



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

2019 FIELD GUIDE TO THE COMMON BIRDS IN THE MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT

| BIRD SPECIES | FORAGING SUBSTRATE | FOOD TYPE | NOTES |
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| SCRUBFOWL - 1 | | | |
| Australian Brush-turkey ♀ <i>Scrub Turkey</i> | Forest floor | Seeds, grain, fruit, invertebrates | 70cm. Common resident. Males build a large mound to incubate eggs from a number of females with environmental microbial heat. Young dig their way out of the mound and are then on their own with no parental involvement. |
| QUAIL - 1 | | | |
| Brown Quail ♀ <i>Silver, Swamp Quail</i> | Grasslands | Seeds and green shoots, insects. | 22cm. Common resident. Not easily seen. Prefers dense grasslands, often on the edges of open forests & wetlands. Best chance is near Reservoir. |
| DUCKS, SWANS - 6 | | | |
| Plumed Whistling-Duck ♀ | Grasslands | Grass | 62cm. Nomadic and dispersive. Night time they fly long distances to feed on grasslands. Day time flocks rest and sleep beside water with other waterfowls. |
| Grey Teal ♀ | Freshwater surface | water plants, snails, beetle, spiders, seeds | 46cm. Nomadic and affected by climate events, may turn up anywhere on fresh water, reservoir and large dams. Mainly inland, retreats to coast in numbers during drought. |
| Black Swan ♀ | Freshwater | Underwater and emergent vegetation | 1.4m. Nomadic and highly dispersive. Only seen on Gold Creek Reservoir, prefers large open waters. |
| Australian Wood Duck ♂ <i>Maned Duck or Goose</i> | Grasslands | Grasses and occasional insects | 50cm. Common resident. Not a good swimmer, nests in tree hollows, sometimes far from water. Can be found on grasslands near the riparian habitat. |
| Australian Wood Duck ♀ | | | |
| Pacific Black Duck ♀ <i>Black Duck, Brown Duck</i> | Freshwater surface | water plants, snails, beetles, spiders, seeds | 60cm. Common resident. Found on reservoir, dams, creeks, swimming pools, public gardens. Mostly stays on water. Cannot dive, feeds by upending. |
| Hardhead ♂ <i>White-eyed Duck</i> | Water Surface, & diving underwater | Seeds, flowers, grasses, sedges, invertebrates | 60cm. Nomadic and affected by climate events, dispersive and irruptive. True diving duck, rarely on land. Probably only found on reservoir and bigger, deep dams. |
| Hardhead ♀ | | | |



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| GREBES - 1 | | | |
| Australasian Grebe ♀ <i>Little Grebe</i> | Water surface, & diving underwater | Small fish and freshwater insects | 26cm. Common resident. Prefers still, shallow water: dams not creeks. Walks poorly on land, because its legs are so far back for diving. Can be mistaken for a duckling. |
| PIGEONS AND DOVES - 13 | | | |
| White-headed Pigeon ♀ <i>Baldy, Baldy Pigeon</i> | Canopy Level | Seed, fruit. | 41cm. Locally nomadic and highly dispersive seeking fruit trees. Only rarely seen, flies strongly and directly. Has adapted to the fruit of the Camphor Laurel tree. So, look for them perched in those trees. |
| Spotted Turtle-Dove ♀ <i>Turtle-Dove, Spotted Dove</i> | Ground layer | Seeds, grains, | 32cm. Common resident. Feral species. Found in urbanised landscapes: streets, parks, gardens and open woodlands. Introduced in 1860's. |
| Brown Cuckoo-Dove ♀ Brown or Pheasant Pigeon | Canopy layer | fruit, berries and seeds | 43cm. Common & nomadic. Found in rainforest trees carrying fruit. Can be approached when feeding. Moves to wherever trees are fruiting. Has a preference for thickets of wild tobacco. Many near reservoir. |
