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Front Cover: Spinifexbird. Photo by Marie Tarrant.

Birds in Bladensburg National Park, Queensland: an Annotated List

Andrew Ley¹, John Lowry² and Brian Tynan³

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

²68 Riverlily Circuit, Bohle Plains, Queensland 4817.

³50 Jagora Drive, Albany Creek, Queensland 4035.

Summary

This monograph documents and maps the occurrence and distribution of 183 bird species recorded in Bladensburg National Park, Queensland, based on our database of 17,380 individual records collected over the 15 years from 2009 to 2023 inclusive. We provide data on the reporting rate and the number of months in which each species was recorded, and a map showing its distribution, using a one-minute square grid of latitude and longitude. The most frequently recorded species were Willie Wagtail, Rufous Whistler, Zebra Finch, White-plumed Honeyeater and Black-faced Woodswallow. Seventy species (38% of the total) were recorded fewer than ten times.

Introduction

Bladensburg was established as a national park in two sections, in 1984 and 1994 respectively, and now covers 84,900ha. It is 17km from the town of Winton in Central Queensland (22°40'S, 143°03'E), and is in the headwaters of the Diamantina River. It is one of several national parks in the Channel Country of the northern Lake Eyre Basin straddling the Diamantina, Thompson and Barcoo Rivers. We have been conducting bird surveys in the region since 1994, including at Diamantina (Ley *et al.* 2011), Goneaway, Welford (Ley *et al.* 2023), Lochern, and Idalia National Parks. We have been accumulating bird occurrence data at Bladensburg since 2009.

The Bladensburg National Park Management Statement (Department of Environment and Science 2023), although brief and largely platitudinous, includes the following aspiration: to 'encourage ... special interest groups to undertake surveys and scientific studies of the area'. We believe that we have made a contribution to this aim such that on publication this compilation will be the first account concerning the presence, abundance and distribution of birds in Bladensburg National Park to be based on systematic surveys carried out over an extended period, and with appropriately rigorous vetting of records. Our records derive from considerable observer effort, amounting to in the order of 650 observer-days over 15 years, and cover all months of the year.

It is perhaps surprising that after 40 years of public ownership, and even allowing for likely underfunding, so little information is published and publicly available documenting natural values of such a significant reserve as Bladensburg National Park. At the time of writing even an authoritative basic list of that most conspicuous component of the fauna of the park, its birds, was not available. This publication makes a contribution to alleviating the shortfall.

The nomenclature and taxonomy used here is that of BirdLife Australia's *Working List of Australian Birds*, Version 4.3 (BirdLife Australia 2022). An index is provided at the rear of this monograph to assist readers in finding accounts of particular species.

Study area and methods

Bladensburg National Park straddles two bio-regions: Mitchell Grass Downs (B4) and Channel Country (B5). Figure 1 shows a simplified map of the main vegetation types (modified 1:5M broad vegetation groups) of the park: Acacia-dominated communities including Gidgee *A. cambagei*, Lancewood *A. shirleyi*, Mulga *A. aneura*, and Bendee *A. catenulata* (~46%); low open woodlands, dominated by Normanton Box *Eucalyptus normantonensis* with a spinifex (*Triodia*)-dominated ground layer (~22%); tussock grasslands dominated by Mitchell Grass (*Astrelba* spp) (~13%); and riverine eucalypt woodland, dominated by River

Red Gum *E. camaldulensis* or Coolibah *E. coolabah* (~6%).

We visited the Park as often as possible over the 15 years from 2009 to 2023 inclusive. 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 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. Overall we tried to cover all months 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).

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. To our observations we added selected records from eBird (2017). We endeavoured to use the information from that source with discretion, and especially to complement and build on our observations when dealing with rarities in the

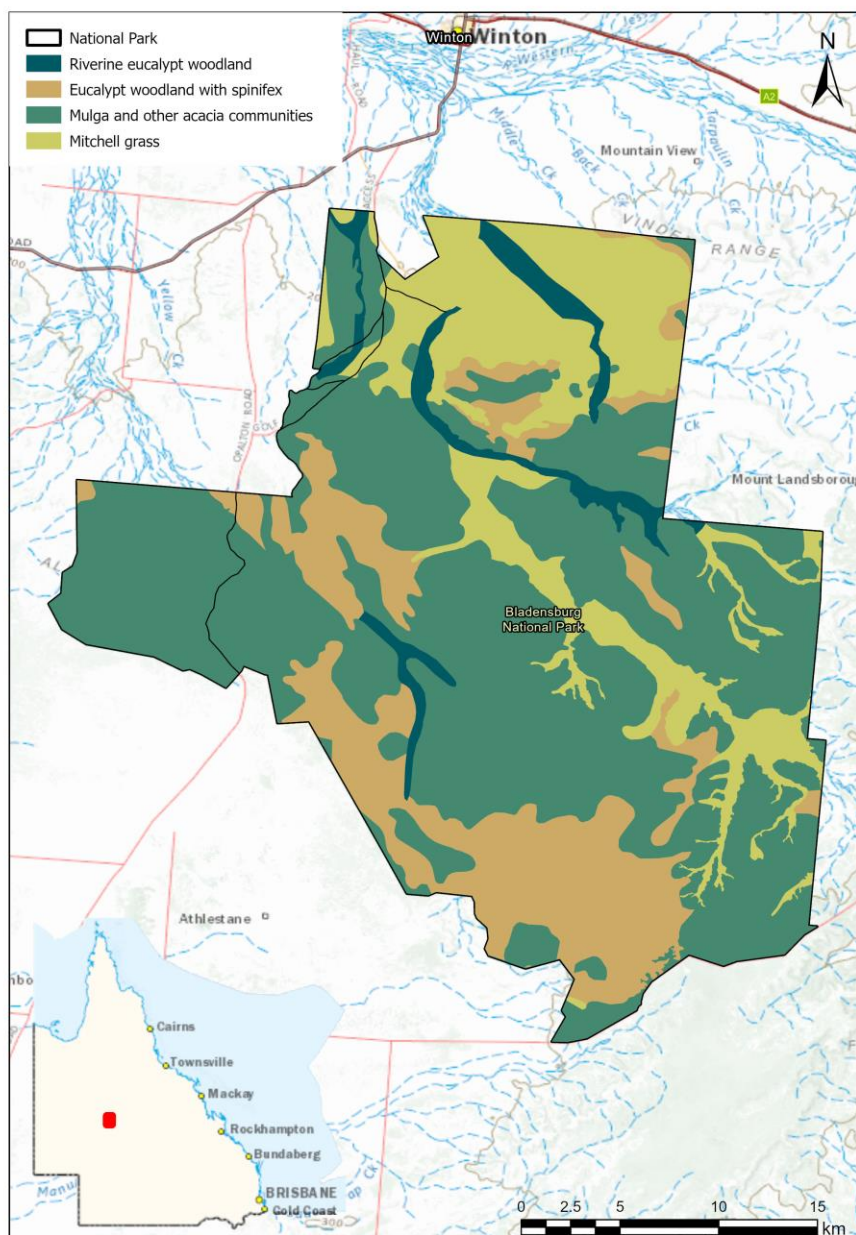


Figure 1. Map of Bladensburg National Park showing broad vegetation groups (drawn by Emma Blashak and Harry Hines).

park. In some cases the inclusion of a species on our list is solely based on its presence on eBird. With two exceptions we have used eBird records only when they are accompanied by sufficient location information to align with our methodology, where their use would not produce duplicate records in our database, and where we have been confident that the records are, in our judgement, most likely to be correct identifications. Where eBird has been used that is indicated in the species accounts. Two species from eBird have been included in our list without precise location information and for these species this is indicated in the species account. We also added to our database records from several birdlists compiled by colleagues (see Acknowledgements).

Results

During the survey period, and with the additional records from outside sources as outlined, we accumulated 17380 records of 183 species, of which two were recorded once each but were not located to grid block while the rest were located in 207 grid blocks. The six most recorded species were Willie Wagtail (923 records), Rufous Whistler (691), Zebra Finch (637), White-plumed Honeyeater (597), Black-faced Woodswallow (591), and Crested Pigeon (590). Seventy-four species were recorded fewer than 10 times each, of which 22 were recorded once only. The distribution of species records by month is given in Figure 2.

In the annotated list below, we list all species that are included in our database. For each species we provide the number of times recorded, the reporting rate, being the number of times the species was recorded as a percentage of the total number of records, the number of grid blocks in which the species was recorded, and the

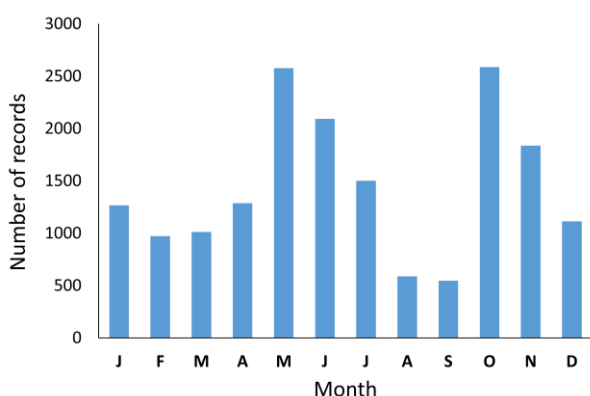


Figure 2. Distribution of species records by month

number of months in which the species was recorded. Collectively, these figures give an indication of the numerical abundance of each species in the park. We also map the distribution of each species in the park, by showing the one-minute grid blocks in which we have recorded it. The distribution maps also give a pictorial indication of the abundance of the species across the park.

Discussion

For some species it is possible to discern different seasonal patterns of occurrence in the park. Summer migrants include the Fork-tailed Swift, Eastern Koel, Rainbow Bee-eater, Sacred Kingfisher, Rufous-throated Honeyeater and White-breasted Woodswallow. Winter migrants include the Grey Fantail. Species that are irruptive at apparently unpredictable intervals include the Brown Quail, Red-capped Robin and Pictorella Mannikin. In what may be simply a variation on the irruptive pattern, some species show peaks in numbers at possibly unpredictable times include the Masked Woodswallow, Little Woodswallow and Fairy Martin. Hopefully, this will be further elucidated with increasing availability of survey data in the future. Further information on seasonal occurrence is given in the individual species accounts.

