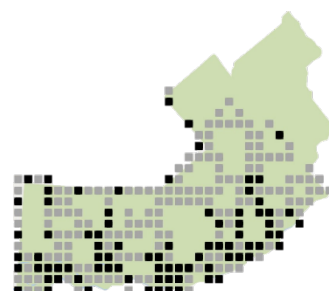
OUR FEW RECORDS are scattered throughout the year. Widespread in our region but with a low reporting rate throughout.

**Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike** *Coracina novaehollandiae*

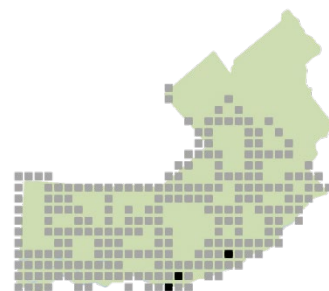
Tables on page 80

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 212, grid blocks 82, reporting rate 0.90%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

A WIDESPREAD species at Welford National Park with a concentration of records along the Barcoo River and its associated channels; our records suggest that the population is stable throughout the year and between years. Common and widespread throughout our region.

**White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike** *Coracina papuensis***Status** Occasional.**Occurrence** Records 3, grid blocks 3.**Breeding** Not recorded.

RECORDS are too few to give any indication of residential status and temporal movements. The only records are in the channels associated with the Barcoo River. Widespread but very sparse in our region.

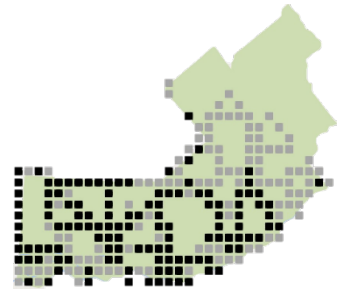


White-winged Triller *Lalage tricolor*

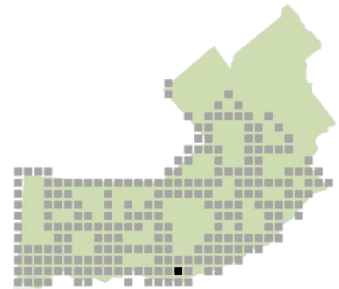
Tables on page 81

Status Common resident and irruptive visitor.**Occurrence** Records 276, grid blocks 124, reporting rate 1.17%.**Breeding** Not recorded. check

OUR FIGURES show that numbers in the Park fluctuate, but on a base of a permanent population; there were notable influxes in October 2016 and July 2019. Widespread in the park but generally avoiding the most arid acacia woodland areas. Abundant throughout our region.

**Pied Currawong** *Strepera graculina***Status** Occasional.**Occurrence** Records 1.**Breeding** Not recorded.

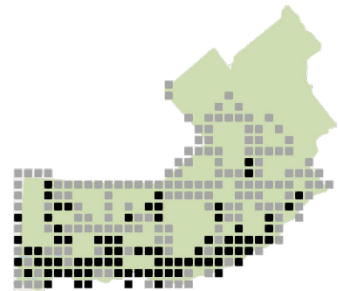
IN OUR REGION regular only at Idalia National Park to the east but there are incidental sightings throughout, including at Diamantina National Park, Bladensburg National Park, and Winton town (pers. obs., eBird 2017).

**Australian Magpie** *Gymnorhina tibicen*

Tables on page 81

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 218, grid blocks 81, reporting rate 0.93%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

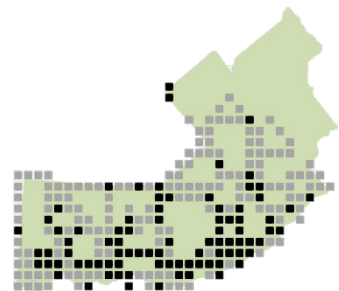
A STABLE POPULATION throughout the year and between years. A common species in more open country here and throughout our region.

**Pied Butcherbird** *Cracticus nigrogularis*

Tables on page 81

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 164, grid blocks 85, reporting rate 0.70%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

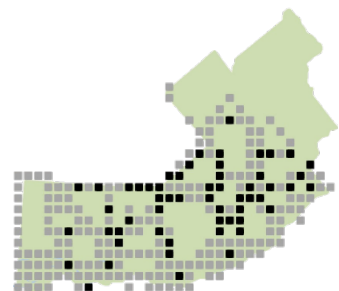
ELEVATED REPORTING RATES in the early years of the survey period, but overall a stable population throughout the year and between years. In 2016 a pair nested in an old Australian Magpie's nest in the Welford homestead garden; there is only one example in the *Handbook* (Higgins *et al.* 2006) of this species utilising the nest of another species (Torresian Imperial-Pigeon *Ducula bicolor*) as a base for its own nest.

**Grey Butcherbird** *Cracticus torquatus*

Tables on page 81

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 104, grid blocks 56, reporting rate 0.44%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

PRESENT THROUGHOUT the year with little variation in the reporting rate through the survey period. Most records in the Park are from areas of acacia woodland, in contrast to the Pied Butcherbird.

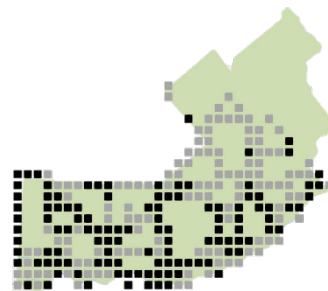


Masked Woodswallow *Artamus personatus*

Tables on page 82

Status Common resident and spring migrant.**Occurrence** Records 277, grid blocks 114, reporting rate 1.18%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

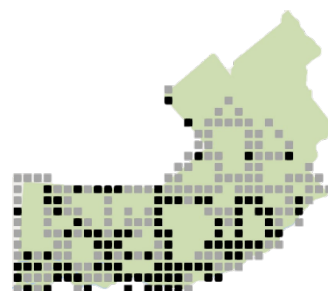
PRESENT THROUGHOUT the year but with a strong bias to the spring months; however, this may be distorted because of significant irruptions in the second half of 2016 and 2019, especially in October 2016 when Masked Woodswallows were present at virtually every sampling site. An active nest in the incubation stage present 6 October 2019. Often in the company of White-browed Woodswallows and with a similar overall reporting rate, but a comparison of the two distribution maps for Welford suggests some separation on habitat. Widespread and irruptive throughout our region.

**White-browed Woodswallow** *Artamus superciliosus*

Tables on page 82

Status Common resident and irruptive visitor.**Occurrence** Records 221, grid blocks 98, reporting rate 0.94%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

POSSIBLY A MORE constant presence than the Masked Woodswallow, with which it often associates, but its irruptive peaks in abundance are less marked. Abundant throughout our region. The distribution map is similar to that of the Masked Woodswallow except that the White-browed occurs markedly less often in the sandplain areas in the west of the Park.

**Black-faced Woodswallow** *Artamus cinereus*

Tables on page 82

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 750, grid blocks 149, reporting rate 3.19%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

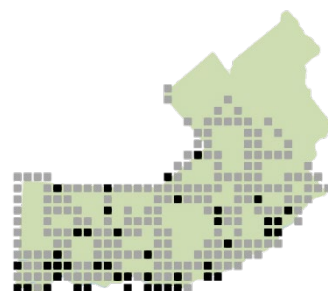
VERY ABUNDANT and a stable population throughout the year and between years. One of the most recorded species throughout our region with the exception of Idalia National Park to the east. Frequently in the company of Crimson Chats.

**Little Woodswallow** *Artamus minor*

Tables on page 82

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 99, grid blocks 44, reporting rate 0.42%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

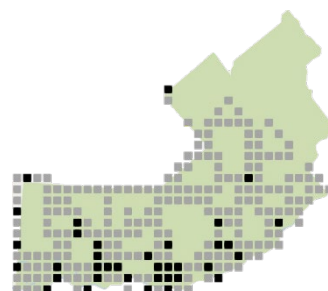
PRESENT THROUGHOUT the year and little fluctuation in population between years. Occurs mostly along the Barcoo River and associated channels. Common throughout our region.

**White-breasted Woodswallow** *Artamus leucorhynchus*

Tables on page 83

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 126, grid blocks 36, reporting rate 0.54%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

OUR FIGURES suggest a possible population reduction during the winter months. Common throughout our region.



Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*

Tables on page 83

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 1076, grid blocks 199, reporting rate 4.57%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

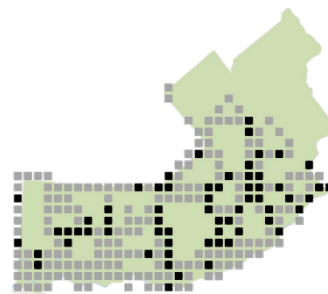
VERY ABUNDANT at Welford National Park and across the Channel Country, with a stable reporting rate across months and between years. This is the most reported species across our region with the notable exception of Diamantina National Park.

**Grey Fantail** *Rhipidura albiscapa*

Tables on page 83

Status Common winter visitor.**Occurrence** Records 79, grid blocks 63, reporting rate 0.34%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

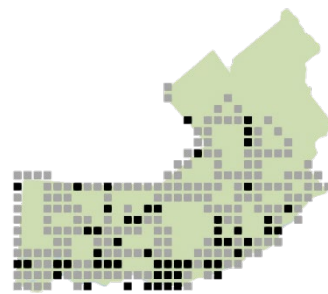
A WINTER MIGRANT and we have no records from outside the April-September period. Widespread in the Park, with most records from areas of acacia woodland. A similar level of abundance across our region and a similar pattern of winter occurrence, except at Idalia National Park where the species is common and the pattern of occurrence is different.

**Restless Flycatcher** *Myiagra inquieta*

Tables on page 83

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 151, grid blocks 54, reporting rate 0.64%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

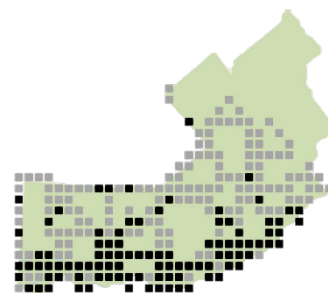
OUR FIGURES SUGGEST a stable population without seasonal fluctuation or change across years. Large nestlings were present on 16 Oct 2016 which translates to an egg-laying date in the second half of September. Commonly recorded across our region except to the west at Diamantina National Park, which is close to the western range limit at this latitude and where the reporting rate is low.

**Magpie-lark** *Grallina cyanoleuca*

Tables on page 84

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 579, grid blocks 96, reporting rate 2.46%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

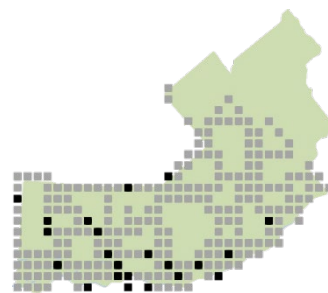
ABUNDANT HERE and throughout the Channel Country, with a stable population throughout the year and between years.

**Little Crow** *Corvus bennetti*

Tables on page 84

Status Uncommon visitor or resident.**Occurrence** Records 31, grid blocks 22, reporting rate 0.13%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

OUR RECORDS are spread throughout the year but the species' residential status is unclear. Mostly small numbers are recorded, but there are occasional large flocks. The pattern of occurrence across the Park suggests the possibility of a small resident population. Generally uncommon across our region but most common to the west at Diamantina National Park; the appearance of the species' characteristic large flocks is uncommon and erratic.

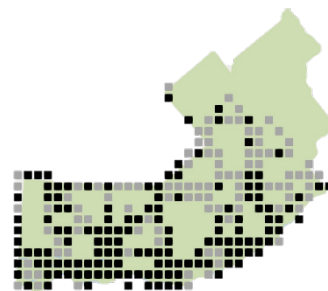


Australian Raven *Corvus coronoides*

Tables on page 84

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 566, grid blocks 140, reporting rate 2.41%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

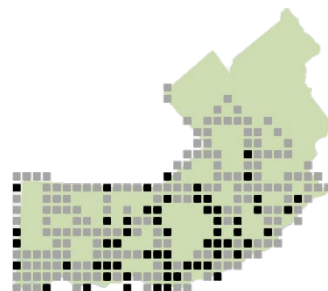
A STABLE POPULATION throughout the year and between years. Widespread in Welford National Park but tending to avoid more wooded areas. Common in our region where it is the characteristic corvid throughout.

**Apostlebird** *Struthidea cinerea*

Tables on page 84

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 120, grid blocks 60, reporting rate 0.51%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

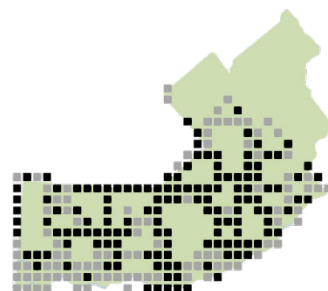
THE POPULATION is stable throughout the year and between years here. Mainly limited to more wooded habitats. Common throughout our region but less so at Diamantina National Park which is close to the western limit of the range at this latitude.

**Red-capped Robin** *Petroica goodenovii*

Tables on page 85

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 374, grid blocks 138, reporting rate 1.59%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

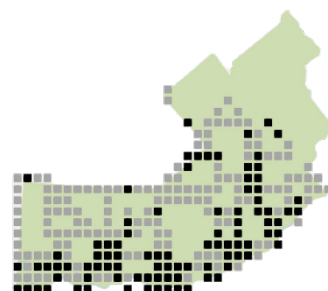
JUDGING BY the numerous fledged but dependent young present during December 2019, the species is a prolific breeder in the Park at some times. Common and widespread throughout our region.

**Jacky Winter** *Microeca fascinans*

Tables on page 85

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 304, grid blocks 92, reporting rate 1.29%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

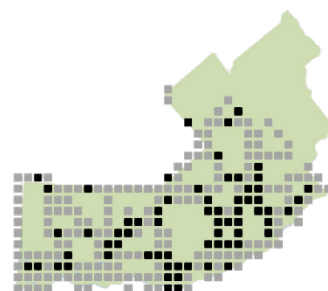
AN ACTIVE NEST with eggs present 23 Jul 2019. Common and widespread in our region.

**Hooded Robin** *Melanodryas cucullata*

Tables on page 85

Status Common resident.**Occurrence** Records 141, grid blocks 67, reporting rate 0.60%.**Breeding** Confirmed.

LITTLE VARIATION in reporting rates throughout the year and between years. Common throughout the Channel Country and mostly confined to drier wooded habitats.

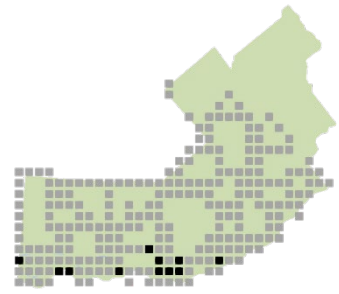


Horsfield's Bushlark *Mirafra javanica*

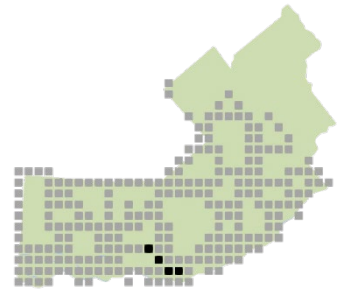
Tables on page 85

Status Rare resident or visitor.**Occurrence** Records 13, grid blocks 11, reporting rate 0.06%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

PROBABLY RESIDENT while temporarily favourable grassland conditions persist but otherwise very rare or absent. Common throughout the Channel Country where extensive grassland exists, especially Diamantina and Bladensburg National Parks.

**Australian Reed-Warbler** *Acrocephalus australis***Status** Occasional.**Occurrence** Records 4, grid blocks 4.**Breeding** Not recorded.

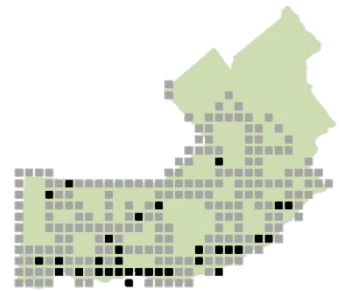
The few records here have been of birds in *Lignum Muehlenbeckia florulenta*, an uncommon habitat in the Park. Few records in our region which is at least partly a reflection of the scarcity of suitable habitat.

**Brown Songlark** *Cincloramphus cruralis*

Tables on page 86

Status Uncommon visitor.**Occurrence** Records 36, grid blocks 32, reporting rate 0.15%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

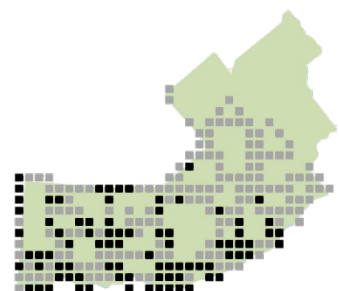
Said to be a seasonal migrant within Australia (Higgins *et al.* 2006) but our records are probably too few to draw conclusions here. Widespread in grassland in our region, but absent or virtually so from Idalia National Park in the east where open habitats are uncommon.

