

Woodland Birds of south-east Australia

Identification booklet



birds are in our nature


birdlife
AUSTRALIA

Introduction

Woodland habitats are rich areas supporting a diverse set of bird species. Over 33% of Australia's land bird species are associated with woodland areas. The high profile Swift Parrot and Regent Honeyeater are just two of these species that depend on woodland areas.

This booklet aims to help you identify woodland-dependent and common woodland species of south-eastern Australia. Sadly, many of these beautiful species and their habitats are subject to increasing threats. Since European settlement, one-third of Australia's woodlands, and 80% of temperate woodlands, have been cleared, mostly for agriculture. Most woodlands now occur along roadsides and streams, or as remnant patches, which vary in size and quality. The widespread clearing of Australia's woodland areas has resulted in the decline of many woodland bird species. At least one in four woodland birds are currently listed as threatened.

We hope our booklet will inspire you to go and discover woodland birds, and join us in monitoring populations and promoting their conservation. If you would like to volunteer with us and help save woodland birds, visit our website for more information.

Contact us:

T (03) 9347 0757

E info@birdlife.org.au

W www.birdlife.org.au

Guide to keys



Habitat description



Identification tips



Male



Female

Threatened species status from Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (as of November 2015).

Woodland bird identification

This booklet includes 104 woodland-dependent and common woodland species of south-eastern Australia. Identification is assisted through key distinguishing features and distribution maps are provided using BirdLife Australia's Atlas data.

Species are ordered taxonomically, split into 31 groups of similar species making navigation easier. Ten of the major groups are as follows:

1. Diurnal raptors (pp. 10-11)

Predatory birds, with large talons and sharp hooked beak.



2. Parrots (pp. 13-17)

Often colourful with hooked beak and loud raucous calls.



3. Cuckoos (pp. 18-19)

Nest parasites of other birds, often with barred tail.



4. Thornbills/Gerygones (pp. 25-30)

Small insectivorous birds, foraging on ground or foliage.



5. Pardalotes (pp. 31-32)

Tiny insectivorous birds, with spots and stubby bill.



6. Honeyeaters (pp. 33-43)

With brush tipped tongue, often dull olive-grey with downcurved bill.



7. Cuckoo-shrike/Triller (pp. 46-47)

Usually pied plumage with long pointed wings.



8. Whistlers (pp. 48-49)

Plain or brightly coloured, with loud song.



9. Woodswallows (pp. 50-51)

Aerial insectivorous feeders, some migrate in large flocks.



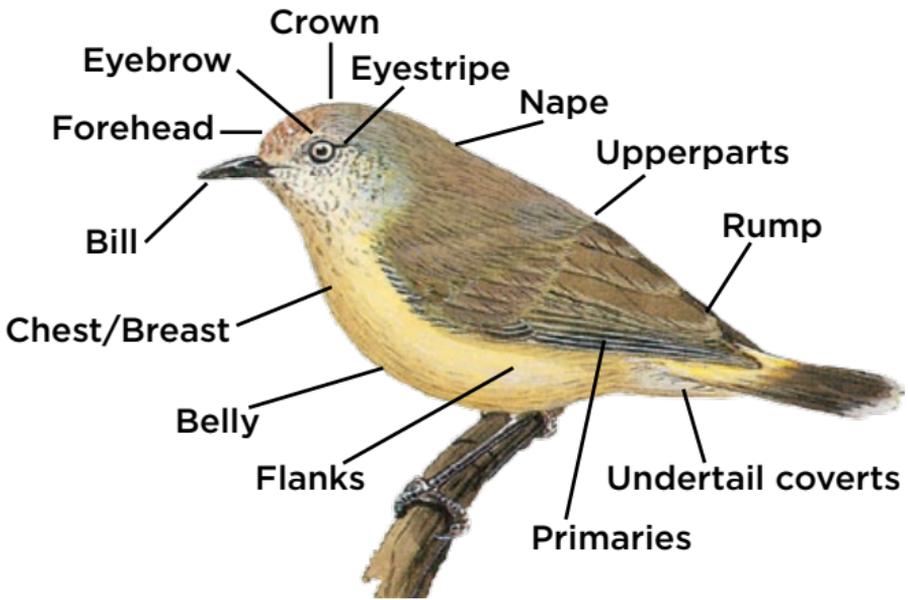
10. Robins (pp. 54-57)

Brightly coloured males, hunting from a low, often vertical perch.



Key to descriptions

The information in this section is to assist with the understanding of key features by which woodland birds are correctly identified.



Distribution maps

Outlined region indicates area of interest in temperate south-eastern Australia.



The target area is a combination of Catchment Management Authority and Natural Resource Management regions in south-eastern Australia that contain key woodland habitat. Mapped distribution extends beyond the target area to avoid confusion when using this booklet outside of south-east Australia.

Woodland habitats

This guide links the sorts of birds you are likely to encounter within a variety of woodland habitat types. The main four and their structural elements are below.

Shrubby woodland

Drought resistant, shrub-dominated eucalypt woodland to 15m tall with an understorey dominated by medium-sized shrubs such as wattles. Includes a range of sedges, grasses, herbs and a number of annuals, but less cover than open grassy woodland.



Open grassy woodland

An open, widespread, eucalypt-dominated woodland to 15m tall. Canopy comprised mostly of Red Gum, ironbarks and box eucalypts. The understorey consists of a few sparse shrubs over a species-rich grassy and herbaceous ground layer, comprising of orchids, lilies and grasses, the dominant often being Kangaroo Grass.



Woodland habitats

Open heathy woodland

Eucalypt-dominated low woodland to 10m tall, lacking a secondary tree layer. The understorey comprises a range of shrubs and heaths such as Heath Tea-tree and Austral Grass-tree. Grasses and herbs are sparse. Frequent fire can reduce understorey to a dense cover of bracken.



Dry eucalypt forest

Eucalypt forest to 20m tall on fertile soils in areas of relatively high rainfall. Canopy comprised of various eucalypts, including Spotted Gum, ironbarks and stringybarks with banksias, wattles, pea-flowers and tea-trees in the lower strata. Ground cover consists of sparse sedges and grasses.



Woodland habitats

Below are the five dominant tree species preferred by Regent Honeyeaters and Swift Parrots.

White Box woodlands



Mugga Ironbark woodlands



Spotted Gum forests



Swamp Mahogany forests

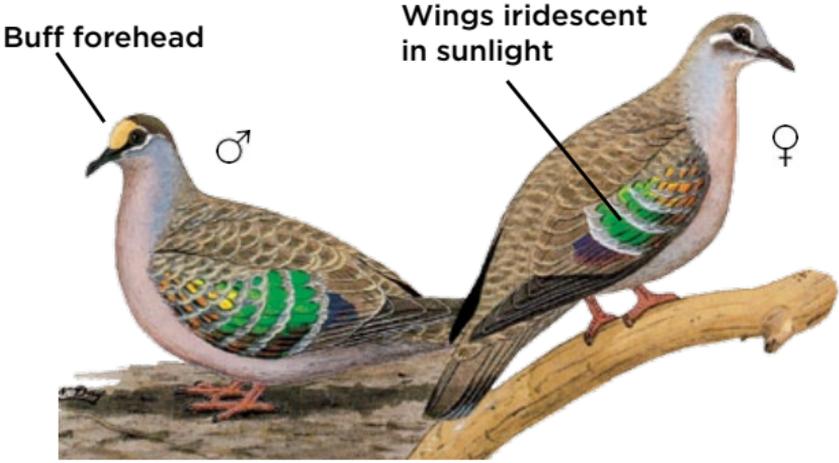


River She-oak forests (Regent Honeyeater)



Pigeons and Doves

COMMON BRONZEWING 36cm *Phaps chalcoptera*



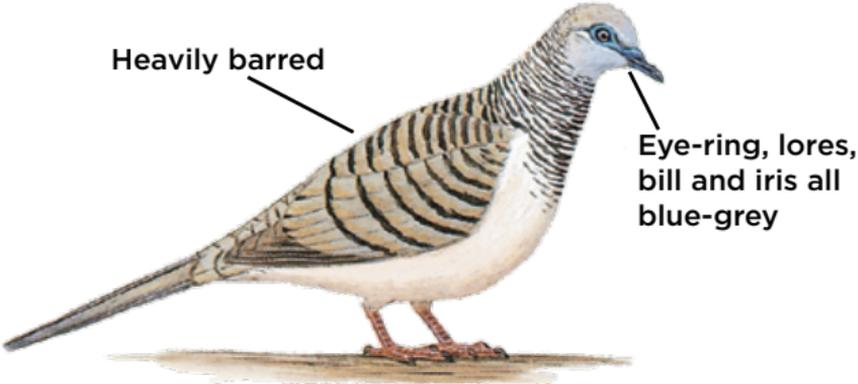
Feeds on ground



Diverse habitat types



PEACEFUL DOVE 24cm *Geopelia placida*



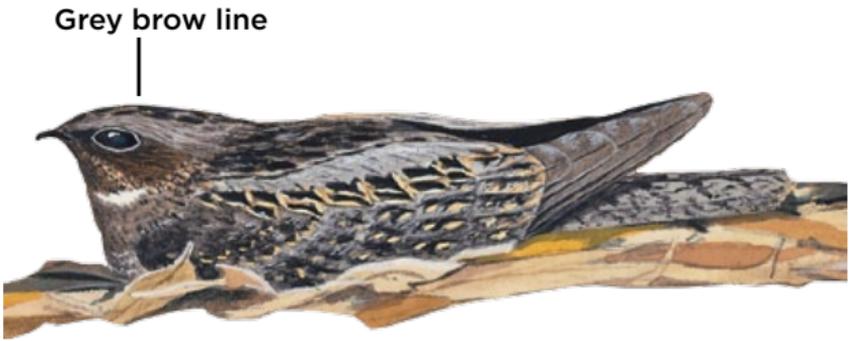
Distinctive "woodle-oo" call



Woodland and open forest near water source



WHITE-THROATED NIGHTJAR 35cm *Eurostopodus mystacalis*



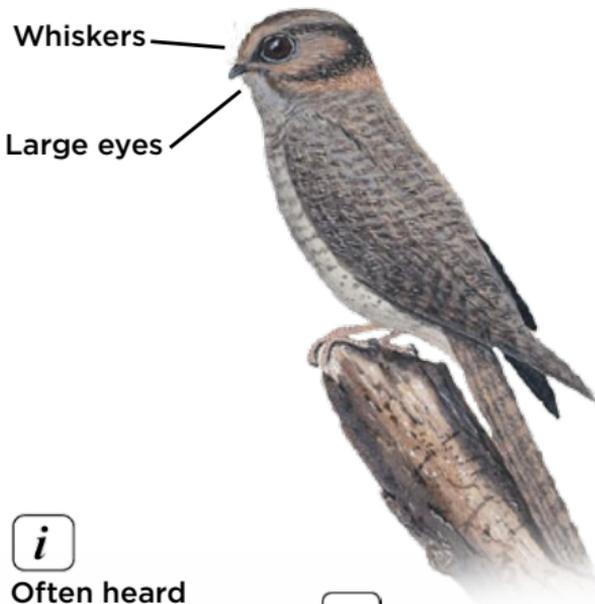
Most active at dusk and dawn



Open woodland, forest, heath



AUSTRALIAN OWLET-NIGHTJAR 24cm *Aegotheles cristatus*



Often heard before seen, eyes do not glow from spotlight



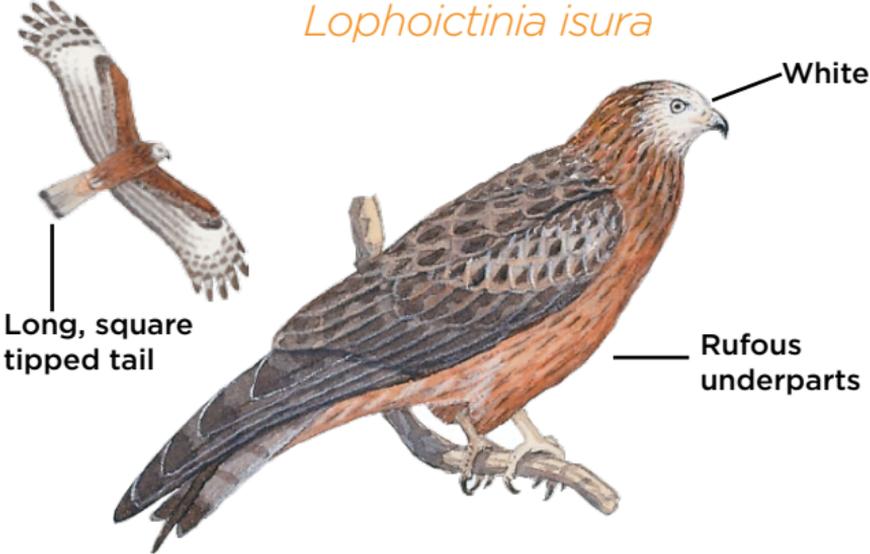
Diverse habitat types



Diurnal Raptors

SQUARE-TAILED KITE 55cm

Lophoictinia isura



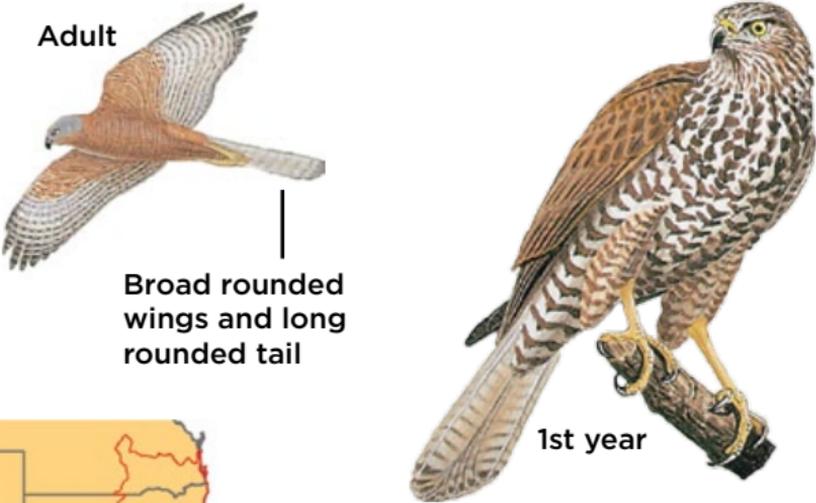
Often seen gliding with slow wingbeats



Eucalypt woodlands

BROWN GOSHAWK 55cm

Accipiter fasciatus



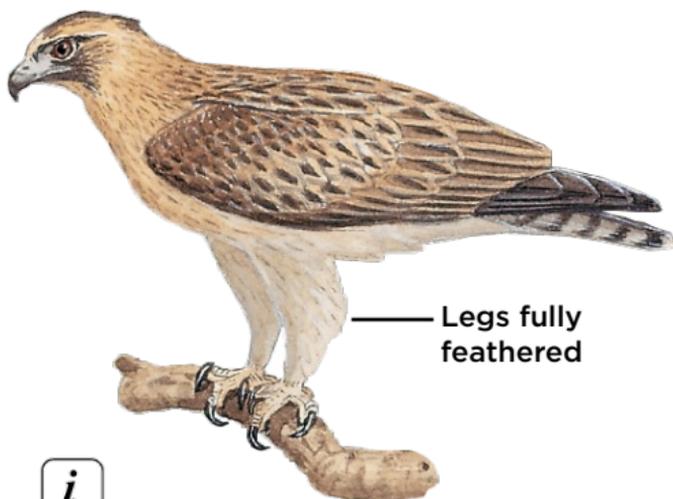
Confused with Collared Sparrowhawk, differ in size, eyebrow and tail



Diverse habitat types

Diurnal Raptors

LITTLE EAGLE 55cm *Hieraaetus morphnoides*



— Legs fully feathered



Glides with flat wings



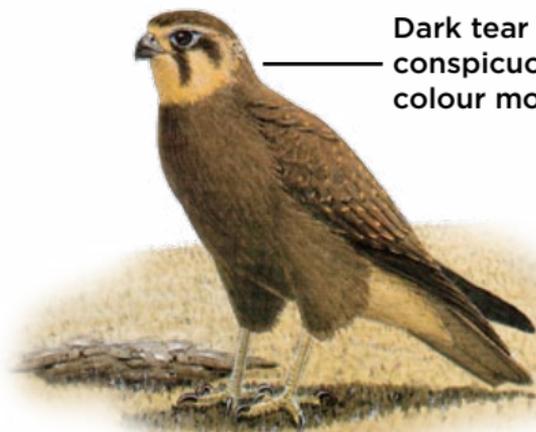
Also has dark morph which can be confused with other raptors



Diverse habitat types



BROWN FALCON 50cm *Falco berigora*



Dark tear marks conspicuous of all colour morphs



Also seen in rufous and light colour morphs



Diverse habitat types



Ground-dwelling birds

BUSH STONE-CURLEW 59cm *Burhinus grallarius*

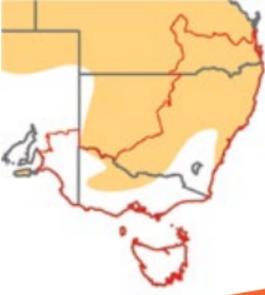
Large yellow eye and dark eye stripe leading to neck