As a popular and easily accessible if somewhat distant place for birdwatchers, Bladensburg National Park and the Winton area generally are the source of many eBird checklists. But, as an open-submission site (and in common with others of its type), the eBird dataset requires care and discretion in its use, and we have been mindful of the need to be wary when using the site as a source of records for a compilation such as ours. Among the reasons for the need for a critical approach to eBird are: the possibility of the presence there of common, everyday misidentifications, sometimes apparently resulting from observer inexperience in a remote (for many people) and unusual location; the vague specification of the geographical scope of some lists; and the inclusion by some observers of species from elsewhere than the stated location. In addition, anecdotal evidence suggests that in some cases visiting observers bring with them certain expectations, however acquired, about the species that are likely to be present at a given place, and report accordingly. Once a certain level of familiarity is reached, through field experience, with the bird community at a

particular location – such as Bladensburg National Park – it becomes obvious when scrutinising eBird checklists for that location that such errors are occurring, although their *extent* is difficult to quantify.

We should not, and we do not, underestimate the difficulty of vetting submitted information in the absence of authoritative and reliable baseline information against which public submissions can be assessed. We suggest that the present compilation represents a first attempt at this for Bladensburg National Park, based as it is on extensive fieldwork and a methodical and careful compilation of the list; we note that as with all such lists it will evolve, and we look forward to its further growth as information is gathered into the future. As it stands, and as it develops over time, this list should be a useful starting point against which to assess future data submissions from the area.

The collection of the data reported on here has been done wholly on a voluntary basis and a rough count shows that the effort amounted to about 650 observer-days. Provision of the human input needed, the cost of travel, and payment at market rates for the necessary consumable resources, would no doubt be well beyond the capacity of the organisations charged with looking after the park, even if they had the inclination to undertake such a task.

Acknowledgements

AL and BT thank the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service people who hosted us at the park at various times and facilitated our visits, including Ian Andreassen, John Clemments, Sue and Robert ‘Shorty’ Cupitt, Dan Witten, Dave Redman, Barbara Kingston, Al Hartley, Mike and Aly Griinke, Tony Wall, and Shane and Mary Hume; Geoffrey Jackson, without whose technical wizardry this compilation would not exist; Cameron Davidson, Len Ezzy and Marie Tarrant who shared their observations in the park with us; fellow birdwatchers and friends who accompanied us to the park at various times, including Frank and Wendy Ball, Mary-Anne Candy, Stephen Debus, Sue Meure, Laurie and Priscilla Piper, Roy and Helen Sonnenberg, and Kevin Wood; the many members who attended the three Birds Queensland expeditions to the park; editor Richard Noske and reviewer Alex Kutt who both made useful comments on a draft; Harry Hines and Gemma Blashak of Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Brisbane, who prepared the map; and our patient wives Beth and Robyn. AL especially thanks John Lowry, sometime resident of Winton, the author of

many useful eBird submissions from Bladensburg National Park, past and present eBird moderator for the Winton district, and latterly a co-author of this paper, for his patience during our many discussions on the birds of the area.

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Annotated species list for Bladensburg National Park

Records is the number of times the species has been recorded in our database, being our observations augmented with a small number of additions from other sources, including eBird (2017).

Reporting rate is the number of records of the species in our database as a percentage of the total number of records in our database which is 17380. This means that 174 records approximates to a reporting rate of 1%. Where a *monthly reporting rate* is specified in the text of a species entry it is the number of records of the species in our database for the month as a percentage of the total number of records of all species in our database for the month.

Grid blocks is the number of grid blocks in which the species has been recorded in our database, including eBird records used.

Months is the number of months in which the species has been recorded in our database.

eBird checklist number is a unique number prefixed with an 'S' by which each eBird checklist list is identified and is accessible at <https://ebird.org/checklist/S<number>>.

Species distribution maps. The area of the park is shaded green; one-minute grid blocks from which we have any records are shaded half-tone; grid blocks in which the given species has been recorded are black. That some grid blocks appear to lie outside the park results from variation between the cadastral boundary, the location of the boundary fence, and the location of the access track that purports to follow the boundary.

Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae*

Records 97, reporting rate 0.56%, grid blocks 62. Recorded in all months.

Stubble Quail *Coturnix pectoralis*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

Well away from its core range in south-eastern Australia here.

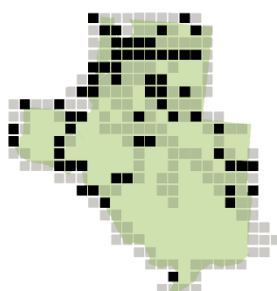
Brown Quail *Synoicus ypsilophorus*

Records 65, reporting rate 0.37%, grid blocks 49. Recorded in 9 months.

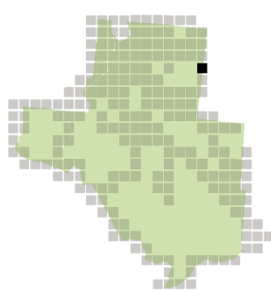
Irruptive. Even after allowing for uneven observer coverage across years, our figures show an increase in the population during 2010 and 2011, with a peak monthly reporting rate for the species of 0.98% in April 2010. This influx included much breeding, indicated by the presence of small runners in four of the 17 records in May 2011. Although we have no records of the species from the park in the period 2012-2016 it may be that it is always present, but if so it would be in very small numbers in most years. Numerous records from the Winton vicinity in eBird, the dates suggesting that the species may be undergoing an increase in numbers in the early 2020s.

Plumed Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna eytoni*

Records 7, reporting rate 0.04%, grid blocks 7. Recorded in 4 months.



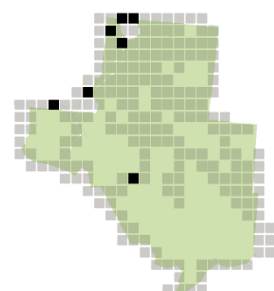
Emu



Stubble Quail



Brown Quail



Plumed Whistling-Duck

Pink-eared Duck *Malacorhynchus membranaceus*

Records 12, reporting rate 0.07%, grid blocks 6. Recorded in 3 months.

Black Swan *Cygnus atratus*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

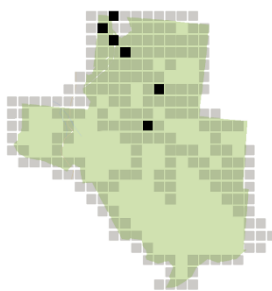
Not recorded in our surveys. One eBird record used: John Lowry checklist S23135951.

Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata*

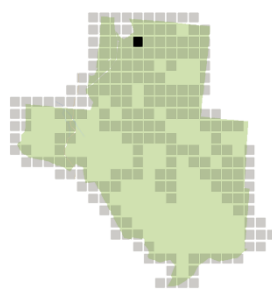
Records 12, reporting rate 0.07%, grid blocks 10. Recorded in 8 months.

Hardhead *Aythya australis*

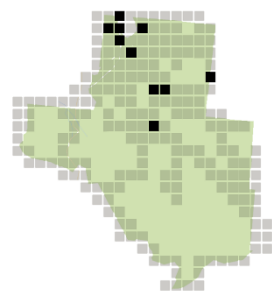
Records 8, reporting rate 0.05%. grid blocks 5. Recorded in 5 months.



Pink-eared Duck



Black Swan



Australian Wood Duck



Hardhead

Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa*

Records 15, reporting rate 0.09%, grid blocks 9. Recorded in 8 months.

Grey Teal *Anas gracilis*

Records 18, recording rate 0.10%, grid blocks 9. Recorded in 10 months.

Australasian Grebe *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*

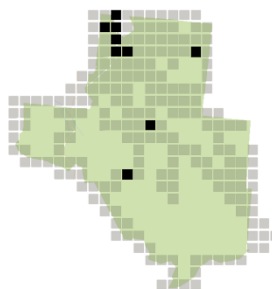
Records 17, reporting rate 0.10%, grid blocks 8. Recorded in 10 months.

Hoary-headed Grebe *Poliiocephalus poliocephalus*

Records 5, reporting rate 0.03%, grid blocks 4. Recorded in 4 months.



Pacific Black Duck



Grey Teal



Australasian Grebe



Hoary-headed Grebe

Spinifex Pigeon *Geophaps plumifera*

Records 346, reporting rate 1.99%, grid blocks 127. Recorded in all months.

Common Bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera*

Records 228, reporting rate 1.31%, grid blocks 108. Recorded in all months.

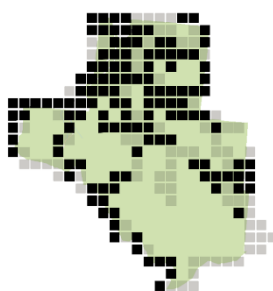
A common and prominent species here, *contra* the distribution in *HANZAB* (Higgins & Davies 1996) which has the species as virtually absent from Bladensburg and much of the Channel Country, an outdated presentation which was improved upon in the *New Atlas* (Barrett *et al.* 2003).

Flock Bronzewing *Phaps histrionica*

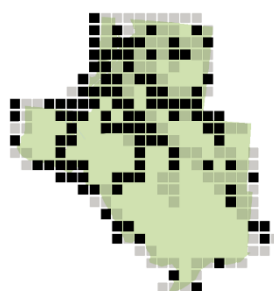
Records 7, reporting rate 0.04%, grid blocks 6. Recorded in 3 months.

Crested Pigeon *Ocyphaps lophotes*

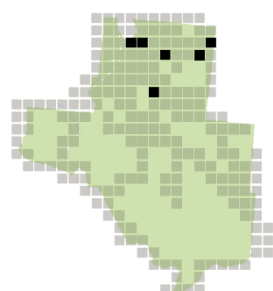
Records 590, reporting rate 3.40%, grid blocks 154. Recorded in all months.