**Rufous Songlark** *Cincloramphus mathewsi*

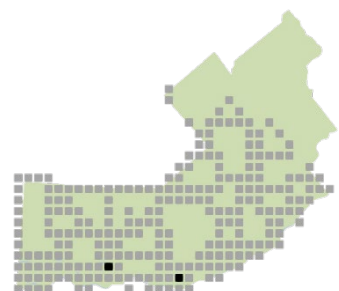
Tables on page 86

Status Common irruptive visitor.**Occurrence** Records 153, grid blocks 84, reporting rate 0.65%.**Breeding** Not recorded.

Recorded throughout the year but most of our records are in the second half, including influxes in October 2016 and mid-2019. The reporting rate may be influenced by the bird's behaviour: its loud and persistent calling and outgoing habits are associated with breeding and at other times it tends to be quiet and inconspicuous (Higgins *et al.* 2006). Widespread and common throughout our region.

**Little Grassbird** *Poodytes gramineus***Status** Occasional.**Occurrence** Records 3, grid blocks 2.**Breeding** Not recorded.

RECORDS ARE very few here and throughout our region, presumably because of an overall lack of suitable habitat. Where prime habitat is available, as at the Winton Sewage Treatment Plant to the north of our region, the Little Grassbird is a prominent resident (pers. obs.).



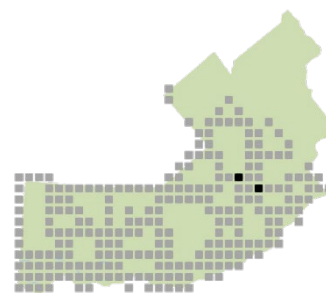
Spinifexbird *Poodytes carteri*

Status Rare resident.

Occurrence Records 2, grid blocks 2.

Breeding Not recorded.

RESIDENTIAL STATUS is inferred. Possibly limited in numbers here because of lack of suitable habitat, although there may be additional suitable areas of spinifex in the inaccessible northern section of the Park, so the species may be underreported. At the south-eastern limit of its range in Queensland here. Present to the west at Diamantina National Park, and to the north it is especially abundant at Bladensburg National Park.



Spinifexbird Welford National Park 4 Oct 2019 Photo Shane Hume.

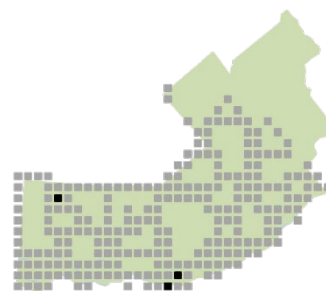
White-backed Swallow *Cheramoeca leucosterna*

Status Occasional.

Occurrence Records 3, grid blocks 3.

Breeding Not recorded.

AN ENIGMATIC SPECIES that seems to materialise overhead, flit about briefly and, as often as not, disappear as abruptly as it appeared. In our region we have only regularly recorded it to the west at Diamantina National Park.



Fairy Martin *Petrochelidon ariel*

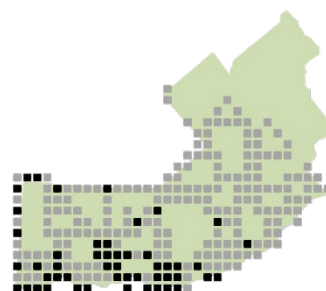
Tables on page 86

Status Common resident and summer visitor.

Occurrence Records 144, grid blocks 50, reporting rate 0.61%.

Breeding Confirmed.

CLOSE TO, but not completely, absent during March/April/May but abundant during the rest of the year. Possibly mainly migratory and a spring/summer breeding visitor. Many nests in buildings and other manmade structures, for example Park information kiosks and under culverts along the Jundah road; natural sites include rocky cliffs along the Barcoo River and also rocky outcrops in the river at The Jetty. Possible identification problems because of confusion with the Tree Martin.



Tree Martin *Petrochelidon nigricans*

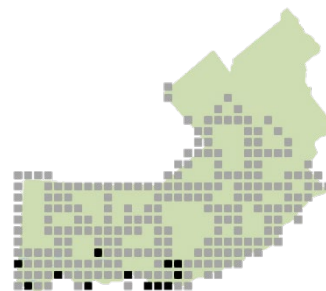
Tables on page 86

Status Uncommon visitor.

Occurrence Records 16, grid blocks 12, reporting rate 0.07%.

Breeding Not recorded.

POSSIBLY A WINTER VISITOR here, the cluster of records in January 2013 notwithstanding, but conclusions are difficult to draw because records are very few, especially after the first two years of the survey period; we have no records at all in the final three years. Possible identification confusion with the Fairy Martin.



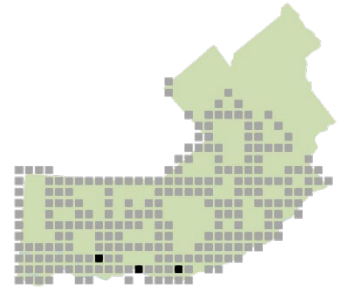
Welcome Swallow *Hirundo neoxena*

Status Occasional.

Occurrence Records 6, grid blocks 3.

Breeding Not recorded.

VERY SPARSELY recorded here and throughout our region.



Mistletoebird *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*

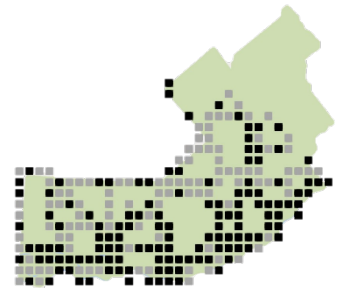
Tables on page 87

Status Common resident or visitor.

Occurrence Records 377, grid blocks 132, reporting rate 1.60%.

Breeding Not recorded.

THE FIGURES suggest a population increase in the cooler months, perhaps influenced by mistletoe flowering patterns: the species may be locally dispersive in response to flowering and fruiting of mistletoe (Higgins *et al.* 2006). The population seems not to have recovered after the dry middle years of the survey period, during which the species has gone from being especially abundant to being rarely recorded.



Plum-headed Finch *Neochmia modesta*

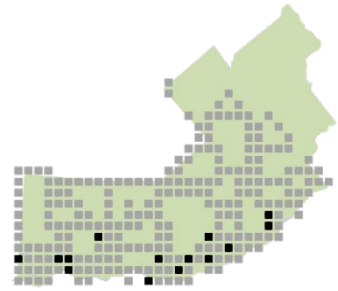
Tables on page 87

Status Uncommon visitor.

Occurrence Records 17, grid blocks 14, reporting rate 0.07%.

Breeding Not recorded.

REPORTING RATES are low but a possible increase in the population in July 2019. At the western limit of its range at this latitude here; very scarce to the west at Diamantina National Park and to the east in the probably less favourable habitat at Idalia National Park, and more common to the north at Bladensburg National Park.



Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia castanotis*

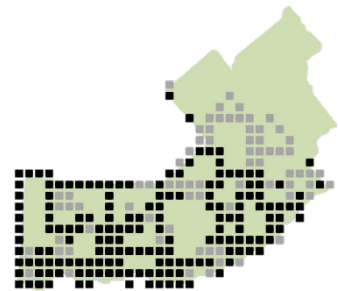
Tables on page 87

Status Common resident.

Occurrence Records 701, grid blocks 163, reporting rate 2.98%.

Breeding Confirmed.

A STABLE PRESENCE throughout the year and between years. Abundant throughout our region, especially in the west at Diamantina National Park where it is our most recorded species.



Double-barred Finch *Taeniopygia bichenovii*

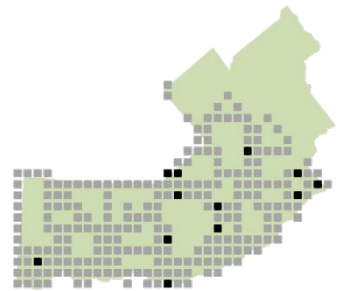
Tables on page 87

Status Rare resident.

Occurrence Records 13, grid blocks 12, reporting rate 0.06%.

Breeding Not recorded.

WE HAVE ONLY two records later than 2013 so whether the species is (or ever was) resident is questionable. At the western limit of its range at this latitude here; in our region it is most common in the east at Idalia National Park, less so at Lochern and Bladensburg National Parks, and we have no records from Diamantina National Park where the few published records require corroboration.



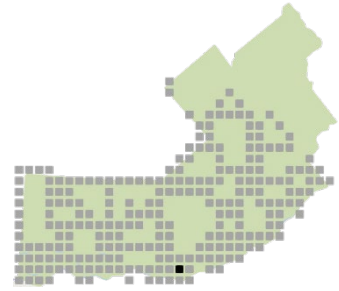
House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

Status Uncommon resident.

Occurrence Records 9, grid blocks 1.

Breeding Confirmed.

ALL RECORDS have been from the buildings at Park headquarters which the species colonises from time to time; when the birds are present they are subject to control measures, being culled as a feral species and usually eradicated.



Australasian Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae*

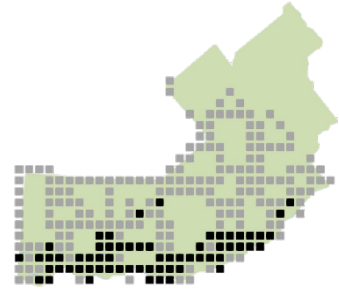
Tables on page 88

Status Common resident.

Occurrence Records 192, grid blocks 62, reporting rate 0.82%.

Breeding Not recorded.

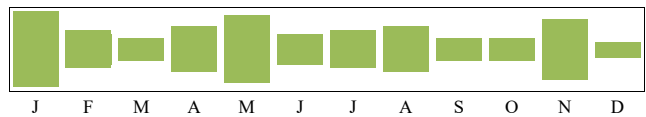
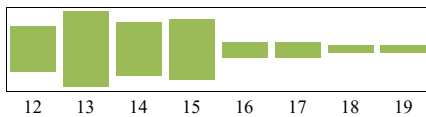
AN ABUNDANT breeding species in open country here and throughout our region.



Appendix 2. Tables and charts for the 136 species recorded >9 times. For each species the table shows the number of times we have recorded it by month and year of the survey period; the first chart, lower left, shows the reporting rate for the species by year, the highest annual reporting being 100% and other years being proportional to that; and the second chart, lower right, shows the reporting rate for the species by month, the highest monthly reporting rate being 100% and other months being proportional to that.

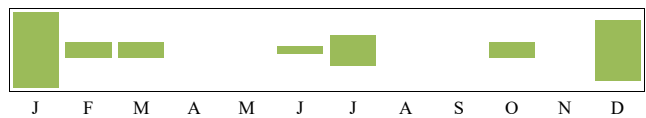
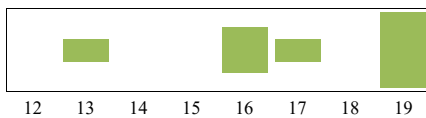
Emu

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012		1		15	1	15		12			13	1	58
2013	13		9	18	25		24	15	1		11		116
2014		17		9		6							32
2015						12				9			21
2016			1					3		3		1	8
2017		3	1						5				9
2018				1									1
2019							1					1	2
Total	13	21	11	43	26	33	25	30	6	12	24	3	247



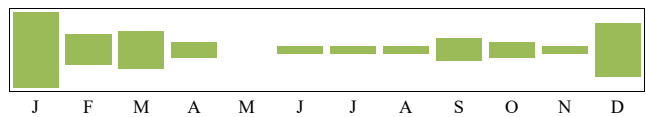
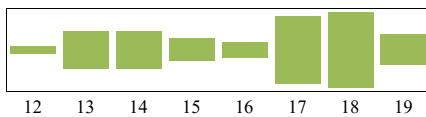
Plumed Whistling-Duck

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012													
2013	2												2
2014													
2015													
2016				1								1	2
2017		1											1
2018													
2019						1	3			1		2	7
Total	2	1	1			1	3			1		3	12



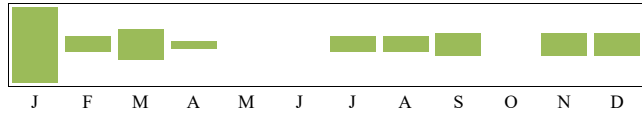
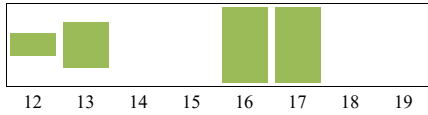
Pink-eared Duck

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012												2	2
2013	6	1	4	2			2	1					16
2014		2		2		2							6
2015						1				1			2
2016			1									1	2
2017		5	6	1									12
2018	1		1	1					2	1	1		7
2019							1		2	1		6	10
Total	7	8	12	6		3	3	1	4	3	1	9	57



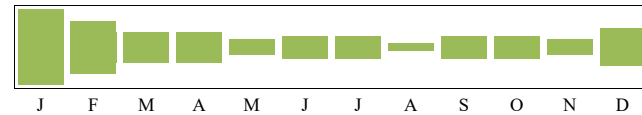
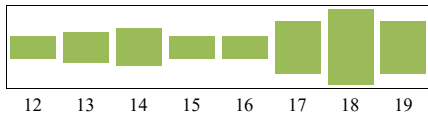
Black Swan

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012											1	1	2
2013	2	1	1										4
2014													
2015													
2016			1				1	1					3
2017			1	1					1				3
2018													
2019													
Total	2	1	3	1			1	1	1		1	1	12



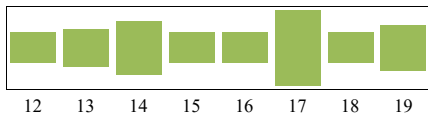
Australian Wood Duck

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012	1	1		4		2		1			2	2	13
2013	8	4	3	3	3								21
2014		5		4		3							12
2015						2				2			4
2016			4					1		1			6
2017		10	5	1									16
2018				9					1		2		12
2019					1	6	8		4	6		6	31
Total	9	20	12	21	4	13	8	2	5	9	4	8	115



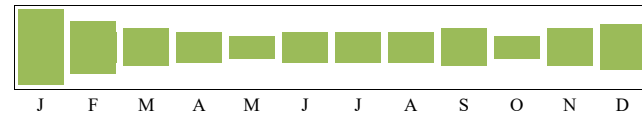
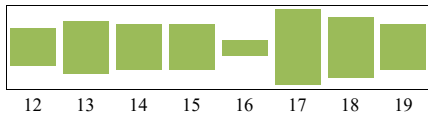
Hardhead

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012						1		5			4	2	12
2013	7	1	2	2	3			1			1		17
2014		7		4		1							12
2015						2				1			3
2016			2					1				2	5
2017		11	4						1				16
2018	1			1					1				3
2019						5	2		2	3		4	16
Total	8	19	8	7	3	9	2	7	4	4	5	8	84



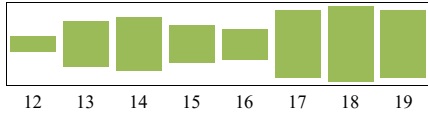
Pacific Black Duck

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				3		4		7			5	2	21
2013	7	4	1	5	5		5	4			3		34
2014		6		4		3							13
2015						5				2			7
2016			2							1		1	4
2017		9	10						3				22
2018	1		1	3					1	2			8
2019						4	6		4	3		5	22
Total	8	19	14	15	5	16	11	11	8	8	8	8	131



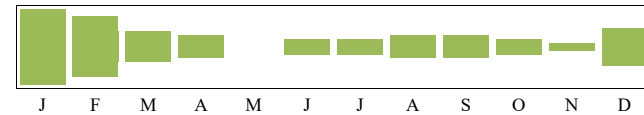
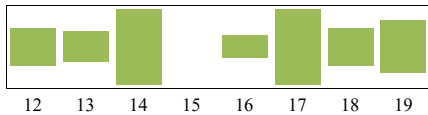
Grey Teal

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012						1		2			2	2	7
2013	10	2	3	3	2		2	4			3		29
2014		5		3		6							14
2015						3				2			5
2016			4					1		1		2	8
2017		7	7						4				18
2018	1		1	3					3	3			11
2019						6	10		6	5		8	35
Total	11	14	15	9	2	16	12	7	13	11	5	12	127



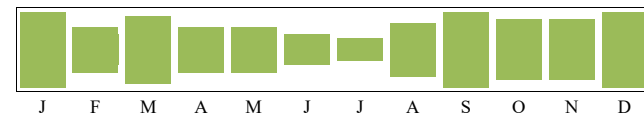
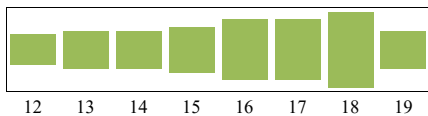
Australasian Grebe

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				2		1		4			1	1	9
2013	4	2	2										8
2014		5		1		3							9
2015													
2016								1		1			2
2017		4	4										8
2018				2									2
2019						1	3		2	2		3	11
Total	4	11	6	5		5	3	5	2	3	1	4	49