Most active at night. Camouflaged birds lay flat on the ground during the day

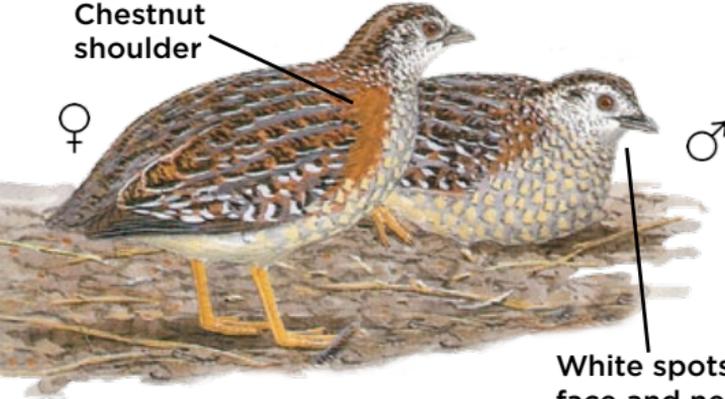


Open woodland with sparse shrubs and leaf litter



PAINTED BUTTON-QUAIL 16cm *Turnix varius*

Chestnut shoulder



White spots on face and neck



May run away, or squat and then fly away



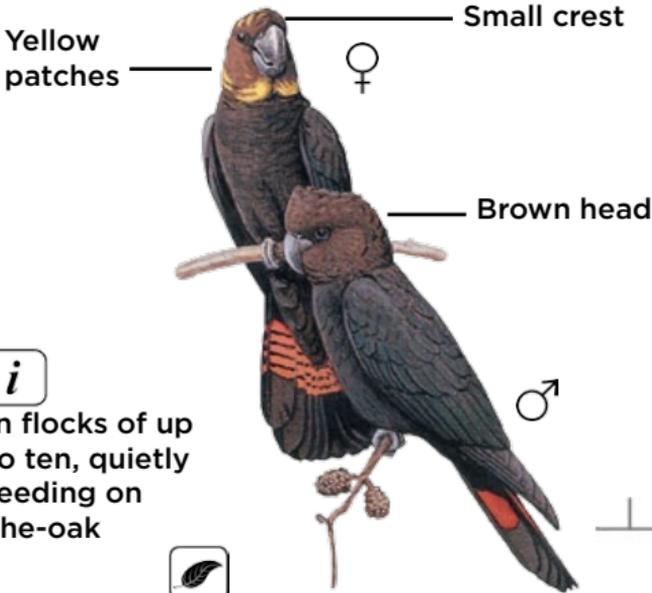
Open forest, woodland, mallee



GLOSSY BLACK-COCKATOO 48cm

Calyptorhynchus lathami

ENDANGERED (KANGAROO ISLAND)



i

In flocks of up to ten, quietly feeding on she-oak

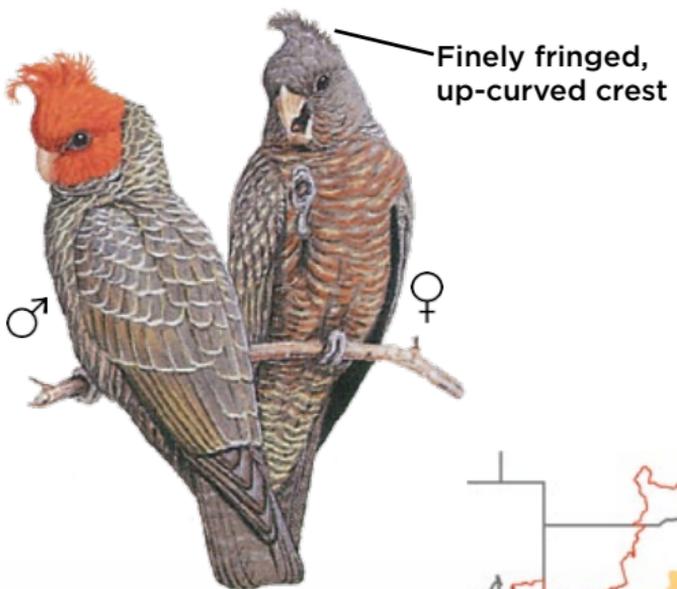


Forest and woodland with she-oak trees



GANG-GANG COCKATOO 36cm

Callocephalon fimbriatum

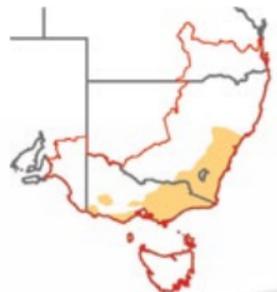


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Unmistakable 'squeaky' door call



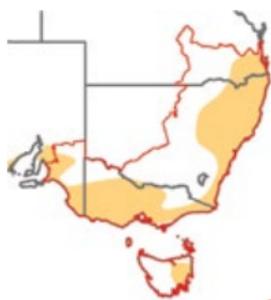
Eucalypt forests



Parrots

MUSK LORIKEET 23cm

Glossopsitta concinna



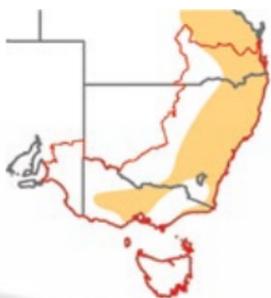
Larger than Little Lorikeet. Nomadic, in search for nectar



Diverse, where flowering is heavy

LITTLE LORIKEET 18cm

Glossopsitta pusilla



Feeds on nectar, pollen, seeds, berries and fruits



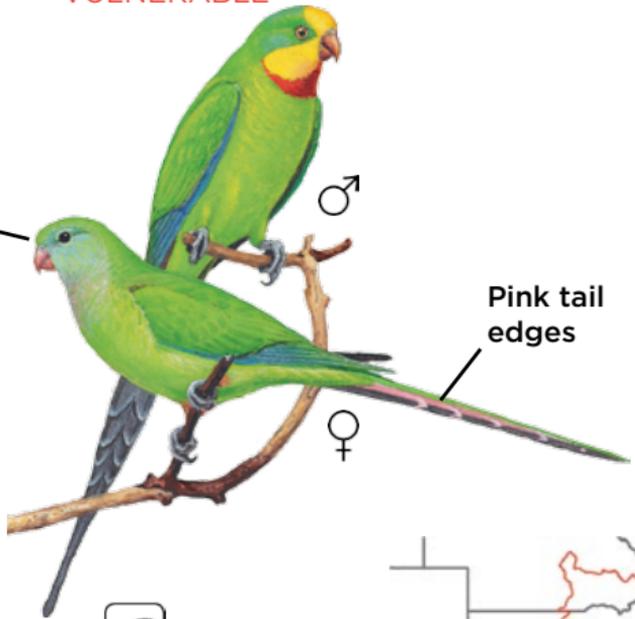
Open forest and woodland

SUPERB PARROT 40cm

Polytelis swainsonii

VULNERABLE

Face with blue tint



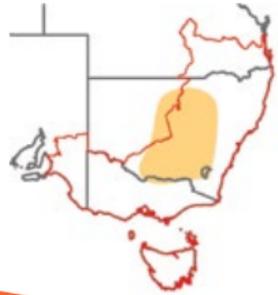
Pink tail edges



Seen in small flocks



River-edge forest, woodlands, mallee

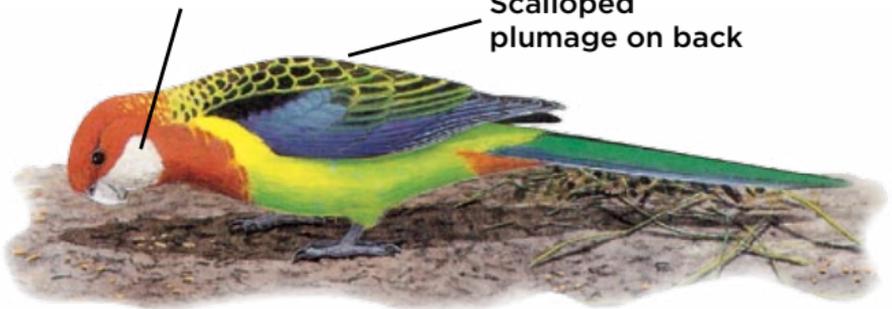


EASTERN ROSELLA 33cm

Platycercus eximius

White cheeks

Scalloped plumage on back



Common species of farmland and grassy woodlands



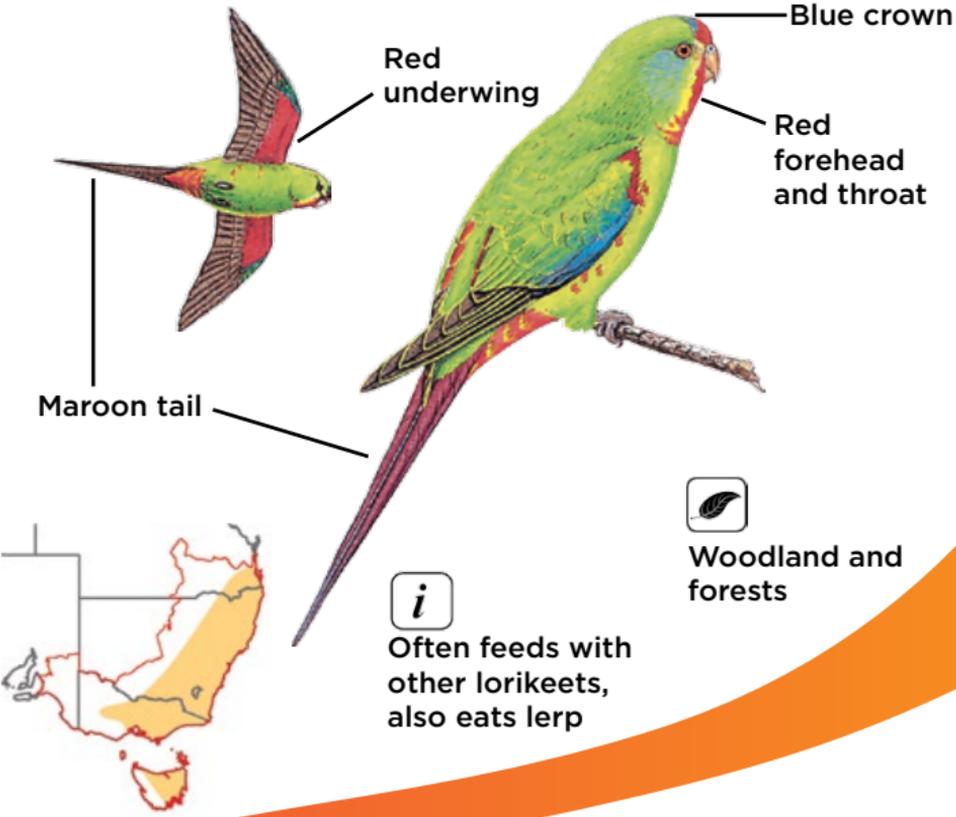
Diverse habitat types



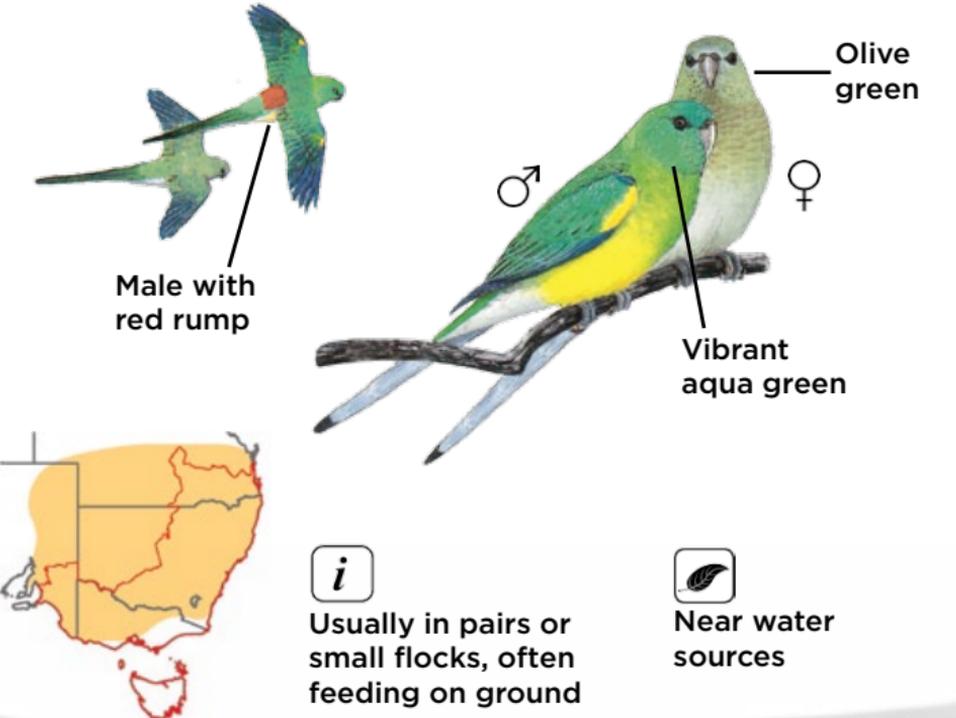
Parrots

SWIFT PARROT 25cm *Lathamus discolor* ENDANGERED

See pg. 61
to report
sightings



RED-RUMPED PARROT 30cm *Psephotus haematonotus*



TURQUOISE PARROT 22cm *Neophema pulchella*

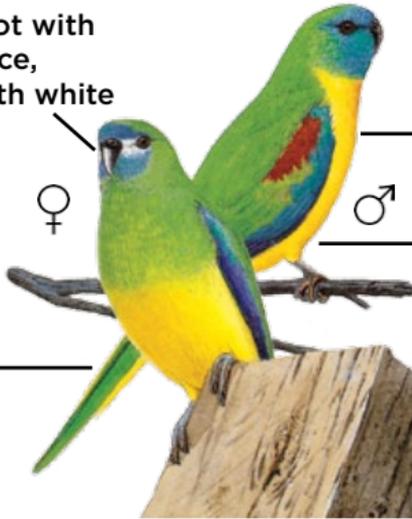
Only parrot with
all blue face,
female with white
lores

Red
shoulder
can vary
in width



May have
orange
wash on
abdomen

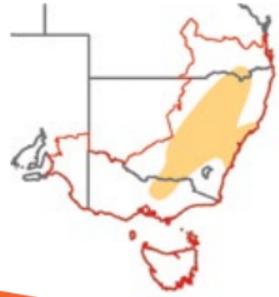
Yellow
margins
to tail



Often in pairs



Woodland, open
grassland and
open forest



Woodland Birds for Biodiversity Project

BirdLife Australia's Woodland Birds for Biodiversity Project aims to enhance the conservation of threatened and declining woodland birds in the temperate region of south-eastern Australia. This is being achieved by protecting, enhancing and monitoring key parcels of woodland habitat.

The high profile Swift Parrot and Regent Honeyeater are being used as flagships to achieve outcomes that also benefit at least 38 other threatened woodland birds, 18 endangered ecological communities, and numerous threatened flora species.

For more information visit: <http://birdlife.org.au/projects/woodland-birds-for-biodiversity>

Cuckoos

HORSFIELD'S BRONZE-CUCKOO 16cm

Chalcites basalis



Piercing, descending call. Confused with Shining Bronze-cuckoo



Diverse habitat types except wet forest

BLACK-EARED CUCKOO 19cm

Chalcites osculans



Usually solitary



Prefers dry open habitat

PALLID CUCKOO 31cm

Cacomantis pallidus

Yellow eye-ring

Mottled brown and white plumage



Falcon-like in flight, distinctive call

Juv.