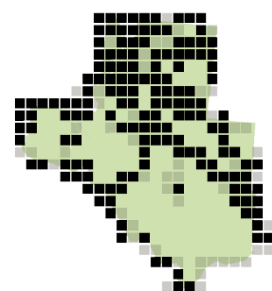
Spinifex Pigeon



Common Bronzewing



Flock Bronzewing



Crested Pigeon

Diamond Dove *Geopelia cuneata*

Records 424, reporting rate 2.44%, grid blocks 150. Recorded in all months.

Peaceful Dove *Geopelia placida*

Records 252, reporting rate 1.45%, grid blocks 90. Recorded in all months.

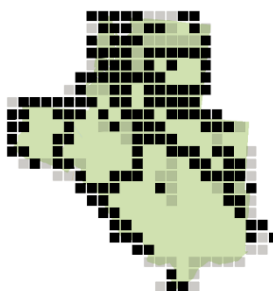
Bar-shouldered Dove *Geopelia humeralis*

Records 4, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 2. Recorded in 4 months.

Not recorded in our surveys. Four eBird records used: Alfred and Hidi Lau checklist S112490177; Cressida Lehmann checklist S73181911; John Lowry checklist S144803188; Sean Nolan checklist S138939229. An increase in sightings in the early 2020s in the Winton district (John Lowry pers. obs.).

Tawny Frogmouth *Podargus strigoides*

Records 8, reporting rate 0.05%, grid blocks 8. Recorded in 3 months.



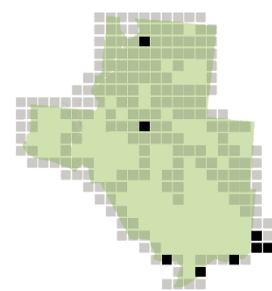
Diamond Dove



Peaceful Dove



Bar-shouldered Dove



Tawny Frogmouth

Spotted Nightjar *Eurostopodus argus*

Records 19, reporting rate 0.11%, grid blocks 17. Recorded in 9 months.

Australian Owlet-nightjar *Aegotheles cristatus*

Records 50, reporting rate 0.29%, grid blocks 33. Recorded in all months.

Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus*

Records 4, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 4. Recorded in 3 months.

Very few records but no doubt the species is a summer visitor which would reduce the reporting frequency.

Pheasant Coucal *Centropus phasianinus*

Records 5, reporting rate 0.03%, grid blocks 5. Recorded in 2 months.

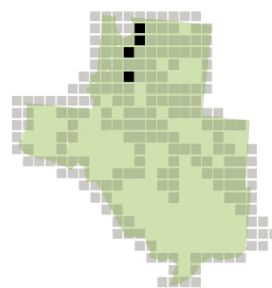
Possibly a regular visitor, or resident when conditions are suitable; the species' presence here represents an extension of the range shown in *HANZAB* (Higgins 1999) and the *New Atlas* (Barrett *et al.* 2003), and there are no eBird records from the Winton vicinity. Possibly seasonal in conspicuousness.



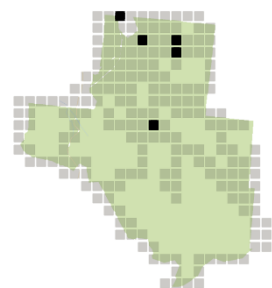
Spotted Nightjar



Australian Owlet-nightjar



Fork-tailed Swift



Pheasant Coucal

Eastern Koel *Eudynamys orientalis*

Records 3, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 3. Recorded in 1 month.

Few records, but anecdotal reports suggest that the rate of occurrence may be increasing (Shane Hume pers. comm. to AL). The three records were all from the month of January.

Channel-billed Cuckoo *Scythrops novaehollandiae*

Records 2, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 2. Recorded in 1 month.

One eBird record used: John Lowry checklist S21544844. As for the previous species, the rate of occurrence may be increasing (Shane Hume pers. comm. to AL).

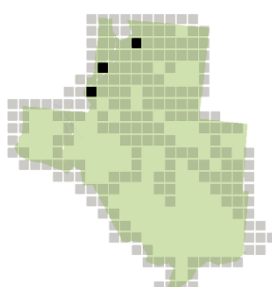
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo *Chalcites basalis*

Records 66, reporting rate 0.38%, grid blocks 51. Recorded in 11 months.

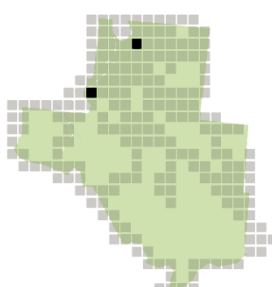
Black-eared Cuckoo *Chalcites osculans*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

Very sparsely distributed in north-western Queensland (Higgins 1999).



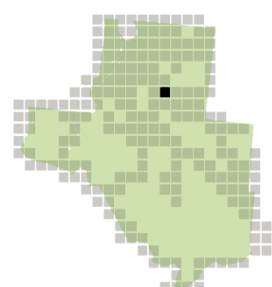
Eastern Koel



Channel-billed Cuckoo



Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo



Black-eared Cuckoo

Brush Cuckoo *Cacomantis variolosus*

Records 15, reporting rate 0.09%, grid blocks 12. Recorded in 4 months.

A summer visitor and probably under-reported for that reason. The species' conspicuousness (9 records) in January 2021 belies the distributions in *HANZAB* (Higgins 1999) and the *New Atlas* (Barrett *et al.* 2003) which do not include the Winton district and western Queensland generally in the species' range. Four eBird records from the Winton area, in January (3) and May (1) respectively.

Pallid Cuckoo *Heteroscenes pallidus*

Records 26, reporting rate 0.15%, grid blocks 21. Recorded in 7 months.

Like the previous species, a prominent presence in the park in January 2021 (14 records).

Buff-banded Rail *Hypotaenidia philippensis*

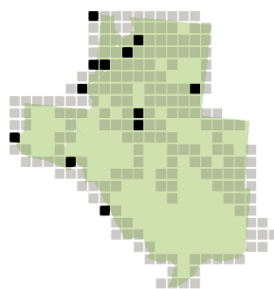
Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

Not recorded in our surveys. One eBird record used: John Lowry checklist S25536744. Several eBird records from the Winton area, from Long Waterhole and from the Winton sewage treatment plant.

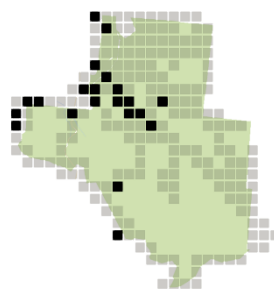
Australian Spotted Crake *Porzana fluminea*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

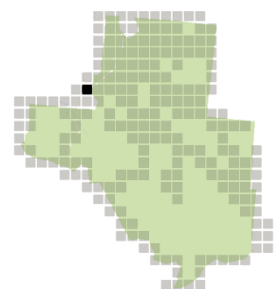
The single record was a chance sighting of one bird feeding in an area of temporarily flooded roadside grass. As with other wetland species its occurrence in the park is no doubt limited by lack of suitable habitat, an observation that is emphasised by the numerous sightings in eBird reported from the Winton sewage treatment plant, which suggest a permanent presence there.



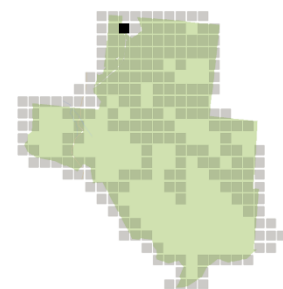
Brush Cuckoo



Pallid Cuckoo



Buff-banded Rail



Australian Spotted Crake

Black-tailed Native-hen *Tribonyx ventralis*

Records 14, reporting rate 0.08%, grid blocks 11. Recorded in 4 months.

Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*

Records 5, reporting rate 0.03%, grid blocks 4. Recorded in 4 months.

Brolga *Antigone rubicunda*

Records 46, reporting rate 0.26%, grid blocks 27. Recorded in 11 months.

Australian Bustard *Ardeotis australis*

Records 47, reporting rate 0.27%, grid blocks 28. Recorded in all months.



Black-tailed Native-hen



Eurasian Coot



Brolga



Australian Bustard

Black-necked Stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*

Records 2, reporting rate 0.01, grid blocks 2. Recorded in 2 months.

Yellow-billed Spoonbill *Platalea flavipes*

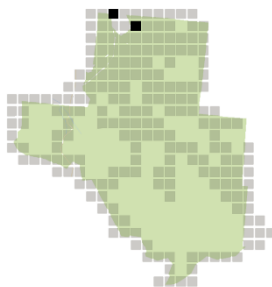
Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

Royal Spoonbill *Platalea regia*

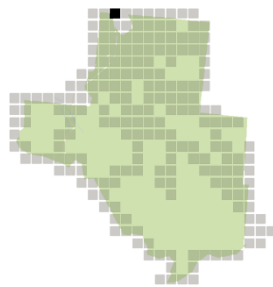
Records 6, reporting rate 0.03%, grid blocks 5. Recorded in 4 months.

Australian White Ibis *Threskiornis moluccus*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.



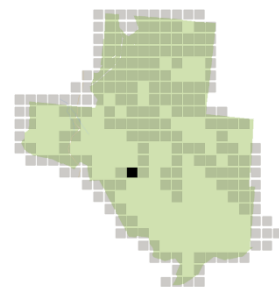
Black-necked Stork



Yellow-billed Spoonbill



Royal Spoonbill



Australian White Ibis

Straw-necked Ibis *Threskiornis spinicollis*

Records 4, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 4. Recorded in 2 months.

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*

Records 3, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 3. Recorded in 2 months.

Nankeen Night-Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus*

Records 5, reporting rate 0.03%, grid blocks 4. Recorded in 4 months.

White-necked Heron *Ardea pacifica*

Records 72, reporting rate 0.41%, grid blocks 32. Recorded in all months.



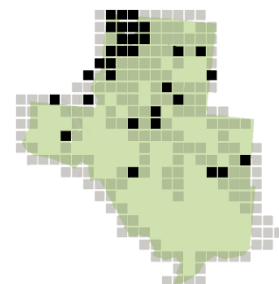
Straw-necked Ibis



Glossy Ibis



Nankeen Night-Heron



White-necked Heron

Great Egret *Ardea alba*

Records 5, reporting rate 0.03%, grid blocks 3. Recorded in 5 months.