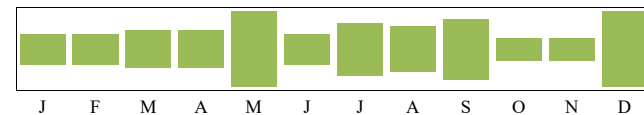
Spinifex Pigeon

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				3		2		13			7	1	26
2013	7		7	8	9		2	4	3		2		42
2014		6		5		8							19
2015						6				6			12
2016			7					4		9		1	21
2017		10	11						7				28
2018				8					2	4	4		18
2019						2	7		3	3		13	28
Total	7	16	25	24	9	18	9	21	15	22	13	15	194



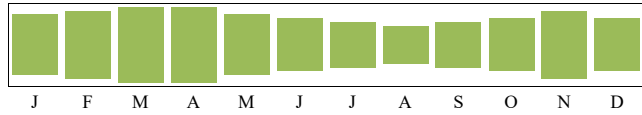
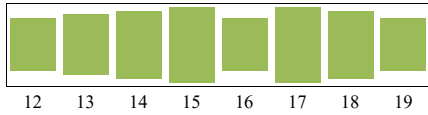
Common Bronzewing

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				10	3	13		14			2		42
2013	3	1	8	3	17		7	5	1		1	1	47
2014		4		4		3							11
2015						2				4			6
2016			3							3			6
2017		5	5						9				19
2018				5					1		3		9
2019						3	19		3	2		17	44
Total	3	10	16	22	20	21	26	19	14	9	6	18	184



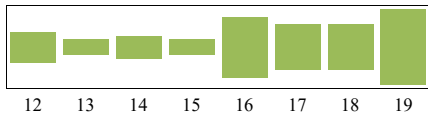
Crested Pigeon

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				50	2	33		23			35		143
2013	19		26	21	41		23	21			15	1	167
2014		31		29		27							87
2015						29				29			58
2016			35					8		22		1	66
2017		41	36						15				92
2018				35					3	4	3		45
2019						22	36		12	13		31	114
Total	19	72	97	135	43	111	59	52	30	68	53	33	772



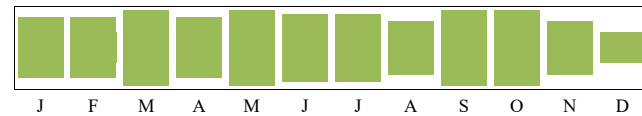
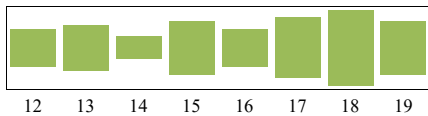
Diamond Dove

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				28	1	25		17			23		94
2013	4		22	3	6		3	1			4		43
2014		19		7		1							27
2015						2				10			12
2016			7					10		72			89
2017		44	17						1				62
2018				32					2		2		36
2019						46	59		36	24		55	220
Total	4	63	46	70	7	74	62	28	39	106	29	55	583



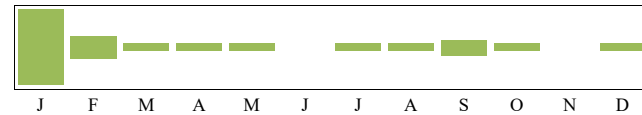
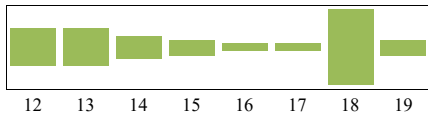
Peaceful Dove

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				7	3	10		4			7		31
2013	4		6	4	9		5	7			1		36
2014		6				3							9
2015						7				4			11
2016			4					2		6			12
2017		8	9						5				22
2018				12					1	2			15
2019						6	12		4	8		4	34
Total	4	14	19	23	12	26	17	13	10	20	8	4	170



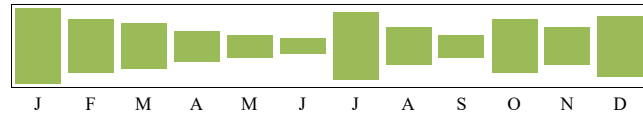
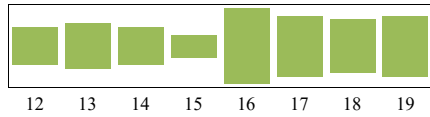
Spotted Nightjar

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012	9	1		7									17
2013		12	2		1				3				18
2014		4											4
2015										1			1
2016								1					1
2017									1				1
2018	7			1									8
2019	1						2					2	5
Total	17	17	2	8	1		2	1	4	1		2	55



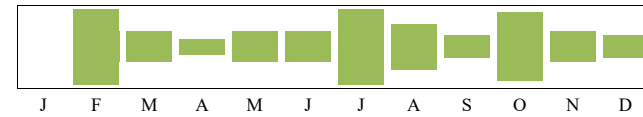
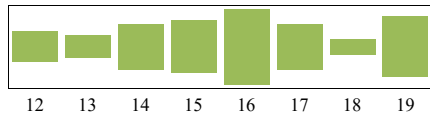
Australian Owlet-nightjar

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012		1		1		1		2			1		6
2013	1		1	2	1		1	1			1		8
2014		2		1									3
2015						1							1
2016			1					1		4			6
2017		2	2						1				5
2018	1									1			2
2019							6					3	9
Total	2	5	4	4	1	2	7	4	1	5	2	3	40



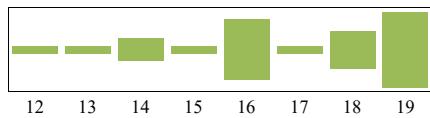
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				1	1	3		3			3		11
2013			1		2		5	1					9
2014		7		1									8
2015						3				2			5
2016			2					4		6			12
2017		5	1						1				7
2018				1									1
2019						2	9		1	3		2	17
Total		12	4	3	3	8	14	8	2	11	3	2	70



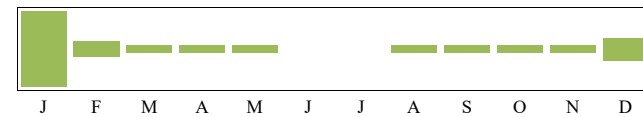
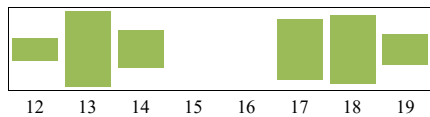
Pallid Cuckoo

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				1							1	2	4
2013					1								1
2014		5		1									6
2015						1							1
2016								5		9			14
2017			1										1
2018				4									4
2019			1		1	12	20		1	1			36
Total		5	2	6	2	13	20	5	1	10	1	2	67



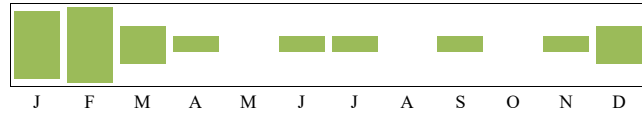
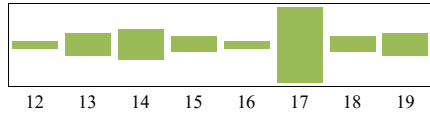
Black-tailed Native-hen

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012								2				6	8
2013	24	3	3	3	5						2		40
2014		8											8
2015													
2016													
2017		3	6	2					3				12
2018	1		1	2					1		2		7
2019										1		9	10
Total	25	14	10	5	5			2	4	1	4	15	85



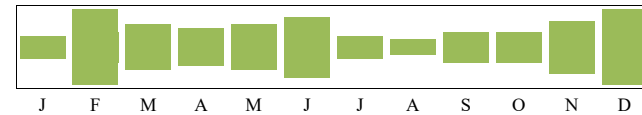
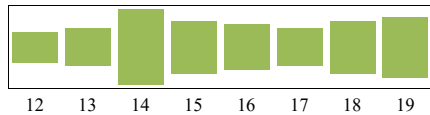
Eurasian Coot

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012											1	1	2
2013	2	1	3	2									8
2014		3		1		1							5
2015						1							1
2016			1										1
2017		9	2	1									12
2018	1												1
2019						1	2		1			2	6
Total	3	13	6	4		3	2		1		1	3	36



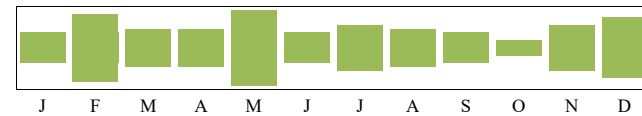
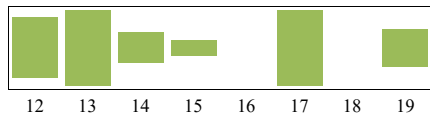
Brolga

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				1		7		1			3	2	14
2013	1		3	4	6			1			4		19
2014		11		3		5							19
2015						5				2			7
2016			5				1	2		1			9
2017		6	2										8
2018				5					1				6
2019						7	5		3	3		7	25
Total	1	17	10	13	6	24	6	4	4	6	7	9	107



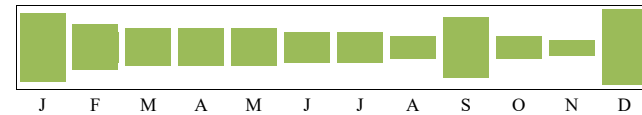
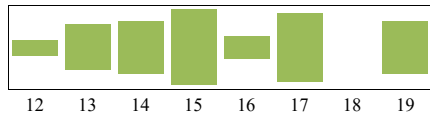
Australian Bustard

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				4		5		4			2		15
2013	1	3	2	2	6		4	1			1		20
2014		1		1		1							3
2015										1			1
2016													0
2017		4	2						2				8
2018													0
2019							2			1		4	7
Total	1	8	4	7	6	6	6	5	2	2	3	4	54



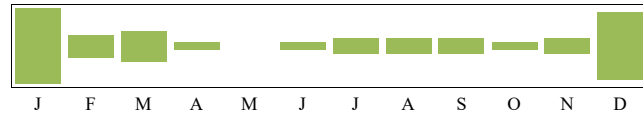
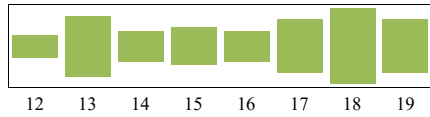
Yellow-billed Spoonbill

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				1				2					3
2013	2	1	1	2	3		1	1			1		12
2014		3		2		1							6
2015						3				2			5
2016			1							1			2
2017		1	2	1					3				7
2018													0
2019						1	3		1			5	10
Total	2	5	4	6	3	5	4	3	4	3	1	5	45



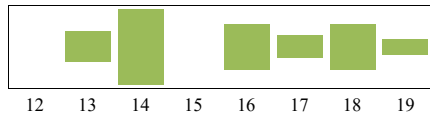
Royal Spoonbill

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012								2				2	4
2013	5	2	3	1			1	1			1		14
2014		3											3
2015						1				1			2
2016			2					1					3
2017			2	1					2				5
2018	1		1							1	1		4
2019							2					8	10
Total	6	5	8	2		1	3	4	2	2	2	10	45



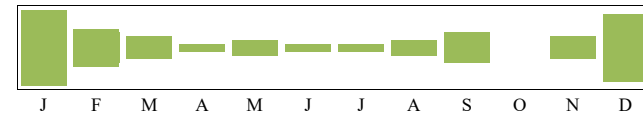
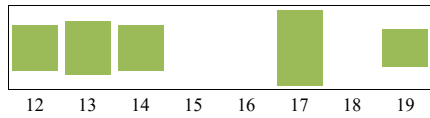
Straw-necked Ibis

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012													
2013	1	1	1										3
2014		4											4
2015													
2016								1				1	2
2017			1										1
2018				1									1
2019									1				1
Total	1	5	2	1				1	1			1	12



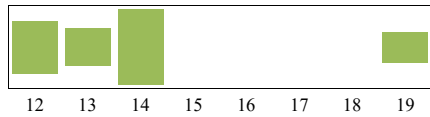
Australian White Ibis

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012						1		1			2	2	6
2013	3	1	1		1		1	1					8
2014		2		1									3
2015													
2016													
2017		2	2						1				5
2018													
2019									1			3	4
Total	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	2		2	5	26



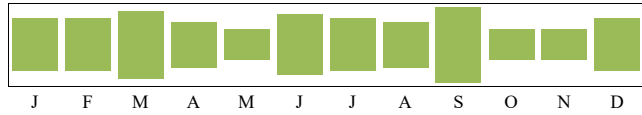
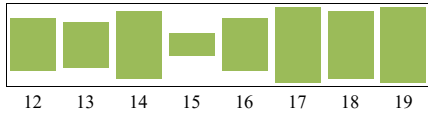
Glossy Ibis

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012											2	2	4
2013	3												3
2014		3											3
2015													
2016													
2017													
2018													
2019												2	2
Total	3	3									2	4	12



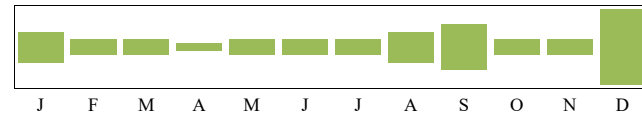
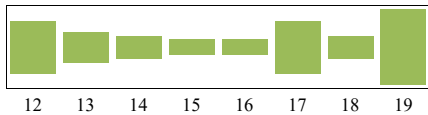
White-necked Heron

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				6	1	15		11			4		37
2013	5	2	5	7	5		5	3			1		33
2014		7		7		7							21
2015						3				1			4
2016			8					2		5			15
2017		9	11						4				24
2018				4					3	3	1		11
2019						9	15		8	2		9	43
Total	5	18	24	24	6	34	20	16	15	11	6	9	188



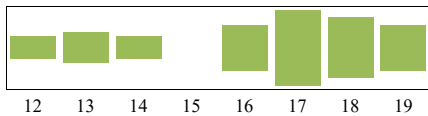
Great Egret

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012						2		7			2	2	13
2013	2		1	1	2		2						8
2014		1		1									2
2015						1							1
2016								1					1
2017		1	2						3				6
2018										1			1
2019						1	2		3	2		8	16
Total	2	2	3	2	2	4	4	8	6	3	2	10	48



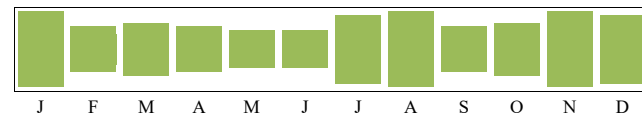
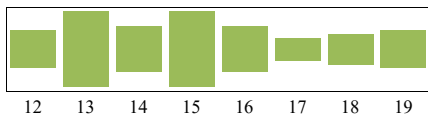
White-faced Heron

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				2	1	1		2			3	2	11
2013	3	1	2	2	4		2	1			4		19
2014		3		3									6
2015													
2016			3					2		5			10
2017		8	10						2				20
2018				3					1	2	2		8
2019						3	9		5	4		1	22
Total	3	12	15	10	5	4	11	5	8	11	9	3	96



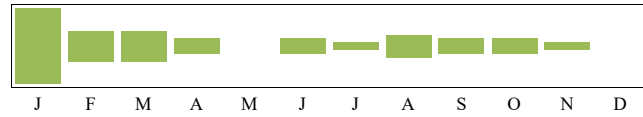
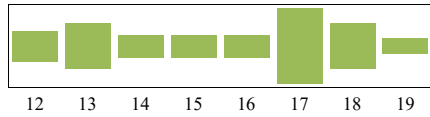
Australian Pelican

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				2	6	7		10			5	1	25
2013	5	2	6	6	6		10	9			5		49
2014		6		5		3							14
2015						6				7			13
2016			6					1		5			12
2017		2	1	1					2				6
2018				1					1	1	1		4
2019							8		3	1		8	20
Total	5	10	13	15	6	16	18	20	6	14	11	9	143



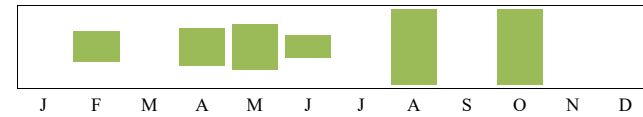
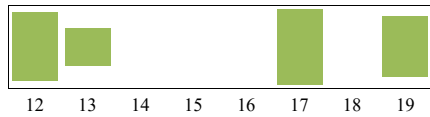
Little Pied Cormorant

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012						1		3			1		5
2013	4	1	3	1									9
2014				1		1							2
2015						1							1
2016								1		1			2
2017		4	2						1				7
2018				1						1			2
2019						1	1						2
Total	4	5	5	3		4	1	4	1	2	1		30



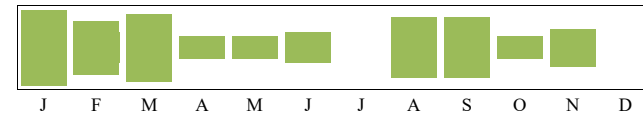
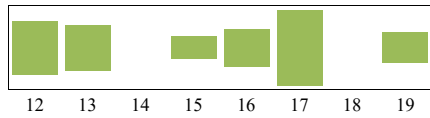
Great Cormorant

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012						1		3					4
2013				1	1								2
2014													
2015													
2016													
2017		1		1									2
2018													
2019										3			3
Total		1		2	1	1		3		3			11