Open habitat



FAN-TAILED CUCKOO 28cm

Cacomantis flabelliformis

Buff-cinnamon underparts

Grey upperparts



Distinctive musical, trill call



Diverse habitat types

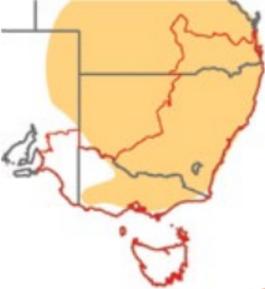


Hawk-Owls

BARKING OWL 44cm *Ninox connivens*



Bright yellow eyes



i
Calls resemble a barking dog, "rup-rup"

 Open habitat types

SOUTHERN BOOBOOK 35cm *Ninox boobook*



Dark patch around eyes

Faint barring

Feathered legs



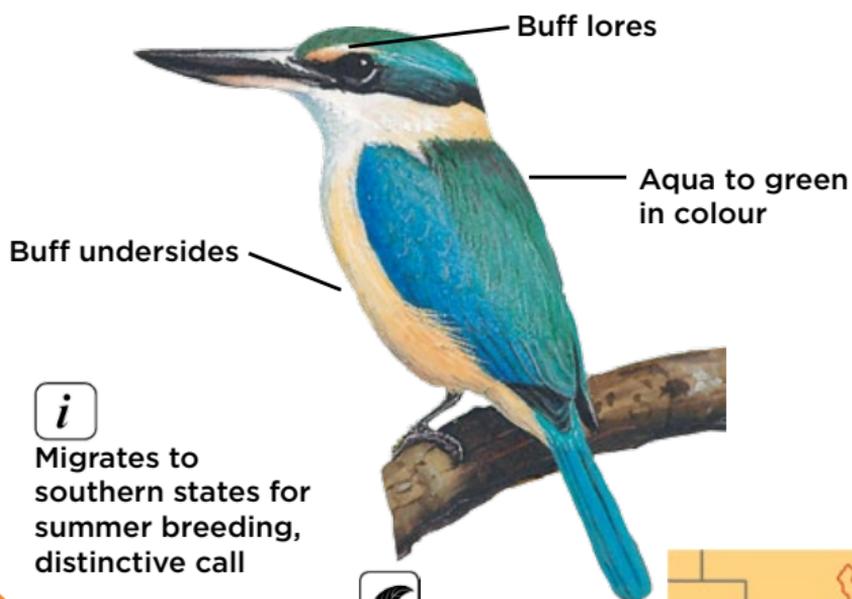
i
Double hoot call, second note lower

 Diverse habitat types

Kingfisher/Bee-eater

SACRED KINGFISHER 21cm

Todiramphus sanctus



Open forest, woodland, mangroves, scrubland



RAINBOW BEE-EATER 25cm

Merops ornatus



Australia's only bee-eater. Migrates to southern states over summer



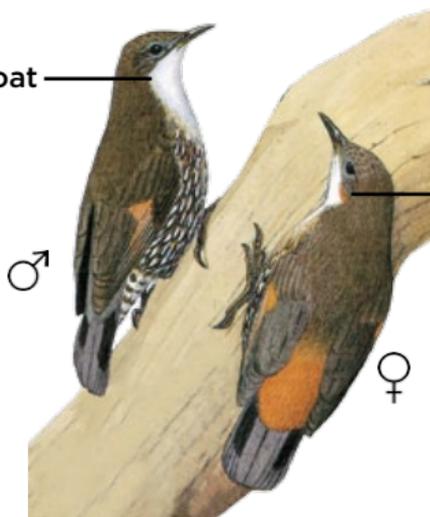
Diverse open habitat types



Treecreepers

WHITE-THROATED TREECREEPER 16.5cm *Cormobates leucophaea*

White throat



♂

Female with orange spot

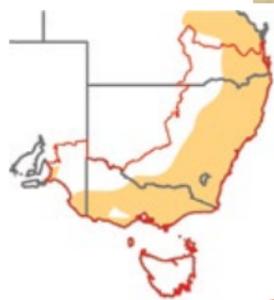
♀



Woodland, rainforest and eucalypt forest



Spirals trunks upwards to feed, rarely on ground



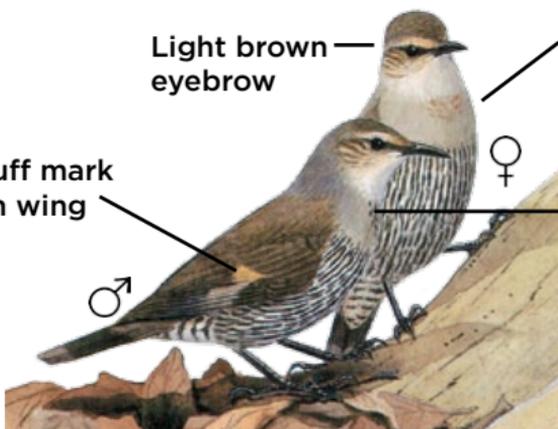
BROWN TREECREEPER 18cm *Climacteris picumnus*

Light brown eyebrow

Fine rufous lines

Buff mark on wing

Fine black lines



♂

♀



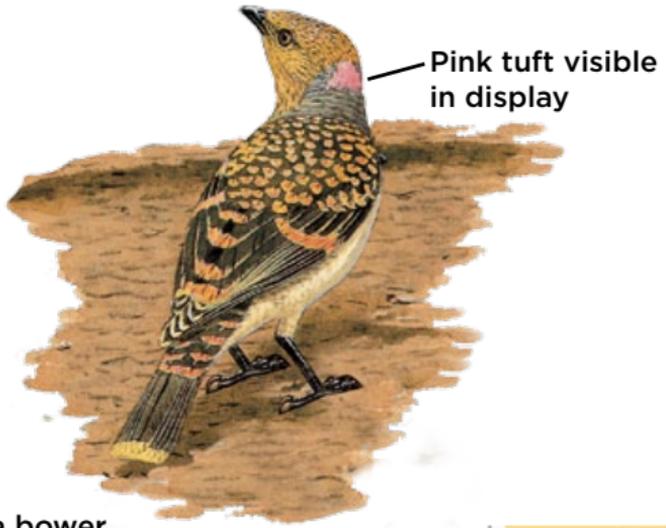
Spirals trunks upwards to feed, but also on fallen timber and ground



Eucalypt forest, woodland, timbered paddocks



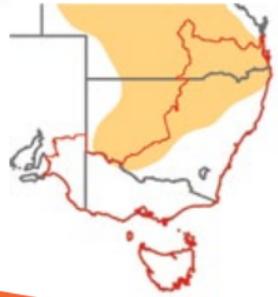
SPOTTED BOWERBIRD 31cm *Ptilonorhynchus maculatus*



Creates a bower out of sticks to attract female



Woodlands and other dry habitats



Threatened Bird Network

The Threatened Bird Network (TBN) aims to engage the community to participate with urgent research and conservation efforts for threatened birds.

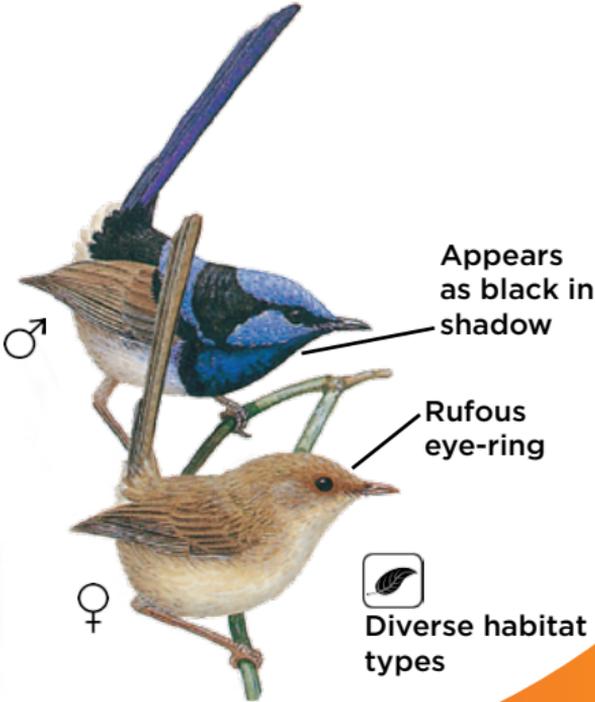
TBN operates right across Australia assisting over 30 threatened bird projects. TBN liaises with community groups, landholders, and government departments to educate and generate awareness about the state of Australia's threatened birds.

If you would like to volunteer for TBN or receive the *Volunteer* newsletter straight to your email, please contact: tbn@birdlife.org.au

For more information visit: <http://birdlife.org.au/tbn> or find us on Facebook: www.facebook.com/threatened.bird.network

Wrens

SUPERB FAIRY-WREN 14cm *Malurus cyaneus*

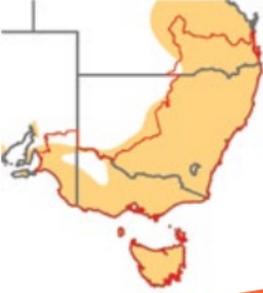


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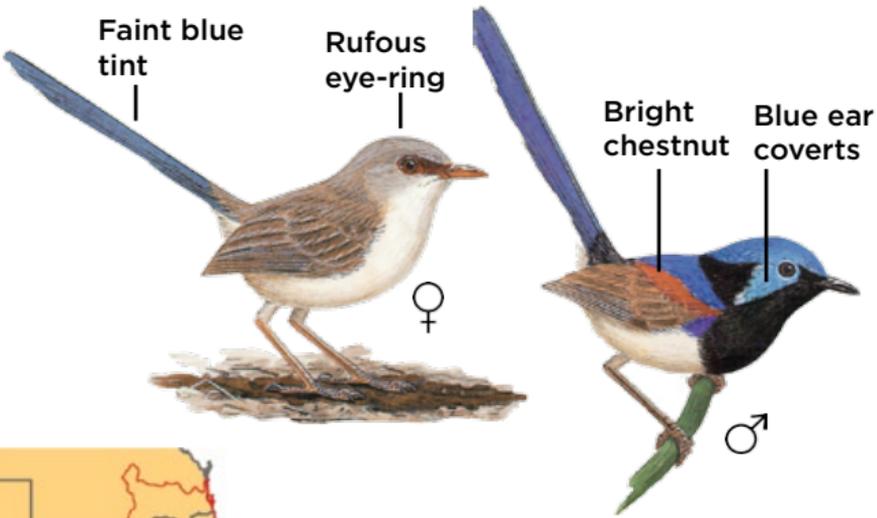
Young males have similar plumage to females



Diverse habitat types



VARIEGATED FAIRY-WREN 15cm *Malurus lamberti*



i

Often seen in pairs or small family groups



Diverse habitat types



Thornbills/Gerygones

CHESTNUT-RUMPED HEATHWREN 14cm

Hylacola pyrrhopygia

ENDANGERED (MT LOFTY RANGES)

Buff-white
brow line

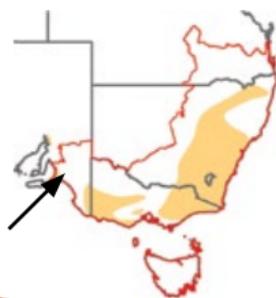
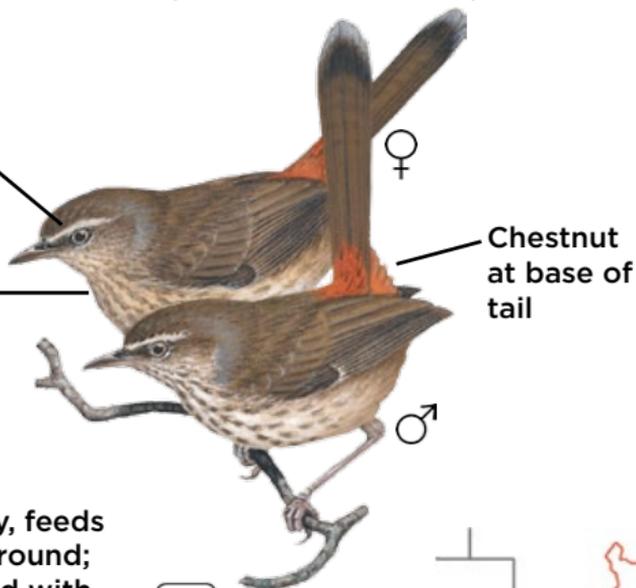
Streaked
pattern
more dull
than male



Very shy, feeds
along ground;
confused with
Shy Heathwren



Heathland,
woodland and
forests

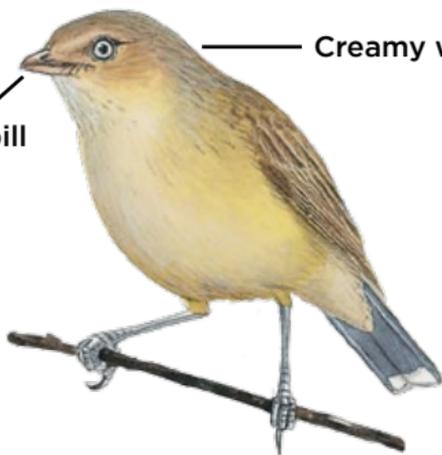


WEEBILL 9cm

Smicronis brevirostris

Thick stubby bill

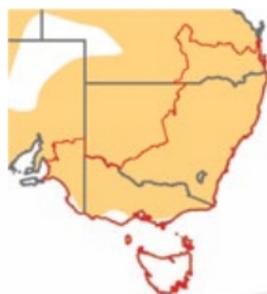
Creamy white eye



Australia's smallest
bird, distinctive call



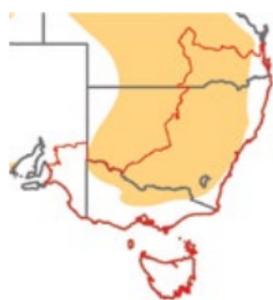
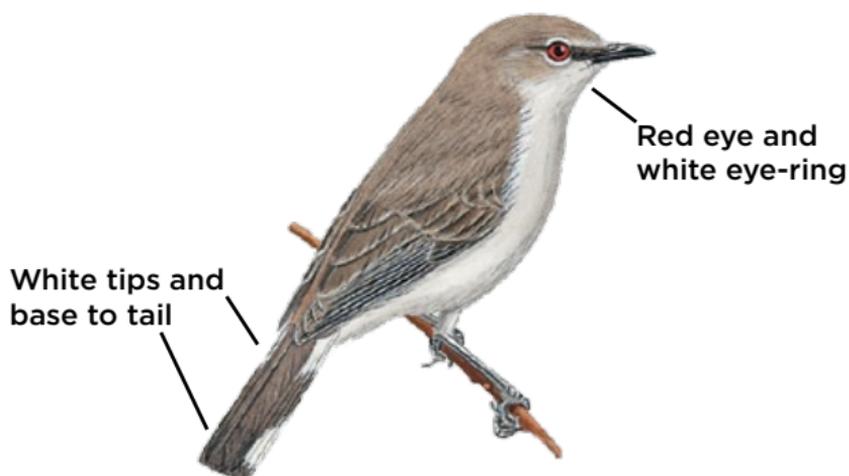
Open forest,
woodland and
mallee



Thornbills/Gerygones

WESTERN GERYGONE 11.5cm

Gerygone fusca



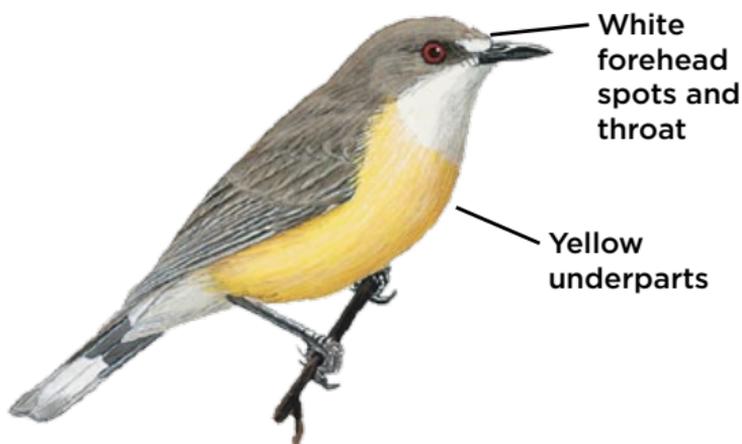
Distinctive descending call



Woodland, mulga, mallee, and open forest

WHITE-THROATED GERYGONE 10cm

Gerygone olivacea



Distinctive descending and undulating call

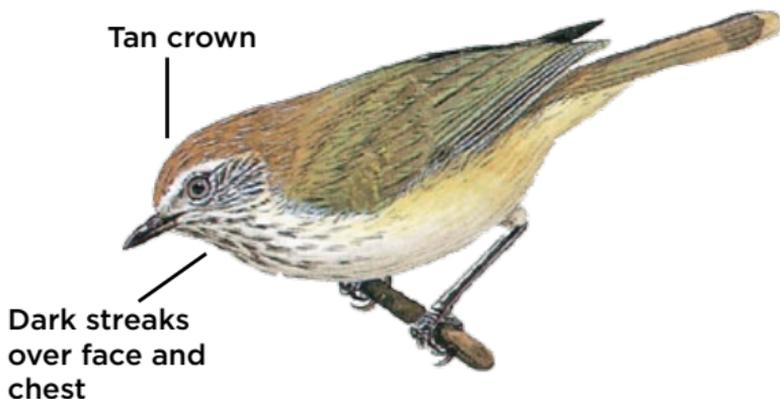


Woodland, open forest

Thornbills/Gerygones

STRIATED THORNBILL 10cm

Acanthiza lineata



Prefers feeding in Eucalypt canopy

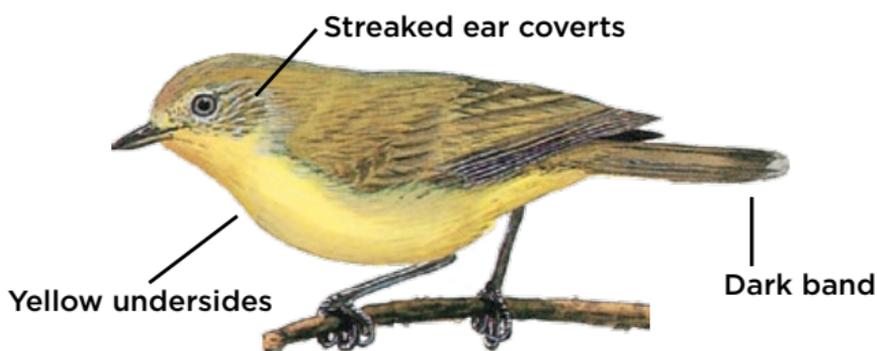


Diverse habitat types



YELLOW THORNBILL 10cm

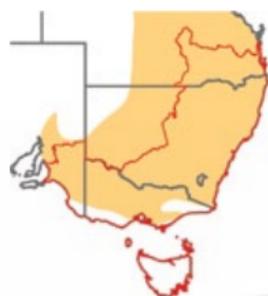
Acanthiza nana



Strictly arboreal, usually in small groups



Woodland, open forests



Thornbills/Gerygones

YELLOW-RUMPED THORNBILL 12cm

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa



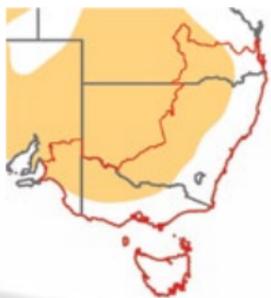
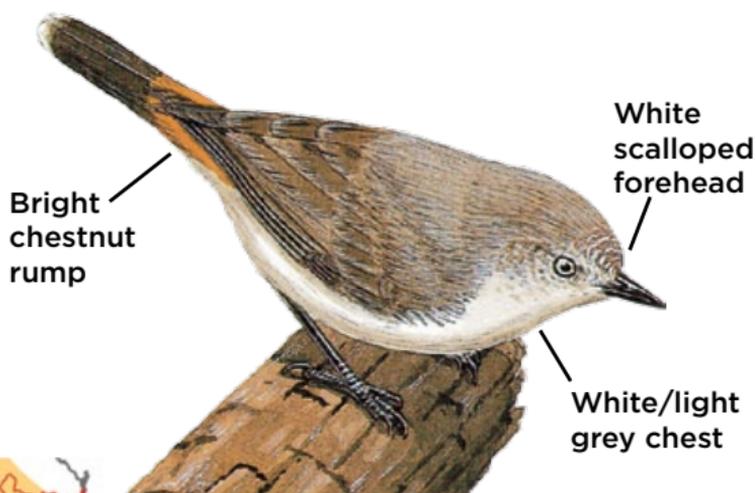
Forages on ground in small groups