| Emerald Dove ♀ <i>Emerald Pigeon, Green Dove, Green-winged Pigeon</i> | Ground under rainforest trees | fallen fruit, seeds | 28cm. Locally nomadic. Unlike other fruit-eating birds, this dove's gut destroys the seeds that they eat which prohibits seed dispersal. Best chances in rainforests near reservoir, but moves through riparian zones. |
| Common Bronzewing ♀ | Mostly near ground | Grains and seeds | 36cm. Rare visitor mainly due to climate events. Found in open woodland. Very few found in the Catchment. Best chance is in cleared, open landscapes with seeding native grasses. |
| Crested Pigeon ♀ <i>Topknot</i> | Ground | Grains, seeds | 34cm. Common resident. Can be found in many parks, in urban landscapes, backyards. Has a specialised feather in its wing that makes a distinctive sound when it takes off. |
| Peaceful Dove ♀ | Ground level | Small grass seeds, sedges, small insects. | 21cm. Common resident. They need to drink at least twice a day, so prefer woodlands near water, riparian habitats, parks and gardens, Reservoir. Has a call that is very distinctive and very loud, and often used. |
| Bar-shouldered Dove ♀ <i>Pandanus Pigeon</i> | Ground level | Grains, seeds of grasses, herbs and sedges, | 30cm. Common resident. Found in woodland with a grassy understorey and in nearby open areas, usually near water. Best chance near reservoir. |
| Wonga Pigeon ♀ | Ground level | Mainly seeds, plus fallen fruit and insects | 40cm. Common resident. Feeds entirely on the floor of rainforest, open eucalypt forest and quiet gardens near bush, easily flushed with explosive flight. Very strong simple call that is repeated <i>ad nauseam</i> . |
| Wompoo Fruit-Dove ♀ <i>Bubbly Jock, King Pigeon, Magnificent Fruit-Dove</i> | Canopy level | Fruit, mainly figs | 50cm. Nomadic visitor. Largest and most beautiful of the fruit pigeons. Feeds on fruiting trees mainly in rainforests, adjacent eucalypt forests and riparian habitats. |



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| Superb Fruit-Dove ♂ <i>Purple-crowned Fruit-Dove</i> | Canopy Level | Fruit, berries | 24cm. Very Rare nomadic visitor, first photographed in 2017. Feeds on fruiting trees mainly in rainforests, adjacent eucalypt forests and riparian habitats. |
| Superb Fruit-Dove ♀ | Canopy Level | Fruit, berries | |
| Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove ♀ <i>Red-crowned Fruit-Dove</i> | Canopy level | Fruits, berries | 25cm. Nomadic and dispersive in search of food trees. Feeds on fruiting trees in rainforests, adjacent eucalypt forests & woodlands. Look near Reservoir. |
| Topknot Pigeon ♀ <i>Flock Pigeon</i> | Canopy Level | Fruits | 46cm. Nomadic, moves in response to climate events. Goes where there is available rainforest fruit. Often in large flocks flying high over forest. Came in large numbers to MCC in 2009 as great drought brought them nearer the coast. |
| FROGMOUTHS, NIGHTJARS - 3 | | | |
| Tawny Frogmouth ♀ <i>Frogmouth-Owl, Morepork</i> | Ground level | Nocturnal insects, worms, snails, reptiles, frogs | 50cm. Common resident. Found in open forests, woodlands, riparian zones, especially near tracks, clearings, urban spaces, houses. Roost cryptically during the day; call frequently, repetitively during the night. |
| White-throated Nightjar ♀ <i>Laughing 'Owl'</i> | Ground level at night | Nocturnal Insects | 37cm. Resident but difficult to detect. Roost cryptically on forest floor in daytime, on ridges, near bare ground, with rocks, bracken. Seen by walking carefully in preferred habitat by day or watch it swoop above forest clearings on dusk. |
| Australian Owlet-Nightjar ♀ <i>Moth Owl</i> | Ground to mid-level foliage at night | Nocturnal flying Insects, insects on ground, foliage | 24cm. Resident but difficult to detect. Roosts by day in entrance to tree hollow. Found in all habitats: woodlands, forests, riparian zones with suitable trees. Can be found near Reservoir. Very strange looking bird: large eyes and cat's head! |