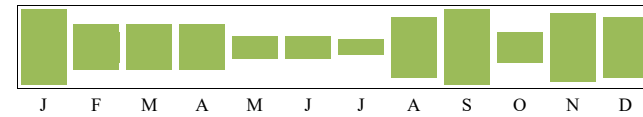
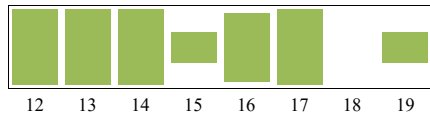
Little Black Cormorant

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012						3		5			2		10
2013	2	1	4	2	1								10
2014													
2015						1							1
2016			2					1					3
2017		4	1	1					1				7
2018													
2019									2	2			4
Total	2	5	7	3	1	4		6	3	2	2		35



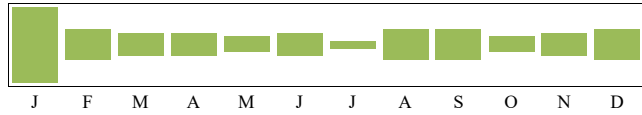
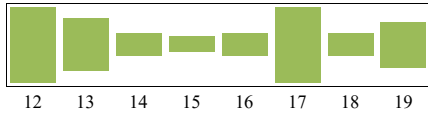
Great Pied Cormorant

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				1		2		4			2	2	11
2013	2	1	3	1	1		1	1			2		12
2014		2		3									5
2015						1							1
2016			1					1		2			4
2017		1		1					3				5
2018													
2019									1	1		1	3
Total	2	4	4	6	1	3	1	6	4	3	4	3	41



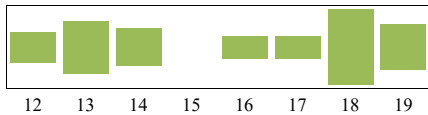
Australasian Darter

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				6		13		9			5	2	35
2013	8	1	3	6	3		1	1			1		24
2014		3		1									4
2015						1							1
2016								3		1			4
2017		6	7						2				15
2018	1								1				2
2019						3	1		4	4		4	16
Total	9	10	10	13	3	17	2	13	7	5	6	6	101



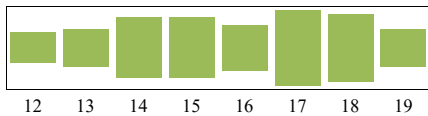
Pied Stilt

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012											1	2	3
2013	3	2						1					6
2014		2											2
2015													
2016								1					1
2017				1									1
2018	1										1		2
2019										2		2	4
Total	4	4		1				2		2	2	4	19



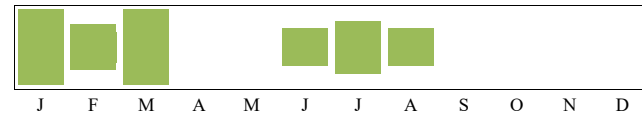
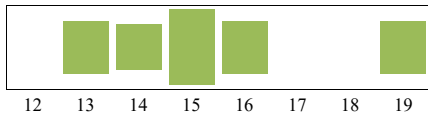
Black-fronted Dotterel

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				5		2		10			6	2	25
2013	7	2	4	5	2		7	5			4		36
2014		12		4		9							25
2015						7				7			14
2016			4					3		8		2	17
2017		13	13						5				31
2018			1	8					2		3		14
2019						3	6		7	7		6	29
Total	7	27	22	22	2	21	13	18	14	22	13	10	191



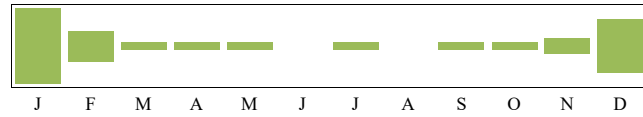
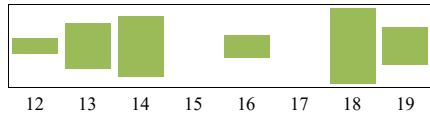
Banded Lapwing

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012													
2013	1		4										5
2014		2											2
2015						2							2
2016								2					2
2017													
2018													
2019						1	3						4
Total	1	2	4			3	3	2					15



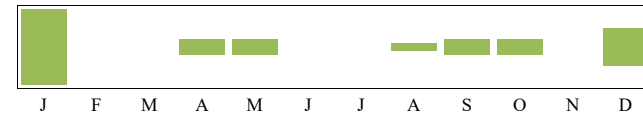
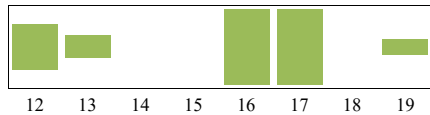
Red-kneed Dotterel

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012											1	2	3
2013	6	2		1	1		1						11
2014		6											6
2015													
2016												2	2
2017													
2018	1		1						1		1		4
2019										2		5	7
Total	7	8	1	1	1		1		1	2	2	9	33



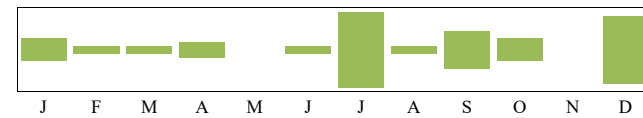
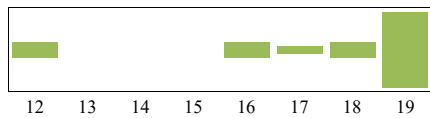
Inland Dotterel

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012	2							1		1			4
2013	1				1								2
2014													
2015													
2016										1		2	3
2017				2					1				3
2018													
2019												1	1
Total	3			2	1			1	1	2		3	13



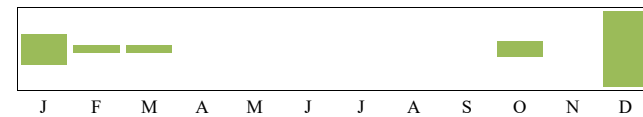
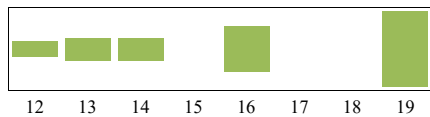
Little Button-quail

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012	2	1		5				1					9
2013													
2014													
2015													
2016								1		5			6
2017		1	1										2
2018				2									2
2019						2	36		8	3		15	64
Total	2	2	1	7		2	36	2	8	8		15	83



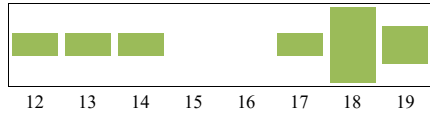
Australian Pratincole

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012										1		1	2
2013	3		1										4
2014		2											2
2015													
2016			1							3			4
2017													
2018													
2019			1										14
Total	3	2	3							4		15	27



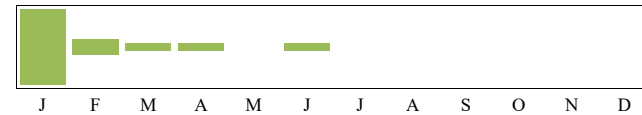
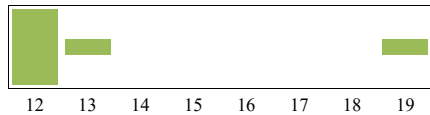
Whiskered Tern

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012												2	2
2013	2												2
2014		1											1
2015													
2016													
2017				1									1
2018	1								1				2
2019									1			2	3
Total	3	1		1					2			4	11



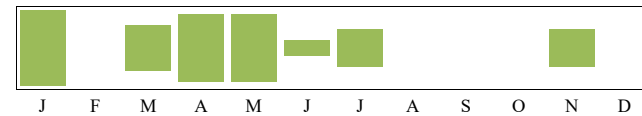
Barn Owl

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012	11	5		2		1							19
2013		2	1										3
2014													
2015													
2016													
2017													
2018													
2019	2												2
Total	13	7	1	2		1							24



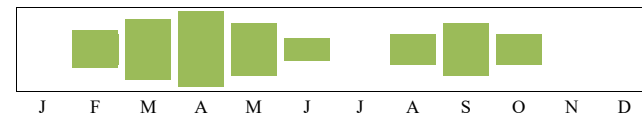
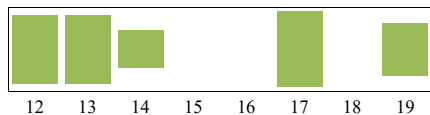
Black-shouldered Kite

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				4		1							5
2013	1		2										3
2014				1									1
2015													
2016													
2017													
2018											1		1
2019					2		2						4
Total	1		2	5	2	1	2				1		14



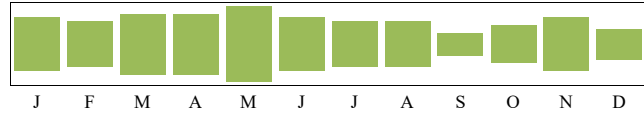
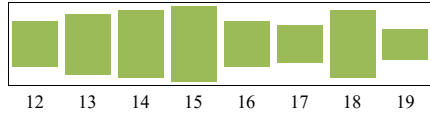
Black-breasted Buzzard

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				2				1		1			4
2013			1	2	1								4
2014						1							1
2015													
2016													
2017		1							1				2
2018													
2019			1										1
Total		1	2	4	1	1		1	1	1			12



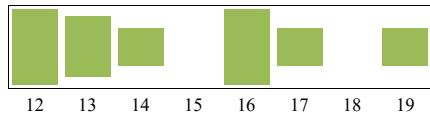
Wedge-tailed Eagle

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				18	1	24		16			10	1	70
2013	8		13	12	34		15	9	1		11		103
2014		19		16		16							51
2015						16				16			32
2016			14					7		8			29
2017		6	14						4				24
2018	1			17					1	1	3		23
2019						10	16		3	4		8	41
Total	9	25	41	63	35	66	31	32	9	29	24	9	373



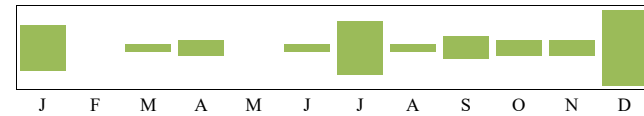
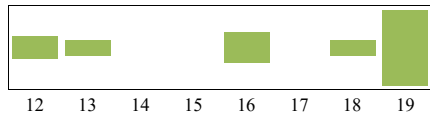
Little Eagle

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				2				2			1		5
2013	1				2			1					4
2014				1									1
2015													
2016								2					2
2017		1											1
2018													
2019										1		1	2
Total	1	1		3	2			5		1	1	1	15



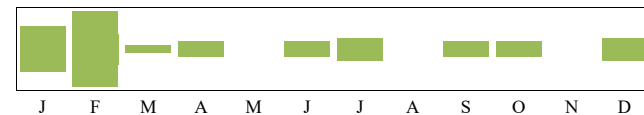
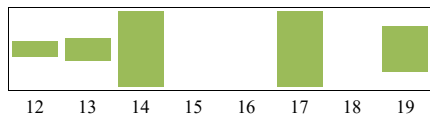
Spotted Harrier

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				5		1		1			2	1	10
2013	3		1										4
2014													
2015													
2016				1				1		3			5
2017													
2018			1										1
2019						1	15		3	1		10	30
Total	3		2	6		2	15	2	3	4	2	11	50



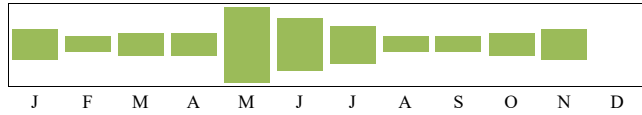
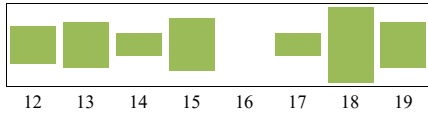
Brown Goshawk

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				1		1				1			3
2013	2			1								1	4
2014		6		1		1							8
2015													
2016													
2017		6	1	1									8
2018													
2019						1	4		1	1		1	8
Total	2	12	1	4		3	4		1	2		2	31



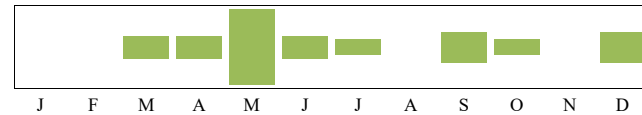
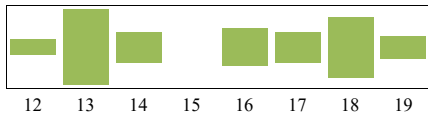
Collared Sparrowhawk

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				3	1	3		1					8
2013	1			1	5		2	1			1		11
2014		1				1							2
2015						2				1			3
2016													
2017			2										2
2018									1	2	1		4
2019						5	3						8
Total	1	1	2	4	6	11	5	2	1	3	2		38



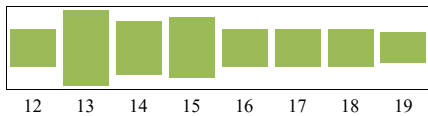
White-bellied Sea-Eagle

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012					1								1
2013				1	2		1		1	1			6
2014						1							1
2015													
2016			1										1
2017						1							1
2018				1									1
2019												1	1
Total			1	2	3	2	1		1	1		1	12



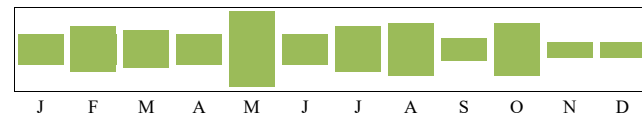
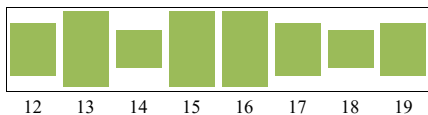
Whistling Kite

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				17		16		14			12		59
2013	3		16	25	34		24	21			6		129
2014		13		8		20							41
2015						15				9			24
2016			9					4		9		1	23
2017		9	8						6				23
2018				7					3	3	1		14
2019						13	16		4	1		7	41
Total	3	22	33	57	34	64	40	39	13	22	19	8	354



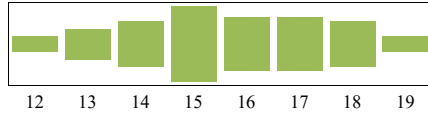
Black Kite

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				8		8		14			2		32
2013	3		8	5	20		4	6					46
2014		7		1		2							10
2015						2				10			12
2016			7					2		10			19
2017		10	1						2				13
2018				3					1		1		5
2019						5	15		2	1		3	26
Total	3	17	16	17	20	17	19	22	5	21	3	3	163



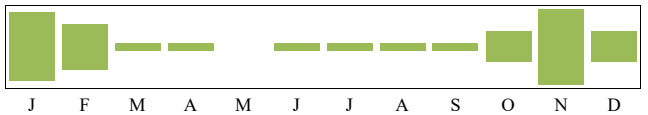
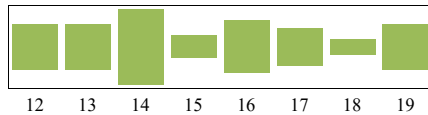
Rainbow Bee-eater

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012								2			18		20
2013	17		2					2	2		14	1	38
2014		25											25
2015										26			26
2016			5							22			27
2017		18	1						12				31
2018									3	8	1		12
2019									7			6	13
Total	17	43	8					4	24	56	33	7	192



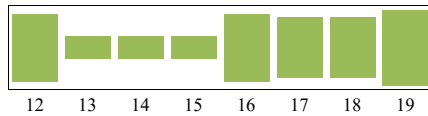
Sacred Kingfisher

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012						1		1			15	2	19
2013	9										11	1	21
2014		17											17
2015										2			2
2016			1					1		8			10
2017		5	2										7
2018				1									1
2019						2	4		1	5		5	17
Total	9	22	3	1		3	4	2	1	15	26	8	94



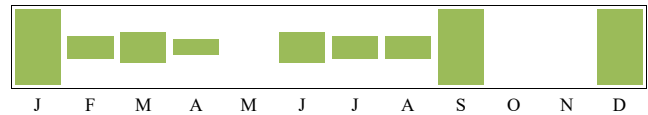
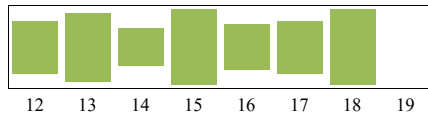
Red-backed Kingfisher

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				8	1	8		3			5		25
2013	2			1	2			1			1		7
2014				1		2							3
2015						1				1			2
2016			2					4		4			10
2017		7	1						2				10
2018				3						1	1		5
2019						4	11		1	2		6	24
Total	2	7	3	13	3	15	11	8	3	8	7	6	86



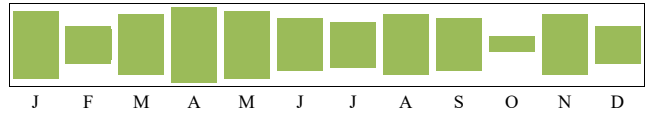
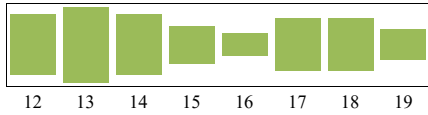
Laughing Kookaburra

