

TRIP REPORT

FRIENDS OF GRASSLANDS FIELD TRIP TO NARRANDERA

Thursday 20th September 2018

En route to Narrandera, via Wagga Wagga, we also stopped at Mundoonen Nature Reserve. The reserve straddles the Hume Highway approximately midway between Gunning and Yass and the only accessible section was on the western side of the highway. It was gazetted in 1970, with additions gazetted in 2000, and is currently 1,485 hectares in size.

The Plan of Management says that “Mundoonen Nature Reserve preserves a representative sample of vegetation and habitats found on tableland sandstone, metasediment and acid volcanic lithologies from Goulburn southward. Mundoonen Nature Reserve samples the drier tableland vegetation types, midway in their range.

The primary vegetation type within the reserve is dominated by scribbly gum *Eucalyptus rossii* and red stringybark *E. macrorhyncha*. The landscape surrounding the reserve is largely cleared with some remnants of yellow box Blakely’s red gum (*E. melliodora* - *E. blakelyi*) woodland. A small pocket of this woodland occurs in the reserve.”



Grevillea sp



*Melichrus urceolatus*¹ or Urn-heath

Flowers White, cream or yellow-green, March--November.

Fruit/seed Succulent fruit (drupe), 4 mm long, greenish white or purple-brown, July--November. Dispersal, establishment and growth Diaspore: fruit, adaptation for dispersal by ingestion (McIntyre et al. 1995).

Fire response Regrowth from surviving rootstocks, no seedlings recorded less than 1 year after fire (Purdie 1977).

Interaction with other organisms Flowers eaten by Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans*

Habitat Steep slopes, hillsides. Altitude 0--1200 m Annual rainfall 700--1000 mm

Typical local abundance Occasional--frequent.

Vegetation Eucalypt woodland e.g. with *Eucalyptus eximia*, *E. gummifera*, *E. sclerophylla*, *E. sparsifolia*, *E. rossii*, *E. macrorhyncha*, *E. dives*, *E. mannifera*, *Callitris* woodland and *Acacia* scrub.

Substrate Sandy or loamy soils on sandstone, acid volcanics, shaley soils, sometimes on disturbed sites.

¹ <http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Melichrus~urceolatus>



Day 1 Friday 21st September

Time (start)	Time (finish)	Location	Notes
12:30	1:30	Arrive Narrandera	Meet either at the Bakery (108 East St, corner of Bolton St) at 12:30 or at the park off Twynam St at 12:45 for lunch
1:30	2:15	Travel to Leeton via Irrigation Way	Arrive at Fivebough Swamp, Meet at the eastern end of Petersham St, Leeton. If not meeting the group at Narrandera, you can meet here instead
2:15	4:00	Fivebough Swamp	A large wetland with access paths deep into the wetland. It has a breeding population of Brolgas, and many other bird species are likely to be seen
4:00	4:45	Travel to Narrandera	Settle in to accommodation
7:00		Meet at local pub for dinner	Charles Sturt Hotel, corner of East St and Douglas St, Narrandera

Fivebough Swamp²

Fivebough & Tuckerbil Wetlands are designated under the Ramsar Convention as Wetlands of International Importance for conserving biological diversity. The principle of a Ramsar listed wetland is to promote conservation with the aim of preventing changes to their ecological character.

Combined, Fivebough & Tuckerbil Wetlands meet the Ramsar criteria in relation to species, ecological communities and waterbirds under the following five of the nine Ramsar criteria:

Criterion 2: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities – Fivebough & Tuckerbil Wetlands support more than 1% of the estimated south-eastern Australian population of the globally vulnerable Australasian Bittern.

Criterion 3: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports populations of plant and/or animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of a particular biogeographical region – Fivebough & Tuckerbil Wetlands maintain a high diversity of species of waterbirds within the Riverina bioregion; the number of species listed under international treaties or as threatened species and the

² <http://www.fiveboughwetlands.org.au/the-wetlands/>

abundances of some bird species are amongst the highest recorded in the Murray-Darling Basin.

Criterion 4: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports plants and/or animal species at a critical stage in their life cycles, or provides refuge during adverse conditions – Fivebough & Tuckerbil Wetlands is a significant drought refuge, as the basins retain water year-round. Furthermore, Fivebough is an important site for migratory waterbirds; twenty-two species of waterbird have been recorded breeding at Fivebough. The site is also an important feeding habitat for four species of Egret during their breeding season and as a flocking area for the endangered Brolga.

Criterion 5: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds – Fivebough & Tuckerbil regularly record populations of over this threshold, with Glossy Ibis and Whiskered Tern counts the highest for Australia.

Criterion 6: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird – Fivebough & Tuckerbil Wetlands has recorded the Glossy Ibis, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Whiskered Tern, Australasian Bittern and Brolga at numbers estimated to represent greater than 1% of their population³.

I should also note the history of the site before speaking of the day.

³ Of 360 wetlands surveyed within the RAOU Murray-Darling Basin Waterbird Project, Fivebough recorded the highest number of waterbird species and it ranked second within the Murray-Darling Basin for the total number of species recorded in a single survey. At Fivebough Wetlands:

86 waterbird species have been recorded visiting the site and two-thirds of these (55) are commonly seen while one-third are occasionally or rarely seen.

28 shorebird (wader) species have been recorded breeding, with eight of these occurring annually and 17 species being migratory.

36 waterbird species have been recorded breeding, with at least twelve of these species recorded as regular breeders.

>20,000 waterbirds have been counted on several occasions, principally in summer, with the greatest count above 50,000 birds at one time.

There are seven NSW Threatened Species which have been recorded at Fivebough Wetlands; Magpie Goose (*Anseranas semipalmata*), Freckled Duck (*Stictonetta naevosa*), Blue-billed Duck (*Oxyura australis*), Brolga (*Grus rubicunda*), and Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*). The Australasian Bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*) and Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*) are also listed as Endangered Species under Commonwealth legislation. ***We saw none of those on our visit.***

HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT

In the early 1990's Leeton Shire Council considered the eastern portion of Fivebough Wetlands for development as a recreational lake. The proposal was opposed by the Murrami, Wamoon and Corbie Hill Landcare groups, along with the Murrumbidgee Field Naturalists, before Council resolved to revoke the proposal in 1997.

At this time, the Murrumbidgee Field Naturalists and the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) brought attention to the conservation values of the wetlands and the need for a management plan to maintain these values. Hence, under the direction of then NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation, a Management Plan was developed through the Murrumbidgee Wetlands Working Group (MWWG).

In 1998 active management of Fivebough Wetlands began, with the formation of a management committee consisting of government agency, industry and community group representatives, initially established as a sub-committee of Murrumbidgee Field Naturalists.

In 2000, under the direction of then NSW Department of Lands, the management committee became an incorporated not-for-profit community organisation; the Fivebough & Tuckerbil Wetlands Trust.