| SWIFTS - 1 | | | |
| White-throated Needletail ♀ <i>Spine-tailed Swift</i> | Aerial: from near ground to very high (2000m) | Flying insects | 21cm. Summer migrant, breeds in Siberia, threatened by loss of habitat on migration route through China. Form large flocks, high in the sky, best seen by floating on back in swimming pool. Look for them in front of summer storms. |
| DARTERS - 1 | | | |
| Australasian Darter ♂ <i>Snake-bird</i> | Under water surface | Fish | 94cm. Fairly common resident. Found in large shallow waters: reservoir and in Moggill Creek in deeper pools where there are fish. Roosts in trees and fences near the water. Another name is 'snake bird' because of the long-kinked neck coiled to strike. |
| Australasian Darter ♀ | Under water surface | Fish | |



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| CORMORANTS - 3 | | | |
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| Little Pied Cormorant ♀ <i>Shag</i> | Under water surface | Crustaceans, insects, some fish | 64cm. Common resident. Found in shallow waters: reservoir, Moggill Creek, dams, wetlands. Roosts on trees and logs to rest after feeding with wings outstretched to dry them. Roosts at night and nests, communally. |
| Great Cormorant ♀ <i>Black Shag, Big Black Cormorant</i> | Under water surface | Fish, crustaceans, insects, frogs | 92cm. Fairly common resident. Favours large bodies of water: Reservoir or very large dams on properties. Is nomadic, moving according to rainfall. |
| Little Black Cormorant ♀ <i>Little Black Shag</i> | Under water surface | Fish | 64cm. Common resident. Favours large bodies of water. Only found on Reservoir, not in creeks. Fish form 99% of its diet. It observed on the water it means there are fish in the water. |
| PELICANS - 1 | | | |
| Australian Pelican ♀ | On and under water surface | Fish, birds | 1.9m. Nomadic over large areas in response to climate events. Perhaps only possible site is the Reservoir and Rafting Ground Reserve from which they can be seen flying over the Brisbane River. Feed in large shallow waters. |
| BITTERNS, HERONS, EGRETS -7 | | | |
| White-necked Heron ♀ <i>Pacific Heron</i> | Shallow water | Fish | 1.06m. Locally nomadic and fairly common. Prefers shallow fresh waters. Can be found at Reservoir, dams, wetlands. |
| White-faced Heron ♀ <i>Blue Crane</i> | Shallow water | Fish | 70cm. Common resident, locally nomadic. Found in many natural and urban habitats: creeks, wetlands, pools, dams, fishponds. Often seen in flight or near ponds in Moggill creek. |
| Eastern Great Egret ♀ <i>Large Egret, White Crane</i> | Shallow water | Fish | 1m. Nomadic and fairly common, dispersive in response to climate events like droughts and floods. Prefers shallow fresh waters. Can be found at the Reservoir, dams, and wetlands. |
| Intermediate Egret ♀ <i>Plumed Egret</i> | Shallow water | Fish | 70cm. Nomadic and fairly common, dispersive in response to climate events. Prefers shallow fresh waters. Can be found at Reservoir, dams, wetlands. |
| Cattle Egret (Breeding) ♀ | Ground, grassy paddocks | Grasshoppers, insects, | 53cm. Common resident. Prefers grazing paddocks, follows cattle, horses; woodlands, wetlands. Best chance in paddocks with cattle or horses! Looks wonderful in breeding plumage. |
| Cattle Egret (Non-breeding) ♀ | | | |
| Nankeen Night Heron ♀ <i>Rufous Night Heron</i> | Shallow water | insects, crustaceans, fish and amphibians. | 64cm. Nomadic, in response to rainfall. Feeds at night time, roosts during the day beside water. |



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| Nankeen Night Heron (Juvenile) | | | |
