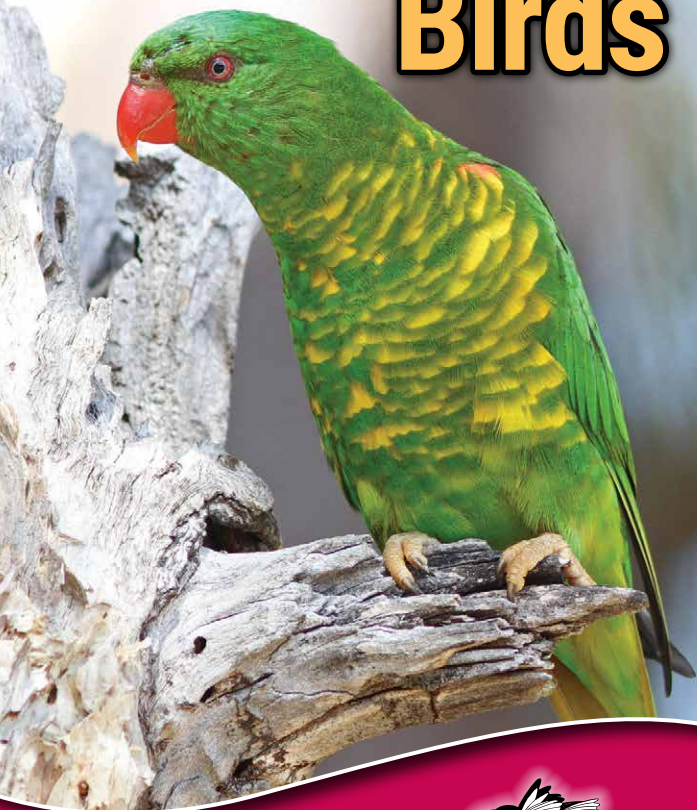


*A selection of*

**South East  
Queensland  
Birds**



  
**Birds  
Queensland**

[www.birdsqueensland.org.au](http://www.birdsqueensland.org.au)