Plumed Egret *Ardea plumifera*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

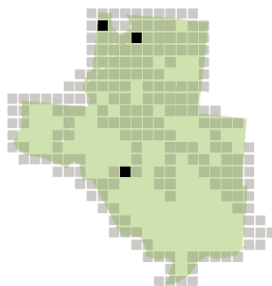
Not recorded in our surveys. One eBird record used: John Lowry checklist S20552258.

White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae*

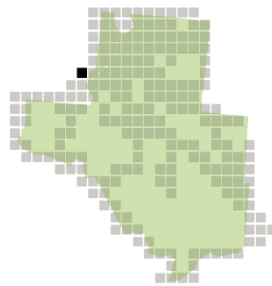
Records 27, reporting rate 0.16%, grid blocks 16. Recorded in 11 months.

Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus*

Records 10, reporting rate 0.06%, grid blocks 6. Recorded in 5 months.



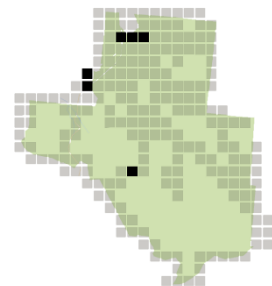
Great Egret



Plumed Egret



White-faced Heron



Australian Pelican

Little Pied Cormorant *Microcarbo melanoleucos*

Records 6, reporting rate 0.03%, grid blocks 2. Recorded in 4 months.

Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

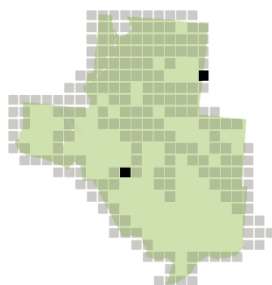
Not recorded in our surveys. One eBird record used: John Lowry checklist S22566709.

Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*

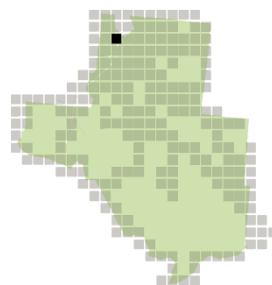
Records 3, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 3. Recorded in 2 months.

Australasian Darter *Anhinga novaehollandiae*

Records 7, reporting rate 0.04%, grid blocks 4. Recorded in 5 months.



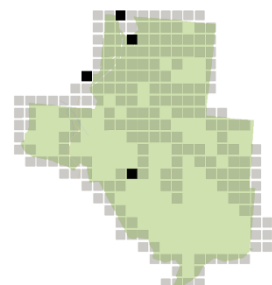
Little Pied Cormorant



Great Cormorant



Little Black Cormorant



Australasian Darter

Bush Stone-curlew *Burhinus grallarius*

Records 9, reporting rate 0.05%, grid blocks 6. Recorded in 6 months.

A cryptic and nocturnal species and no doubt under-reported, so more common than the small number of records suggests. One of our records was of a bird that died as a result of a collision with a barbed-wire fence, found on 11 Nov 2011.

Pied Stilt *Himantopus leucocephalus*

Records 4, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 3. Recorded in 2 months.

Red-capped Plover *Charadrius ruficapillus*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

Not recorded in our surveys. One eBird record used: Laurie Ross checklist S134686245. Record not mapped due to imprecise location details.

Black-fronted Dotterel *Elseya melanops*

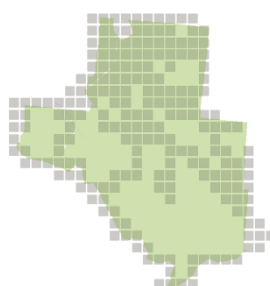
Records 61, reporting rate 0.35%, grid blocks 25. Recorded in all months.



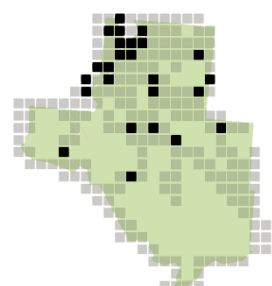
Bush Stone-curlew



Pied Stilt



Red-capped Plover



Black-fronted Dotterel

Banded Lapwing *Vanellus tricolor*

Records 11, reporting rate 0.06%, grid blocks 11. Recorded in 4 months.

Masked Lapwing *Vanellus miles*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

Not recorded in our surveys. One eBird record used: Jeff Peters checklist S49007971.

Red-kneed Dotterel *Erythrogonys cinctus*

Records 8, reporting rate 0.05%, grid blocks 8. Recorded in 4 months.

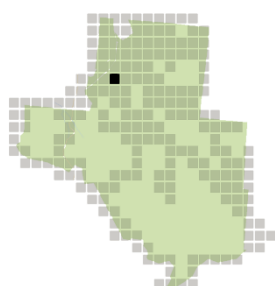
Inland Dotterel *Peltohyas australis*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

No eBird records in the park, but several in the Winton vicinity, including the Bladensburg access road.



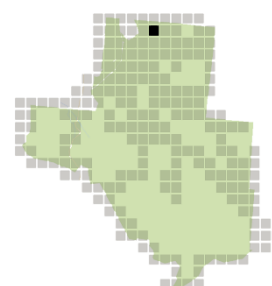
Banded Lapwing



Masked Lapwing



Red-kneed Dotterel



Inland Dotterel

Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

Not recorded in our surveys. One eBird record used: John Lowry checklist S36782649.

Painted Button-quail *Turnix varius*

Records 2, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 2. Recorded in 2 months.

A dead individual found at the ranger station 11 Jul 2022 (Shane Hume pers. comm. to AL 9 Sep 2022). One eBird record used: Peter Harms checklist S16622540.

Red-chested Button-quail *Turnix pyrrhotorax*

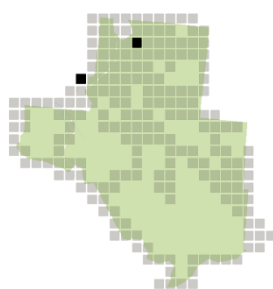
Records 3, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 3. Recorded in 3 months.

Little Button-quail *Turnix velox*

Records 45, reporting rate 0.26%, grid blocks 40. Recorded in 9 months.



Marsh Sandpiper



Painted Button-quail



Red-chested Button-quail



Little Button-quail

Australian Pratincole *Stiltia isabellae*

Records 14, reporting rate 0.08%, grid blocks 10. Recorded in 2 months.

Recorded by us only in January and February, but the numerous eBird records from the Winton vicinity cover all the remaining months.

White-winged Black Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

Barn Owl *Tyto alba*

Records 3, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 3. Recorded in 1 month.

One of our records was of a bird killed in a barbed-wire fence, found 7 May 2011.

Southern Boobook *Ninox boobook*

Records 5, reporting rate 0.03%, grid blocks 5. Recorded in 3 months.



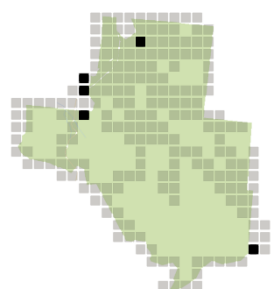
Australian Pratincole



White-winged Black Tern



Barn Owl



Southern Boobook

Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus axillaris*

Records 3, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 3. Recorded in 3 months.

Black-breasted Buzzard *Hamirostra melanosternon*

Records 13, reporting rate 0.07%, grid blocks 10. Recorded in 4 months.

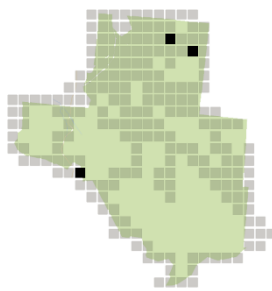
Square-tailed Kite *Lophoictinia isura*

Records 3, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 3. Recorded in 3 months.

Not recorded in our surveys. Three eBird records used: John Lowry checklists S22201466, S20552258; Jack Whiting checklist S60710738.

Wedge-tailed Eagle *Aquila audax*

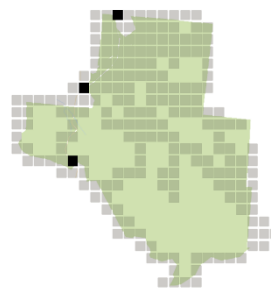
Records 249, reporting rate 1.43%, grid blocks 115. Recorded in all months.



Black-shouldered Kite



Black-breasted Buzzard



Square-tailed Kite



Wedge-tailed Eagle

Little Eagle *Hieraaetus morphnoides*

Records 16, reporting rate 0.09%, grid blocks 15. Recorded in 8 months.

Spotted Harrier *Circus assimilis*

Records 12, reporting rate 0.07%, grid blocks 11. Recorded in 5 months.

Brown Goshawk *Accipiter fasciatus*

Records 37, reporting rate 0.21%, grid blocks 33. Recorded in 9 months.

Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrocephalus*

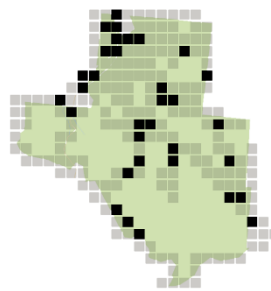
Records 38, reporting rate 0.22%, grid blocks 27. Recorded in 10 months.



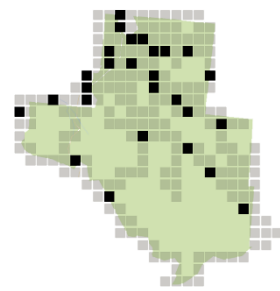
Little Eagle



Spotted Harrier



Brown Goshawk



Collared Sparrowhawk

White-bellied Sea-Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

Not recorded in our surveys. One eBird record used: Len and Chris Ezzy checklist S86877784.

Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus*

Records 126, reporting rate 0.73%, grid blocks 62. Recorded in all months.

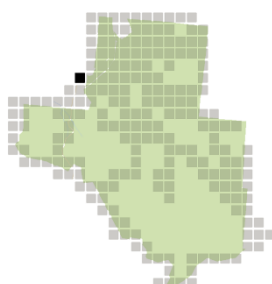
Black Kite *Milvus migrans*

Records 123, reporting rate 0.71%, grid blocks 55. Recorded in all months.

Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus*

Records 217, reporting rate 1.25%, grid blocks 109. Recorded in 9 months.