| IBIS, SPOONBILLS - 4 | | | |
| Australian White Ibis ♀ <i>Sacred Ibis</i> | Ground level | Small vertebrates, insects | 76cm. Nomadic and fairly common, dispersive. Forages in wetlands, paddocks, lawns, garbage tips, urban parks and gardens. |
| Straw-necked Ibis ♀ | Ground level | Small vertebrates, insects | 76cm. Nomadic and common, dispersive. Forages in wetlands, paddocks, woodlands, lawns, garbage tips, urban parks and gardens. |
| Royal Spoonbill ♀ | Shallow water, less than 40cm; fresh or salt water | Freshwater fish, shrimps in tidal flats; other crustaceans and insects | 80cm. Nomadic, moving with the availability of habitat. Moves to the coast during droughts. |
| Yellow-billed Spoonbill ♀ | Shallow fresh water | Freshwater insects and their larvae | 92cm. Nomadic. Freshwater wetlands, dams, lagoons and swamps, and sometimes in dry pastures, but rarely uses saltwater wetlands. It can use much smaller areas of water than the Royal Spoonbill. |
| KITES, HAWKS, EAGLES - 13 | | | |
| Black-shouldered Kite ♀ | Ground level | Rodents, mice, grasshoppers | 38cm. Nomadic: treed grasslands and on farms, along roads, and in vacant waste lands of urban and coastal areas. It prefers to hunt during the day, particularly early morning and late afternoon, often hovering with its wings held upright in a V-shape, before dropping down and grabbing prey with its talons. |
| Black Kite ♀ Fork-tailed Kite, Kite Hawk | Ground level | lizards, small mammals, insects, especially grasshoppers. It also is a scavenger | 55cm. Nomadic. Found in a great variety of habitats, from timbered watercourses to open plains. More normally seen in small groups, it may form huge flocks of many thousands of birds, especially during grasshopper plagues. Most numerous species of raptor in the world. |
| Square-tailed Kite ♀ | Outer edges at canopy level | Birds, especially honeyeaters and insects | 56cm. Uncommon resident. Near threatened species. Prefers tall trees in woodlands, open forests and riparian zone. Difficult to find. |
| Pacific Baza ♀ Crested Hawk | Canopy and aerial | Stick insects, frogs, grubs, reptiles, small mice, | 45cm. Common breeding resident. Only hawk found in well-treed urban areas. Otherwise in open forests, woodlands, riparian zones. Can be found throughout the Catchment; lovely to watch feeding dismembered stick insects to young. |
| Whistling Kite ♀ | Ground level | mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, insects | 60cm. Nomadic and a rare visitor. Found in open forests near water, riparian zone. Often seen soaring high above, searching for food. Often makes distinctive whistling call while it is hunting. |



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| White-bellied Sea-Eagle ♀ <i>White-breasted Sea-Eagle</i> | Water surface level | Fish, turtles, sea-snakes, birds | 90cm. Common resident but dispersive over its large territory. Reservoir is only area of water that can support their feeding behaviour. Can be found near the sea or large inland bodies of fresh water. Excellent flier for its size, brilliant hunter. |
| Brahminy Kite ♀ <i>Red-backed Kite</i> | Ground level | fish, frogs, rodents, reptiles, insects | 51cm. Nomadic and rare visitor. Found in open forests near water, riparian zone. Often seen soaring above, distinctive chocolate coloured body, white head. |
| Brown Goshawk ♀ <i>Australian Goshawk</i> | Aerial, ground level | Small mammals, birds, reptiles, large insects | 50cm. Common resident. Prefers open forests, woodlands, riparian zones; sometimes in urban parks. Has a distinctive "frowning" facial pattern. |