**1. Australian Brushturkey** (65cm)  
Ground dweller, roosts in trees. Male builds a mound to incubate eggs.



**2. Australasian Grebe** (24cm)  
Dives for fish, crustaceans and insects in fresh-water ponds and lakes.



**7. Pacific Black Duck** (55cm)  
Common dabbling duck of swamps, small dams and estuaries.



**8. Maned Duck** (47cm)  
Feeds in water and on grasslands. Nests in tree hollows.



**13. Spotted Dove** (30cm)  
Introduced from Asia. Common about town.



**14. Peaceful Dove** (20cm)  
Bush dove (pigeon). Feeds on the ground. Loud musical call.



**19. Royal Spoonbill** (77cm)  
Sweeps black bill from side to side in shallow water to find food.



**20. Pied Oystercatcher** (47cm)  
Conspicuous shorebird. Opens oysters and shells.



**3. Plumed Whistling Duck** (55cm)  
Feeds on grasses and seeds. Often in large flocks near ponds, dams.



**4. Hardhead** (48cm)  
A diving duck. Male has white eyes, female brown.



**9. Bar-shouldered Dove** (28cm)  
Inconspicuous, ground feeder. Builds very flimsy nests.



**10. Crested Pigeon** (32cm)  
A native of the inland, now common in towns. Wings noisy when flying.



**15. Rock Dove** (35cm)  
Introduced from Europe. Ancestor to homing and fancy pigeons.



**16. Little Pied Cormorant** (62cm)  
Dives to fish. Roosts communally. Dries its wings.



**21. Australian White Ibis** (70cm)  
Feeds on insects and small creatures, scavenges. Common in cities.



**22. Great Egret** (90cm)  
Australia's largest egret. Neck longer than body, sometimes kinked.



**5. Black Swan** (1.2m)  
Unique to Australia. Shows white under wings in flight. Cygnets are silver-grey.



**6. Magpie Goose** (84cm)  
Feeds on roots, tubers in swamps and grassland, at times in huge flocks.



**11. Australasian Darter** (90cm)  
Dives, stabs fish with stiletto bill. Spreads wings to dry.



**12. Little Black Cormorant** (62cm)  
Dives to fish. Roosts communally, often fishes in large flocks. Dries its wings.



**17. Straw-necked Ibis** (70cm)  
Forages in farm and grassland. Immature birds lack "straw" on breast.



**18. Eastern Cattle Egret** (50cm)  
Orange-brown head - neck when breeding. Self introduced.



**23. White-faced Heron** (68cm)  
Hunts by waiting patiently for prey in fresh or salt wetlands.



**24. Pied Stilt** (36cm)  
Common on still coastal and inland waters. Breeds locally.



**25. Eurasian Coot** (37cm)  
White bill/forehead shield. Swims, often in huge flocks. Dives for plant food.



**26. Dusky Moorhen** (37cm)  
Red forehead shield with yellow tip. Swims, searches for food near fresh water.



**27. Whistling Kite** (55cm)  
Distinctive white "M" underwing markings. Soars over grasslands and sea-shores.



**28. Black-shouldered Kite** (36cm)  
Small hovering kite. Eats insects and small animals.



**29. Australian Swamphen** (46cm)  
Feeds in reeds and grasslands. Constantly flicks tail. Red forehead shield and bill.