In August 2001 the Trust commenced the nomination for recognition of Fivebough & Tuckerbil Wetlands as a Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. The nomination was supported by many local organisations and interest groups including Leeton Shire Council, Murrumbidgee River Management Committee, Murrumbidgee Irrigation, Ricegrower's Association of Australia, MIA Council of Horticultural Associations, Leeton Chamber of Commerce, Murrumbidgee Field Naturalists, World Wide Fund for Nature, Birds Australia and the NSW Field Ornithologists Club. This nomination was submitted to NSW and Australian governments on 29th May 2002 and was accepted and designated under Ramsar on 21st October 2002.

The first Plan of Management for the site was developed by the Fivebough & Tuckerbil Wetlands Trust as a requirement of the Ramsar listing, to direct the comprehensive ecological management of the wetlands.

On 3rd December 2010, Fivebough & Tuckerbil Wetlands were notified as Reservation for Environmental Protection and Public Recreation (Reserve 1030008), under the Crown Lands Act 1989, by then NSW Department of Lands. At this time, the Fivebough & Tuckerbil Wetlands Trust was dissolved and administrative management of the reserve was appointed to the Department, specifically the District Offices of Griffith and Wagga Wagga.

To provide guidance and support in the management of the reserve, the Fivebough & Tuckerbil Wetlands Advisory Committee, comprising of government, industry and community group representatives, was formed in 2011, and remains current.⁴

It's just north of Leeton, effectively on the outskirts, via Petersham road. We skipped the meeting at Narrandera and met the party at Fivebough.

But before we left Wagga we had to record the Red Rumped Parrot!



And on our way we stopped for morning tea and found more birds!

⁴ <http://www.fiveboughwetlands.org.au/management/history-of-the-wetlands/>

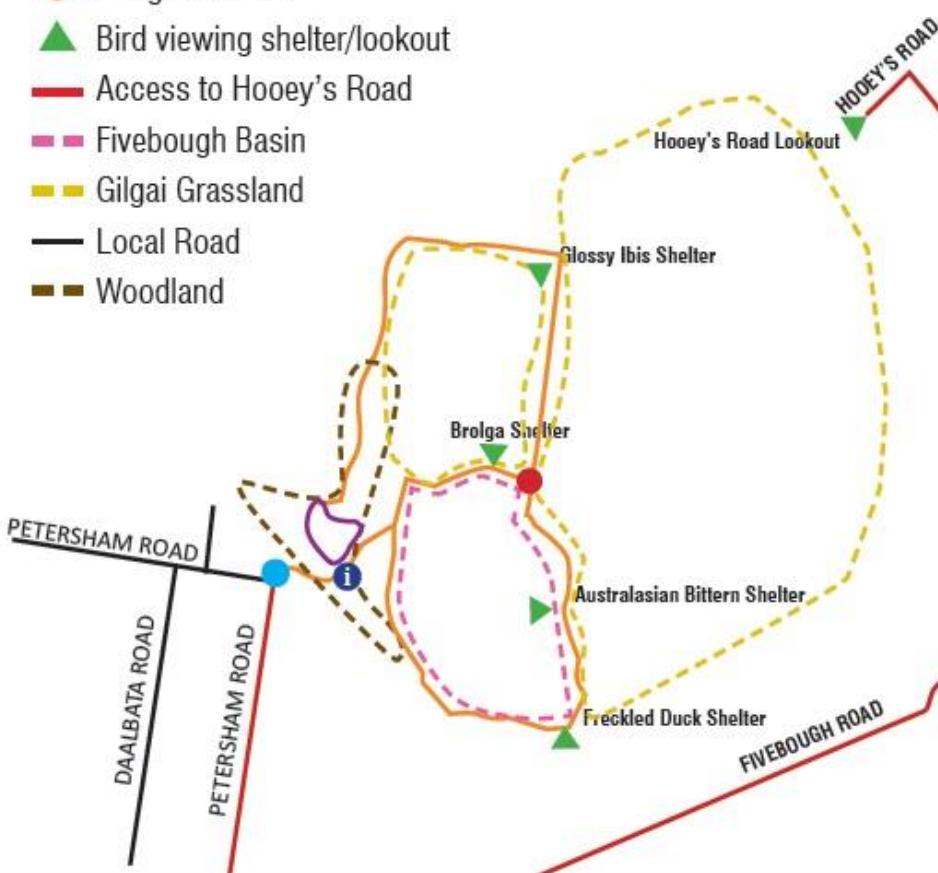


Tree Martin leaves the nest (above) and Striated Pardalote (below)



LEGEND

- Petersham Road Carpark
- Budyaan Baamirra Picnic Area
- Wetlands Walking Track
- Wiradjuri Walking Track
- Brolda Junction
- ▲ Bird viewing shelter/lookout
- Access to Hooey's Road
- Fivebough Basin
- Gilgai Grassland
- Local Road
- Woodland



Wiradjuri Walking Track

**1km return,
from the Picnic Area**

**Wetland Walk North
2km loop,
from Brolga Junction
to Picnic Area via
Wiradjuri Walk.**

**Wetlands Walking Track
2.8km loop,
from the Picnic Area**

We were able to book into our motel at midday so we unpacked and had lunch and then arrived at the wetlands with spare time. Indeed we had an additional hour plus and used it to good effect, walking a circuit in clockwise motion.



White Bellied Sea Eagle



Black Swans and Avocets



Red-Kneed Dotterels



Glossy Ibis



Black-Winged Stilt and Golden-Headed Cisticola





Whistling Kite





Black-Shouldered Kite and Australian Reed Warbler



By now we had walked a loop and met the group! This was officially a party of Friends of Grasslands, based in the ACT.



Australian Spotted Crake



Baillon's Crake



As close as we got to a brolga



And so far the bird tally for the Riverina has reached 76. That's before we get into the passerines.

Dinner tonight was at the Charles Sturt Hotel and while we were able to get our meals on time some had not yet been served by 8.30pm. That's not good. At least the food was edible.