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				1		1		1					3
2013	1	1	1				1						4
2014												1	1
2015						1							1
2016												1	1
2017									1				1
2018									1				1
2019													0
Total	1	1	1	1		2	1	1	2			2	12



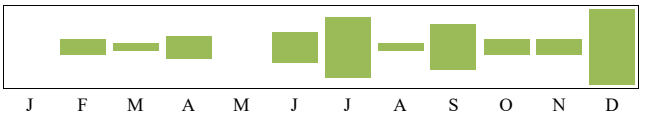
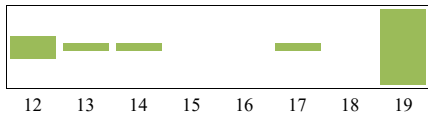
Nankeen Kestrel

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				28		15		17			12	1	73
2013	10		23	13	22		14	8	2		7		99
2014		7		12		16							35
2015						8				2			10
2016			2					5		3			10
2017		10	10						8				28
2018				13					1				14
2019						8	14		1			6	29
Total	10	17	35	66	22	47	28	30	12	5	19	7	298



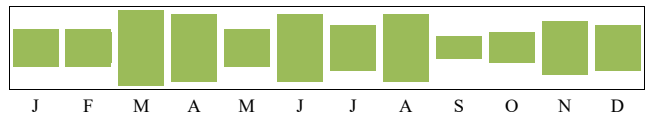
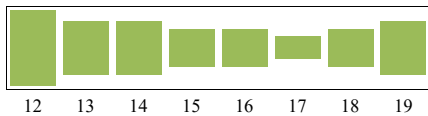
Australian Hobby

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				4		1		1			1		7
2013		1							1				2
2014						1							1
2015													
2016													
2017			1										1
2018													
2019						4	8		2	2		5	21
Total		1	1	4		6	8	1	3	2	1	5	32



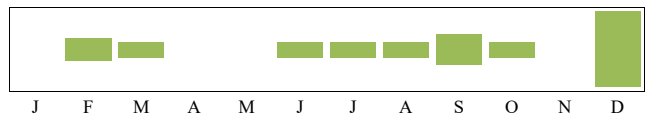
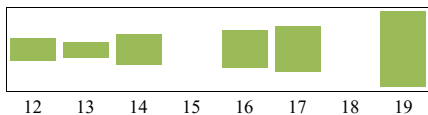
Brown Falcon

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				23	1	22		26			11	1	84
2013	4	1	27	8	9		2	4			2		57
2014		8		7		5							20
2015						5				5			10
2016			7					3		6		1	17
2017		3	1										4
2018				5					2		1		8
2019						16	17		2	3		8	46
Total	4	12	35	43	10	48	19	33	4	14	14	10	246



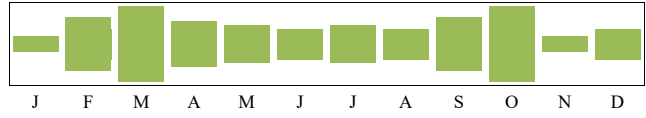
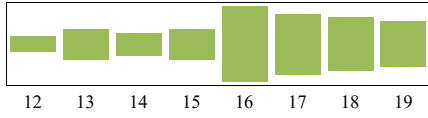
Black Falcon

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012						1		2				1	4
2013			1				2						3
2014		1				1							2
2015													
2016			1					1		1			3
2017		2	1										3
2018													
2019						2			3	1		7	13
Total		3	3			4	2	3	3	2		8	28



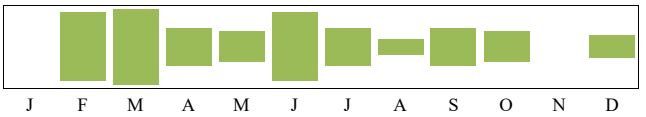
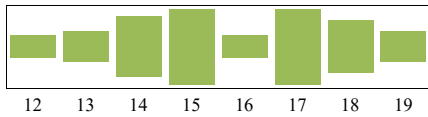
Cockatiel

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				16	1	4		8			4		33
2013	2		18	11	16		5	1	1		2		56
2014		14		3		2							19
2015						15				1			16
2016			12					10		46			68
2017		20	28						4				52
2018				18					1	1	1		21
2019						14	21		16	11		10	72
Total	2	34	58	48	17	35	26	19	22	59	7	10	337



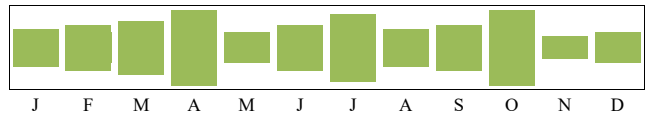
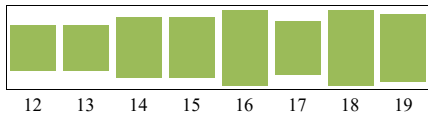
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				1		4		1					6
2013			2	1	2		2						7
2014		4		2		1							7
2015						5							5
2016			2										2
2017		2	4						2				8
2018				2						1			3
2019						1	2			2		1	6
Total		6	8	6	2	11	4	1	2	3		1	44



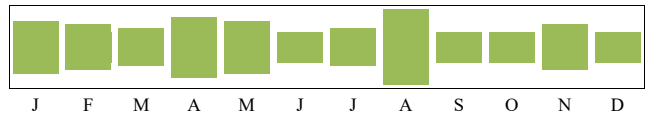
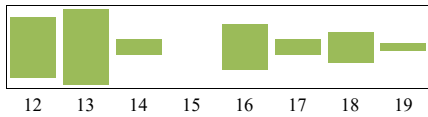
Galah

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				19		10		14			5		48
2013	5	1	9	4	10		5	2	1		2		39
2014		10		12		6							28
2015						9				10			19
2016			7					5		26		1	39
2017		10	13						2				25
2018				17					1	2			20
2019						11	33		8	5		7	64
Total	5	21	29	52	10	36	38	21	12	43	7	8	282



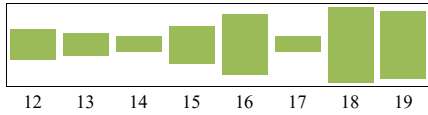
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				2		2		4			2		10
2013	1	2	1	3	2		2	1	1				13
2014				1									1
2015													
2016			1					1		1			3
2017		1											1
2018										1			1
2019												1	1
Total	1	3	2	6	2	2	2	6	1	2	2	1	30



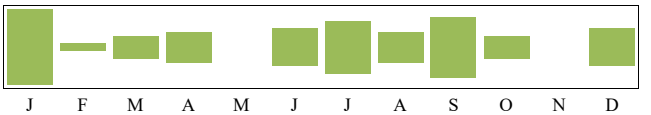
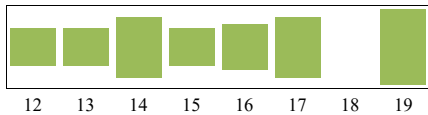
Little Corella

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				3		5		6			7		21
2013	1		2	3	4		3	1			3		17
2014		2		2									4
2015										8			8
2016			1					3		16		1	21
2017		3							1				4
2018				10					1	1	2		14
2019						8	8		8	11		11	46
Total	1	5	3	18	4	13	11	10	10	36	12	12	135



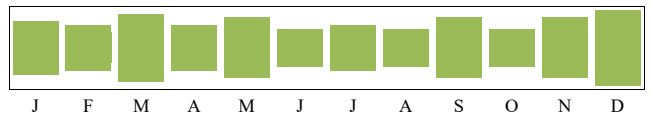
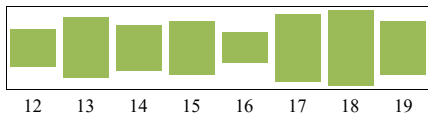
Mulga Parrot

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				2		4		2					8
2013	3			1				1	2				7
2014				3		3							6
2015						1				1			2
2016			1					2		1			4
2017		1	2						2				5
2018													0
2019							8		1	1		3	13
Total	3	1	3	6	0	8	8	5	5	3	0	3	45



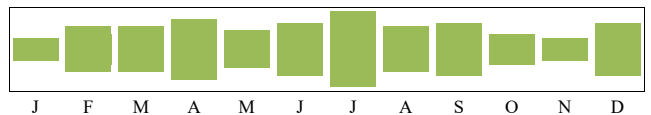
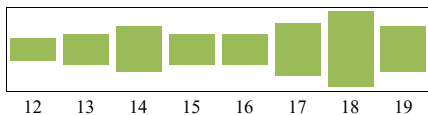
Australian Ringneck

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				11	2	13		11			8		45
2013	7		14	6	18		13	6	2		7		73
2014		9		5		9							23
2015						7				9			16
2016			7					4		3			14
2017		11	15						9				35
2018				12					3	2	3		20
2019						5	13		3	4		21	46
Total	7	20	36	34	20	34	26	21	17	18	18	21	272



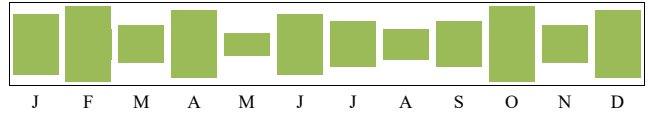
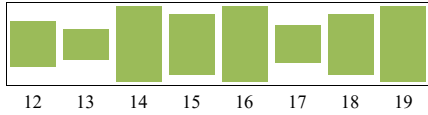
Bourke's Parrot

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				3		10		10			2	1	26
2013	2		4	4	9		13	5			3		40
2014		6		12		10							28
2015						7				3			10
2016			6					4		6		1	17
2017		12	10						6				28
2018				19					2	2			23
2019						9	23		3	3		9	47
Total	2	18	20	38	9	36	36	19	11	14	5	11	219



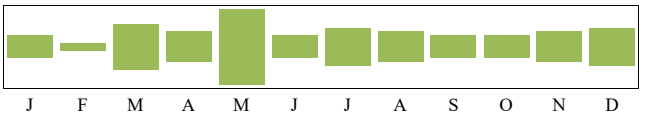
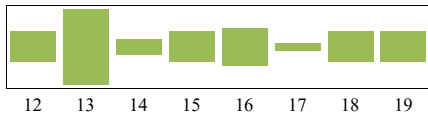
Budgerigar

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				60	1	40		27			25	3	156
2013	21		18	11	17		10	12			3		92
2014		62		36		24							122
2015						31				16			47
2016			23					8		77		1	109
2017		43	11						3				57
2018				41					1	1	2		45
2019						50	59		30	20		48	207
Total	21	105	52	148	18	145	69	47	34	114	30	52	835



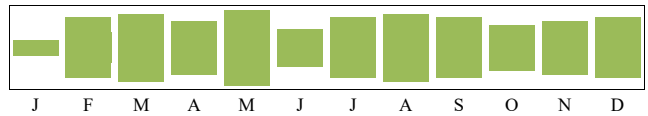
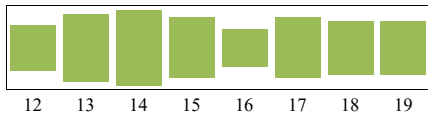
Red-winged Parrot

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				2		3		3			1		9
2013	1		3	4	8		4	1	1		2	1	25
2014		1				1							2
2015						2							2
2016			3					1		1			5
2017			1										1
2018				1						1			2
2019							3		1	1		2	7
Total	1	1	7	7	8	6	7	5	2	3	3	3	53



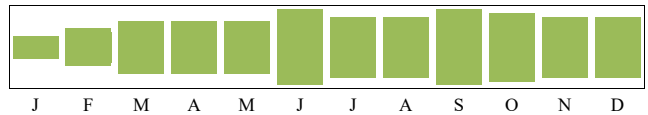
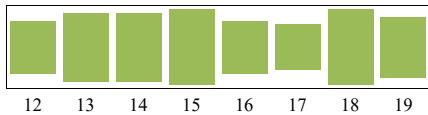
Spotted Bowerbird

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				9		7		7			4		27
2013	1	1	6	4	13		9	6	1		1	1	43
2014		10		6		6							22
2015						4				5			9
2016			3					5		1			9
2017		4	9						3				16
2018				2					2		3		7
2019							8		3	5	1	7	24
Total	1	15	18	21	13	17	17	18	9	11	9	8	157



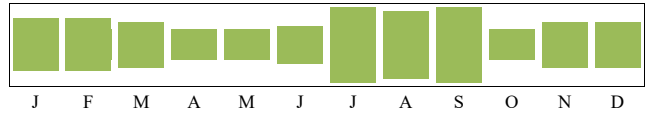
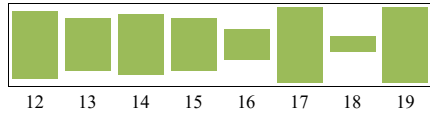
Brown Treecreeper

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				9		14		10			8		41
2013	2		7	7	11		15	8			5		55
2014		8		5		13							26
2015						10				6			16
2016			5					3		8			16
2017		4	5						7				16
2018				7					1	6			14
2019						9	9		7	5		11	41
Total	2	12	17	28	11	46	24	21	15	25	13	11	225



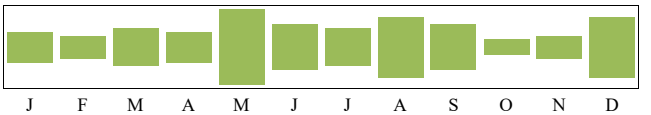
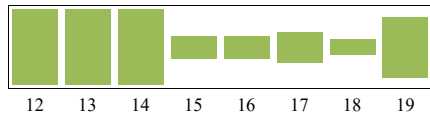
Variegated Fairy-wren

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				6	2	5		11			4	1	29
2013	3		3	2	2		4	4	2		2		22
2014		7		1		3							11
2015						3				2			5
2016			1					2		2			5
2017		4	6						4				14
2018				1									1
2019						1	15		3	2		4	25
Total	3	11	10	10	4	12	19	17	9	6	6	5	112



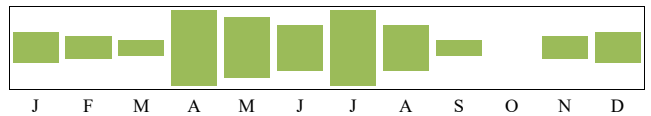
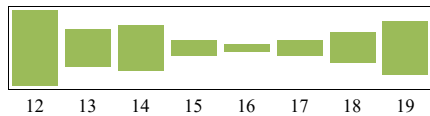
Splendid Fairy-wren

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				3	2	23		25			5		58
2013	4		11	6	22		9	5	5		1		63
2014		7		12		8							27
2015						3				1			4
2016			3					2		2			7
2017		2	3						5				10
2018				1						1			2
2019						4	12		1	4		15	36
Total	4	9	17	22	24	38	21	32	11	8	6	15	207



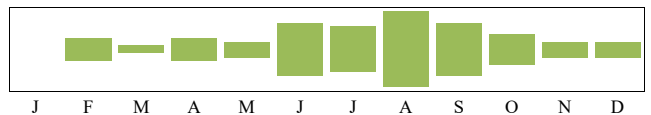
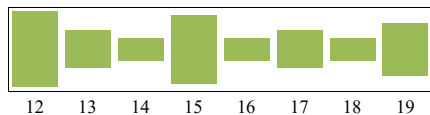
White-winged Fairy-wren

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				9		9		5			1		24
2013	1			3	5		2				1		12
2014		3		3									6
2015						1							1
2016								1					1
2017			2										2
2018				1					1				2
2019							10					2	12
Total	1	3	2	16	5	10	12	6	1		2	2	60



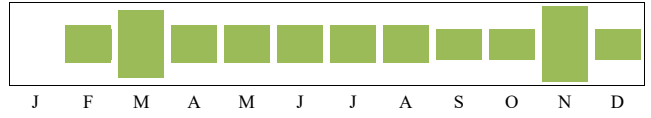
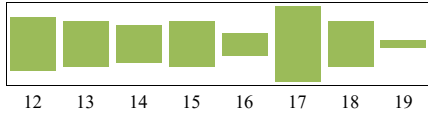
Brown Honeyeater

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				11	3	32		30			3		79
2013			1	3	1		12	15			1	1	34
2014		9				1							10
2015						9				9			18
2016								4		4			8
2017		2	3						10				15
2018				1					1	2			4
2019						11	17		5	4		2	39
Total		11	4	15	4	53	29	49	16	19	4	3	207



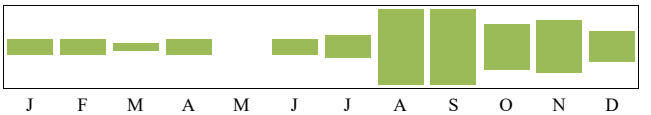
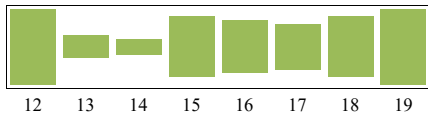
Striped Honeyeater