Grassy woodlands, farms and scrublands

CHESTNUT-RUMPED THORNBILL 10cm

Acanthiza uropygialis



Will forage on ground or low foliage. Often in mixed flocks

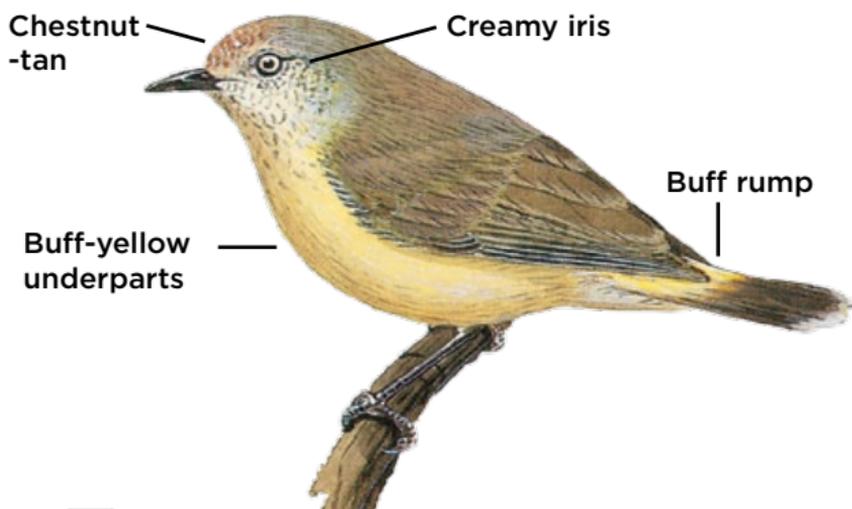


Semi-arid woodland, mulga, mallee and shrubland

Thornbills/Gerygones

BUFF-RUMPED THORNBILL 11cm

Acanthiza reguloides



Forages on ground and shrub foliage

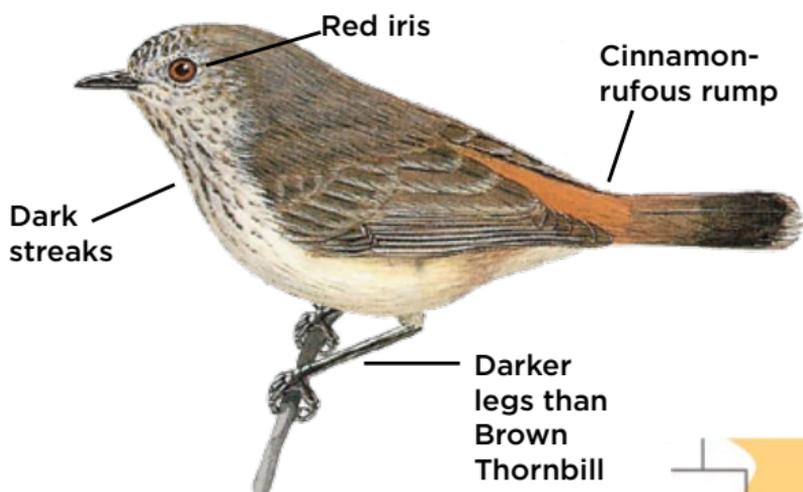


Woodland, heath, and open forest



INLAND THORNBILL 10cm

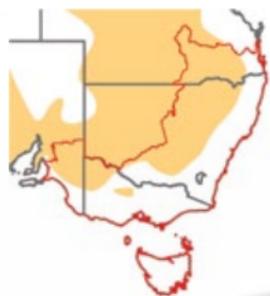
Acanthiza apicalis



Often holds tail angled upwards



Dry woodland

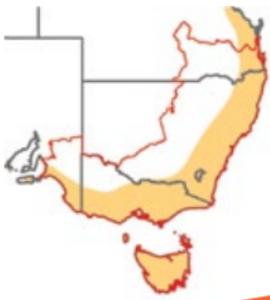
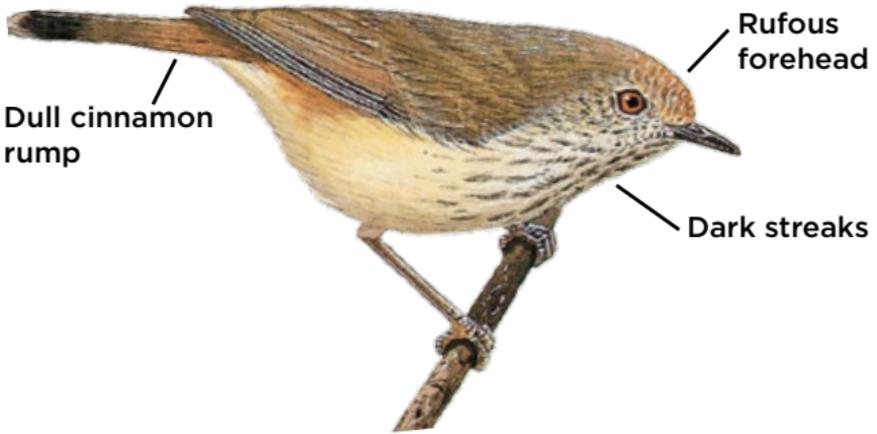


Thornbills/Gerygones

BROWN THORNBILL 10cm

Acanthiza pusilla

ENDANGERED (KING ISLAND)



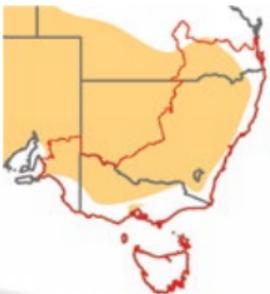
Forages in dense undergrowth, rarely in canopy



Diverse habitat types

SOUTHERN WHITEFACE 10cm

Aphelocephala leucopsis



Forages on ground and low vegetation



Semi-arid woodland, mallee, mulga, dry scrubland

SPOTTED PARDALOTE 10cm

Pardalotus punctatus

Buff spotted head

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♂

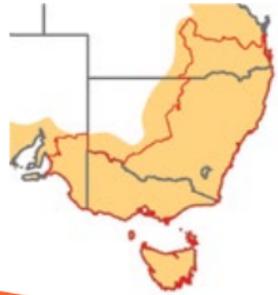
Yellow throat

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Nests in a burrow in side of river bank, stump or pile of earth



Woodland, eucalypt forest



FORTY-SPOTTED PARDALOTE 10cm

Pardalotus quadragintus

ENDANGERED

No spots on crown

Black wings with white spots

i

Nests in small tree hollow. Overlaps in range with other pardalotes

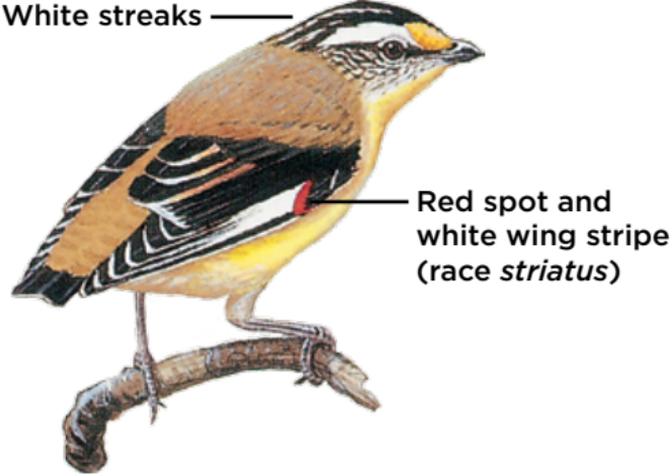


Eucalypt forests with Manna Gum



Pardalotes

STRIATED PARDALOTE 11.5cm *Pardalotus striatus*

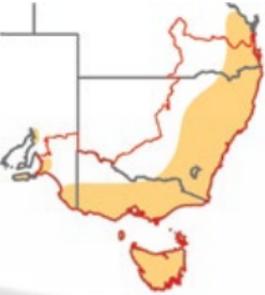
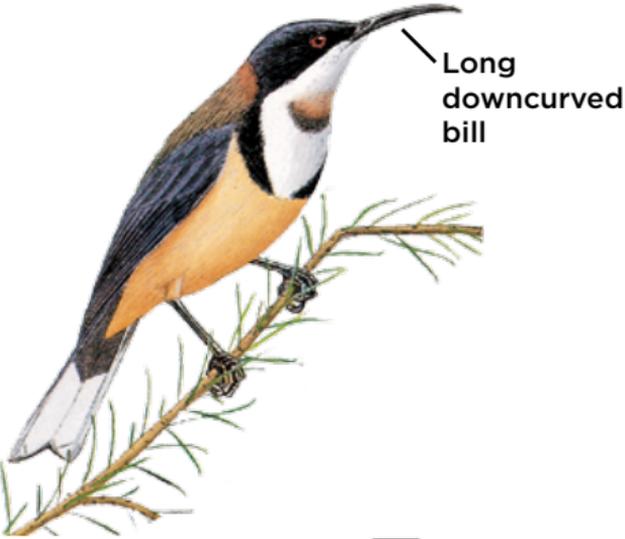


Four races within region. May build nest in tree hollow or burrow into earth bank



Diverse habitat types

EASTERN SPINEBILL 16cm *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*

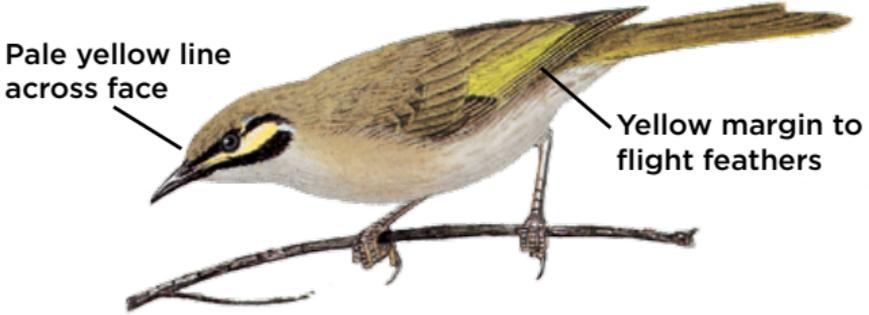


Noisy wing beats in flight



Woodland, forest and heath

YELLOW-FACED HONEYEATER 17.5cm *Lichenostomus chrysops*



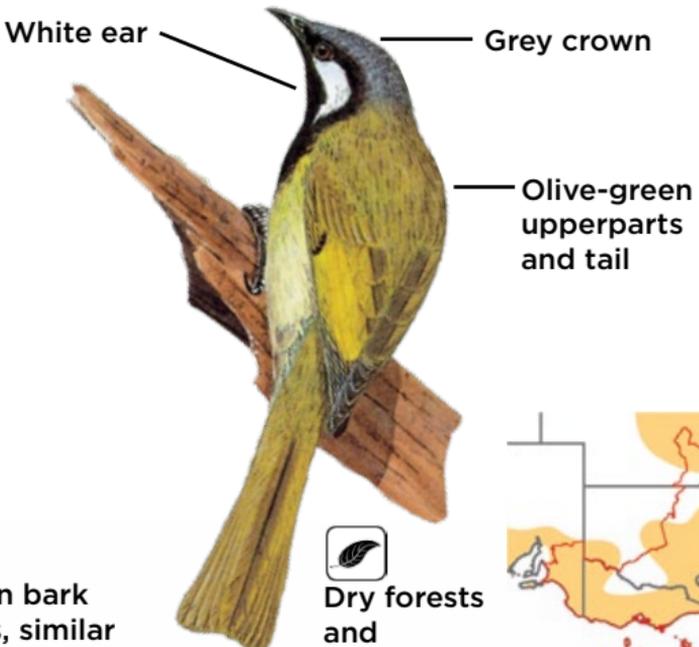
Partially migratory, spending autumn and winter in northern states



Diverse habitat types



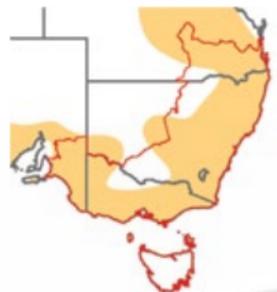
WHITE-EARED HONEYEATER 21.5cm *Lichenostomus leucotis*



Forages on bark for insects, similar to treecreepers

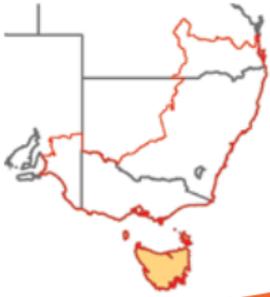


Dry forests and woodlands



Honeyeaters

YELLOW-THROATED HONEYEATER 23cm *Lichenostomus flavicollis*



Tasmanian endemic



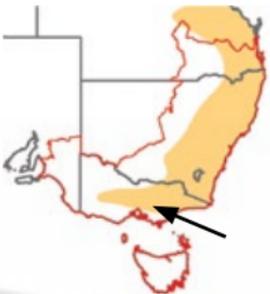
Open woodland, wet forest, heath

YELLOW-TUFTED HONEYEATER 21cm *Lichenostomus melanops*

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (HELMETED HONEYEATER)