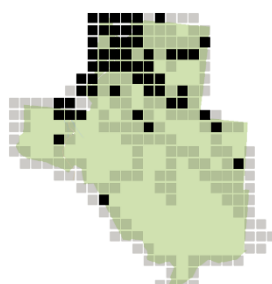
Almost exclusively a summer migrant to the park: absent from our records during May-August inclusive, except for a single record, of a pair of presumably over-wintering birds, on 25 Jul 2011.



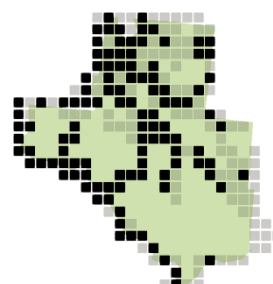
White-bellied Sea-Eagle



Whistling Kite



Black Kite



Rainbow Bee-eater

Forest Kingfisher *Todiramphus macleayii*

Records 4, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 2. Recorded in 4 months.

Not recorded in our surveys. Four eBird records used: Len and Chris Ezzy checklist S79625459; John Lowry checklists S144803188, S21544700; Stuart White checklist S60517454. An increase in sightings in the early 2020s in the Winton district (John Lowry pers. obs.).

Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus*

Records 59, reporting rate 0.34%, grid blocks 37. Recorded in 10 months.

We have no records from the park in July or August.

Red-backed Kingfisher *Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*

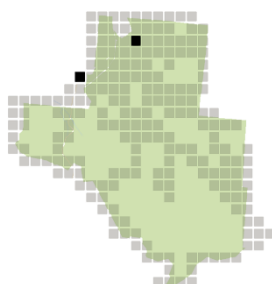
Records 189, reporting rate 1.09%, grid blocks 103. Recorded in all months.

Blue-winged Kookaburra *Dacelo leachii*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

One individual recorded and photographed at the ranger base (Shane & Mary Hume pers comm to AL 27 Mar 2023).

We know of no other records from Bladensburg National Park or elsewhere in the Winton vicinity.



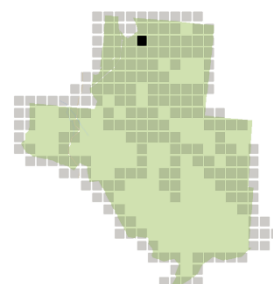
Forest Kingfisher



Sacred Kingfisher



Red-backed Kingfisher



Blue-winged Kookaburra

Nankeen Kestrel *Falco cenchroides*

Records 130, reporting rate 0.75%, grid blocks 69. Recorded in all months.

A possible decline in the population in the park in spring and summer.

Australian Hobby *Falco longipennis*

Records 26, reporting rate 0.15%, grid blocks 21. Recorded in 7 months.

Brown Falcon *Falco berigora*

Records 189, reporting rate 1.09%, grid blocks 105. Recorded in all months.

Grey Falcon *Falco hypoleucos*

Records 13, reporting rate 0.07%, grid blocks 10. Recorded in 6 months.

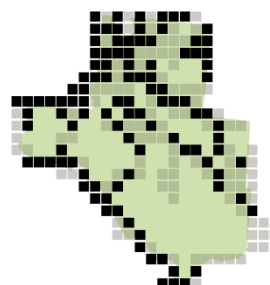
A sparsely distributed resident; the subject of a nesting study in the park in September-October 2014 (Ley & Tynan 2016).



Nankeen Kestrel



Australian Hobby



Brown Falcon



Grey Falcon

Black Falcon *Falco subniger*

Records 11, reporting rate 0.06%, grid blocks 8. Recorded in 9 months.

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*

Records 3, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 3. Recorded in 3 months.

Cockatiel *Nymphicus hollandicus*

Records 251, reporting rate 1.44%, grid blocks 95. Recorded in all months.

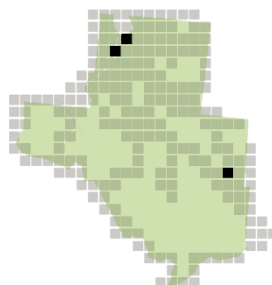
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii*

Records 2, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 2. Recorded in 2 months.

We have one record from the park, of a small flock near Top Crossing on 24 Apr 2010. One eBird record used: John Lowry checklist S18782568.



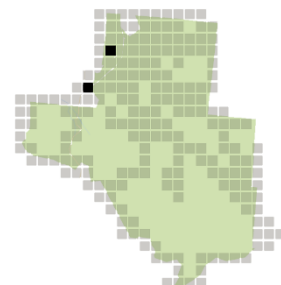
Black Falcon



Peregrine Falcon



Cockatiel



Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo

Galah *Eolophus roseicapilla*

Records 295, reporting rate 1.70%, grid blocks 93. Recorded in all months.

Little Corella *Cacatua sanguinea*

Records 40, reporting rate 0.23%, grid blocks 24. Recorded in 10 months.

Mulga Parrot *Psephotellus varius*

Records 7, reporting rate 0.04%, grid blocks 7. Recorded in 5 months.

Uncommon and at the northern limit of its range here, but the population is probably growing and extending northwards (Ley & Tynan 2015). A number of records from the park and the Winton area but none further north in Queensland.

Australian Ringneck *Barnardius zonarius*

Records 95, reporting rate 0.55%, grid blocks 60. Recorded in all months.



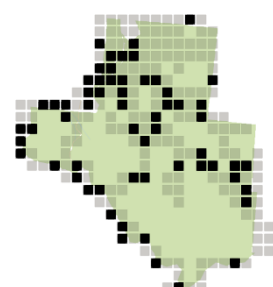
Galah



Little Corella



Mulga Parrot



Australian Ringneck

Bourke's Parrot *Neopsephotus bourkii*

Records 16, reporting rate 0.09%, grid blocks 13. Recorded in 6 months.

Many eBird records from the park and the Winton area, but none further north in Queensland (Ley & Tynan 2015).

Budgerigar *Melopsitticus undulatus*

Records 421, reporting rate 2.42%, grid blocks 128. Recorded in all months.

Red-winged Parrot *Aprosmictus erythropterus*

Records 78, reporting rate 0.45%, grid blocks 39. Recorded in all months.

Spotted Bowerbird *Chlamydera maculata*

Records 261, reporting rate 1.50%, grid blocks 119. Recorded in all months.



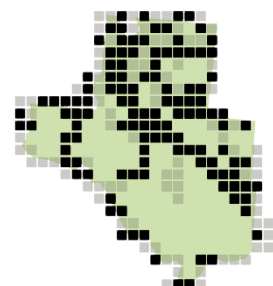
Bourke's Parrot



Budgerigar



Red-winged Parrot



Spotted Bowerbird

Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus*

Records 4, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 3. Recorded in 3 months.

Very small numbers here at the north-western limit of the species' range at this latitude. The four records are from Bough Shed campground (2) and from the vicinity of Mistake Creek in the south east of the park (2). One eBird record used: Claire Runge checklist S21090671.

Purple-backed Fairy-wren *Malurus assimilis*

Records 204, reporting rate 1.17%, grid blocks 104. Recorded in all months.

The commonest and most widespread of the fairy-wrens in the park.

Splendid Fairy-wren *Malurus splendens*

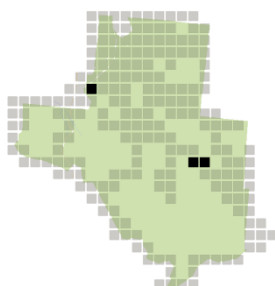
Records 24, reporting rate 0.14%, grid blocks 20. Recorded in 8 months.

A species of drier acacia woodland.

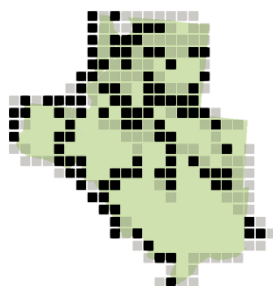
White-winged Fairy-wren *Malurus leucopterus*

Records 51, reporting rate 0.29%, grid blocks 33. Recorded in 11 months.

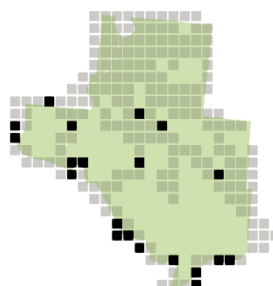
Distribution is heavily weighted towards the areas of grassland in the north of the park.



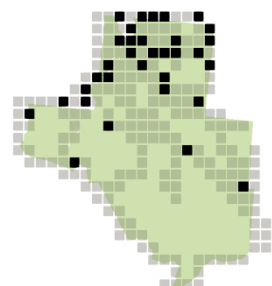
Brown Treecreeper



Purple-backed Fairy-wren



Splendid Fairy-wren



White-winged Fairy-wren

Rufous-crowned Emu-wren *Stipiturus ruficeps*

Records 16, reporting rate 0.09%, grid blocks 14. Recorded in 6 months.

An elusive species that is probably under-reported.

Striated Grasswren *Amytornis striatus*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

Not recorded in our surveys. One eBird record used: Steve Law checklist S153456667.

Brown Honeyeater *Lichmera indistincta*

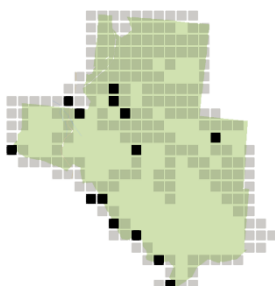
Records 328, reporting rate 1.89%, grid blocks 133. Recorded in all months.

Widely spread throughout the park and no suggestion in the monthly occurrence figures of seasonal movement.

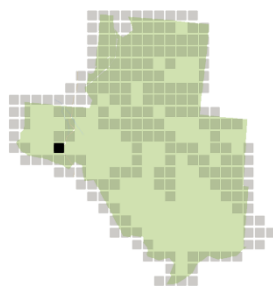
Blue-faced Honeyeater *Entomyzon cyanotis*

Records 2, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 2 months.

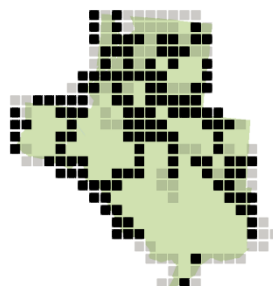
We have one record, from Bough Shed Waterhole on 15 Nov 2011. One eBird record used: Kath Shurcliff, checklist S16667144.