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				3		3		4			5		15
2013			2	1	3		5				1	1	13
2014				1		4							5
2015										3			3
2016			1					1					2
2017		4	5						1				10
2018				1					1	1			3
2019												1	1
Total		4	8	6	3	7	5	5	2	4	6	2	52



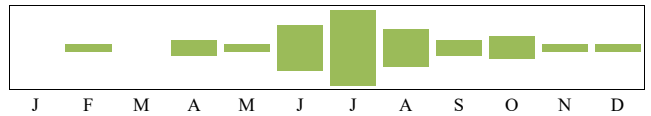
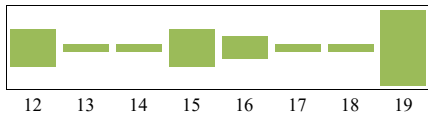
Little Friarbird

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				7		5		15			4		31
2013	1							5			3		9
2014		2											2
2015										6			6
2016			1					4		4			9
2017		1							6				7
2018									2	1	2		5
2019						3	7		5	4		4	23
Total	1	3	1	7		8	7	24	13	15	9	4	92



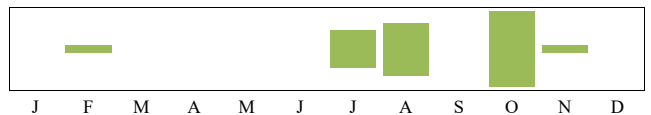
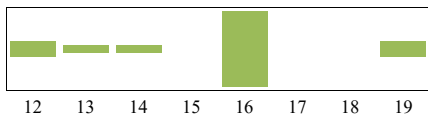
Black Honeyeater

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				13	1	11		24					49
2013											1		1
2014		2											2
2015						12							12
2016								2		9			11
2017									1				1
2018				1									1
2019						24	54		2	3		1	84
Total		2		14	1	47	54	26	3	12	1	1	161



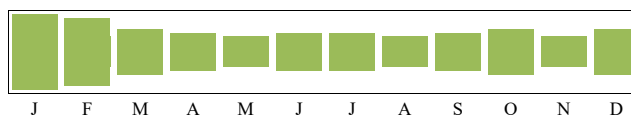
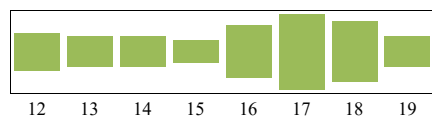
Pied Honeyeater

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012								7			1		8
2013							1						1
2014		1											1
2015													0
2016								6		18			24
2017													0
2018													0
2019							8						8
Total		1					9	13		18	1		42



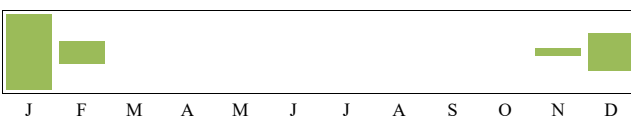
Crimson Chat

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				16	3	25		14			9		67
2013	15		7	1	9		11	3	1				47
2014		17		4		2							23
2015						8				1			9
2016			5					3		30		1	39
2017		27	21						11				59
2018				19						1	2		22
2019						6	16		3	2		15	42
Total	15	44	33	40	12	41	27	20	15	34	11	16	308



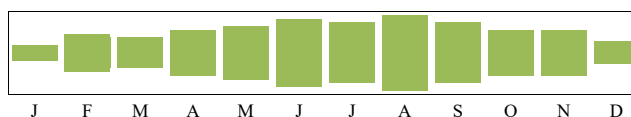
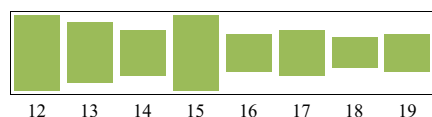
Orange Chat

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012													
2013	4												4
2014		3											3
2015													
2016													
2017													
2018											1		1
2019												4	4
Total	4	3									1	4	12



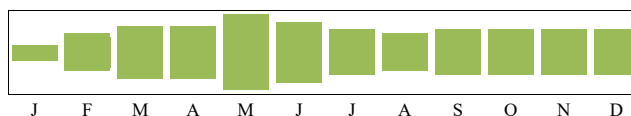
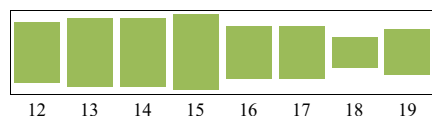
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				56	5	69		69			28		227
2013	3		15	6	33		60	35	6		10	1	169
2014		29		11		24							64
2015						34				19			53
2016			7					10		28		1	46
2017		18	14						20				52
2018				11					4	2			17
2019						10	30		14	13		14	81
Total	3	47	36	84	38	137	90	114	44	62	38	16	709



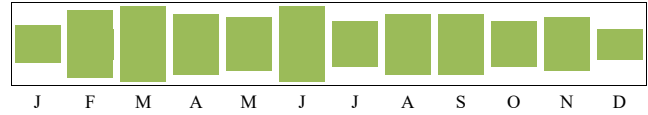
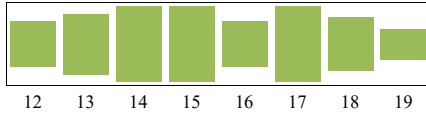
Singing Honeyeater

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				39	5	54		34			30		162
2013	4		23	21	64		40	18	2		8	1	181
2014		19		29		36							84
2015						31				24			55
2016			27					2		27			56
2017		28	19						15				62
2018				16					1	2			19
2019						15	29		15	7		29	95
Total	4	47	69	105	69	136	69	54	33	60	38	30	714



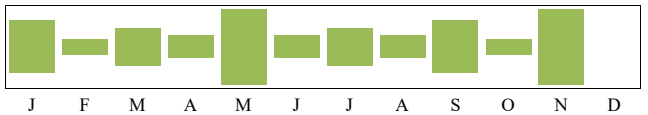
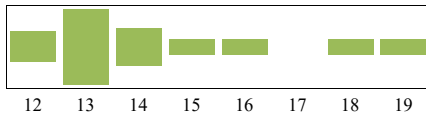
White-plumed Honeyeater

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				29	2	47		41			19		138
2013	11	1	26	27	34		33	27	1		15	1	176
2014		35		23		50							108
2015						33				20			53
2016			27					9		21			57
2017		34	41						19				94
2018				21					4	6	4		35
2019						15	24		12	6		14	71
Total	11	70	94	100	36	145	57	77	36	53	38	15	732



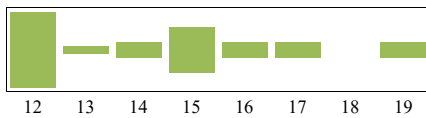
Grey-headed Honeyeater

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				4		1		3			1		9
2013	2		4	1	7		2		4		5		25
2014		2				3							5
2015										1			1
2016			1							1			2
2017													
2018											1		1
2019							3						3
Total	2	2	5	5	7	4	5	3	4	2	7		46



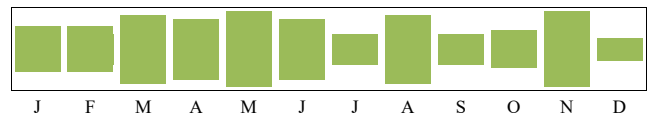
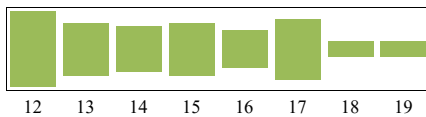
White-fronted Honeyeater

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				3	1	8		2					14
2013							1						1
2014		1											1
2015						2							2
2016										1			1
2017		1											1
2018													
2019							2						2
Total		2		3	1	10	3	2		1			22



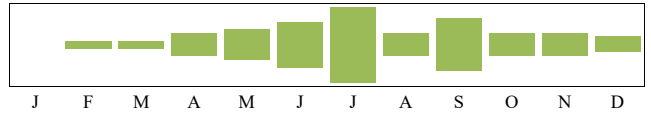
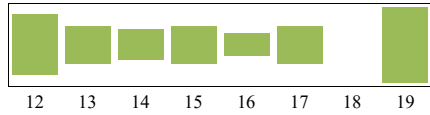
Yellow-throated Miner

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				27	1	22		23			16		89
2013	5		9	8	21		10	5	2		4		64
2014		6		4		13							23
2015						10				5			15
2016			7					3		7			17
2017		13	15						2				30
2018				1					1	2			4
2019							5		1	1		4	11
Total	5	19	31	40	22	45	15	31	6	15	20	4	253



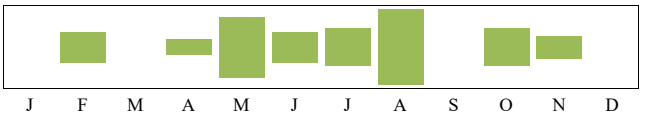
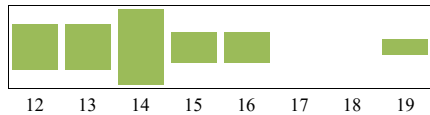
Red-browed Pardalote

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				8	4	8		4			3		27
2013			1		1		10	3			1		16
2014				1		5							6
2015						3				1			4
2016										3			3
2017		2							5				7
2018													
2019						5	16		2	3		2	28
Total		2	1	9	5	21	26	7	7	7	4	2	91



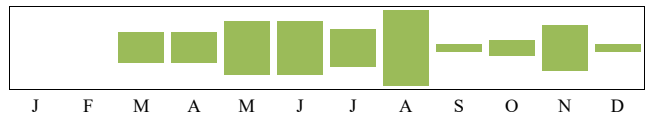
Striated Pardalote

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				1				5			1		7
2013				1	3		2	1					7
2014		2				4							6
2015										1			1
2016								1		1			2
2017													
2018													
2019							1			1			2
Total		2		2	3	4	3	7		3	1		25



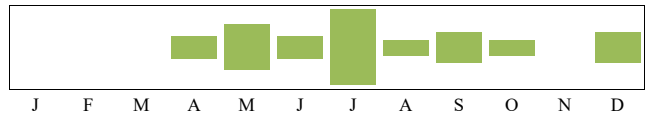
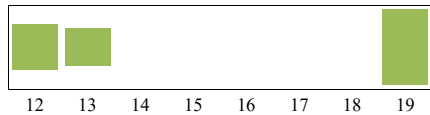
Weebill

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				5		18		24			8		55
2013			7	3	10		11	3			1		35
2014				4		7							11
2015						1				2			3
2016			1							3			4
2017			1						1				2
2018													
2019						1	2						4
Total			9	12	10	27	13	27	1	5	9	1	114



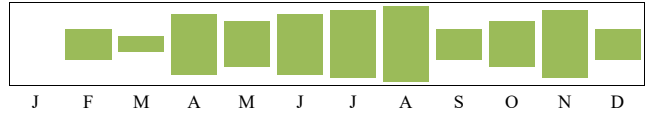
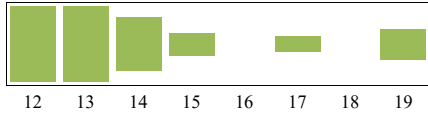
Redthroat

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				2		2		1					5
2013					2		2						4
2014													
2015													
2016													
2017													
2018													
2019							4		1	1		1	7
Total				2	2	2	6	1	1	1		1	16



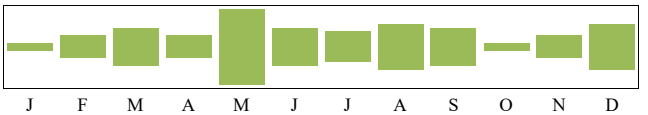
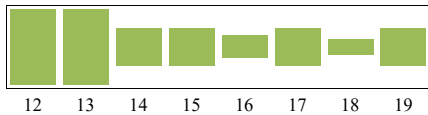
Yellow-rumped Thornbill

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012						6		4			3		13
2013			1	5	2		4	2					14
2014		2		1		1							4
2015										1			1
2016													
2017									1				1
2018													
2019							1			2		1	4
Total		2	1	6	2	7	5	6	1	3	3	1	37



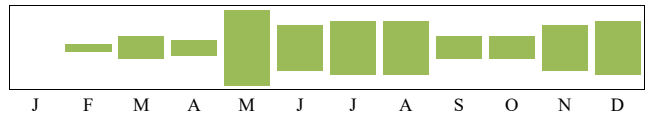
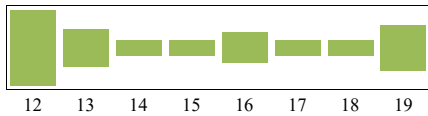
Inland Thornbill

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				6	1	25		27			7		66
2013	1		9	9	31		12	4	6		1		73
2014		8		4		4							16
2015						7				2			9
2016			7							2			9
2017		3	5					5					13
2018				3									3
2019						1	7		3	1		16	28
Total	1	11	21	22	32	37	19	31	14	5	8	16	217



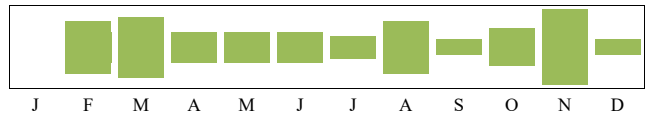
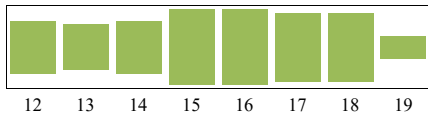
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				7	3	29		18			12		69
2013			4		18		8	2	3				35
2014				2		3							5
2015						1				2			3
2016			1					2		6			9
2017		2	3										5
2018				1						1			2
2019							15		2	1		11	29
Total		2	8	10	21	33	23	22	5	10	12	11	157



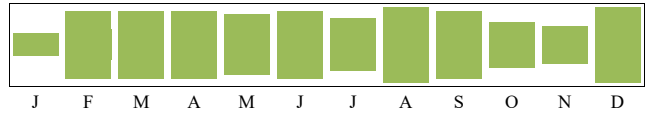
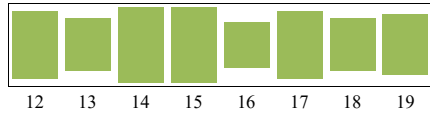
Grey-crowned Babbler

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				2		1		4			4		11
2013			1	1	2		2	1			1	1	9
2014		3		1		1							5
2015						2				2			4
2016			4					1		1			6
2017		3	2						1				6
2018				1						1	1		3
2019						1	1			1			3
Total		6	7	5	2	5	3	6	1	5	6	1	47



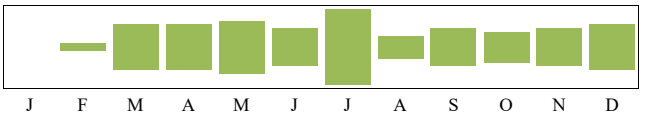
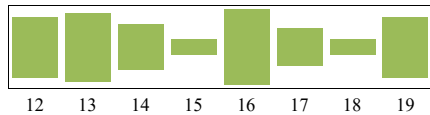
Hall's Babbler

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				13	1	20		22			7		63
2013	2		13	10	14		4	4	1			1	49
2014		12		12		10							34
2015						10				8			18
2016			6					4		8			18
2017		12	8						6				26
2018				6					1	2	1		10
2019						4	17		7	1		15	44
Total	2	24	27	41	15	44	21	30	15	19	8	16	262



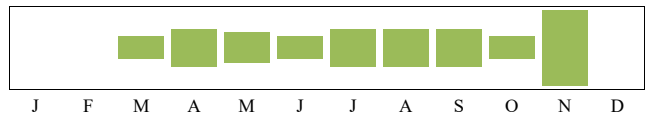
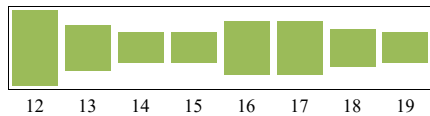
Chestnut-crowned Babbler

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				6	2	7		2			4		21
2013			4	4	5		8	2	1		1		25
2014				3		5							8
2015						1							1
2016			4					1		7			12
2017		1	2						3				6
2018				1									1
2019						1	11					5	17
Total		1	10	14	7	14	19	5	4	7	5	5	91



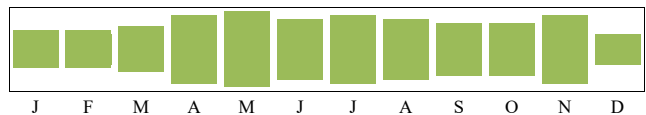
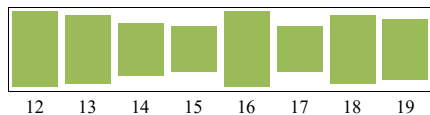
Varied Sittella

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				1		2		3			5		11
2013			1	2	2		1						6
2014				2									2
2015						1							1
2016			1					1		1			3
2017				1					2				3
2018										1			1
2019							3						3
Total			2	6	2	3	4	4	2	2	5		30



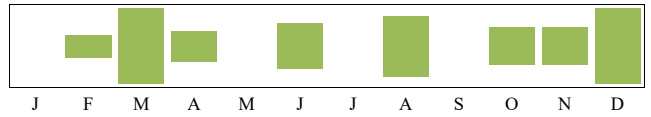
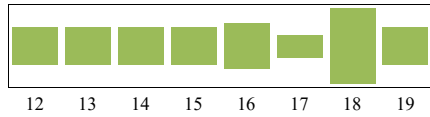
Crested Bellbird