Day 2 Saturday 22nd September 2018

Time (start)	Time (finish)	Location	Notes
8:30	8:45	Travel to Milthorpes TSR, Buckingbong Rd	Opposite John Lake Centre (DPI Fisheries)
8:45	11:00	Milthorpes TSR	Large TSR with river frontage, River Red Gum Forest, open Grey Box Woodland and Speargrass Grassland
11:00	11:30	Travel to Buckingbong SF via The Gap Rd	Arrive at Buckingbong State Forest
11:30	2:00	Buckingbong State Forest	Large area of Grey Box - White Cypress-pine Woodland. Break here for lunch
2:00	2:30	Travel to Yorkies Plain TSR via Strontian Rd and Sturt Hwy	Arrive Yorkies Plain TSR. Park on the side of the highway - be sure to park well of the road shoulder
2:30	3:30	Yorkies Plain TSR	Large area of Speargrass Grassland with patches of Weeping Boree Woodland and River Red Gum Forest
3:30	4:00	Return to Narrandera via Sturt Highway	Arrive at Narrandera Wetlands. The entrance to the wetland reserve is on left hand side of the Newell Hwy, travelling north, before crossing the Murrumbidgee River
4:30	5:30	Narrandera Wetland	Artificial wetland adjacent to Murrumbidgee River
6.00	6.30	Drive to Morundah via Newell Highway	Arrive at Morundah Hotel, Browley St, Morundah
6.30	9.30	Dinner at Morundah Pub followed by spot-lighting for Plains-wanderer at a nearby property	During our dinner, David Parker, Threatened Species Officer from OEH will be at a nearby site spotlighting for Plains-wanderers. He will alert the party once these are located and we will follow him out. Return to Narrandera after this trip

But even before we headed out to the first stop we had some fun. While we were having breakfast a large hot air balloon came over the town, right close to us and landed in the park. It was an air force promotional balloon.



Milthorpes TSR

Soon we had arrived at this TSR, a large TSR with river frontage, River Red Gum Forest, open Grey Box Woodland and Speargrass Grassland, and Faye and I spent a little time there looking at birds before the rest arrived. The dominant sound was of Striated Pardalote.

Afterwards I tried to learn about plants but bow down before the experts and marvel at their knowledge. I am also amused by the number of “discussions” regarding identity.



Grey Box, *E. macrocarpa*



The plant is the introduced Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*)



Wurmbea dioica or Early Nancy

Wurmbea dioica (R.Br.) F.Muell. APNI*

Description: Herb 5–30 cm high; dioecious or polygamous.

Leaves 3, well separated or occasionally lower 2 basal, 15–35 cm long; lowest leaf filiform or linear, 0.2–4 mm wide, occasionally to 5 mm; second leaf filiform or lanceolate and tapering, base dilated or occasionally like lowest leaf; upper leaf dilated with short or long narrow apical portion.

Inflorescence open, 1–11-flowered, usually 2–7; flowers unisexual and bisexual. Tepals 3.5–11.5 mm long, white with purple nectaries; nectary 1 per tepal, a quarter to half from base, a slightly thickened transverse band, occasionally with a partial or complete but narrow break at middle. Stamens half to two-thirds as long as tepals; anthers c. 1 mm long, red or purple.

Capsule 5–10 mm long

Distribution and occurrence: Widespread over the whole State and the rest of temperate Australia.

Grows in forest and woodland, and on inland sand dunes and loam flats.⁵

⁵ <http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Wurmbea%20dioica>





A Rhodanthe sp.



Erodium crinitum, the Blue Stork's-bill, a native





An exotic Erodium



Superb Parrot – my highlight bird





Vittadinia sp. (possibly *V. cuneata*)





Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Or River Red Gum

Eucalyptus camaldulensis is a perennial, single-stemmed, large-boled, medium-sized to tall tree to 30 m high (Bren and Gibbs, 1986), although some authors (e.g. Boland, 1984; Brooker et al., 2002) record trees to 45 m. According to Jacobs (1955) river red gum could reach ages of 500 to 1000 years. See Brooker et al. (2002) for further descriptive information.

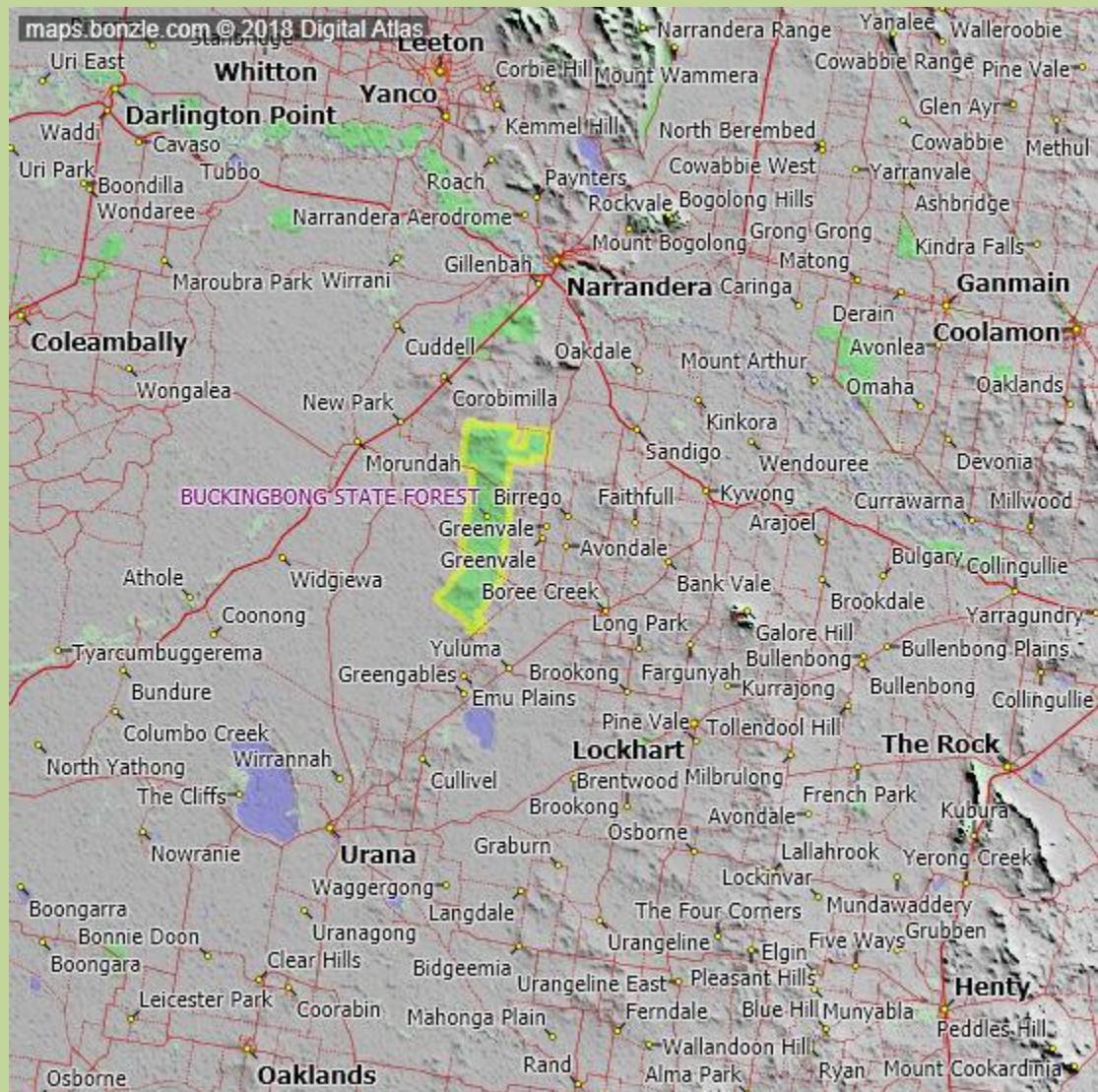
Eucalyptus camaldulensis commonly grows on riverine sites, whether of permanent or seasonal water (Brooker et al., 2002). It is most extensive on grey heavy clay soils along river banks and on floodplains subject to frequent or periodic flooding, preferring deep moist subsoils with clay content (Costermans, 1989). It also lines the channels of sandy watercourses and creeks (Boland, 1984), commonly forming ribbon stands but sometimes extending over extensive areas of regularly flooded flats. It can also occur in the higher reaches of creeks in major valleys of hilly country (Cunningham et al., 1981) and infrequently on the margins of salt lakes (CAB International, 2000).