| Collared Sparrowhawk ♀ | Aerial | Birds | 40cm. Fairly common resident. Found in open forests, woodlands, riparian zone. Often seen pursuing its prey in fast flight through forest. Best chances near reservoir. |
| Grey Goshawk ♀ <i>White Goshawk</i> | Aerial, ground level | birds, small mammals, reptiles, insects | 54cm. Common resident. Near Threatened species. Found in open forests, woodlands, riparian zone. Can be very white in colour and is known to mix with flocks of sulphur-crested cockatoos to camouflage itself so it can prey on ducks and stilts. |
| Little Eagle ♀ | Ground, shrub and canopy levels | Rabbits, other live mammals and insects | 55cm. Adult birds are mainly sedentary, while the young birds disperse. It tends to inhabit open woodland, grassland and arid regions, shunning dense forest. Forages on the wing or from a high exposed perch. |
| Wedge-tailed Eagle ♀ <i>Eaglehawk</i> | Ground level | Vertebrates, rabbits, hares | 1.1m. Common resident. Found in steep terrain, on tallest tree. Can be seen high in sky from most parts of Catchment and breeds in the Catchment. Hunts in woodlands and grasslands. |
| Spotted Harrier ♀ <i>Smoke Hawk</i> | Ground level. | Mainly ground birds: quail, pipits | 61cm. Nomadic, responds to local conditions. Generally uncommon. Large territories. |
| FALCONS - 3 | | | |
| Brown Falcon ♀ | Open grasslands and woodlands | small mammals, insects, reptiles and, small birds | 50cm. Common resident. Perches on poles and other structures. Swoops down to take prey. |
| Australian Hobby ♀ <i>Little Falcon</i> | Aerial | Birds | 35cm. Uncommon visitor maybe driven by climate events. Found in woodlands, grasslands, wetlands, and sometimes well-treed urban areas. Very fast, dark-headed falcon; very visible when hunting as it relentlessly pursues other birds. |
| Peregrine Falcon ♀ <i>Black-cheeked Falcon</i> | Aerial | Birds: pigeons, ducks | 47cm. Uncommon visitor maybe driven by climate events. Prefers cliffs and gorges, steep terrain, which it even finds in the middle of Brisbane on tall buildings. Famous throughout the world for its speed and power, and general all round magnificence. |



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| RAILS, CRAKES, COOTS - 7 | | | |
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| Purple Swamphen ♀ <i>Bald Coot, Eastern Swamphen</i> | Shallow freshwater & grassy wetlands | Soft shoots of water plants, frogs, snails | 48cm. Fairly common resident. Prefers dense wet tall grasses near water. Not easily seen until it comes out onto open ground. Has adapted to urban landscapes: lakes, parks, playing fields near shelter. |
| Lewin's Rail ♀ <i>Lewin's Water Rail</i> | Mud layer, wet grasses | Crustaceans, molluscs, worms and insects | 27cm. Very Rare, dispersive. Near Threatened Species (DERM); Significant (BCC). Prefers dense vegetation in wetlands near forests: reservoir, dams, riparian zone. Very elusive and hard to observe, it rarely comes onto open ground. Seen near Reservoir May 2012. |
| Buff-banded Rail ♀ <i>Banded Landrail, Rail</i> | Ground level, wet grasses | Plants, crustaceans, insects, seeds, fruit, frogs | 33cm. Common resident but elusive. Prefers rank vegetation near wetlands, creeks, dams, well-vegetated urban gardens near bushland. |
| Spotless Crake ♀ | Ground level, wetlands | seeds, fruit and leaves of aquatic plants, worms, snails, spiders, beetles | 21cm. Cryptic Resident. Freshwater wetlands with dense margins. More often heard than seen. |
| Pale-vented Bush-hen ♀ | Ground level, wet grasses | Aquatic plants, insects, frogs | 28cm. Uncommon resident. Conservation Status: Significant (BCC). Prefers tall grass in riparian zones and wetlands. Difficult to see in the grass, but does enter water and moves along streams, so can be found out in the open. Reservoir is the place. |