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				35	2	39		30			25		131
2013	8		8	8	38		26	12	7		8		115
2014		13		18		9							40
2015						11				8			19
2016			17					10		27			54
2017		15	9						9				33
2018				22					1	1			24
2019						19	33		6	9		13	80
Total	8	28	34	83	40	78	59	52	23	45	33	13	496



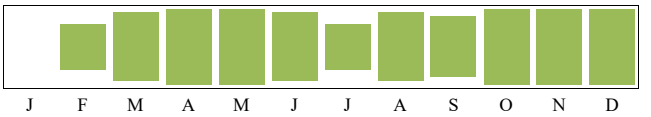
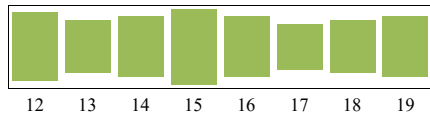
Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012						2		2					4
2013			2	1				1					4
2014		1				1							2
2015						1							1
2016			1							1			2
2017			1										1
2018				1							1		2
2019										1		2	3
Total		1	4	2		4		3		2	1	2	19



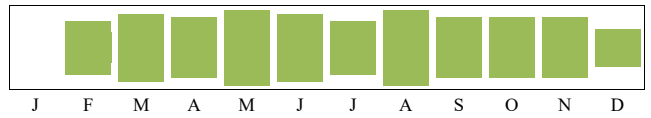
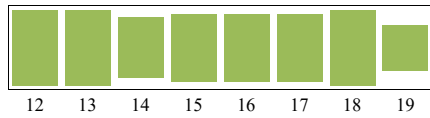
Rufous Whistler

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				39	6	42		46			36		169
2013			32	16	39		15	16			12		130
2014		22		30		21							73
2015						28				24			52
2016			17					12		37			66
2017		21	16						12				49
2018				26					2	4			32
2019						22	34		16	15		37	124
Total		43	65	111	45	113	49	74	30	80	48	37	695



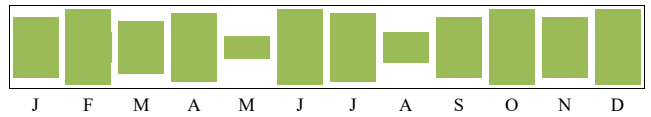
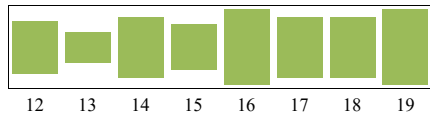
Grey Shrike-thrush

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				22	2	49		41			29		143
2013			24	20	39		31	24			5	1	144
2014		23		16		18							57
2015						16				19			35
2016			17					12		24			53
2017		19	21						16				56
2018				26					2	5	1		34
2019						15	23		10	10		17	75
Total		42	62	84	41	98	54	77	28	58	35	18	597



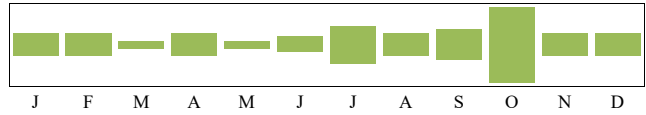
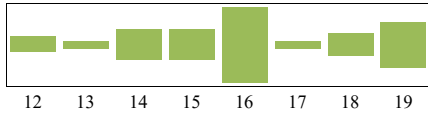
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				16		12		5			9		42
2013	5		1	4	4		3		3		3	1	24
2014		8		6		9							23
2015						7				2			9
2016			10					5		11			26
2017		14	6						1				21
2018				6					2	4			12
2019						11	20		4	8		12	55
Total	5	22	17	32	4	39	23	10	10	25	12	13	212



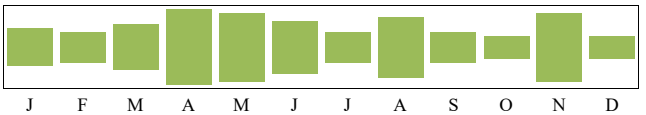
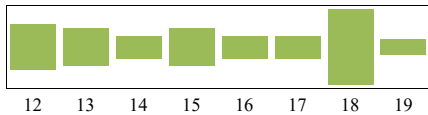
White-winged Triller

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				11	1	2		4			10	2	30
2013	6		2				4	3	1		1		17
2014		17		10		1							28
2015						4				12			16
2016			2					15		64			81
2017		5							2				7
2018				10					1	1			12
2019						15	40		10	9		11	85
Total	6	22	4	31	1	22	44	22	14	86	11	13	276



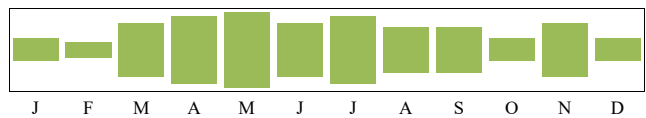
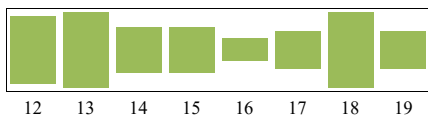
Australian Magpie

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				18	1	16		17			10		62
2013	4	1	10	5	17		7	8			6	1	59
2014		5		4		5							14
2015						10				3			13
2016			5					3		3			11
2017		6	5						4				15
2018				23					1	1	1		26
2019						4	7		2	1		4	18
Total	4	12	20	50	18	35	14	28	7	8	17	5	218



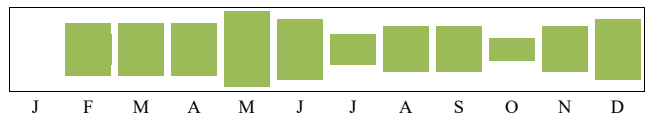
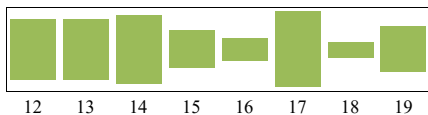
Pied Butcherbird

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				16	1	12		8			7		44
2013	2		5	5	15		14	7	2		2	1	53
2014		3		4		7							14
2015						4				3			7
2016			4					1		1			6
2017		7							3				10
2018				7					2	2	1		12
2019						4	9		1	1		3	18
Total	2	3	16	32	16	27	23	16	8	7	10	4	164



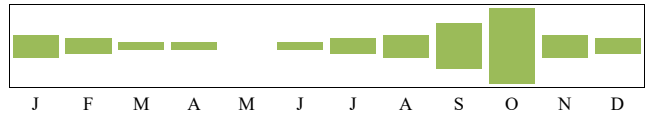
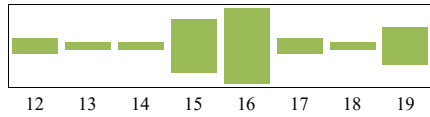
Grey Butcherbird

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				5		11		6			5		27
2013			4	3	10		5	4					26
2014		4		6		3							13
2015						3				1			4
2016			1							2			3
2017		6	6						3				15
2018				1									1
2019						3	2		2	2		6	15
Total		10	11	15	10	20	7	10	5	5	5	6	104



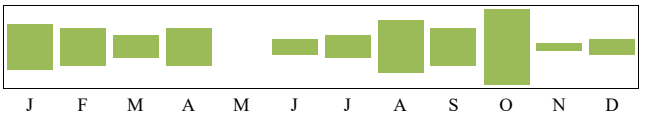
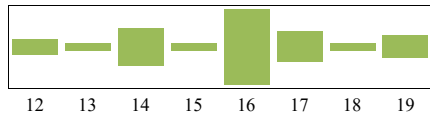
Masked Woodswallow

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				9		3		11			18		41
2013	7		1					2	1		3		14
2014		5		4									9
2015										36			36
2016								18		68			86
2017		9	1						7				17
2018									1	2			3
2019						7	24		18	11		11	71
Total	7	14	2	13		10	24	31	27	117	21	11	277



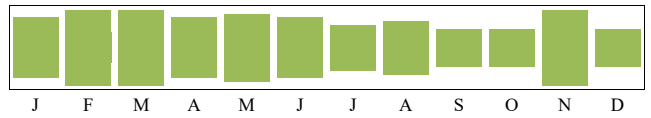
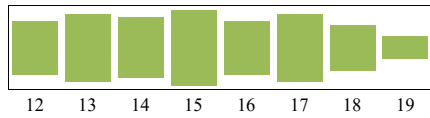
White-browed Woodswallow

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				12		2		16			2	3	35
2013	8			1			1	2	1				13
2014		11		21		2							34
2015										2			2
2016			5					18		50			73
2017		11	6						9				26
2018				2									2
2019						13	14		4	3		2	36
Total	8	22	11	36		17	15	36	14	55	2	5	221



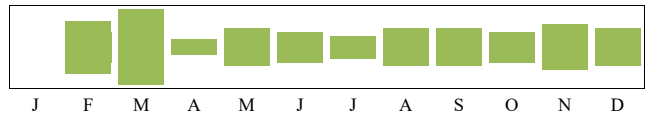
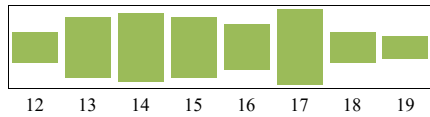
Black-faced Woodswallow

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				52	3	33		31			27	3	149
2013	20		28	28	49		34	27	2		26	1	215
2014		32		15		36							83
2015						43				19			62
2016			36					5		26			67
2017		40	33						17				90
2018				22					2	1	3		28
2019						14	20		4			18	56
Total	20	72	97	117	52	126	54	63	25	46	56	22	750



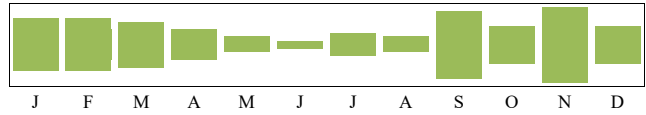
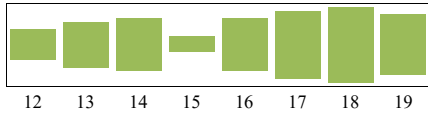
Little Woodswallow

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				3				6			5		14
2013			8	2	6		4	5			2		27
2014		9		1		5							15
2015						4				3			7
2016			5							3			8
2017		4	8						4				16
2018									1	2			3
2019						2	2					5	9
Total		13	21	6	6	11	6	11	5	8	7	5	99



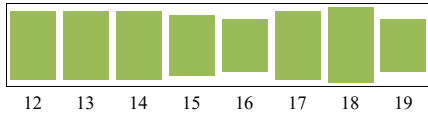
White-breasted Woodswallow

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				4				3			10		17
2013	5		5	2	3			3	1		8		27
2014		9		4		1							14
2015										2			2
2016			6							6			12
2017		9	5						3				17
2018				6					2	2			10
2019						1	7		8	4		7	27
Total	5	18	16	16	3	2	7	6	14	14	18	7	126



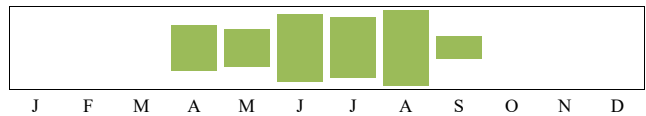
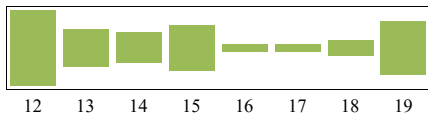
Willie Wagtail

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				64	5	65		60			47	3	244
2013	12	3	47	33	59		40	30	6		16	1	247
2014		41		36		37							114
2015						27				30			57
2016			33					10		34			77
2017		44	40						24				108
2018				49					4	8	4		65
2019			1			35	53		23	17		35	164
Total	12	88	121	182	64	164	93	100	57	89	67	39	1076



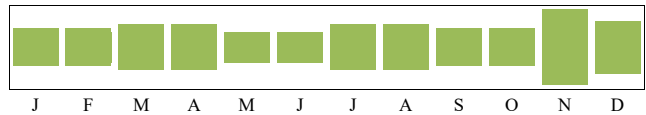
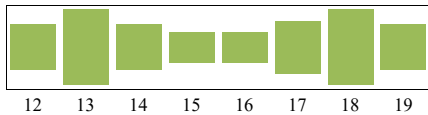
Grey Fantail

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				7	2	15		10					34
2013				3	3		1	8					15
2014				3		2							5
2015						5							5
2016								1					1
2017									1				1
2018				1									1
2019						2	14		1				17
Total				14	5	24	15	19	2				79



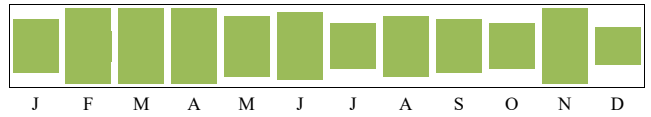
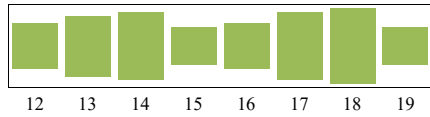
Restless Flycatcher

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				6	6	8		8			8		30
2013	3		8	5	6		10	6	1		7	1	47
2014		4		4		6							14
2015										4			4
2016			3					1		3			7
2017		7	4						3				14
2018				7					1	2	1		11
2019						3	7		2	4		8	24
Total	3	11	15	22	6	17	17	15	7	13	16	9	151



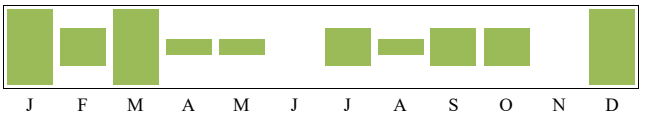
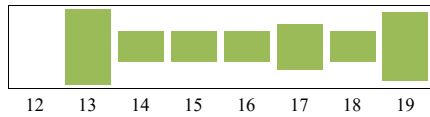
Magpie-lark

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				29		32		25			25	1	112
2013	12	3	20	20	31		23	19			13	1	142
2014		25		20		33							78
2015						15				8			23
2016			18					7		18		1	44
2017		31	30						8				69
2018				31					3	5	3		42
2019						16	21		12	6		14	69
Total	12	59	68	100	31	96	44	51	23	37	41	17	579



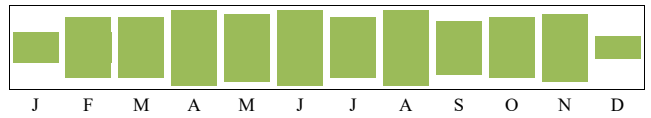
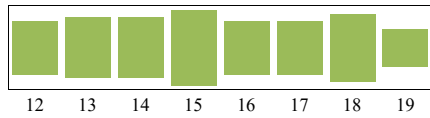
Little Crow

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012													
2013	2		7	1	1		1	1					13
2014		2											2
2015										1			1
2016										2			2
2017		1	1						1				3
2018				1									1
2019							3		1	1		4	9
Total	2	3	8	2	1		4	1	2	4		4	31



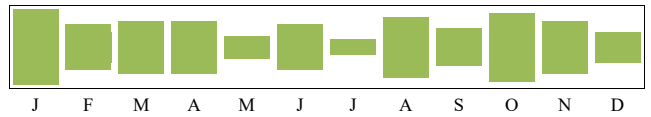
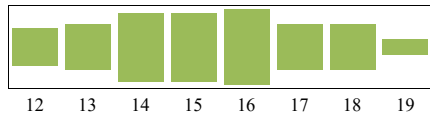
Australian Raven

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				33		34		32			22	1	122
2013	6	2	10	17	35		29	24	3		10	1	137
2014		17		16		30							63
2015						24				21			45
2016			22					6		19		1	48
2017		25	19						10				54
2018				29					3	3			35
2019						18	24		5	8		7	62
Total	6	44	51	95	35	106	53	62	21	51	32	10	566



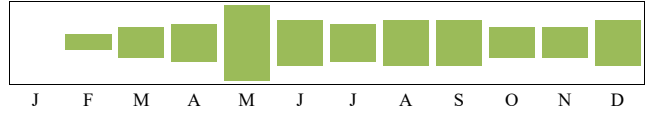
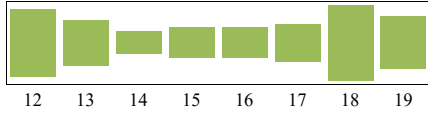
Apostlebird

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				4		6		6			6		22
2013	5		4	5	3		3	7				1	28
2014		7		6		5							18
2015						6				4			10
2016			4					2		13			19
2017		3	4						4				11
2018				4							2		6
2019							1		1	1		3	6
Total	5	10	12	19	3	17	4	15	5	18	8	4	120