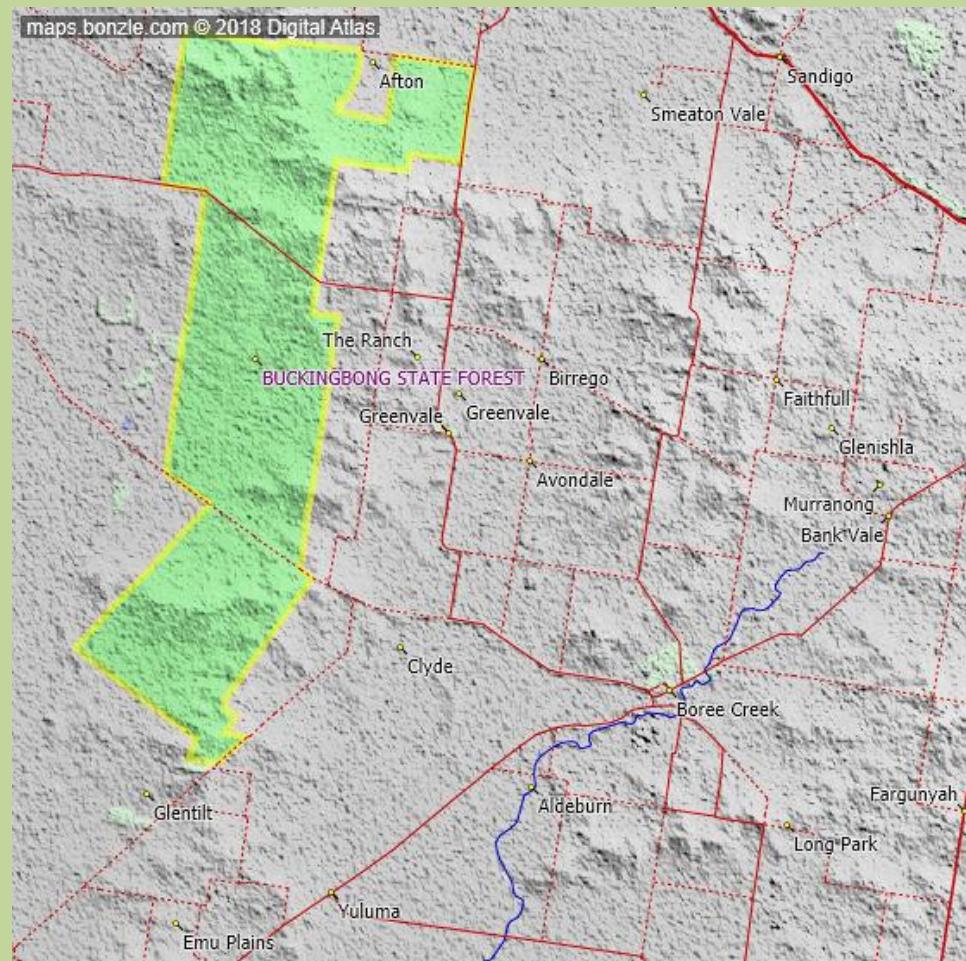
In the Murray region it is most commonly found on brown and red clays (Dalton, 1990), and in the Chowilla area it is found along the main Murray River channel and along the backwaters and billabongs (Roberts and Ludwig 1990, 1991)⁶

⁶ <https://www.anbg.gov.au/cpbr/WfHC/Eucalyptus-camaldulensis/>

Buckingbong SF

This is just to the south of Narrandera. This is a large area of Grey Box - White Cypress-pine Woodland and here the dominant sound was the Western Gerygone.





There were shotgun shells within the forest!



Hyalosperma sp. possibly H. semisterile



Senna sp





Calotis cuneifolia or a Burr Daisy⁷

⁷ *Calotis cuneifolia* is a member of the Asteraceae (Daisy) family. The genus is usually known Burr Daisies.

Calotis cuneifolia is a dwarf, rounded perennial. The small leaves are wedge-shaped (cuneate-hence the species name).

Flowers may be white or lilac. The lilac-flowered form is the most attractive. Flowers are followed by reddish-brown fruits forming a number of burrs.

Ref: <https://austplants.com.au/Calotis-cuneifolia-Burr-Daisy>



One of my favourite birds – a Red Capped Robin, above, and its cousin, the Eastern Yellow Robin, below





Callitris glaucophylla



Yorkies Plain TSR

After lunch we visited this reserve. It is also an area of Speargrass Grassland⁸ with patches of Weeping Boree Woodland and River Red Gum Forest.



Given the notes I copied below I wonder if the grazing pressure on the TSR is not too heavy for the long term survival of the spear-grass communities. And who monitors the use of TSR's by grazing stock?

⁸ <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10082>

A densely-tufted, perennial spear-grass that grows to 1 m tall. The leaves are flattened or rolled, 1.5 - 2.5 mm wide at their bases, slightly to strongly ribbed, and densely hairy. The flower-heads are spreading and moderately dense, to 36 cm long, comprising gaping spikelets 11 - 15 mm long (excluding the awn). The awn (bristle) is twice-bent and 3.5 - 6 cm long.

Grows on floodplains of the Murray River tributaries, in open woodland on grey, silty clay or sandy loam soils; habitats include the edges of a lignum swamp with box and mallee; creek banks in grey, silty clay; mallee and lignum sandy-loam flat; open Cypress Pine forest on low sandy range; and a low, rocky rise.

Associated species include *Callitris glaucophylla*, *Eucalyptus microcarpa*, *E. populnea*, *Austrostipa eremophila*, *A. drummondii*, *Austrodanthonia eriantha* and *Einadia nutans*.