Olive-brown back and tail

Yellow ear tufts



Often in large groups, can be aggressive towards other species

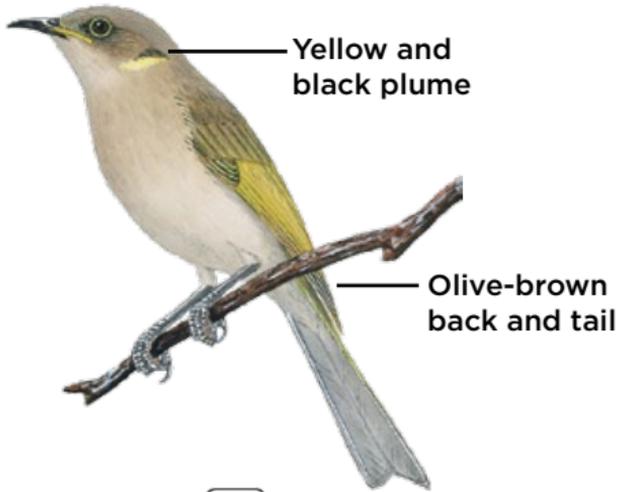


Woodland and eucalypt forest

Honeyeaters

FUSCOUS HONEYEATER 17cm

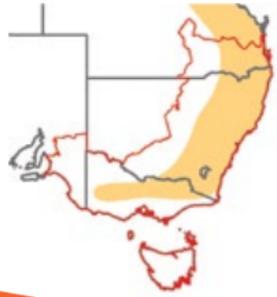
Lichenostomus fuscus



Can be aggressive towards other species

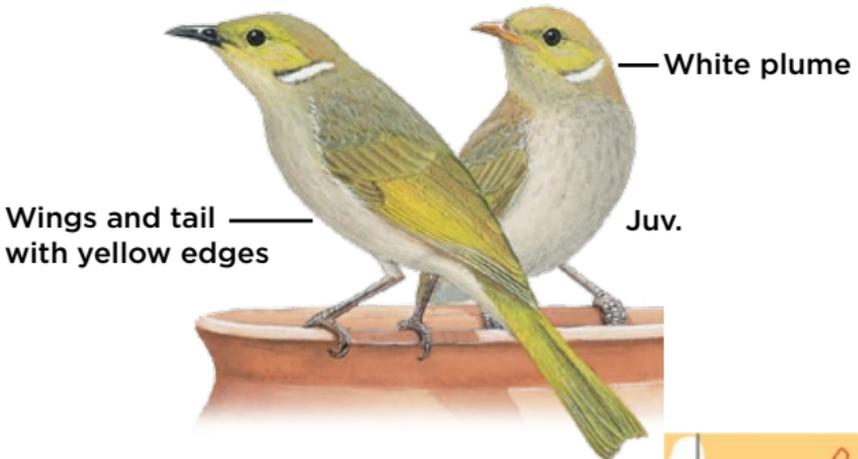


Diverse habitat types



WHITE-PLUMED HONEYEATER 18cm

Lichenostomus penicillatus



Alert, noisy honeyeater in loose flocks

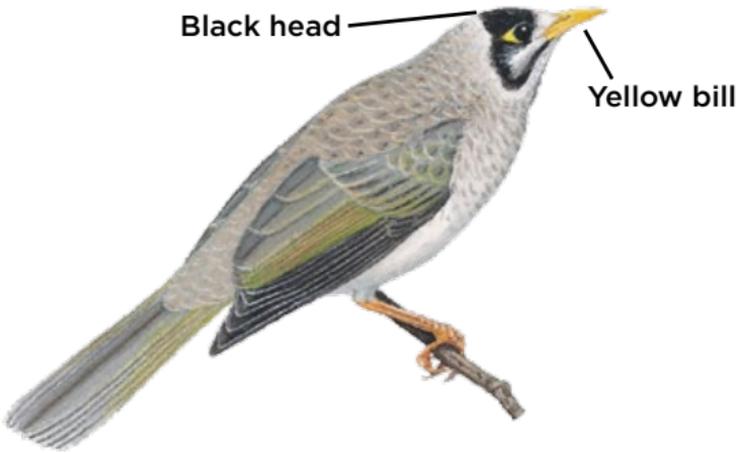


Woodland, mallee and inland rivers



Honeyeaters

NOISY MINER 28cm *Manorina melanocephala*

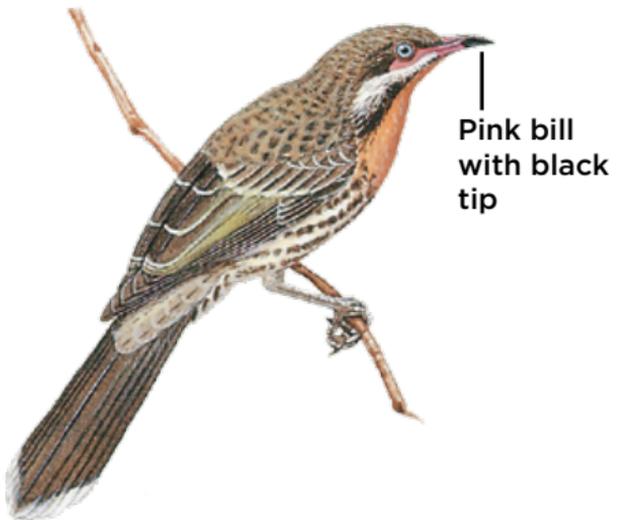


Forages in canopy and on ground. Very aggressive towards other species



Woodland, open forests

SPINY-CHEEKED HONEYEATER 27cm *Acanthagenys rufogularis*



Distinctive "gurgling" call



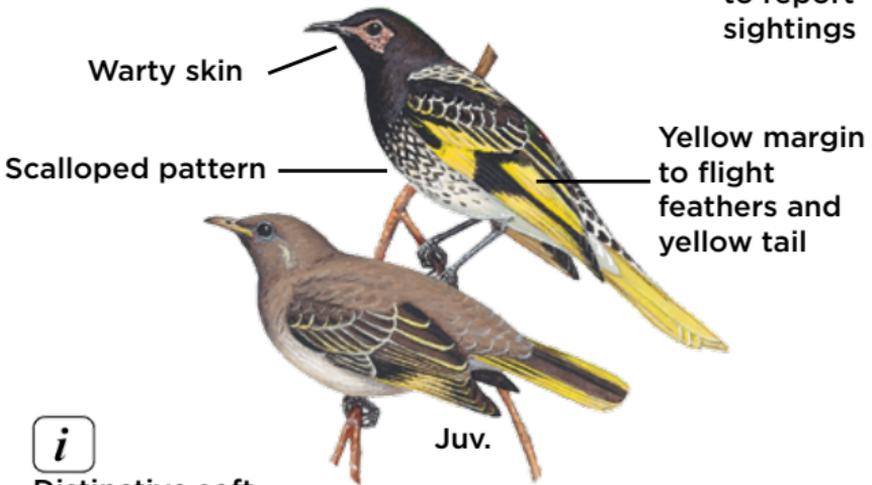
Mostly arid woodland and environments, but also dry coastal areas

REGENT HONEYEATER 24cm

Anthochaera phrygia

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

See pg. 61
to report
sightings

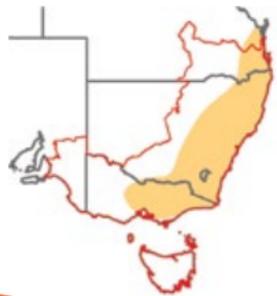


i

Distinctive soft
calls. Follows
eucalypt blossom

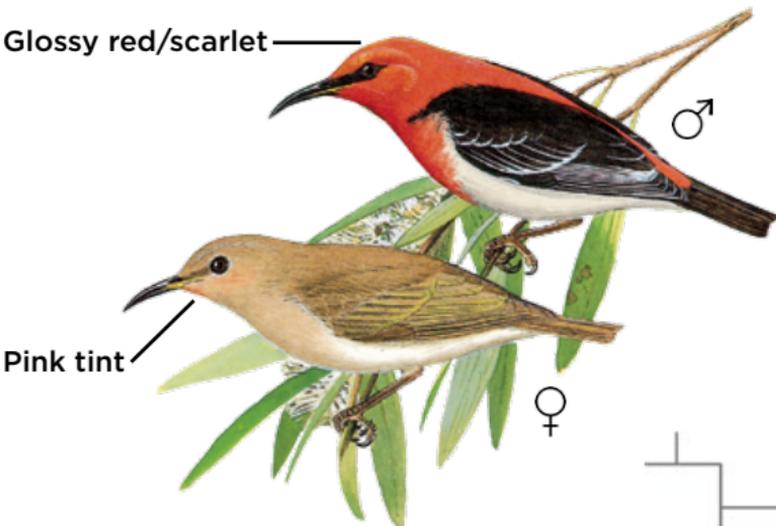


Woodlands of
ironbark, box,
Yellow Gum,
Swamp Mahogany
and River Oak



SCARLET HONEYEATER 11cm

Myzomela sanguinolenta



i

Smallest honeyeater
in range

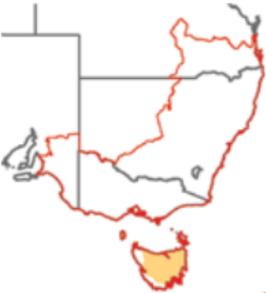
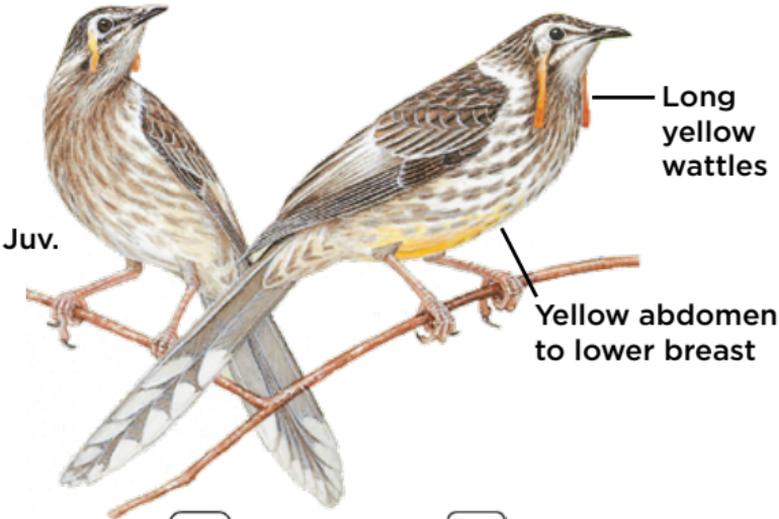


Diverse habitat
types



Honeyeaters

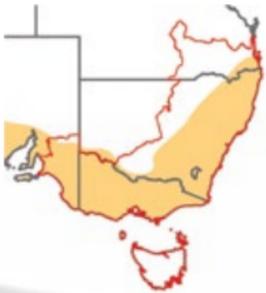
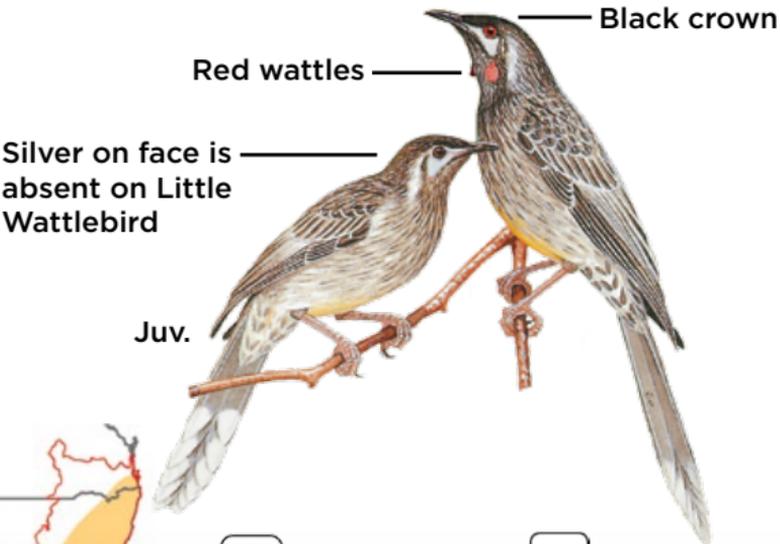
YELLOW WATTLEBIRD 43cm *Anthochaera paradoxa*



i
Tasmanian endemic, Red Wattlebird not present in Tasmania


Banksia woodlands, heathland, and forests

RED WATTLEBIRD 37cm *Anthochaera carunculata*

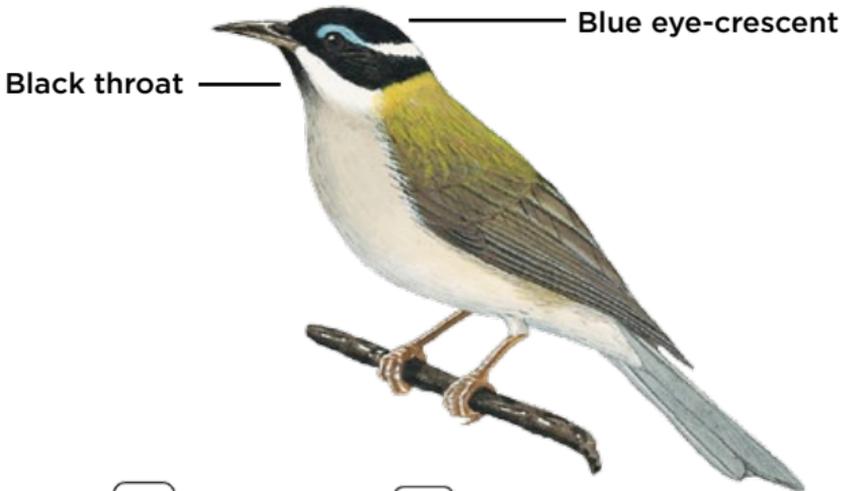


i
White wing tips can be observed in flight


Woodland, mallee, eucalypt forests

Honeyeaters

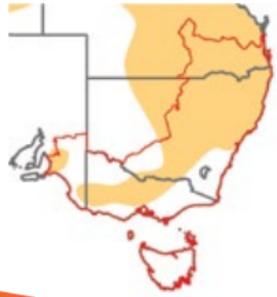
BLACK-CHINNED HONEYEATER 16.5cm *Melithreptus gularis*



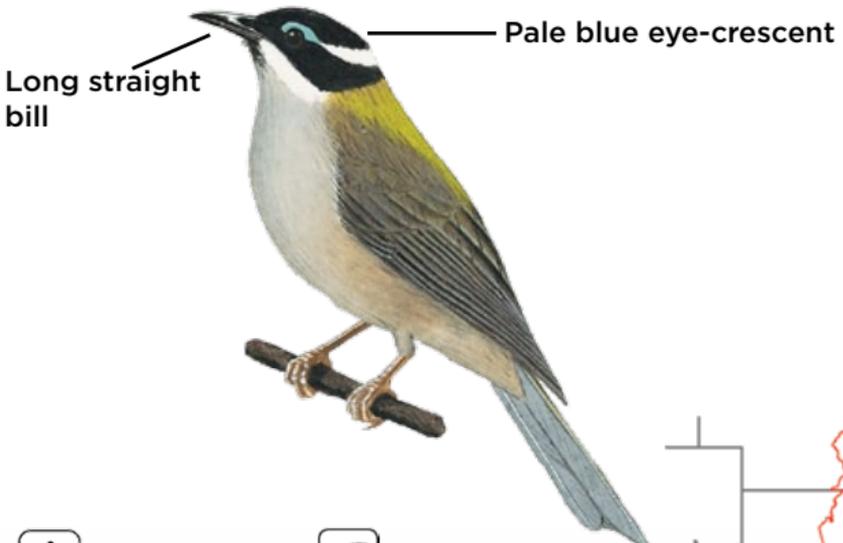
Forages in canopy in small groups



Eucalypt woodland, forest, watercourses



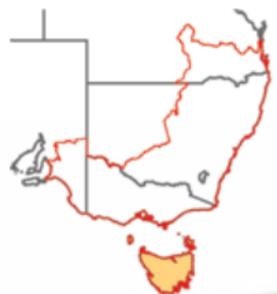
STRONG-BILLED HONEYEATER 15cm *Melithreptus validirostris*



Tasmanian endemic



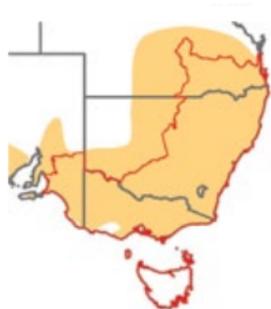
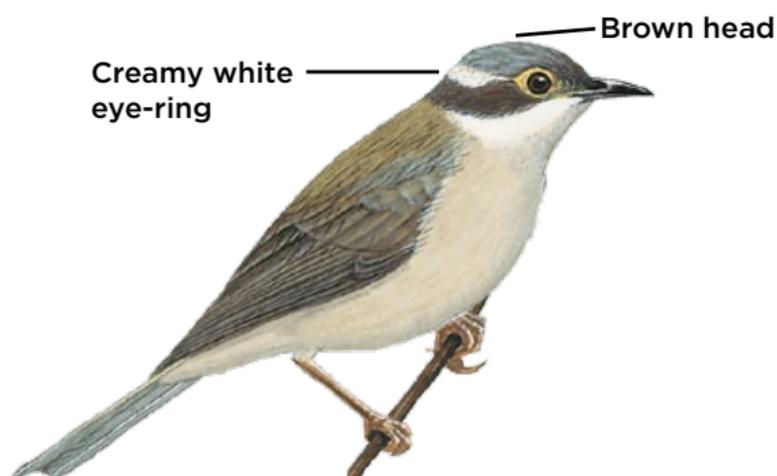
Woodland, rainforest, coastal heath and eucalypt forest



Honeyeaters

BROWN-HEADED HONEYEATER 14cm

Melithreptus brevirostris



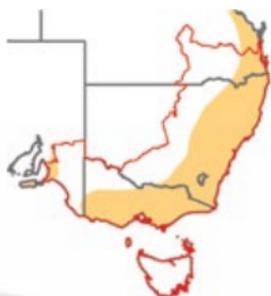
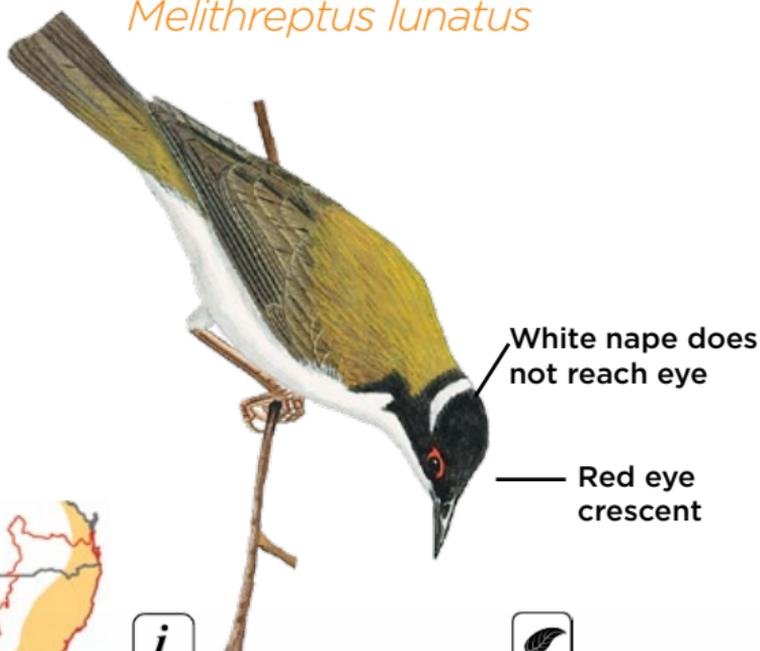
Forages noisily in canopy in small groups