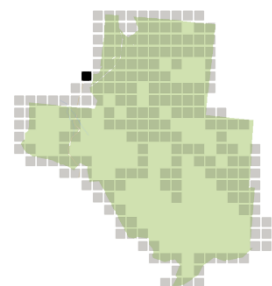
Rufous-crowned Emu-wren



Striated Grasswren



Brown Honeyeater



Blue-faced Honeyeater

Golden-backed Honeyeater *Melithreptus laetior*

Records 12, reporting rate 0.07%, grid blocks 8. Recorded in 7 months.

Striped Honeyeater *Plectorhyncha lanceolata*

Records 63, reporting rate 0.36%, grid blocks 48. Recorded in 10 months.

Painted Honeyeater *Grantiella picta*

Records 6, reporting rate 0.03%, grid blocks 5. Recorded in 4 months.

Little Friarbird *Philemon citreogularis*

Records 94, reporting rate 0.54%, grid blocks 53. Recorded in 11 months.

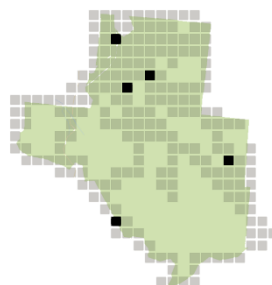
An overall reduction in monthly reporting rates in autumn and winter and not recorded by us in the park in June.



Golden-backed Honeyeater



Striped Honeyeater



Painted Honeyeater



Little Friarbird

Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

Black Honeyeater *Sugomel nigrum*

Records 23, reporting rate 0.13%, grid blocks 22. Recorded in 8 months.

Pied Honeyeater *Certhionyx variegatus*

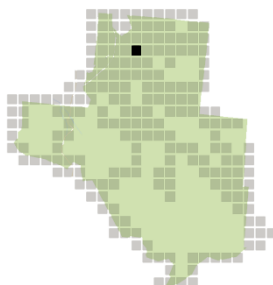
Records 4, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 4. Recorded in 1 month.

An erratic visitor: all four records are from December 2014.

Rufous-throated Honeyeater *Conopophila rufogularis*

Records 43, reporting rate 0.25%, grid blocks 27. Recorded in 7 months.

Not recorded by us in the winter months of May-August inclusive, so a summer migrant to the park; records concentrated in the more open areas in the north of the park.



Noisy Friarbird



Black Honeyeater



Pied Honeyeater



Rufous-throated Honeyeater

Crimson Chat *Epthianura tricolor*

Records 204, reporting rate 1.17%, grid blocks 115.

Orange Chat *Epthianura aurifrons*

Records 2, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 2. Recorded in 2 months.

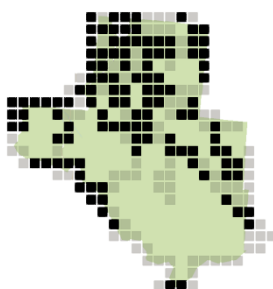
Not recorded in our surveys. Two eBird records used: John Lowry checklists S20724169, S36782649.

Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater *Acanthagenys rufogularis*

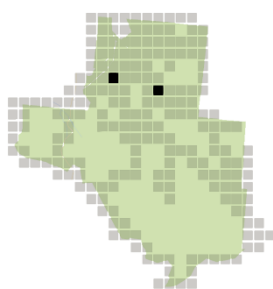
Records 512, reporting rate 2.95%, grid blocks 161. Recorded in all months.

Singing Honeyeater *Gavicalis virescens*

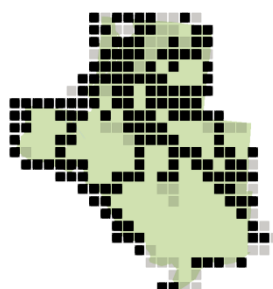
Records 575, reporting rate 3.31%, grid blocks 172. Recorded in all months.



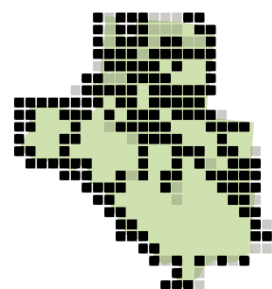
Crimson Chat



Orange Chat



Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater



Singing Honeyeater

White-plumed Honeyeater *Ptilotula penicillata*

Records 597, reporting rate 3.44%, grid blocks 138. Recorded in all months.

Grey-headed Honeyeater *Ptilotula keartlandi*

Records 226, reporting rate 1.30%, grid blocks 95. Recorded in all months.

Presumably resident, and little sign of seasonal fluctuation in numbers.

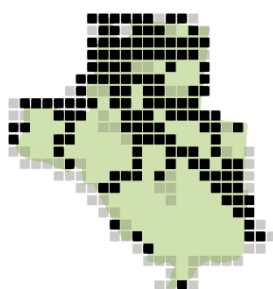
White-fronted Honeyeater *Purnella albifrons*

Records 6, reporting rate 0.03%, grid blocks 6. Recorded in 4 months.

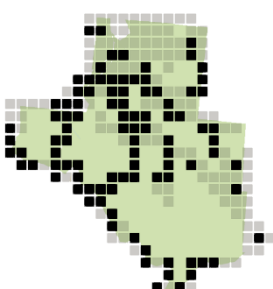
More up-to-date information shows that this species is more frequent and widespread in Queensland generally than is indicated in *HANZAB* (Higgins *et al.* 2001) or the *New Atlas* (Barrett 2003); probably a regular visitor to Bladensburg in small numbers (Ley 2021).

Yellow-throated Miner *Manorina flavigula*

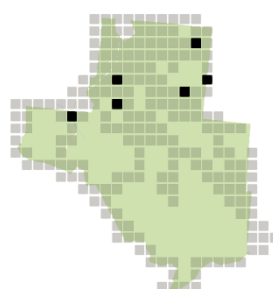
Records 195, reporting rate 1.12%, grid blocks 76. Recorded in all months.



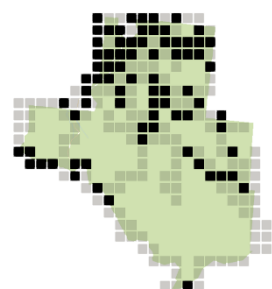
White-plumed Honeyeater



Grey-headed Honeyeater



White-fronted Honeyeater



Yellow-throated Miner

Red-browed Pardalote *Pardalotus rubricatus*

Records 130, reporting rate 0.75%, grid blocks 70. Recorded in all months.

The monthly reporting rate is elevated in the four months of June-September inclusive (1.19%, 1.65%, 1.51% and 1.64% respectively), which could be a result of a seasonal increase in detectability associated with breeding activity.

Striated Pardalote *Pardalotus striatus*

Records 7, reporting rate 0.04%, grid blocks 5. Recorded in 5 months.

Sparsely scattered in the Lake Eyre drainage basin (Higgins & Peter 2002).

Western Gerygone *Gerygone fusca*

Records 22, reporting rate 0.13%, grid blocks 17. Recorded in 7 months.

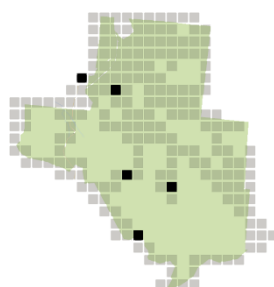
Present at 'scattered sites' in the north-central region of Queensland (Higgins & Peter 2002), including the Winton area.

Weebill *Smicrornis brevirostris*

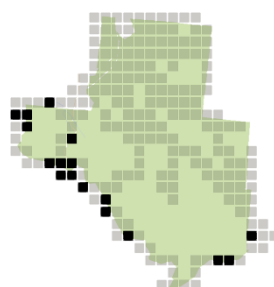
Records 100, reporting rate 0.58%, grid blocks 56. Recorded in all months.



Red-browed Pardalote



Striated Pardalote



Western Gerygone



Weebill

Redthroat *Pyrholaemus brunneus*

Records 4, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 2. Recorded in 3 months.

At the extreme northern limit of its Queensland range here according to *HANZAB* (Higgins & Peter 2002) and the paucity of our records supports this, as does the absence of records this far north in the *New Atlas* (Barrett *et al.* 2003).

Yellow-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*

Records 81, reporting rate 0.47%, grid blocks 52. Recorded in all months.

Inland Thornbill *Acanthiza apicalis*

Records 251, reporting rate 1.44%, grid blocks 116. Recorded in all months.

This species seems particularly abundant here for one which, according to *HANZAB* (Higgins & Peter 2002), is at the edge of its range.

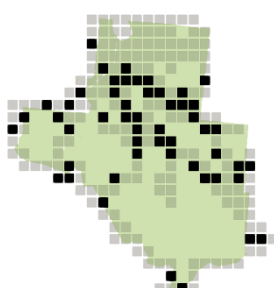
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza uropygialis*

Records 7, reporting rate 0.04%, grid blocks 7. Recorded in 4 months.

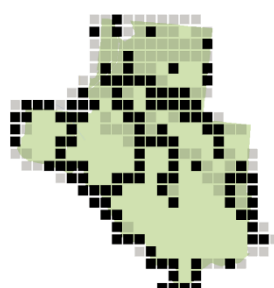
At the limit of its range here (Higgins & Peter 2002).



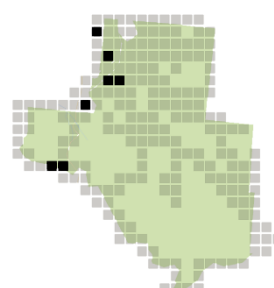
Redthroat



Yellow-rumped Thornbill



Inland Thornbill



Chestnut-rumped Thornbill

Grey-crowned Babbler *Pomatostomus temporalis*

Records 34, reporting rate 0.20%, grid blocks 25. Recorded in all months.

A limited range in the north-west of the park.

Hall's Babbler *Pomatostomus halli*

Records 87, reporting rate 0.50%, grid blocks 66. Recorded in 11 months.

At the northern limit of its range here (Higgins & Peter 2002).