See also <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/66623-conservation-advice.pdf>



Goodenia sp





A Chocolate Lily



Bulbine species





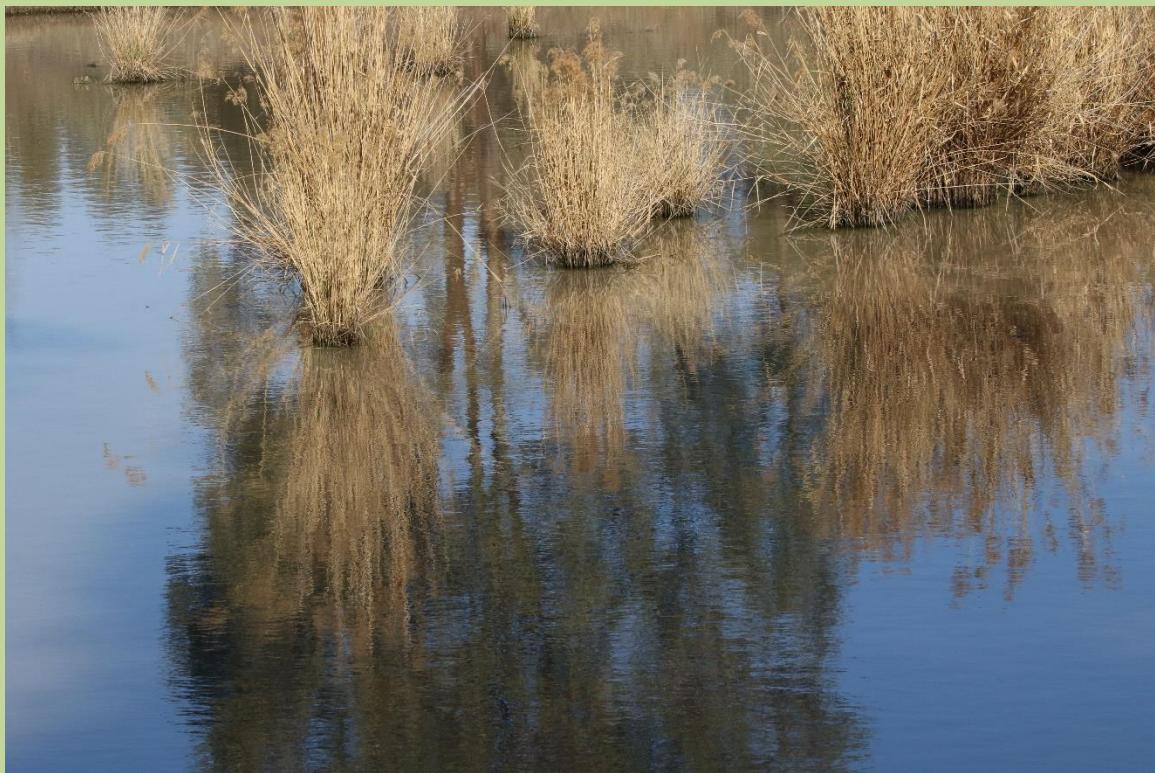
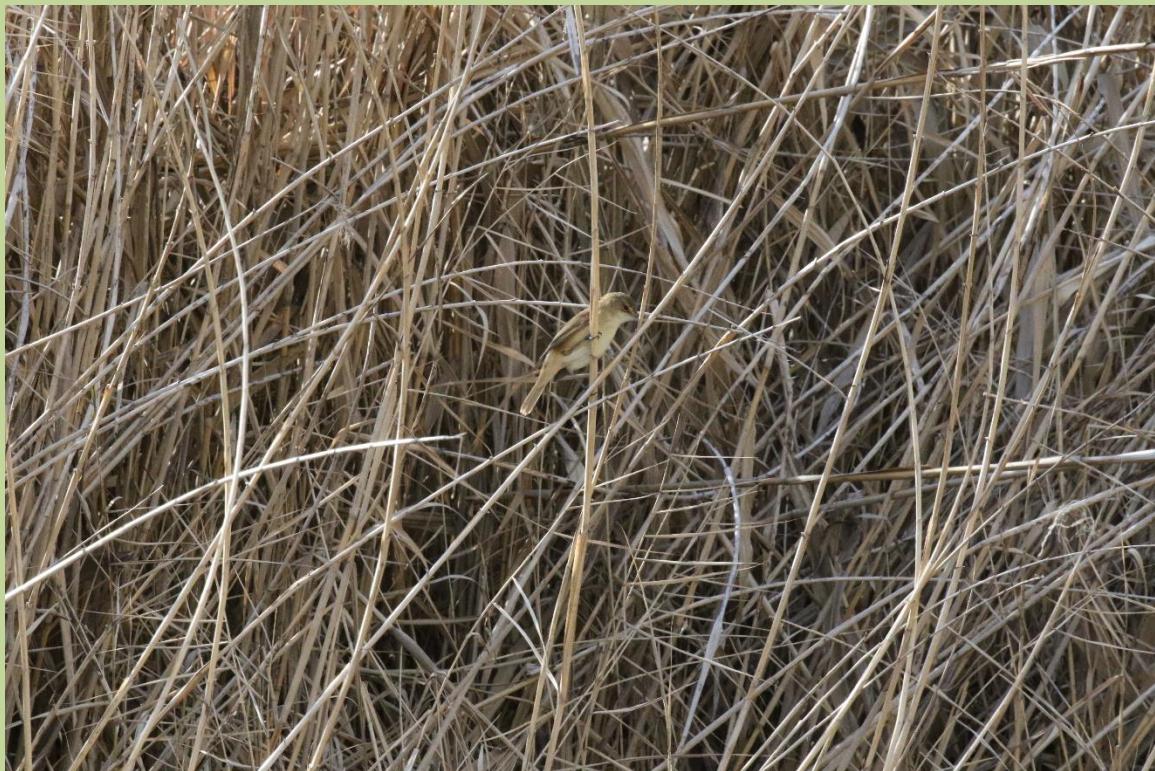
Narrandera Wetland