**30. Masked Lapwing** (36cm)  
Frequents open grassland and shores. Calls in flight often at night.



**31. Nankeen Kestrel** (33cm)  
Soars and hovers over grassland searching for food.



**32. Osprey** (60cm)  
Lives near the coast. Carries fish in its talons to roost or nest.



**33. Rainbow Lorikeet** (29cm)  
Common in flocks around towns. Special tongue licks nectar from flowers.



**34. Pale-headed Rosella** (30cm)  
Quiet birds found in pairs or small groups. Seed-eaters.



**39. Little Corella** (37cm)  
Ground feeder, sometimes in huge flocks. Yellowish underwing in flight.



**40. Tawny Frogmouth** (42cm)  
Perches in trees during daylight. Well camouflaged. Not an owl.



**45. Satin Bowerbird** (30cm)  
Rainforest. Males build bowers, females nests. Females brown/green.



**46. Sacred Kingfisher** (22cm)  
Perches in the open looking for prey, near water or mangroves.



**51. Lewin's Honeyeater** (20cm)  
Frequents wetter bushland. Noisy "machine-gun" call. Yellow ear patch.



**52. Brown Quail** (20cm)  
Small, inconspicuous ground dweller. Mostly in family groups.



**35. Sulphur-crested Cockatoo** (48cm) Inland bird that moved to the coast. Forages on the ground.



**36. Galah** (36cm) Widespread. Ground feeder, sometimes in huge flocks. Male has brown eye, female red.



**41. Regent Bowerbird** (32cm) Male shown - females - streaked brown. Males build bower.



**42. Laughing Kookaburra** (45cm) Largest kingfisher. Nests in termites' nests in trees.



**47. Superb Fairywren** (14cm) Frequents tall grass, shrubs and thick-etc. Females and young brown.



**48. Red-backed Fairywren** (11cm) Frequents tall grass, shrubs and thick-etc. Females and young brown.



**53. Blue-faced Honeyeater** (31cm) Adults have bare blue skin around eye, young have green.



**54. Eastern Spinebill** (15cm) Extracts nectar with its long fine bill. Coastal and mountain habitats.



**37. Australian King Parrot** (42cm)  
Male shown - female has green head and chest, red belly.



**38. Crimson Rosella** (35cm)  
Birds of higher bushland. Immature birds are greener.



**43. Variegated Fairywren** (13cm)  
Frequents tall grass, shrubs and thick etc. Females and young brown.



**44. Pheasant Coucal** (60cm)  
Long-tailed ground cuckoo. Raises its own young. Loud descending call.



**49. Noisy Friarbird** (33cm)  
Honeyeater. Bare skin on head and knob on bill are distinctive.



**50. Brown Honeyeater** (13cm)  
Noisy, all brown except for small yellow dot behind eye.



**55. Noisy Miner** (25cm)  
Communal nesting and breeding honeyeater. Territorially aggressive.



**56. Common Myna** (24cm)  
Introduced from Asia. Uses tree hollows needed by native birds.





**57. Eastern Whipbird** (28cm)  
Secretive with loud calls. Male starts call – female completes it.



**58. Australasian Figbird** (29cm)  
Eats figs and fruit. Mostly in small flocks. Females less coloured.



**63. Welcome Swallow** (15cm)  
Catches insects on the wing. Builds mud nests. Forked tail.



**64. White-breasted Woodswallow** (17cm)  
Catches insects in the air. Perches on power lines, high branches.



**69. Spangled Drongo** (31cm)  
Distinctive glossy plumage, red eye and "fish tail". Aerial acrobat and mimic.



**70. Australian Magpie** (42cm)  
Open country. Eats insects and beetles. Loves short grass, lawns.



**75. Silvereye** (11cm)  
Small flocks, always moving and calling to keep in contact.



**76. Red-browed Finch** (11cm)  
Eats grass seeds. Forages in native grasses, low shrubs near water.



**59. Bush Stone-Curlew** (58cm)

Frequents grasslands, parks, golf courses. Ground nesting.



**60. Willie Wagtail** (19cm)

Common fantail, always moving. Watch the white eyebrow.



**65. Torresian Crow** (51cm)

Common in Queensland. Scavenger, often soaks food in water.



**66. Pied Currawong** (46cm)

Widely distributed. Eats insects, small reptiles and birds, carrion, berries.



**71. Pied Butcherbird** (34cm)

Feeds on animals, insects and nestlings. Good mimic. Black "bib."



**72. Magpie-lark** (28cm)

Often on short grass hunting grubs. Builds mud nests. "PeeWee".



**77. Rufous Whistler** (17cm)

Female has streaked front. Forages in open woodland. Common.



**78. Eastern Yellow Robin** (15cm)

Inquisitive and colourful. Clings to tree trunks to scan ground.





**61. Grey Shrikethrush** (24cm)  
Large eye, heavy bill. Melodious calls.



**62. Olive-backed Oriole** (27cm)  
Musical call. Eats fruits and figs. Adults have pinkish bill.



**67. Grey Butcherbird** (27cm)  
Hunts small animals, grubs and nestlings. Musical song.



**68. Black-faced Cuckooshrike.**  
(33cm) Undulating flight. Often on wires and antennae.



**73. Golden Whistler** (17cm)  
Male coloured - female dull, lemon-washed grey. Forages in wet forest.



**74. Grey Fantail** (15cm)  
Never stops moving, fanning and flicking tail, chasing insects. Widely spread.



**79. Double-barred Finch** (10cm)  
Eats grass seed. Forages in grass and low shrubs. Common.



**80. Chestnut-breasted Mannikin**  
(12cm) (Finch) Eats grass seeds. Forages in grasses and low shrubs.

Birds Queensland is a non-profit organization, which promotes the appreciation, conservation and scientific study of birds.

- Holds monthly meetings
- Distributes a monthly newsletter
- Conducts regular birding outings
- Holds camps at good birding spots
- Conducts promotional and educational activities

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Birds Queensland meets monthly (except January) at 7.30 p.m. usually on the first Thursday of the month. Details of the date, location, speakers and topics can be found on our website [www.birdsqueensland.org.au](http://www.birdsqueensland.org.au)



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### **Field Guides and Apps**

*G Pizzey and F Knight- The Field Guide to the birds of Australia\**

*Michael Morcombe – Field Guide to Australian Birds\**

*(\*Both of these guides also available as apps)*

*K Simpson and N Day – Field Guide to the Birds of Australia*

*Davies, Menkhorst, Rogers, Clarke, Marsack, Franklin – The Australian Bird Guide; The Compact Australian Bird Guide*

*Stephen Debus - Birds of Prey of Australia*

*Make the birds you see count: Upload your sightings to an online data base*

*<https://eBird.org/australia/home> or <https://birddata.birdlife.org.au/home>*

**Front Cover:** Scaly-breasted Lorikeet (23cm) Feeds on nectar, sometimes with Rainbow Lorikeets

**Measurements:** (24cm) indicate the bird's length from tip of bill to tip of the tail in a straight line.



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Species names in this brochure follow International Ornithological Conference (IOC) version 13.1

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