Varied Sittella *Daphoenositta chrysoptera*

Records 53, reporting rate 0.30%, grid blocks 42. Recorded in 11 months.

For this species' distribution, HANZAB (Higgins & Peter 2002) excludes the Diamantina River, including its headwaters in the Winton/Bladensburg vicinity. Based on our records this is clearly an underestimation of the species' actual range.

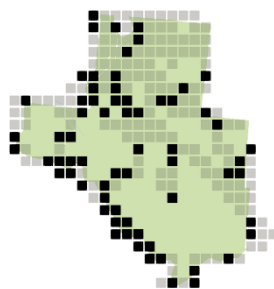
Olive-backed Oriole *Oriolus sagittatus*

Records 11, reporting rate 0.06%, grid blocks 10. Recorded in 6 months.

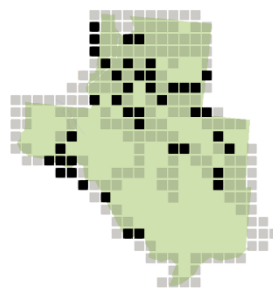
Records are spread throughout the year: January (1 record), February (2), June (1), August (1), October (4) and November (2). The species is mostly absent from the Diamantina River drainage (Higgins *et al.* 2006).



Grey-crowned Babbler



Hall's Babbler



Varied Sittella



Olive-backed Oriole

Crested Bellbird *Oreoica gutturalis*

Records 389, reporting rate 2.24%, grid blocks 146. Recorded in all months.

Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush *Cinclosoma castaneothorax*

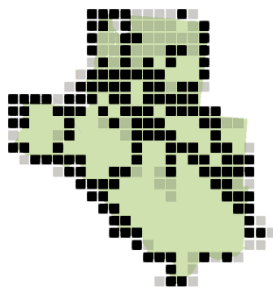
Records 18, reporting rate 0.10%, grid blocks 15. Recorded in 6 months.

Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*

Records 691, reporting rate 3.98%, grid blocks 182. Recorded in all months.

Grey Shrike-thrush *Colluricincla harmonica*

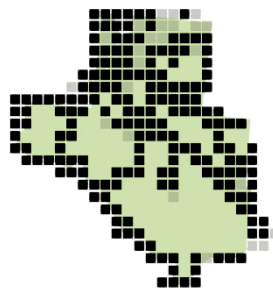
Records 350, reporting rate 2.01%, grid blocks 136. Recorded in all months.



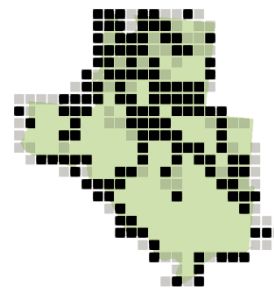
Crested Bellbird



Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush



Rufous Whistler



Grey Shrike-thrush

Ground Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina maxima*

Records 19, reporting rate 0.11%, grid blocks 16. Recorded in 8 months.

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae*

Records 241, reporting rate 1.39%, grid blocks 111. Recorded in all months.

White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina papuensis*

Records 2, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 2. Recorded in 2 months.

Not recorded in our surveys. Two eBird records used: Keith and Lindsay Fisher checklist S30751844; April Reside checklist S114694092.

White-winged Triller *Lalage tricolor*

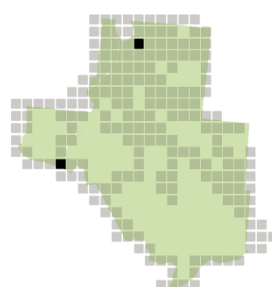
Records 214, reporting rate 1.23%, grid blocks 104. Recorded in all months.



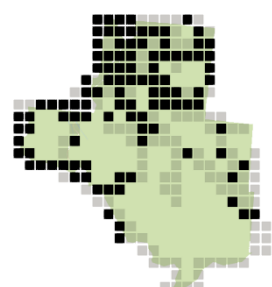
Ground Cuckoo-shrike



Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike



White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike



White-winged Triller

Australian Magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen*

Records 235, reporting rate 1.35%, grid blocks 94. Recorded in all months.

Pied Butcherbird *Cracticus nigrogularis*

Records 182, reporting rate 1.05%, grid blocks 88. Recorded in all months.

Grey Butcherbird *Cracticus torquatus*

Records 47, reporting rate 0.27%, grid blocks 37. Recorded in 10 months.

Masked Woodswallow *Artamus personatus*

Records 246, reporting rate 1.42%, grid blocks 122. Recorded in 11 months.

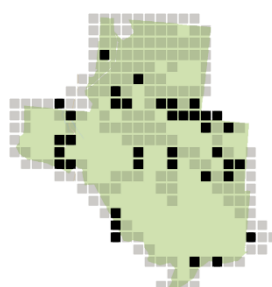
This species has a reporting rate during our surveys of 7.80% for the month of February, which is the highest rate in any month for any species: in February 2016 Masked Woodswallows were recorded in 77 of 96, or 80%, of grid blocks surveyed. The monthly figures suggest a reduction in numbers in the park, but not a full exodus, during the winter months, a time when there is a general movement of the species to breeding areas in south-eastern Australia (Higgins *et al.* 2006). Annual abundance has varied during the survey period, from a reporting rate of 0.34% in 2014 to a very high 7.43% in 2016.



Australian Magpie



Pied Butcherbird



Grey Butcherbird



Masked Woodswallow

White-browed Woodswallow *Artamus superciliosus*

Records 91, reporting rate 0.52%, grid blocks 61. Recorded in 11 months.

Numbers are reduced in the second half of the year and we have no records in the park in December.

Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus*

Records 3, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 3. Recorded in 2 months.

Not recorded in our surveys. Three eBird records used: Elizabeth Williams checklist S1203780537; Greg Neill checklists S58360025, S58390326.

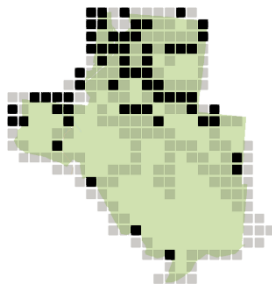
Black-faced Woodswallow *Artamus cinereus*

Records 591, reporting rate 3.40%, grid blocks 166. Recorded in all months.

Little Woodswallow *Artamus minor*

Records 240, reporting rate 1.38%, grid blocks 109. Recorded in 11 months.

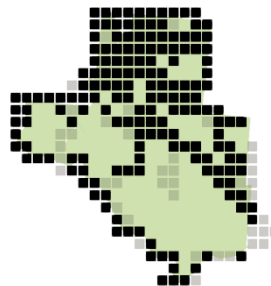
Largely absent during May-September inclusive except for a few birds apparently over-wintering. Especially common during October-December inclusive with a peak population during our observations in October with a high monthly reporting rate of 3.87%. Widespread in the park except in the open habitat in the north. The apparent seasonality of the species' occurrence here in the north of the Channel Country contrasts with Welford National Park in the south of the Channel Country where the species is much less common but the population is stable throughout the year (Ley *et al.* 2023).



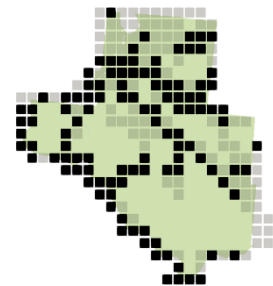
White-browed Woodswallow



Dusky Woodswallow



Black-faced Woodswallow



Little Woodswallow

White-breasted Woodswallow *Artamus leucorhynchus*

Records 76, reporting rate 0.44%, grid blocks 44. Recorded in 9 months.

Apparently absent from the park from June-August inclusive, during which time we have no records; a consistent presence in the other months.

Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*

Records 923, reporting rate 5.31%, grid blocks 190. Recorded in all months.

Our most recorded species here and throughout most of the Channel Country.

Grey Fantail *Rhipidura albiscapa*

Records 25, reporting rate 0.14%, grid blocks 19. Recorded in 4 months.

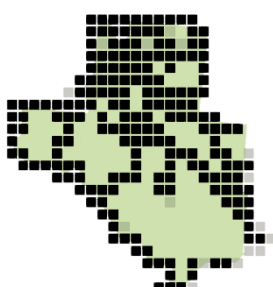
Recorded only in the months of May-August inclusive so a winter migrant, but in small numbers, and presumably non-breeding here.

Restless Flycatcher *Myiagra inquieta*

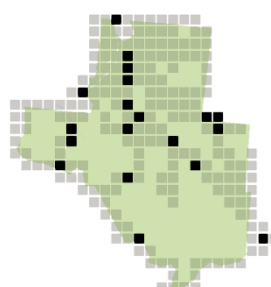
Records 46, reporting rate 0.26%, grid blocks 26. Recorded in 11 months.



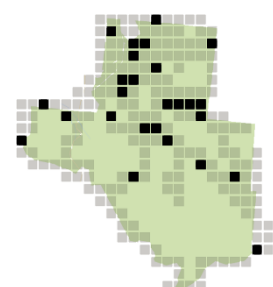
White-breasted Woodswallow



Willie Wagtail



Grey Fantail



Restless Flycatcher

Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca*

Records 383, reporting rate 2.20%, grid blocks 110. Recorded in all months.

Little Crow *Corvus bennetti*

Records 4, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 4. Recorded in 3 months.

Towards the northern limit of its Queensland range here (Higgins *et al.* 2006).

Australian Raven *Corvus coronoides*

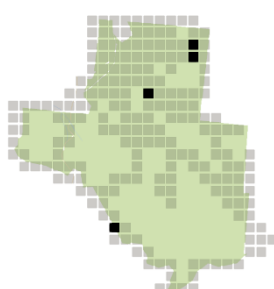
Records 236, reporting rate 1.36%, grid blocks 105. Recorded in all months.

Apostlebird *Struthidea cinerea*

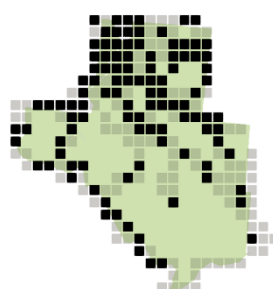
Records 150, reporting rate 0.86%, grid blocks 60. Recorded in all months.