Little Friarbird, above, and Noisy Friarbird, below

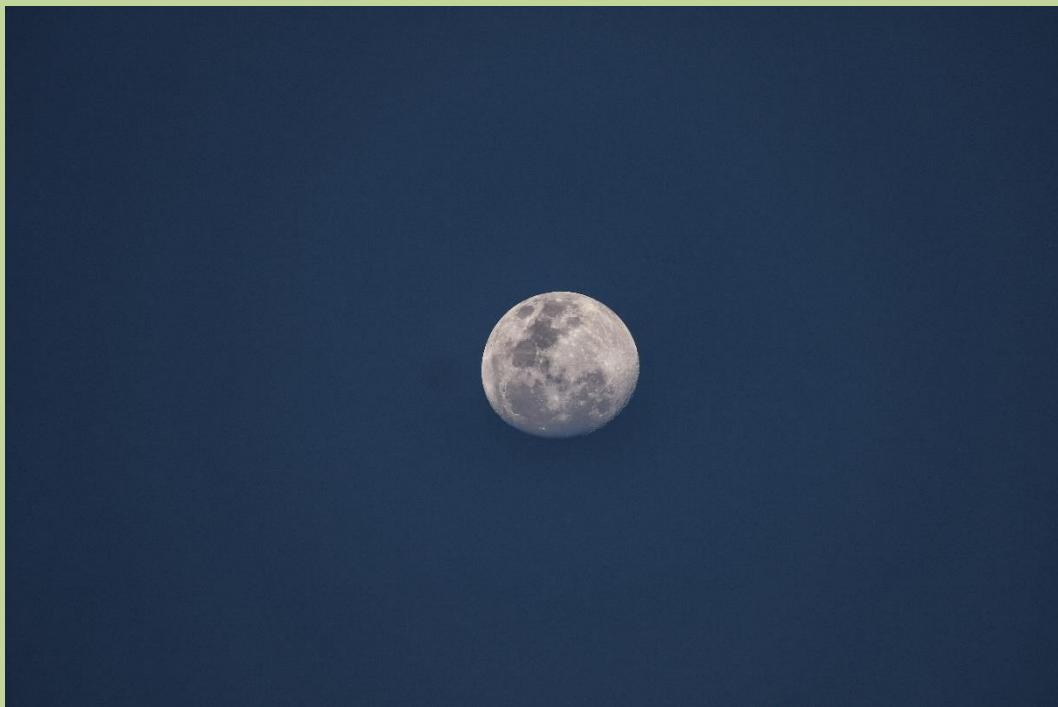








After a rest at our motel we then drove down for dinner in a pub at Morundah, followed by a futile chase for a Plains Wanderer but gosh it was nice walking in the moonlight.



Day 3 Sunday 23rd September 2018

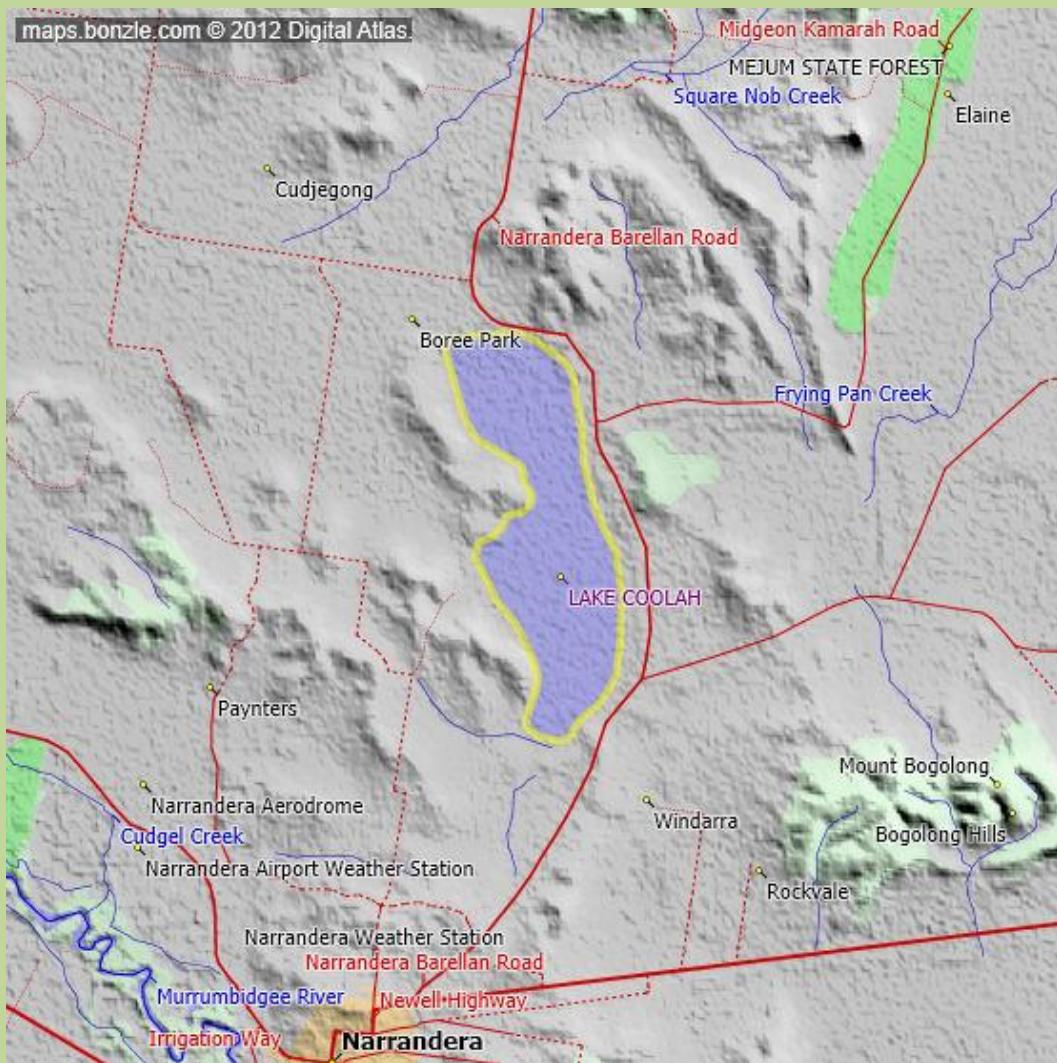
Time (start)	Time (finish)	Location	Notes
8:30	9:00	Travel to Lake Coolah via Barellan Rd	Arrive at woodland at southern end of Lake Coolah
9:00	11:00	Woodland and Grassland on shores of Lake Coolah	Large area of Bimble Box Woodland and Speargrass Grassland adjacent to lake (which is currently dry)
11:00	3:00	Travel along Kamarah Rd making various stops	Stopping at various locations along the road, including at Mejum State Forest (945hectares)
		Woodland locations along Kamarah Rd	Grey Box - White Cypress Pine Woodland, Yellow Box Woodland, Bimble Box Woodland, Lignum Swamp. Break here for lunch
3:00	3:30	Travel to Rocky Waterholes Reserve via Narrandera and Old Wagga Rd	Arrive at Rocky Waterholes Reserve on Bundigery Creek
3:30		Rocky Waterholes Reserve	Walk along river and you may see Koalas. Riparian vegetation, rocky hillsides, River Red Gum Forest and Grey Box Woodland
7:00		Meet at Lazy Lizard restaurant for dinner for dinner	Lazy Lizard restaurant, 146 East St, Narrandera

Faye and I left early and missed the first stop, travelling some distance along the entire length of Coolah Lake and even beyond Mount Misery before we turned back and joined the party (just arriving).

Mind you it was a rather pleasant drive!



Lake Coolah - Lake Coolah, when full, covers an area of around 1,400 hectares



It was not full today. Indeed, there was not one drop in it and the lake bed was pasture.

Still that meant we could look at what grew and/or lived in these ephemeral wetlands and we did enjoy the visit.



Bimble Box



Senna artemisioides subsp. Zygophylla



Is it? After much discussion it was decided it was an Eremophila.