Forest, woodland, mallee, heath

WHITE-NAPED HONEYEATER 15.5cm

Melithreptus lunatus



Migratory with other honeyeaters, follows blossom

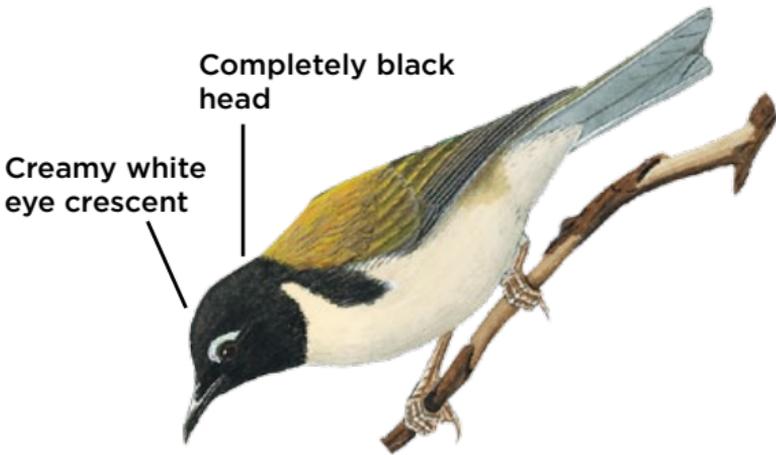


Woodland and open forest

Honeyeaters

BLACK-HEADED HONEYEATER 14cm

Melithreptus affinis



Tasmanian endemic

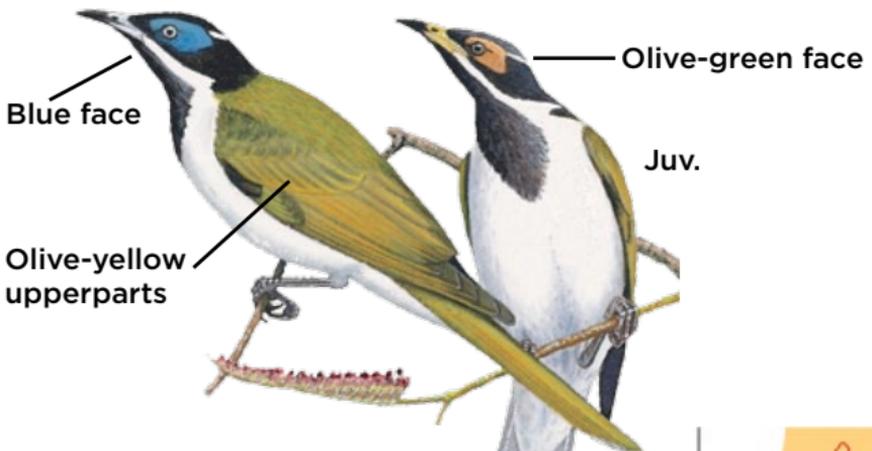


Woodland and eucalypt forest



BLUE-FACED HONEYEATER 32.3cm

Entomyzon cyanotis



Aggressive honeyeater, feeds on fruits, nectar and insects



Woodland and open forests



Honeyeaters

NOISY FRIARBIRD 35cm

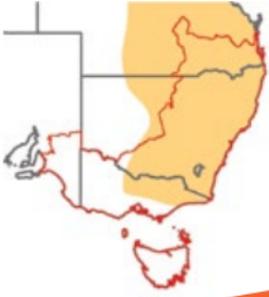
Philemon corniculatus



Has silvery, long neck feathers as an adult. Often in loose flocks

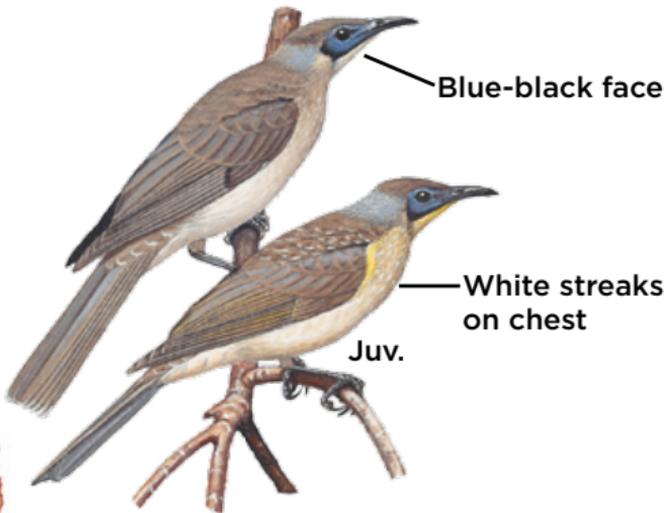


Woodland and open forests



LITTLE FRIARBIRD 29cm

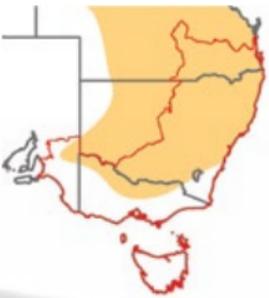
Philemon citreogularis



Has most feathered head of all friarbirds



Woodland and open forests



Honeyeaters

STRIPED HONEYEATER 23.5cm

Plectorhyncha lanceolata

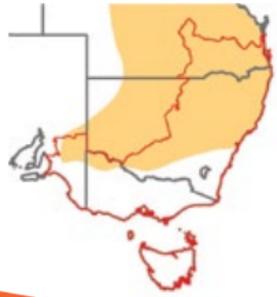
Striped head and nape



Will tend to forage for insects more than nectar



Woodland, mallee and open forests

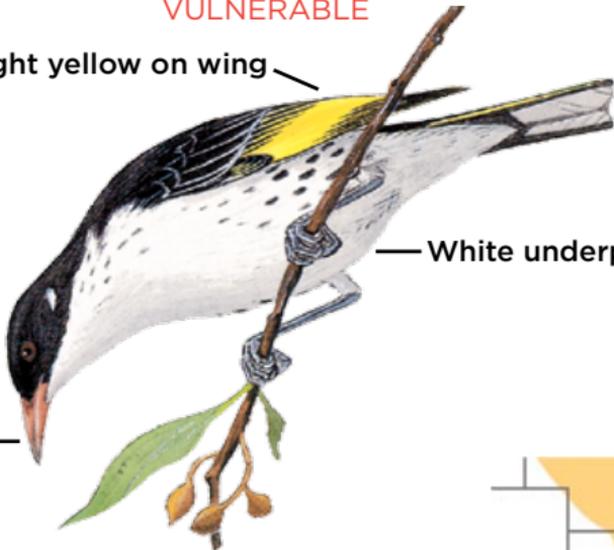


PAINTED HONEYEATER 15cm

Grantiella picta

VULNERABLE

Bright yellow on wing



White underparts

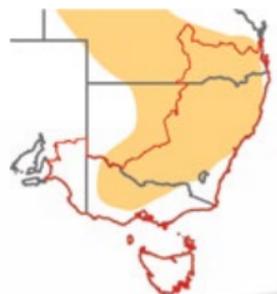
Pink bill



Distinctive rising and falling call, "see-saw"



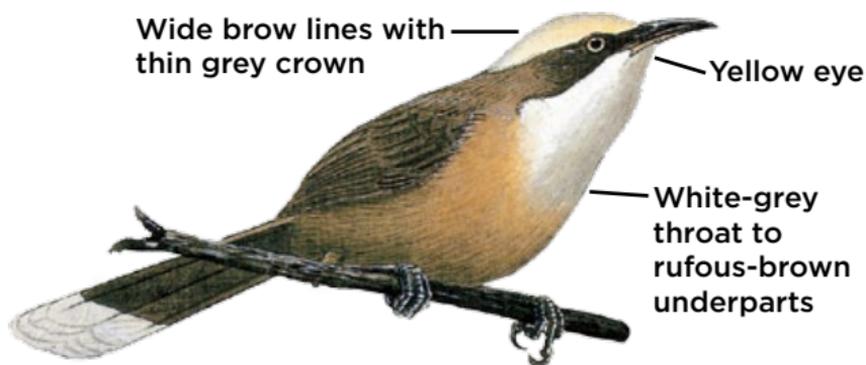
Woodland and open forest with fruiting mistletoe



Babblers

GREY-CROWNED BABBLER 29cm

Pomatostomus temporalis



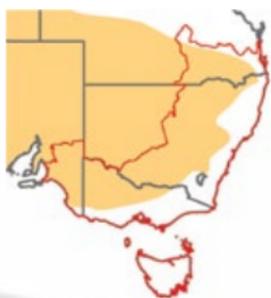
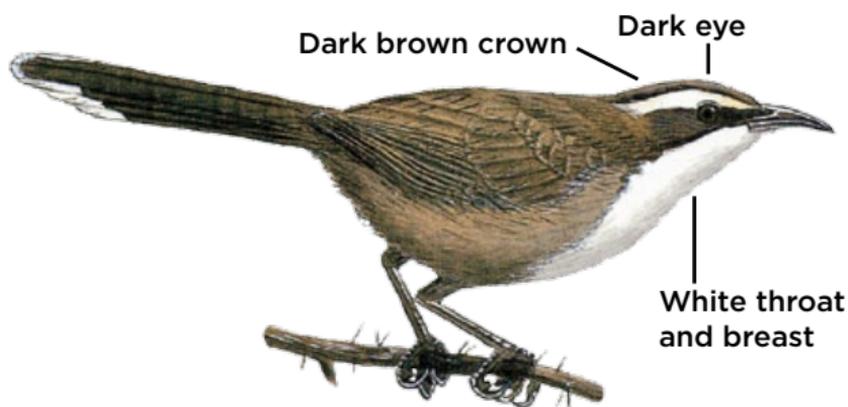
In noisy family groups of up to 15



Scrubby woodland, dry open forest

WHITE-BROWED BABBLER 22cm

Pomatostomus superciliosus



Babblers build large domed nests of twigs with side entrance, between 1-6m above ground



Dry open forest woodland, and mallee

Sittella/Quail-thrush

VARIED SITTELLA 11cm *Daphoenositta chrysoptera*

Yellow eye-ring,
bill and feet

Upturned bill

Orange
wing bar

i

Five different
races, pictured is
chrysoptera. Forages
up and down trunks



Woodland and
eucalypt forest



SPOTTED QUAIL-THRUSH 28cm

Cinclusoma punctatum
CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (MT LOFTY RANGES)

Blue-grey
surrounding face
to throat

Buff throat

♀

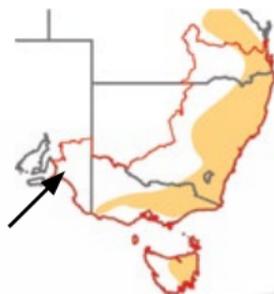
♂

i

The only Quail-thrush
with distinctive
spotted markings



Leaf littered
eucalypt forest
and woodland



Cuckoo-shrike/Triller

BLACK-FACED CUCKOO-SHRIKE 33cm *Coracina novaehollandiae*



Black face and throat



Shuffles wings upon landing at perch



Diverse habitat types

WHITE-BELLIED CUCKOO-SHRIKE 28cm *Coracina papuensis*



Narrow black mask, does not extend behind eye



Undulating flight pattern, smaller than Black-faced



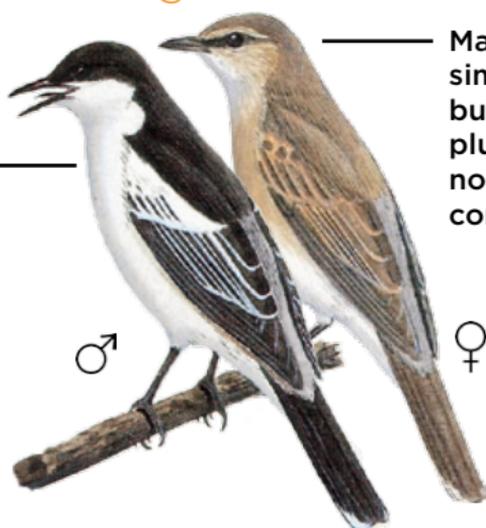
Woodland, and eucalypt forest

Cuckoo-shrike/Triller

WHITE-WINGED TRILLER 18cm

Lalage sueurii

Distinctive black and white markings in breeding plumage



Male has similar but darker plumage in non-breeding condition



Migrant to south-east Australia over summer for breeding



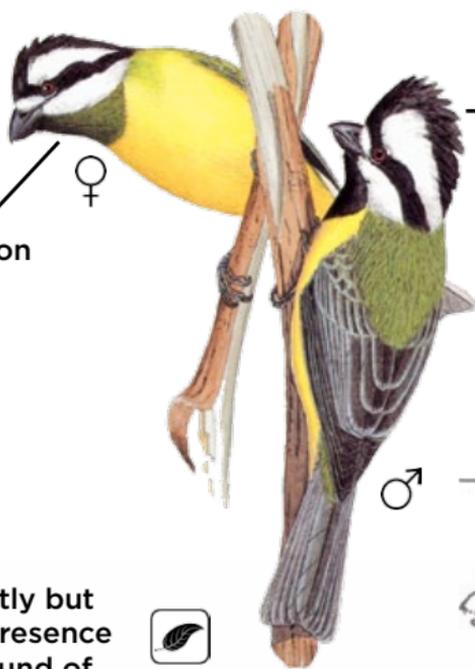
Woodland and open forest



CRESTED SHRIKE-TIT 19cm

Falcunculus frontatus

Olive throat on female



Crest



Forages quietly but often gives presence away with sound of tearing bark



Woodland, mallee and open forest



Whistlers

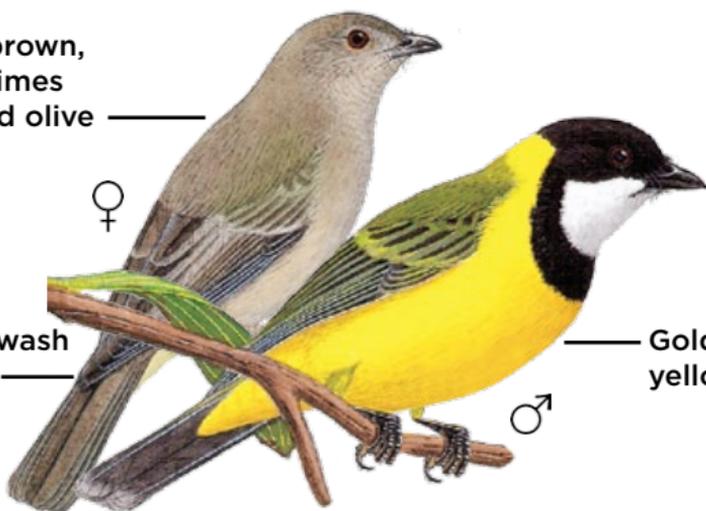
GOLDEN WHISTLER 17cm

Pachycephala pectoralis

Grey-brown,
sometimes
washed olive



Yellow wash
to vent



Golden
yellow



Male conspicuous
with loud call in
spring



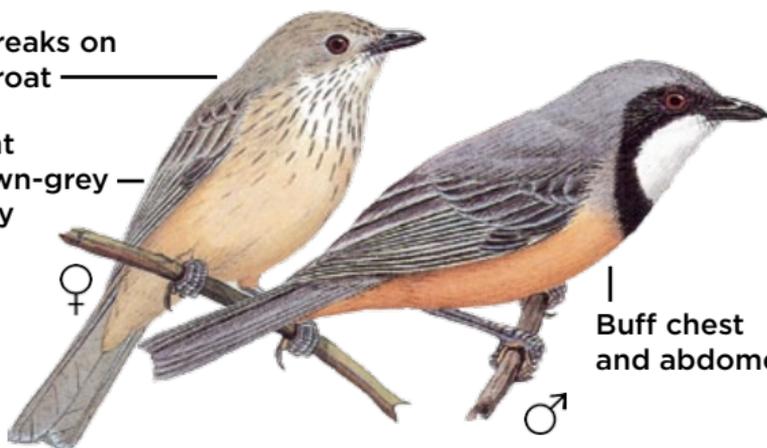
Diverse habitat
types

RUFOUS WHISTLER 18cm

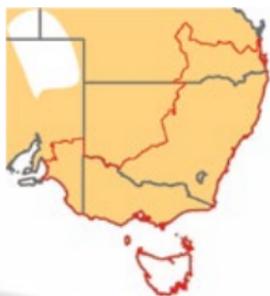
Pachycephala rufiventris

Streaks on
throat

Light
brown-grey
body



Buff chest
and abdomen



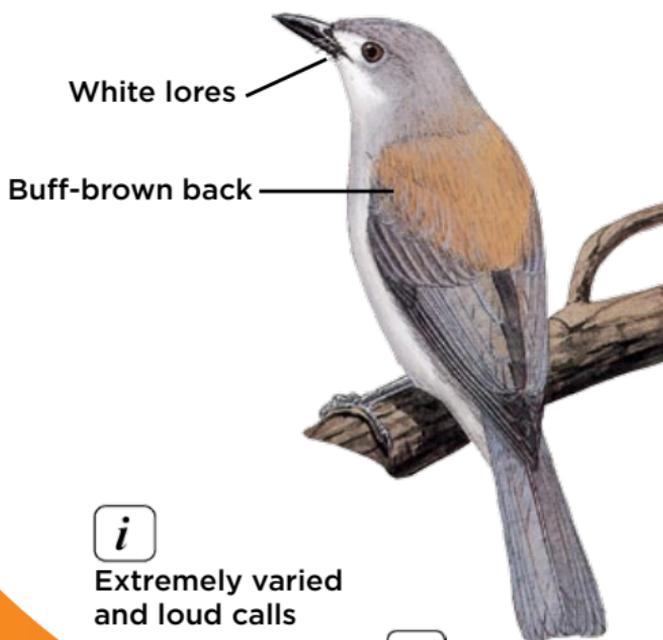
Often seen in pairs
or alone, loud and
distinctive call