Magpie-lark



Little Crow



Australian Raven



Apostlebird

Red-capped Robin *Petroica goodenovii*

Records 101, reporting rate 0.58%, grid blocks 66. Recorded in 11 months.

A conspicuously high monthly reporting rate in June of 2.63%, compared with the highest in any other month of 0.67%, suggests a tendency to irruption; this was also evident in our figures for the species at Diamantina National Park where there was a dramatic spike in numbers of the species in June 2006 (Ley *et al.* 2011).

Jacky Winter *Microeca fascinans*

Records 349, reporting rate 2.01%, grid blocks 128. Recorded in all months.

Hooded Robin *Melanodryas cucullata*

Records 153, reporting rate 0.88%, grid blocks 88. Recorded in all months.

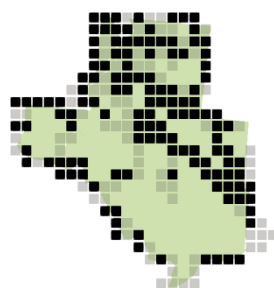
Horsfield's Bushlark *Mirafra javanica*

Records 121, reporting rate 0.70%, grid blocks 49. Recorded in all months.

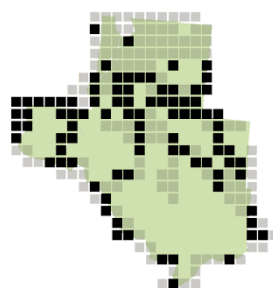
Virtually confined to the open grasslands in the north and south-east of the park, where it is common and easily observed.



Red-capped Robin



Jacky Winter



Hooded Robin



Horsfield's Bushlark

Golden-headed Cisticola *Cisticola exilis*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

Not recorded in our surveys. One eBird record used: Hugh Price checklist S175520188. Record not mapped due to insufficient location details.

Brown Songlark *Cincloramphus cruralis*

Records 45, reporting rate 0.26%, grid blocks 32. Recorded in 10 months.

Overall uncommon here, with records concentrated in the grasslands in the north of the park.

Rufous Songlark *Cincloramphus mathewsi*

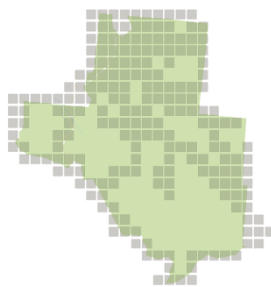
Records 142, reporting rate 0.82%, grid blocks 83. Recorded in all months.

Fluctuations in the monthly reporting rate may be related to changes in the species' detectability after breeding, when birds stop singing and may become secretive and inconspicuous (Higgins *et al.* 2006). There is a concentration of records in January (reporting rate 3.08%) when the species is presumably in full voice during breeding.

Tawny Grassbird *Cincloramphus timoriensis*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

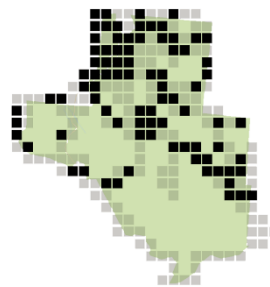
Not recorded in our surveys. One eBird record used: John Lowry checklist S144803188. Few if any records in the Winton district before 2022 when the species became 'not uncommon', possibly because of favorable climatic conditions (John Lowry pers. obs.).



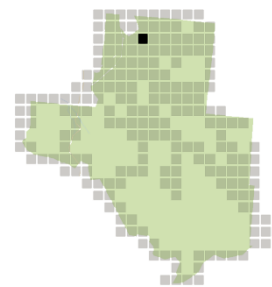
Golden-headed Cisticola



Brown Songlark



Rufous Songlark



Tawny Grassbird

Little Grassbird *Poodytes gramineus*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

Not recorded in our surveys. One eBird record used: Wendy Shanley checklist S92529577.

Spinifexbird *Poodytes carteri*

Records 140, reporting rate 0.81%, grid blocks 72. Recorded in all months.

Particularly common here although the Winton area is near the northern limit of the species' distribution at this longitude (Higgins *et al.* 2006).

White-backed Swallow *Cheramoeca leucosterna*

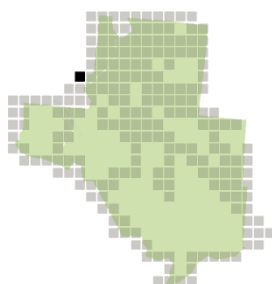
Records 9, reporting rate 0.05%, grid blocks 7. Recorded in 5 months.

Possibly only resident along Surprise Creek where extensive earth cliffs provide seemingly suitable nesting habitat, although we have not recorded breeding. Sparsely scattered in northern Queensland (Higgins *et al.* 2006).

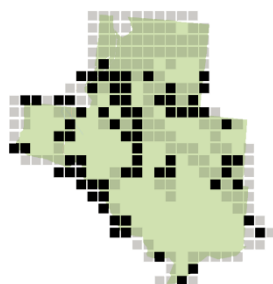
Fairy Martin *Petrochelidon ariel*

Records 37, reporting rate 0.21%, grid blocks 29. Recorded in 10 months.

Mostly very hard to find within the park, presumably because of a general lack of suitable habitat; this was emphasised when, during a generally slow birding period in May 2021, surveys of 26 grid blocks yielded no records of Fairy Martins but we noted that they were present just outside the park in the vicinity of culverts along the road between the park and Winton. An apparent influx into the park in January 2021 when birds were present in 18 grid blocks contrasting with a total of only 19 records in all previous surveys; the birds were scattered throughout the park, often in large aggregations that appeared to be sedentary *pro tem*, and in locations where the nearness of water or suitable breeding sites did not appear to be a factor.



Little Grassbird



Spinifexbird



White-backed Swallow



Fairy Martin

Tree Martin *Petrochelidon nigricans*

Records 2, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 2. Recorded in 2 months.

Few records from the park on eBird, possibly at least partly because of observer hesitation due to identification difficulties.

Welcome Swallow *Hirundo neoxena*

Records 1, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 1 month.

Occur at only scattered sites in north-western Queensland (Higgins *et al.* 2006). The many eBird records from the Winton area are concentrated at permanent water, especially the Winton sewage treatment plant and Long Waterhole. Otherwise possibly over-reported in this area.

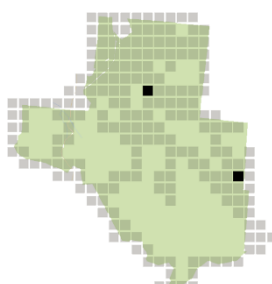
Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis*

Records 2, reporting rate 0.01%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 2 months.

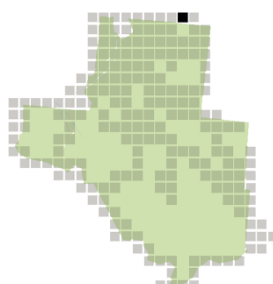
The two records were at the ranger base in September and October 2024 respectively, and control measures were implemented (Shane and Mary Hume pers. comm. to AL). Numerous eBird records from several locations in Winton indicate that the species has been present in the town since at least 2018.

Mistletoebird *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*

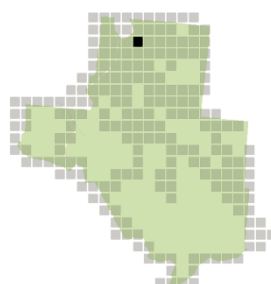
Records 447, reporting rate 2.57%, grid blocks 155. Recorded in all months.



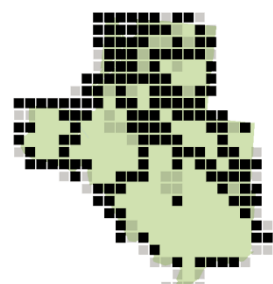
Tree Martin



Welcome Swallow



Common Myna



Mistletoebird

Pictorella Mannikin *Heteromunia pectoralis*

Records 12, reporting rate 0.07%, grid blocks 12. Recorded in 2 months.

Only recorded in the park in 2009 and 2010 (Ley & Tynan 2011) during a continent-wide irruption southwards from its range shown in the *New Atlas* (Barrett *et al.* 2003) and *HANZAB* (Higgins *et al.* 2006).

Painted Finch *Emblema pictum*

Records 7, reporting rate 0.04%, grid blocks 5. Recorded in 5 months.

Plum-headed Finch *Neochmia modesta*

Records 20, reporting rate 0.12%, grid blocks 16. Recorded in 7 months.

Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia castanotis*

Records 637, reporting rate 3.67%, grid blocks 162. Recorded in all months.



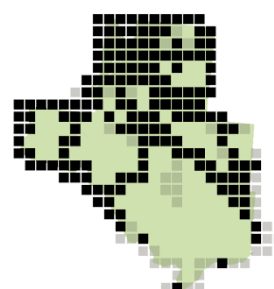
Pictorella Mannikin



Painted Finch



Plum-headed Finch



Zebra Finch

Double-barred Finch *Taeniopygia bichenovii*

Records 9, reporting rate 0.05%, grid blocks 8. Recorded in 7 months.

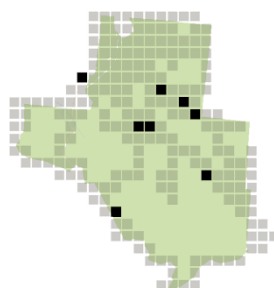
House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

Records 3, reporting rate 0.02%, grid blocks 1. Recorded in 2 months.

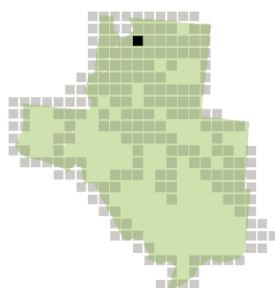
House Sparrows are abundant in nearby Winton town and have appeared at the Bladensburg ranger base from time-to-time without becoming established there; no control measures have been required. At properties in the area the species may be subject to control because of their potential to create a fire hazard in sheds (Robert Cupitt pers. comm. to AL 7 Oct 2014).

Australasian Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae*

Records 85, reporting rate 0.49%, grid blocks 43. Recorded in 11 months.



Double-barred Finch



House Sparrow



Australasian Pipit

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