Black Kite



Little Eagle in flight



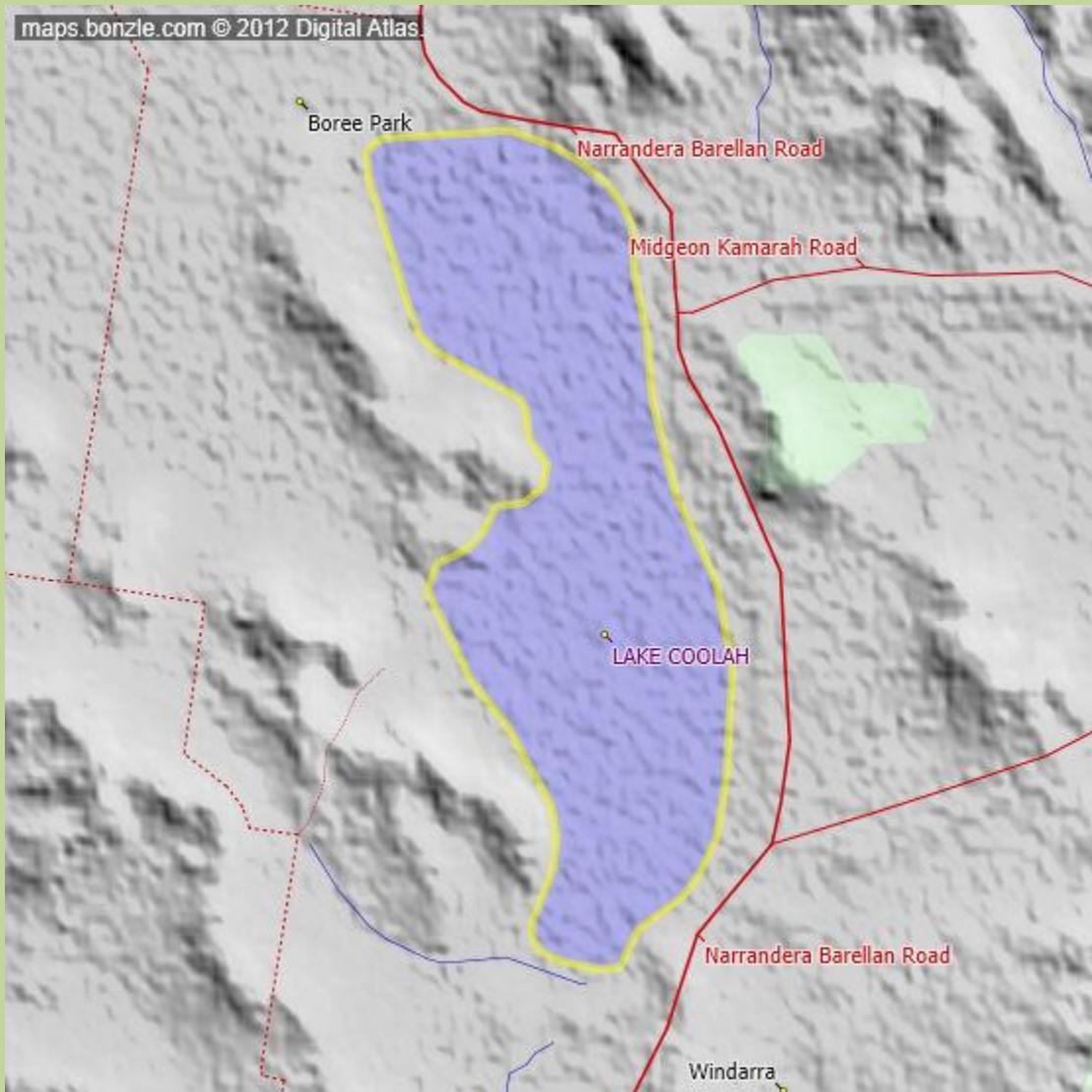


Spotting raptors- Alice



Apostlebirds

And apart from the Little Eagle, Whistling Kite and Black Kite there were also Chestnut Rumped Heath wren and White Fronted Chats.



We then drove along Kamarah Rd to Mejum State Forest and spent some delightful time chasing orchids. That proved to be most productive, despite it looking like it might be a total waste of time when we first arrived. I think we found at least four species.



But even at the car we found this species of Dampiera.



And this climbing fringed lily.



Waxlip Orchid. *Glossodia minor*





Diuris orchid





Small Vanilla Lily



Caladenia atrovespa





And as we wandered along the road and stopped at a variety of locations we learnt a little more about the grasslands out here in the Riverina.





And Alice told us about her studies in the life of Black Falcons! Kat then told us of her PhD study of beetles in different landscapes.





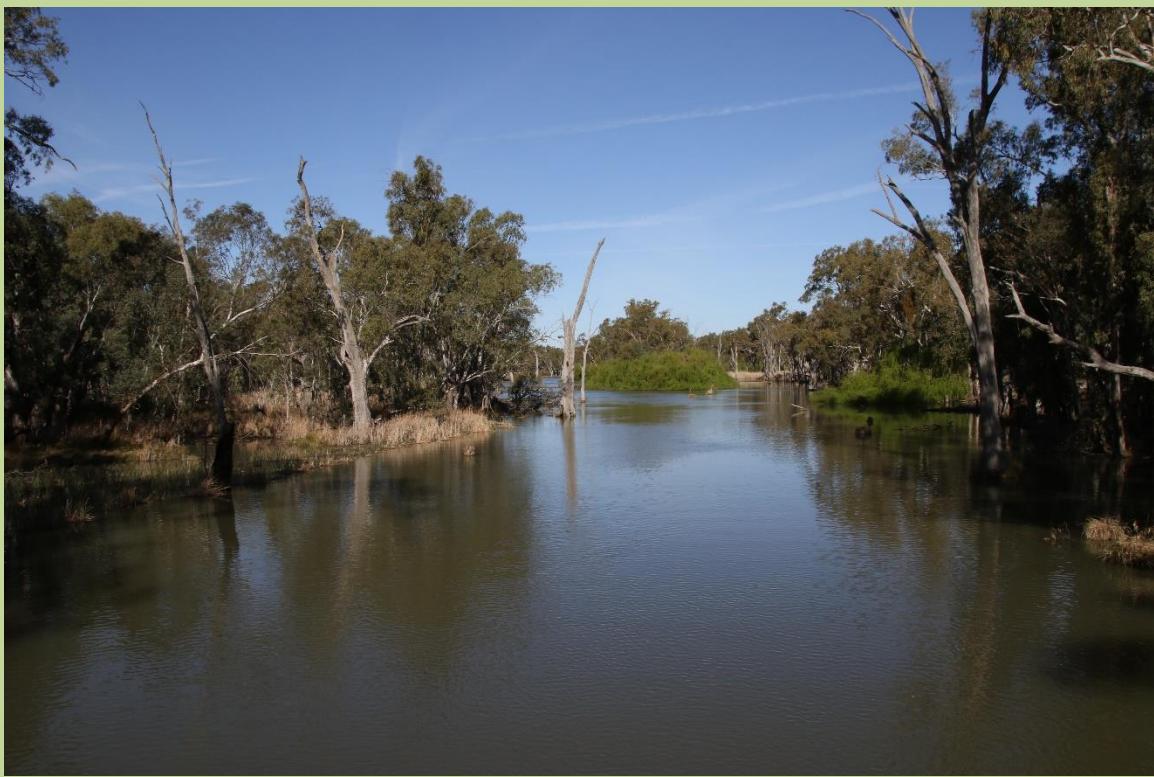
Rainer



Andrew



Finally we stopped at Rocky Waterholes Reserve and that area could have been an entire day.