| Dusky Moorhen ♀ <i>Waterhen</i> | Freshwater swamps | Aquatic plants, insects, frogs | 40cm. Common resident. Found near water in natural settings – wetlands, reservoir, and dams; and in urban settings ponds, small lakes. |
| Eurasian Coot ♀ | Swimming | Aquatic plants, insects, frogs | 38cm. Nomadic and dispersive. Often in large flocks. Favour large water bodies, shallow enough to have underwater and emergent vegetation. Spend most of their time on the water, mostly away from the bank. |
| THICK-KNEES - 1 | | | |
| Bush Stone-curlew ♀ <i>Bush Thick-knee, Weeloo, Willaroo</i> | Ground at night time | Insects, molluscs, lizards, seeds | 59cm. Common resident. In the bush, prefer open woodland and forest, in the day roost cryptically amongst leaf litter and dry grasses; in the urban landscape, they breed in car parks, grassy parks. At night as they feed they emit eerie calls. |
| LAPWINGS - 1 | | | |
| Masked Lapwing ♀ <i>Masked Plover, Spurwinged Plover</i> | Open Ground level | Invertebrates | 38cm. Very common resident in open bushland, edges of reservoir and dams, and in urban parks, playing fields, etc. Can be seen, and heard, almost anywhere. Known to swoop people who come too close during the breeding season, they lay eggs on bare ground. |



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| JACANAS - 1 | | | |
| Comb-crested Jacana ♀ <i>Lotusbird, Lily-trotter</i> | Floating leaves of freshwater plants | Insects, other invertebrates | 26cm. Common resident. Walks on floating vegetation on large bodies of water: reservoir and big dams. Best chance is at the reservoir. Female is larger than the male who raises young whom he carries on his back. |
| SNIPES - 1 | | | |
| Latham's Snipe ♀ Australian or Japanese Snipe | Shallow water and ground | seeds and plant material, worms, spiders, insects, molluscs, centipedes | 31cm. Migratory wader, here in summer. They are found in any vegetation around wetlands, in sedges, grasses, lignum, reeds and rushes. Use their long bills to probe the mud. Roost by day, feed at night, mornings and evenings. |
| BUTTONQUAILS - 2 | | | |
| Black-breasted Button-quail ♀ | Leaf-littered ground level | Beetles, ants, spiders, centipedes, millipedes, land snails | 19cm. Rare visitor, very hard to detect. Vulnerable species, ranked as a critical priority. Prefers to feed amongst leaf litter, dry forests with dense understory, lantana. Feeds by pivoting around a stationary foot and scratching with the other foot which results in distinctive cleared circles in leaf litter called platelets which are diagnostic |
| Painted Button-quail ♀ | Leaf-littered ground level | Seeds, fruits and insects | 19cm. Fairly common resident. Prefer open, dry woodland with fallen timber on the ground. Foraging leaves platelets, which indicates their presence. Are seen more readily than the previous button-quail. |
| COCKATOOS - 6 | | | |
| Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo ♀ | All levels. | Seeds of native trees and pinecones, plus seeds of ground plants; insects | 65cm. Fairly common, seasonally nomadic, in search of seeds. Can be found in all of the habitats in the Catchment, but mostly in the forests where there are hakeas, casuarinas and banksias. |
| Major Mitchell's Cockatoo ♀ Pink Cockatoo | Open ground level. | Seeds of grasses and herbaceous plants, fruit, roots, bulbs, insects | 40cm. Resident. Nest in hollow trees. Open forests. (The individuals present in the Catchment are certainly the descendants of escapees. But the present flock is at least 20 years old and has been resident for that period.) |