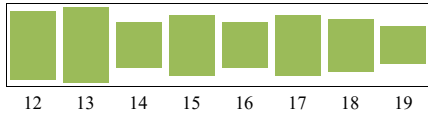
Red-capped Robin

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				16	5	45		30			16		112
2013			8	7	42		14	11					82
2014		5		3		5							13
2015						9				4			13
2016			6					5		11			22
2017		5	10						10				25
2018				28					1	1			30
2019						11	25		13	8		20	77
Total		10	24	54	47	70	39	46	24	24	16	20	374



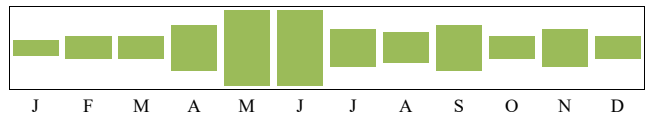
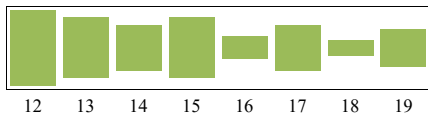
Jacky Winter

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				10		30		22			13		75
2013	2		13	6	23		22	16	2		7		91
2014		4		4		14							22
2015						11				6			17
2016			12					5		5			22
2017		10	12						6				28
2018				10					2	1			13
2019						6	20		1	3		6	36
Total	2	14	37	30	23	61	42	43	11	15	20	6	304



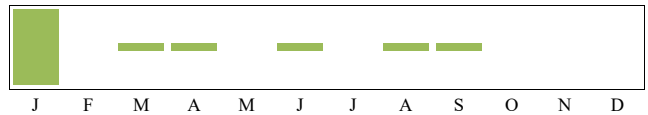
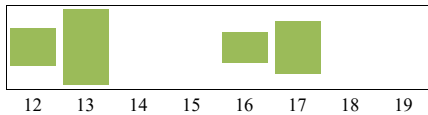
Hooded Robin

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				12		23		6			7		48
2013	1		2	7	16		5	3	1				35
2014		4		3		6							13
2015						7				2			9
2016			1					1		3			5
2017		3	3						5				11
2018				1					1				2
2019						5	7		1	2		3	18
Total	1	7	6	23	16	41	12	10	8	7	7	3	141



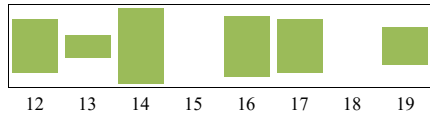
Horsfield's Bushlark

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				1		2							3
2013	7												7
2014													
2015													
2016								1					1
2017			1						1				2
2018													
2019													
Total	7		1	1		2		1	1				13



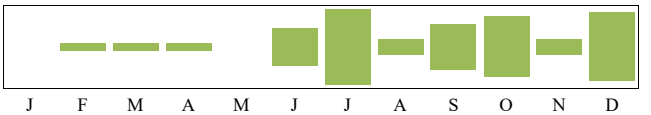
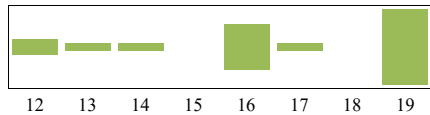
Brown Songlark

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				2		5		2			1		10
2013	3		1										4
2014		5		1		1							7
2015													
2016			1							4			5
2017		1	3										4
2018													
2019												6	6
Total	3	6	5	3		6		2		4	1	6	36



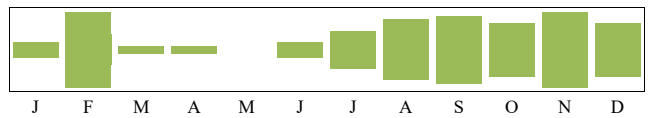
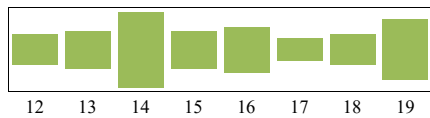
Rufous Songlark

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				3		4		4			3		14
2013			1								1		2
2014		2				1							3
2015													
2016								4		26			30
2017		1							1				2
2018													
2019						25	43		10	7		17	102
Total		3	1	3		30	43	8	11	33	4	17	153



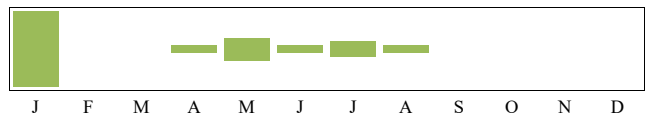
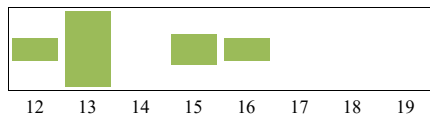
Fairy Martin

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				1		2		9			9	1	22
2013	1		1	1			6	11			10		29
2014		25		1		1							27
2015										6			6
2016								5		8			13
2017		1							5				6
2018									2	2			4
2019						6	9		7	5		10	37
Total	1	26	1	2		9	15	25	14	21	19	11	144



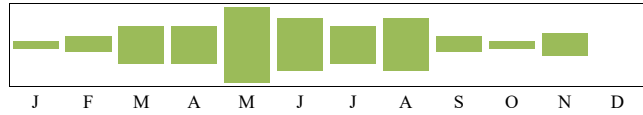
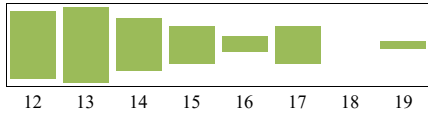
Tree Martin

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				2		1							3
2013	5				3		3						11
2014													
2015						1							1
2016								1					1
2017													
2018													
2019													
Total	5			2	3	2	3	1					16



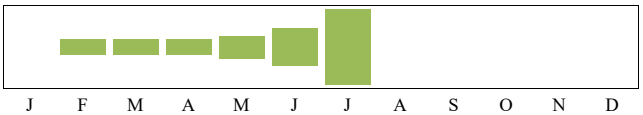
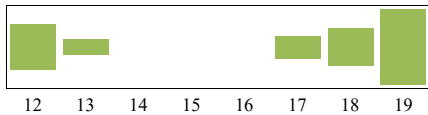
Mistletoebird

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				26	4	42		42			10		124
2013	1		17	21	49		36	17	4		1		146
2014		9		10		25							44
2015						16				1			17
2016			7					4		1			12
2017		7	15						4				26
2018													
2019						4	4						8
Total	1	16	39	57	53	87	40	63	8	2	11		377



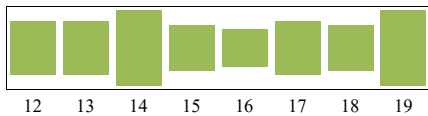
Plum-headed Finch

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				1		4							5
2013			1		1								2
2014													
2015													
2016													
2017		1											1
2018				1									1
2019						1	7						8
Total		1	1	2	1	5	7						17



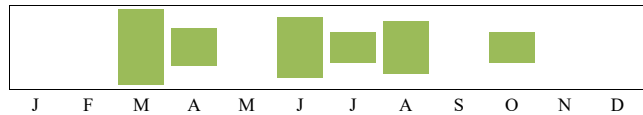
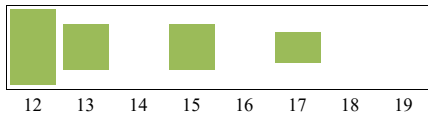
Zebra Finch

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				52	4	36		26			24		142
2013	12		32	23	33		12	13	1		10		136
2014		35		29		36							100
2015						24				7			31
2016			23					3		11		1	38
2017		32	22						5				59
2018				19					3	2	2		26
2019						36	52		23	18		40	169
Total	12	67	77	123	37	132	64	42	32	38	36	41	701



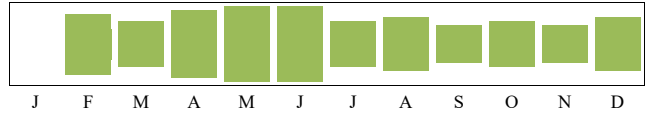
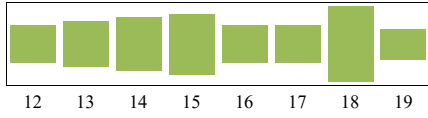
Double-barred Finch

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				1		4		2					7
2013			2	1			1						4
2014													
2015										1			1
2016													
2017			1										1
2018													
2019													
Total			3	2		4	1	2		1			13



Australasian Pipit

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
2012				11		13		7			5		36
2013			6	4	15		10	6			1	1	43
2014		10		4		11							25
2015						12				4			16
2016			3					5		9			17
2017		7	5						4				16
2018				14					2	1	1		18
2019						7	5			1		8	21
Total		17	14	33	15	43	15	18	6	15	7	9	192



Appendix 3. Summary taxonomic list of bird species recorded in Welford National Park

2012-2019. Abundance rank C=common, U=uncommon, R=rare, O=occasional.

<i>Species</i>		<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Abundance rank</i>	<i>Species account page</i>	<i>Species tables page</i>
Emu	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	247	C	9	54
Stubble Quail	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	1	O	9	
Brown Quail	<i>Synoicus ypsilophora</i>	3	O	9	
Plumed Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	12	U	9	54
Blue-billed Duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	1	O	10	
Pink-eared Duck	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	57	C	10	54
Freckled Duck	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	5	R	10	
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	12	U	10	55
Australian Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	115	C	11	55
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>	84	C	11	55
Australasian Shoveler	<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	1	O	11	
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	131	C	12	55
Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	127	C	12	56
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	49	C	12	56
Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	9	U	12	
Spinifex Pigeon	<i>Geophaps plumifera</i>	194	C	12	56
Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	184	C	13	56
Flock Bronzewing	<i>Phaps histrionica</i>	3	R	13	
Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	772	C	13	57
Diamond Dove	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	583	C	13	57
Peaceful Dove	<i>Geopelia placida</i>	170	C	13	57
Bar-shouldered Dove	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	2	O	14	
Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	5	U	14	
Spotted Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>	55	C	14	57
Australian Owlet-nightjar	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	40	C	14	58
Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	9	U	14	
Channel-billed Cuckoo	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	4	O	15	
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites basalus</i>	70	C	15	58
Black-eared Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	5	R	15	
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>	67	C	15	58
Buff-banded Rail	<i>Hypotaenidia philippensis</i>	1	O	15	
Baillon's Crake	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	1	O	16	
Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	7	R	16	
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	3	O	16	
Black-tailed Native-hen	<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	85	C	16	58
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	36	C	17	59
Brolga	<i>Antigone rubicunda</i>	107	C	17	59
Australian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	54	U	17	59
Black-necked Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	2	O	17	
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	45	C	18	59
Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>	45	C	18	60
Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	12	U	18	60
Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>	26	U	18	60

Appendix 3 continued

<i>Species</i>		<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Abundance rank</i>	<i>Species account page</i>	<i>Species tables page</i>
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	12	U	19	60
Nankeen Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	9	R	19	
White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	188	C	19	61
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	48	C	19	61
Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	4	R	20	
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	96	C	20	61
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	2	O	20	
Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	143	C	21	61
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	30	U	21	62
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	11	R	21	62
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	35	C	21	62
Great Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	41	C	21	62
Australasian Darter	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	101	C	22	63
Bush Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	3	R	22	
Red-necked Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	1	O	22	
Pied Stilt	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	19	U	22	63
Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Elseya melanops</i>	191	C	22	63
Banded Lapwing	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	15	U	23	63
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	1	O	23	
Red-kneed Dotterel	<i>Erythronyx cinctus</i>	33	U	23	64
Inland Dotterel	<i>Peltohyas australis</i>	13	R	23	64
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	2	O	23	
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	5	R	24	
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	1	O	24	
Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	3	R	24	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	1	O	24	
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	2	O	25	
Little Button-quail	<i>Turnix velox</i>	83	C	25	64
Australian Pratincole	<i>Stiltia isabella</i>	27	U	25	64
Australian Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon macrotarsa</i>	3	R	25	
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	4	R	25	
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	11	R	26	65
White-winged Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	1	O	26	
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	24	U	26	65
Barking Owl	<i>Ninox connivens</i>	2	R	27	
Southern Boobook	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	7	R	27	
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	14	U	27	65
Letter-winged Kite	<i>Elanus scriptus</i>	1	O	27	
Black-breasted Buzzard	<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	12	U	28	65
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	373	C	28	66
Little Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	15	U	28	66
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>	3	O	29	
Spotted Harrier	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	50	C	29	66
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	31	C	29	66

Appendix 3 continued

<i>Species</i>		<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Abundance rank</i>	<i>Species account page</i>	<i>Species tables page</i>
Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	38	C	29	67
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	12	R	29	67
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	354	C	30	67
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	163	C	30	67
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	192	C	30	68
Oriental Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	1	O	30	
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	94	C	31	68
Red-backed Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i>	86	C	31	68
Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	12	R	31	68
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	298	C	31	69
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	32	C	32	69
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	246	C	32	69
Grey Falcon	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	2	R	32	
Black Falcon	<i>Falco subniger</i>	28	U	32	69
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	9	R	33	
Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	337	C	33	70
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	44	C	33	70
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	282	C	33	70
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	<i>Cacua leadbeateri</i>	30	U	34	70
Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	135	C	34	71
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	3	O	34	
Blue Bonnet	<i>Northiella haematogaster</i>	5	R	34	
Mulga Parrot	<i>Psephotus varius</i>	45	U	35	71
Australian Ringneck	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	272	C	35	71
Bourke's Parrot	<i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i>	219	C	35	71
Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	835	C	35	72
Red-winged Parrot	<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	53	C	36	72
Spotted Bowerbird	<i>Chlamydera maculatus</i>	157	C	36	72
White-browed Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris affinis</i>	1	O	36	
Brown Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	225	C	37	72
Variigated Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	112	C	37	73
Splendid Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus splendens</i>	207	C	37	73
White-winged Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>	60	C	37	73
Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	207	C	37	73
Black-chinned Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	2	O	38	
Striped Honeyeater	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	52	U	38	74
Painted Honeyeater	<i>Grantiella picta</i>	3	O	38	
Little Friarbird	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	92	C	38	74
Noisy Friarbird	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	6	O	39	
Black Honeyeater	<i>Sugomel nigrum</i>	161	C	39	74
Pied Honeyeater	<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>	42	U	39	74
Crimson Chat	<i>Epthianura tricolor</i>	308	C	39	75
Orange Chat	<i>Epthianura aurifrons</i>	12	R	40	75
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	709	C	40	75

Appendix 3 continued

<i>Species</i>		<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Abundance rank</i>	<i>Species account page</i>	<i>Species tables page</i>
Singing Honeyeater	<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>	714	C	40	75
White-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>	732	C	40	76
Grey-headed Honeyeater	<i>Ptilotula keartlandi</i>	46	U	41	76
White-fronted Honeyeater	<i>Purnella albifrons</i>	22	U	41	76
Yellow-throated Miner	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	253	C	41	76
Red-browed Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus rubricatus</i>	91	C	41	77
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	25	U	41	77
Western Gerygone	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	5	O	41	
Weebill	<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	114	C	42	77
Redthroat	<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	16	U	42	77
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	37	U	42	78
Inland Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	217	C	42	78
Slaty-backed Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza robustirostris</i>	7	R	43	
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	157	C	43	78
Grey-crowned Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	47	U	43	78
Hall's Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus halli</i>	262	C	44	79
Chestnut-crowned Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus ruficeps</i>	91	C	44	79
Varied Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	30	U	44	79
Crested Bellbird	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	496	C	44	79
Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush	<i>Cinclosoma castaneothorax</i>	19	U	44	80
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	695	C	45	80
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	597	C	45	80
Ground Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina maxima</i>	9	R	45	
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	212	C	45	80
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	3	O	45	
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	276	C	46	81
Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	1	O	46	
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	218	C	46	81
Pied Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	164	C	46	81
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	104	C	46	81
Masked Woodswallow	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	277	C	47	82
White-browed Woodswallow	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	221	C	47	82
Black-faced Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	750	C	47	82
Little Woodswallow	<i>Artamus minor</i>	99	C	47	82
White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhyn</i>	126	C	47	83
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	1076	C	48	83
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	79	C	48	83
Restless Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	151	C	48	83
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	579	C	48	84
Little Crow	<i>Corvus bennetti</i>	31	U	48	84
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	566	C	49	84
Apostlebird	<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	120	C	49	84
Red-capped Robin	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	374	C	49	85
Jacky Winter	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	304	C	49	85

Appendix 3 continued

<i>Species</i>		<i>Number of records</i>	<i>Abundance rank</i>	<i>Species account page</i>	<i>Species tables page</i>
Hooded Robin	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	141	C	49	85
Horsfield's Bushlark	<i>Mirafra javanica</i>	13	R	50	85
Australian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	4	O	50	
Brown Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	36	U	50	86
Rufous Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	153	C	50	86
Little Grassbird	<i>Poodytes gramineus</i>	3	O	50	
Spinifexbird	<i>Poodytes carteri</i>	2	R	51	
White-backed Swallow	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	3	O	51	
Fairy Martin	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	144	C	51	86
Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	16	U	51	86
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	6	O	52	
Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	377	C	52	87
Plum-headed Finch	<i>Neochmia modesta</i>	17	U	52	87
Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygia castanotis</i>	701	C	52	87
Double-barred Finch	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	13	R	52	87
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	9	U	53	
Australasian Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	192	C	53	88