Woodland, mallee
and open forest

GREY SHRIKE-THRUSH 24cm

Colluricincla harmonica



Extremely varied and loud calls

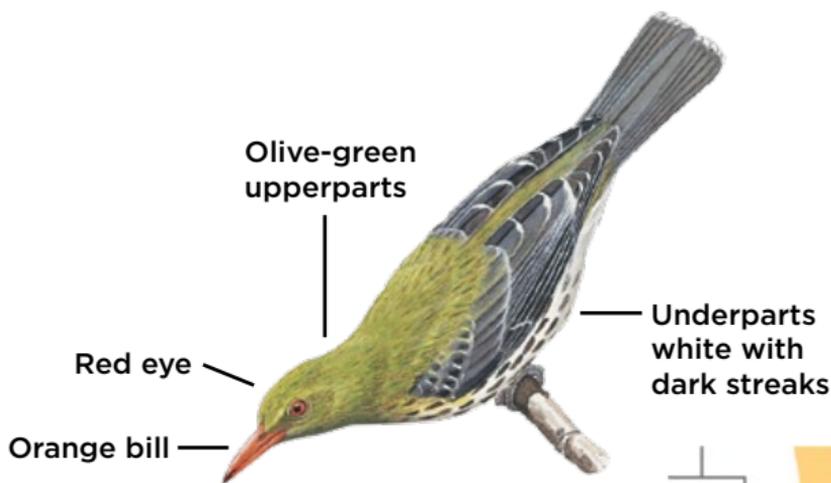


Diverse habitat types



OLIVE-BACKED ORIOLE 28cm

Oriolus sagittatus



Migrant in southern part of range for spring-summer



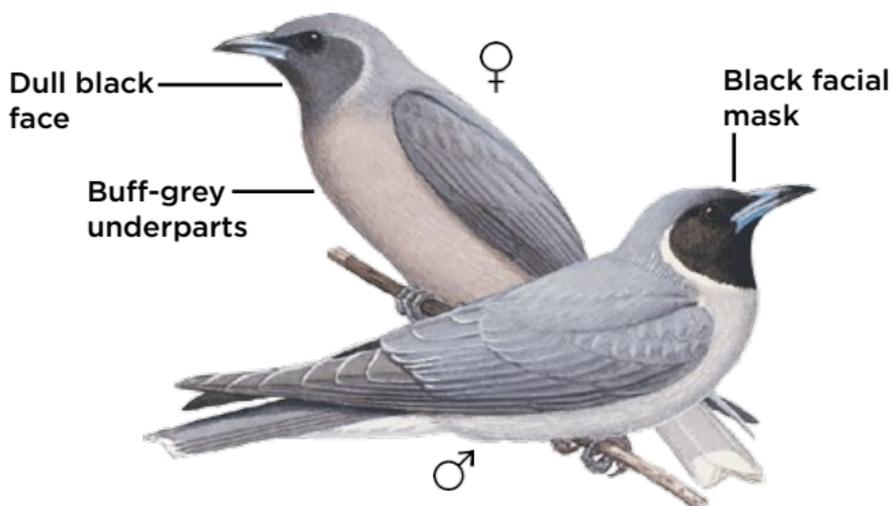
Woodland and forests



Woodswallows

MASKED WOODSWALLOW 19cm

Artamus personatus



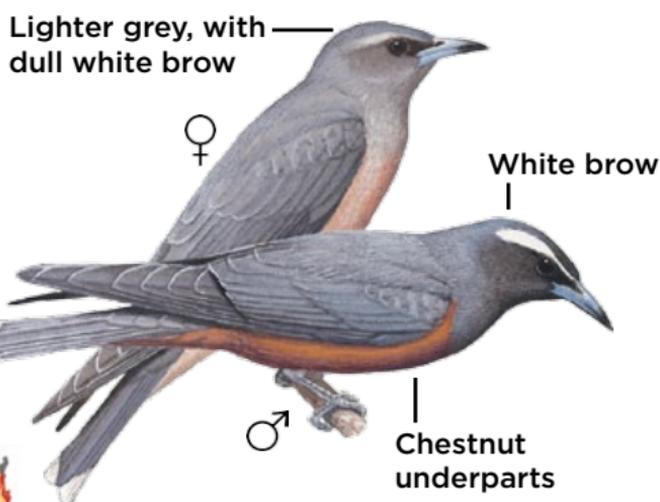
Often in large mixed flocks with other woodswallows



Woodland, open forest, heath and farmland

WHITE-BROWED WOODSWALLOW 19cm

Artamus superciliosus



Travel north in autumn, then south in spring to breed



Woodland, heath, forest and farmland

Woodswallows

DUSKY WOODSWALLOW 18cm

Artamus cyanopterus

Dark lores

Brown head and body

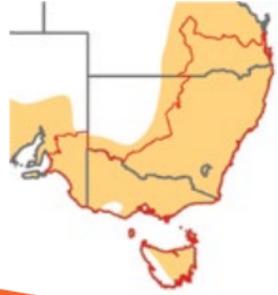
White streak
on wing



Tail wagging
behaviour
when perched



Woodland and
open forest



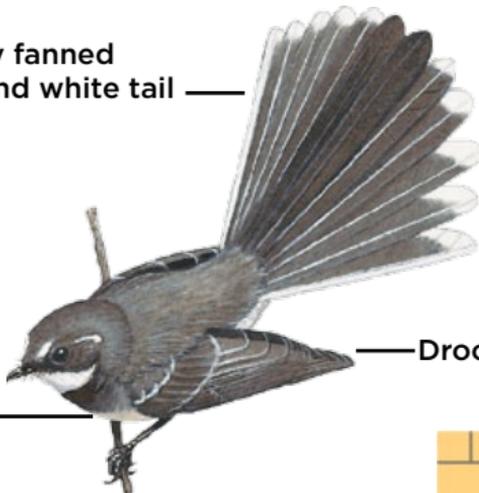
GREY FANTAIL 17cm

Rhipidura albiscapa

Widely fanned
grey and white tail

Rich cream
underparts

Drooped wings



Rarely sitting still.
Swings tail and flutters
in undergrowth for
invertebrates

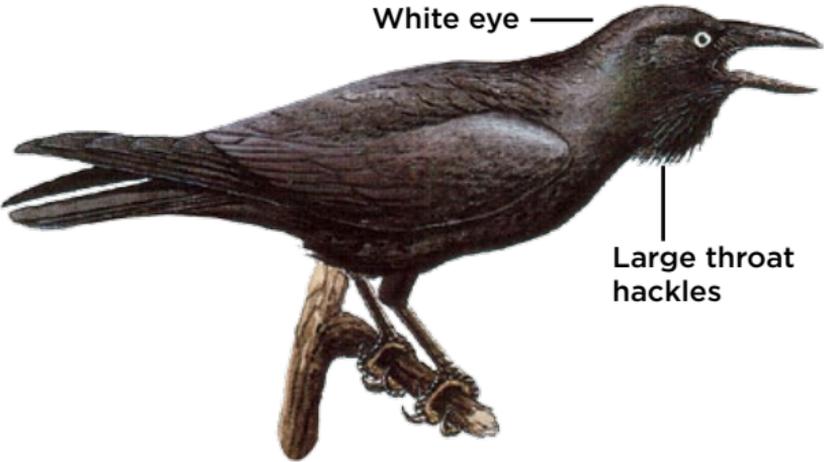


Diverse habitat
types



Raven/Chough

AUSTRALIAN RAVEN 52cm *Corvus coronoides*

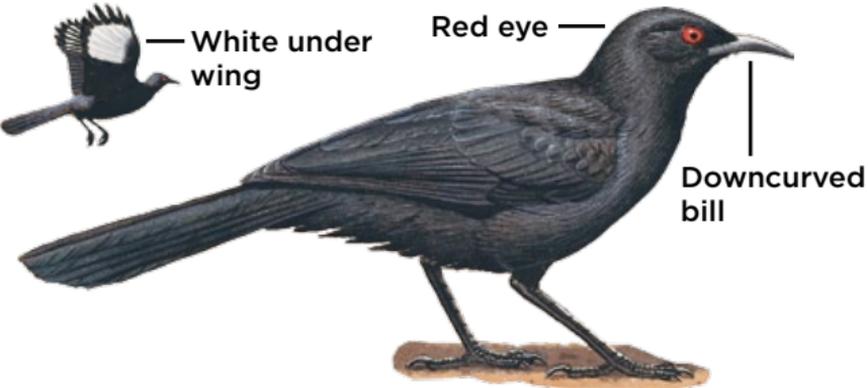


Distinguish from Little and Forest Raven by behaviour and calls



Diverse habitat types

WHITE-WINGED CHOUGH 45cm *Corcorax melanorhamphos*



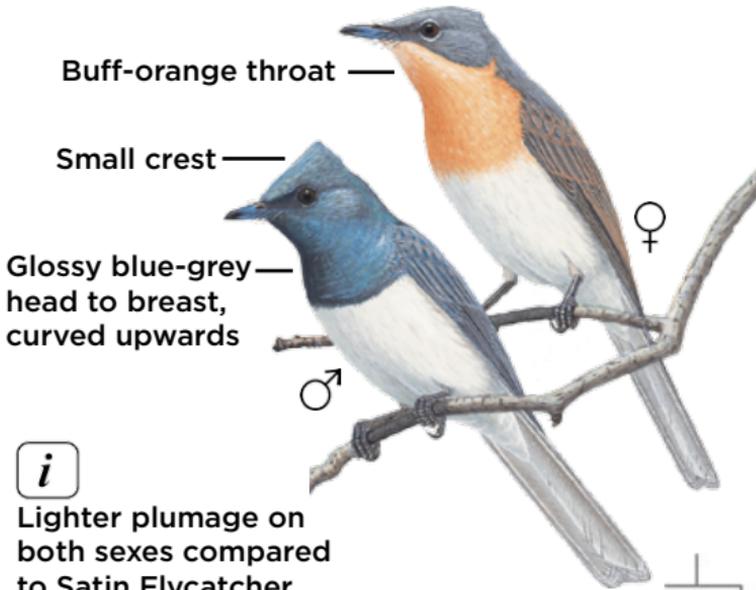
Highly social flocks of 6-14 individuals. Roost, feed and preen as a flock



Woodland, open forest and mallee

LEADEN FLYCATCHER 17cm

Myiagra rubecula

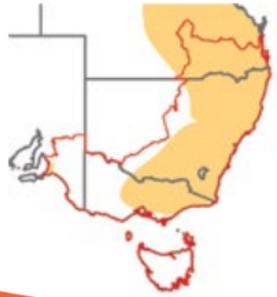


i

Lighter plumage on both sexes compared to Satin Flycatcher

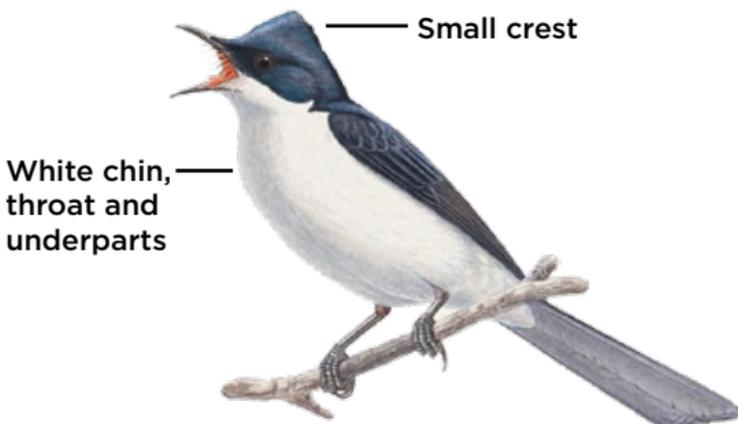


Woodland, open forest, scrub, and mangroves



RESTLESS FLYCATCHER 21.5cm

Myiagra inquieta



i

Flycatchers have distinctive grinding call. May hover when foraging

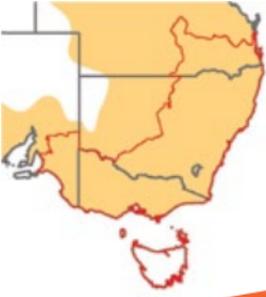
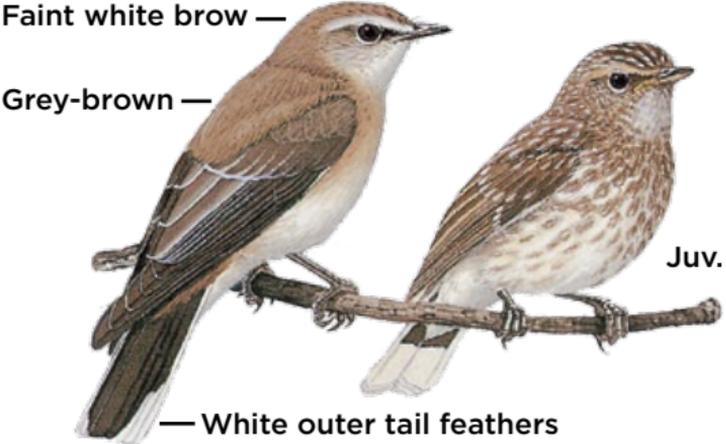


Woodland, open forest, farmland and scrub



Robins

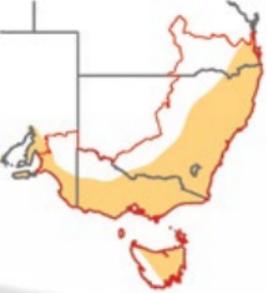
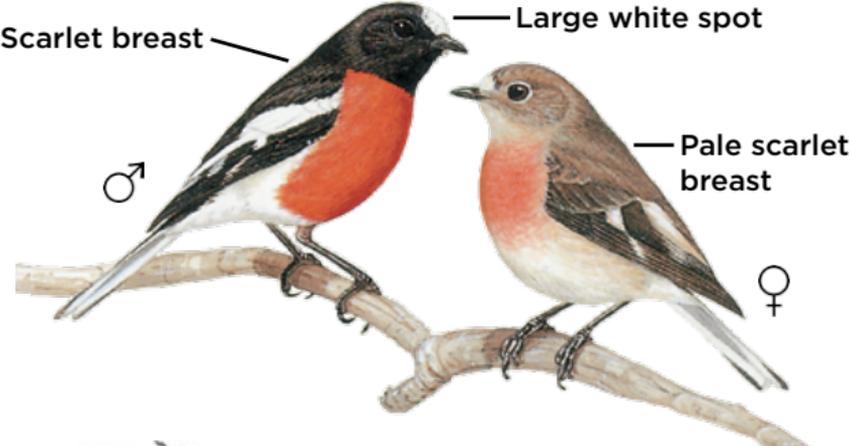
JACKY WINTER 13cm *Microeca fascinans*



i
Tail wagging
behaviour when
perched


Open woodland
and farmland

SCARLET ROBIN 13cm *Petroica boodang*

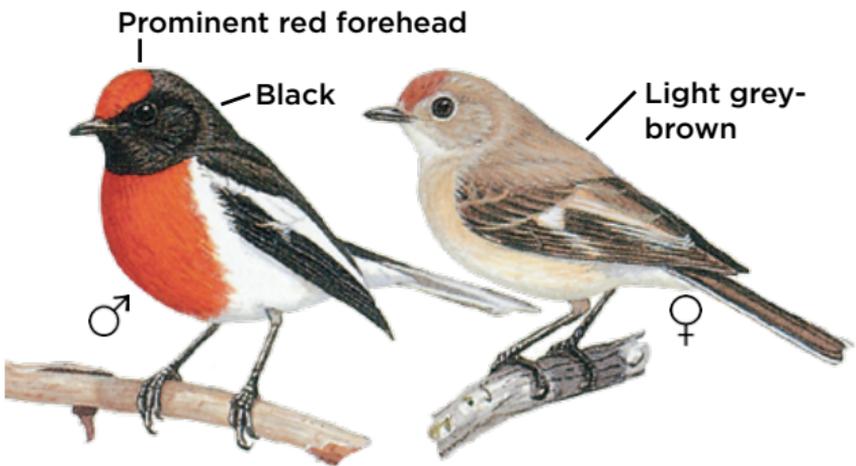


i
Distinctive white
markings on
male's wing


Woodland and
forest (both open
and closed)