A koala: part of an introduced population



And, yes, we finished by dining at the Lazy Lizard. The meals were large!

Day 4 Monday 24th September 2018

And as we head home from the field trip into the Riverina with Friends of Grasslands under the amazing direction of Rainer Rehwinkel one sad thought hit me along the way: the bush that's left is the stuff on the less fertile soils. How much have we already lost in biodiversity for the massive monoculture across so much of the landscape? I wonder if it is not the case that wildlife has been "locked out" of so much of what was once its land

We opted out of the trip to the fishery in order to get back to Sydney early enough for a rest and to give ourselves an alternate route home. That route took us via Ganmain and Coolamon, our first stop. This is the town to which I refer: not the carrying vessel.⁹ It's a wheat belt town of about 1500 people, including the father of our sister-in-law, now resident in the nursing home after many a long year as a resident of Ganmain.



The station opened in 1881 but now Coolamon is served by weekly NSW TrainLink Xplorer service operating between Sydney and Griffith. NSW TrainLink also operate a road coach service from Wagga Wagga to Griffith via Coolamon. I must check out its timetable.

As you'd expect it is still an important point from which grain departs! In addition, turkeys and wool are produced and the area is noted for the quality and plumpness of its lambs. By all accounts an M.O. Curtis was heavily involved in this but Google search fails to give me more information. He does not appear in the Australian Dictionary of Biography either.

⁹ Interestingly in the area around the town are thousands of naturally occurring indentations in the ground called Coolamon Holes which fill with water.







The rest of our journey took us via Junee, or at least its outskirts, across to Cootamundra, up to Harden-Murrumburrah (very cheap petrol at Bethungra¹⁰) and on to the Hume Highway near Yass.

¹⁰ Just to the north of the town lies the Bethungra Spiral, a rail spiral built on the Main South railway line to ease the gradients when the line was duplicated between 1941 and 1946. A railway station was located in the town between 1878 and the 1980s, and has now been demolished. Given that this site, Junee and also Cootamundra are along this stretch it would be an interesting trip to go with rail enthusiasts.

The Bethungra Spiral is a rail spiral, built on the Main South line of New South Wales in Australia at Bethungra between Cootamundra and Junee. It was added to the New South Wales State Heritage Register on 2 April 1999. The original line was graded at 1 in 40 for Sydney bound trains, which imposed a severe limitation on train loads, and also caused congestion as bank engines were attached.

When the line was duplicated in the 1940s, an 8.9 kilometre spiral deviation was built. The spiral makes use of local geography in the shape of a convenient hill which the uphill line spirals around and has short tunnels. The spiral increased the distance travelled by uphill (northbound) trains by about two kilometres. Downhill (southbound) trains continue to use the original line. The ruling gradient of the new uphill line is 1 in 66.

Due to the extensive blasting required to create 27 metre cuttings through granite, the line suffered from rockfalls with twelve significant falls between 1960 and 1987. In January 1994, the spiral line closed for a four-month rebuild which saw the cuttings widened and regraded to benched 55 degree slopes as part of the One Nation project. Bethungra Spiral was listed on the New South Wales State Heritage Register on 2 April 1999.

Ref: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bethungra_Spiral



One final word: the growth of the canola industry has been quite amazing!

Appendix – Birds Sighted

1. Stubble Quail
2. Brown Quail
3. Australian Wood Duck
4. Black Swan
5. Australian Shelduck
6. Hardhead
7. Pacific Black Duck
8. Grey Teal
9. Australasian Grebe
10. Great Cormorant
11. Little Black Cormorant
12. Little Pied Cormorant
13. Australian Pelican
14. White-Necked Heron
15. White-faced Heron
16. Intermediate Egret
17. Nankeen Night Heron
18. Glossy Ibis
19. Straw-necked Ibis
20. Australian White Ibis
21. Royal Spoonbill
22. Yellow-billed Spoonbill
23. Black-shouldered Kite
24. Black Kite
25. Whistling Kite
26. Collared Sparrowhawk
27. White-bellied Sea Eagle
28. Little Eagle
29. Wedge-tailed Eagle
30. Swamp Harrier
31. Brown Falcon
32. Nankeen Kestrel
33. Australian Hobby
34. Australian Spotted Crake
35. Baillon's Crake
36. Dusky Moorhen
37. Purple Swamphen
38. Eurasian Coot
39. Black-tailed Native Hen
40. Black-winged Stilt
41. Red-necked Avocet
42. Red-kneed Dotterel
43. Black-fronted Dotterel
44. Masked Lapwing

45. Whiskered Tern
46. Feral Pigeon
47. Peaceful Dove
48. Common Bronzewing
49. Crested Pigeon
50. Galah
51. Little Corella
52. Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
53. Superb Parrot
54. Yellow Rosella
55. Eastern Rosella
56. Blue Bonnet
57. Red-rumped Parrot
58. Mulga Parrot
59. Laughing Kookaburra
60. Sacred Kingfisher
61. Superb Fairy-wren
62. Purple-backed Fairy-wren
63. Spotted Pardalote
64. Striated Pardalote
65. Chestnut-rumped Heathwren
66. Western Gerygone
67. Buff-rumped Thornbill
68. Yellow-rumped Thornbill
69. Yellow Thornbill
70. Red Wattlebird
71. Little Friarbird
72. Noisy Friarbird
73. Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
74. Blue-faced Honeyeater
75. Noisy Miner
76. Fuscous Honeyeater
77. White-plumed Honeyeater
78. White-fronted Chat
79. Red-capped Robin
80. Eastern Yellow Robin
81. Hooded Robin
82. Rufous Whistler
83. Grey Shrike-thrush
84. Willie Wagtail
85. Grey Fantail
86. Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
87. White-breasted Woodswallow
88. Pied Butcherbird
89. Magpie-lark
90. Australian Magpie

91. Australian Raven
92. Little Raven
93. Apostlebird
94. White-winged Chough
95. Australian Pipit
96. Rufous Songlark
97. Red-browed Finch
98. Zebra Finch
99. Eurasian Tree Sparrow
100. House Sparrow
101. Welcome Swallow
102. Tree Martin
103. Australian Reed Warbler
104. Little Grassbird
105. Golden-headed Cisticola
106. Silvereye
107. Common Blackbird
108. Common Starling
109. Common Myna

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