RED-CAPPED ROBIN 12cm

Petroica goodenovii



Often in pairs. Drops to ground from low perch to forage

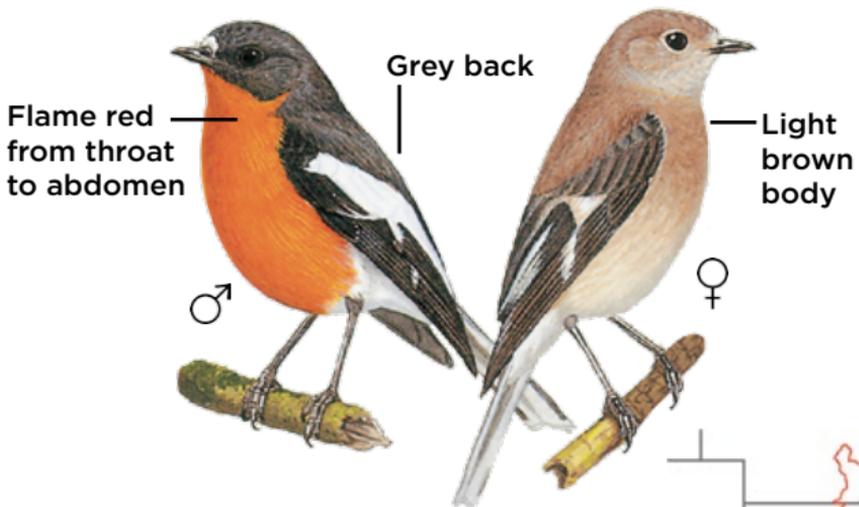


Open woodland, mallee and mulga



FLAME ROBIN 14cm

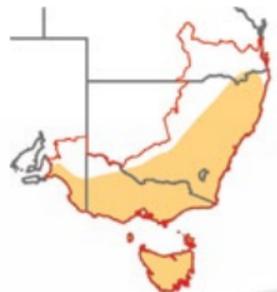
Petroica phoenicea



Forages on ground with upright stance

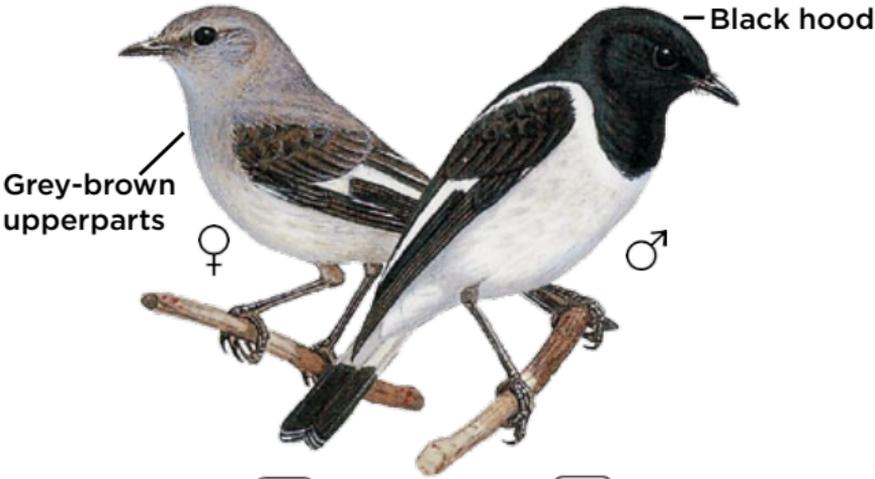


Woodland, forest and rainforest



Robins

HOODED ROBIN 16cm *Melanodryas cucullata*

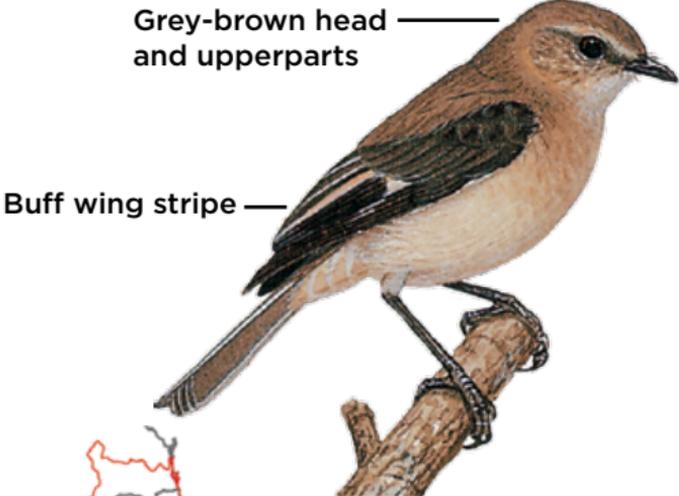


Stays motionless while perched, scanning ground



Woodland, mallee, mulga, heath and farmland

DUSKY ROBIN 16.5cm *Melanodryas vittata*



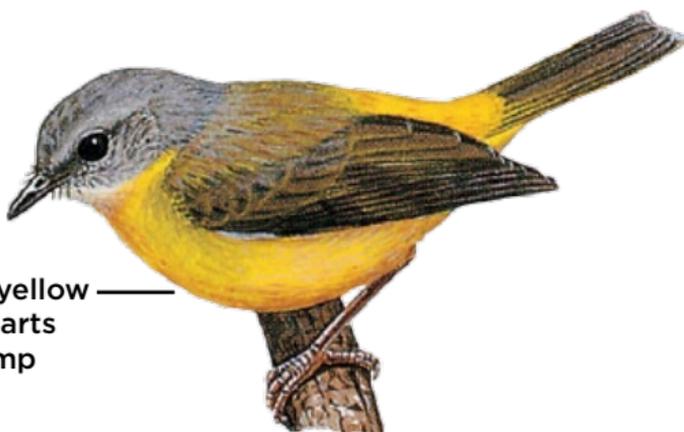
Tasmanian endemic



Open woodland, scrubland and farmland

EASTERN YELLOW ROBIN 15cm

Eopsaltria australis



Bright yellow —
underparts
and rump



In pairs or small family groups. Occasionally flicks tail and wings

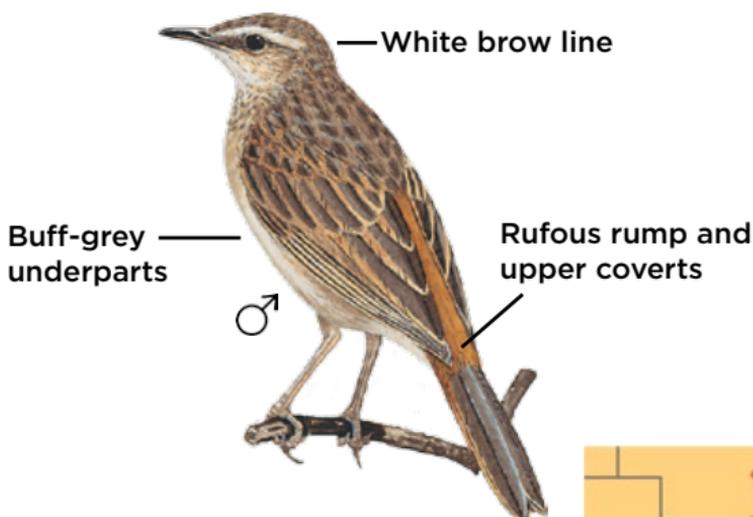


Woodland, wet open forest and coastal heath



RUFOUS SONGLARK 19cm

Cincloramphus mathewsi



— White brow line

Buff-grey —
underparts

Rufous rump and
upper coverts



Distinctive scratchy, metallic call

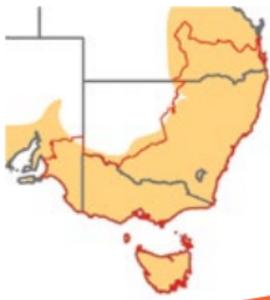
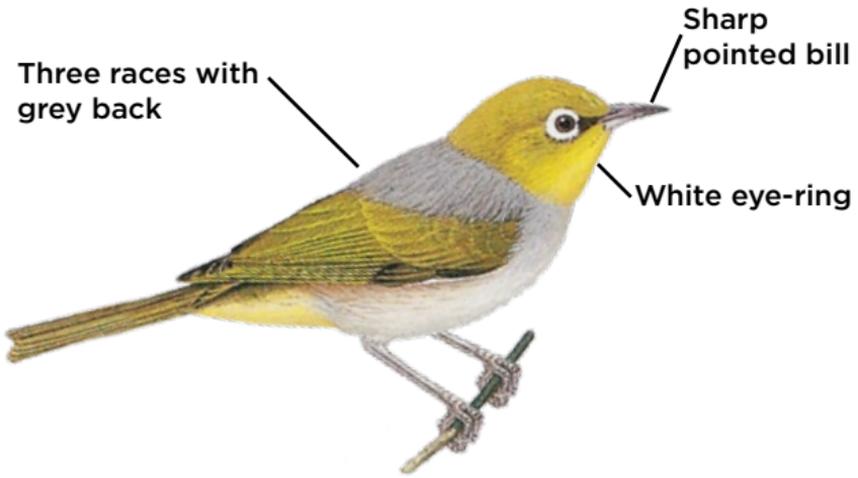


Grassy woodland, farmland and mulga



Silvereye/Warbler

SILVEREYE 12cm *Zosterops lateralis*

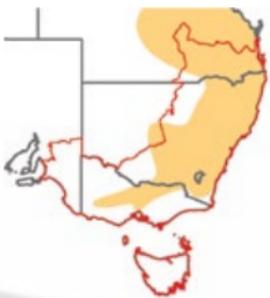
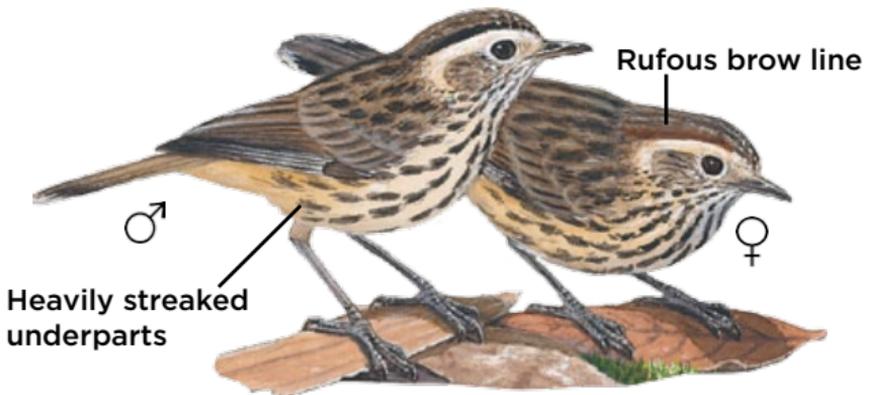


Eight races across Australia, plumage will differ on location



Diverse habitat types

SPECKLED WARBLER 12.5cm *Chthonicola sagittata*



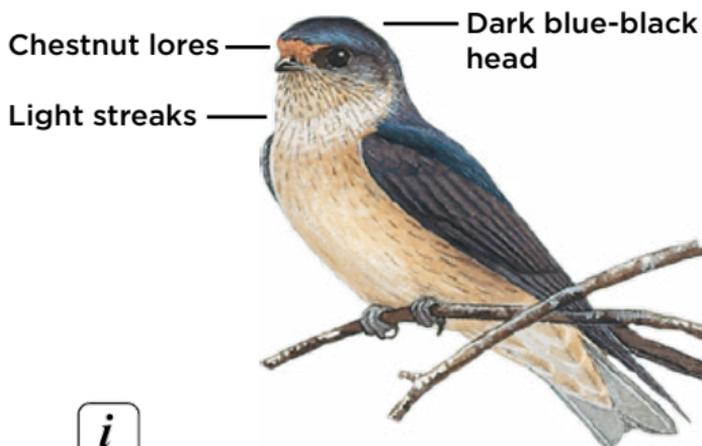
Forages and nests on ground in leaf litter



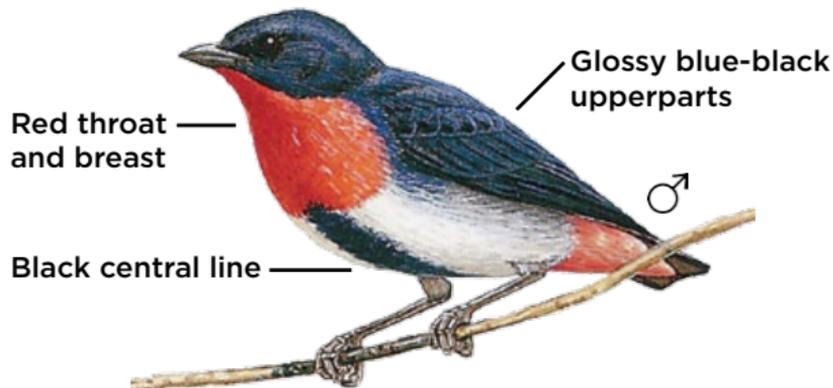
Open woodland

Martin/Mistletoebird

TREE MARTIN 13cm *Petrochelidon nigricans*



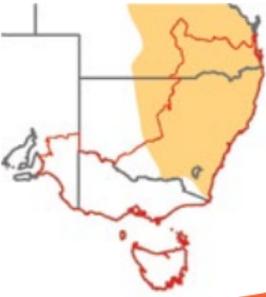
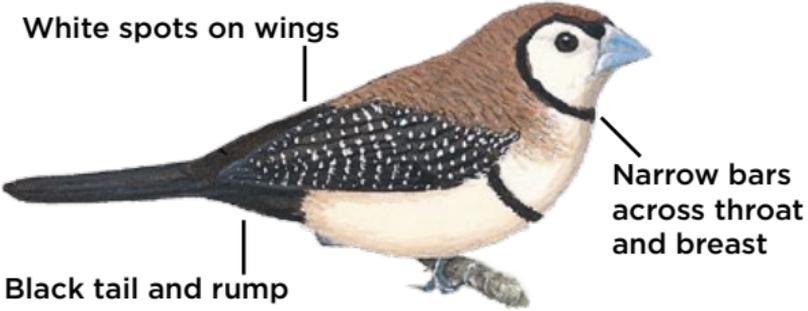
MISTLETOEBIRD 11cm *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*



Finches

DOUBLE-BARRED FINCH 11cm

Taeniopygia bichenovii



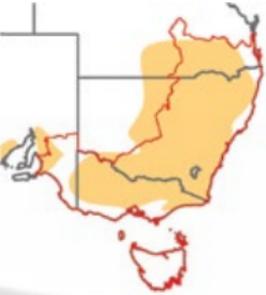
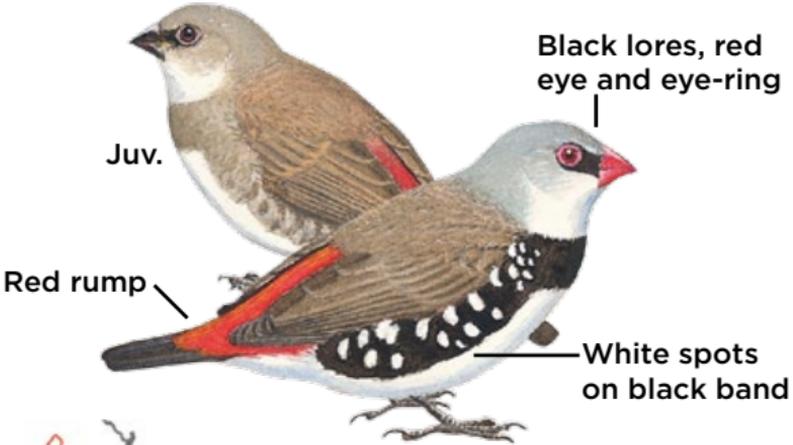
Distinctive 'owl-face'



Grassy woodland, open forest and farmland

DIAMOND FIRETAIL 12cm

Stagonopleura guttata



Often in small numbers foraging on ground



Woodland, open forest, heath and mallee

Record Sheet

Swift Parrot (SP) - Regent Honeyeater (RH) Observation and Record Sheet

Site Details

Location (or distance and direction from nearest named landmark or town):
Date: Time started: Time finished:.....
Number of observers:
Altitude (if known):

Map details (Map No, Name and Scale not required if GPS co-ords provided)

Map No: Map Name & Scale:
GPS used: Yes/No GPS Datum: Easting:
Northing:(e.g. East: 243560, North: 6027450)
Zone: (e.g. 55 or 56)
Lat: Long: (e.g. Lat: 33°40'15" Long: 150°45'10")

SP / RH observations

SP seen / heard (including zero):
RH seen / heard (including zero):
Details of activity (e.g. foraging, aggression, perching, calling etc):
.....
.....
Food/Habitat Resources Used:

Other nectivorous bird species present (regardless of whether SP/RH recorded)

Species:
Abundance:
Interaction with SP/RH (e.g. aggression / competing for food resources):
.....
.....

Habitat / Site Description

Please describe any relevant details about the site such as topography, vegetation, presence / absence of mistletoe and if possible the species and size of trees being used by SP/RH:

Site Map/Additional Information

Please provide any additional information (e.g. simple map, shrub species present, direction of flight, additional birds. etc).

Please return completed forms to the Woodland Birds for Biodiversity Project
BirdLife Australia, Suite 2-05, 60 Leicester St, Carlton VIC 3053. Fax (03) 9347 9323. Email to mick.roderick@birdlife.org.au (SP) or dean.ingwersen@birdlife.org.au (RH).

Further information on this project and these species can be found at: www.birdlife.org.au/projects/woodland-birds-for-biodiversity

Woodland bird index

Babbler	Grey-crowned	44
	White-browed	44
Bee-eater	Rainbow	21
Boobook	Southern	20
Bowerbird	Spotted	23
Bronzewing	Common	8
Button-quail	Painted	12
Chough	White-winged	52
Cockatoo	Gang-gang	13
	Glossy Black	13
Cuckoo	Black-eared	18
	Fan-tailed	19
	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	18
Cuckoo-shrike	Pallid	19
	Black-faced	46
	White-bellied	46
Dove	Peaceful	8
Eagle	Little	11
Fairy-wren	Superb	24
	Variegated	24
Falcon	Brown	11
Fantail	Grey	51
Finch	Double-barred	60
Firetail	Diamond	60
Flycatcher	Leaden	53
	Restless	53
Friarbird	Little	42
	Noisy	42
Gerygone	Western	26
	White-throated	26
Goshawk	Brown	10
Heathwren	Chestnut-rumped	25
Honeyeater	Black-chinned	39
	Black-headed	41
	Blue-faced	41
	Brown-headed	40
	Fuscous	35
	Painted	43
	Regent	37
	Scarlet	37
	Spiny-cheeked	36
	Striped	43
	Strong-billed	39
	White-eared	33
	White-naped	40
White-plumed	35	
Yellow-faced	33	
Yellow-throated	34	
Yellow-tufted	34	
Jacky Winter		54
Kingfisher	Sacred	21
Kite	Square-tailed	10

Lorikeet	Little	14
	Musk	14
Martin	Tree	59
Miner	Noisy	36
Mistletoebird		59
Nightjar	White-throated	9
Oriole	Olive-backed	49
Owl	Barking	20
Owlet-nightjar	Australian	9
Pardalote	Forty-spotted	31
	Spotted	31
	Striated	32
Parrot	Red-rumped	16
	Superb	15
	Swift	16
	Turquoise	17
Quail-thrush	Spotted	45
Raven	Australian	52
Robin	Dusky	56
	Eastern Yellow	57
	Flame	55
	Hooded	56
	Red-capped	55
	Scarlet	54
Rosella	Eastern	15
Shrike-thrush	Grey	49
Shrike-tit	Crested	47
Silvereve		58
Sittella	Varied	45
Songlark	Rufous	57
Spinebill	Eastern	32
Stone-curlew	Bush	12
Thornbill	Brown	30
	Buff-rumped	29
	Chestnut-rumped	28
	Inland	29
	Striated	27
	Yellow	27
	Yellow-rumped	28
Treecreeper	Brown	22
	White-throated	22
Triller	White-winged	47
Warbler	Speckled	58
Wattlebird	Red	38
	Yellow	38
Weebill		25
Whistler	Golden	48
Whistler	Rufous	48
Whiteface	Southern	30
Woodswallow	Dusky	51
	Masked	50
	White-browed	50

This Woodland Bird Identification Booklet for south-east Australia has been compiled by BirdLife Australia's Nick Bradsworth, along with support from Mick Roderick, Dean Ingwersen, Janelle Thomas and Caroline Wilson.

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For more information on how to volunteer for BirdLife Australia visit birdlife.org.au or call 1300 730 075.

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