| Galah ♀ | Open Ground level | Seeds, shoots, roots, insects, flowers | 38cm. Common resident. Found in open woodlands, riparian zone, urban parks, playing fields, on power lines, fences. Appears to go west in the morning and returns east in the afternoon. Can be seen almost anywhere. |
| Long-billed Corella ♀ | Ground level | Grass seeds, grain crops; bulbs and roots. Insects | 41cm. Adults sedentary, young dispersive. Grasslands and grassy woodlands. Much less common than the Little Corella. Has a "red slash" across the throat. |
| Little Corella ♀ | Ground level | Grains and grass seeds, bulbs and roots. | 39cm. Sedentary and nomadic. Very common, very widespread. All types of habitats across the width of Australia. Form large flocks. Need water every day. |
| Sulphur-crested Cockatoo ♀ <i>White Cockatoo</i> | All levels, ground to canopy | Seeds of native trees and pinecones, plus seeds of ground plants; insects | 51cm. Common resident. Can be seen and heard almost everywhere at any time. Locally nomadic in search of seeding trees and seeding grasses. |



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| PARROTS - 8 | | | |
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| Rainbow Lorikeet ♀ | Canopy layer | Nectar, pollen, fruit, seeds | 32cm. Very common resident but nomadic in search of flowering eucalypts. Can be seen and heard almost everywhere at any time. Has adapted to the urban landscape, congregating in the evening on certain street trees, making a racket! |
| Scaly-breasted Lorikeet ♀ | Canopy layer | Nectar, pollen, fruit, seeds | 24cm. Very common resident but nomadic in search of flowering eucalypts. Less obvious and fewer in number to the Rainbow Lorikeet, and less comfortable in the urban setting. |
| Musk Lorikeet ♀ | Canopy layer | Flowers, fruit | 23cm. Drought induced visitor, uncommon, nomadic, dispersive. Was last seen in great numbers in the Catchment in the 2009 drought, which brought them from the drier forests they prefer to the moister coast. |
| Little Lorikeet ♀ | Canopy Layer | Flowers, fruit | 16cm. Common resident, much less obvious than the Rainbow and Scaly lorikeets. Call is very high pitch. Found in most forest habitats and has adapted to urban treed landscapes. |
| Swift Parrot ♀ | Outer canopy. | Nectar from flowering eucalypts. | 26cm. Uncommon winter migrant. All birds return to Tasmania to breed in Spring/Summer. They return to the mainland in Winter. The Catchment is one of the furthest points they travel North. Its size is similar to the more common Scaly-breasted Lorikeet. |
| Australian King-Parrot ♂ | Canopy level | Seeds, fruits, nectar, flowers | 44cm. Common resident, dispersive. Found in all natural habitats and in urban backyards and parks. Moves to wherever there are suitable trees or shrubs with fruits, flowers and seeds. |
| Australian King Parrot ♀ | | | |
| Crimson Rosella ♀ <i>Red Lowry</i> | All levels | Seeds, Insects e.g. galls, | 37cm. Uncommon resident. The Catchment is at the extreme northern end of its distribution which extends south along the coast to SA. Its preferred habitat is the wetter forests, rainforests and riparian zones. |
| Pale-headed Rosella ♀ | All layers, ground to canopy. | Seeds, fruit, grasses, flowers, herbs, berries, nectar, insects | 32cm. Common resident. Prefers open habitats, grasslands and woodlands, but can be found in forest. Has adapted to urban settings and can be found in grassy reserves, clearings, orchards. |
| CUCKOOS - 9 | | | |
| Pheasant Coucal ♀ (Non-Breeding) <i>Cane Pheasant, Swamp Pheasant</i> | Ground and lower layers of trees | Insects, small vertebrates, lizards, birds. | 70cm. Common resident, well adapted to the urban landscape, visiting house backyards, crossing roads, wandering across lawns; also, found in the Catchment forests, and around the reservoir. |



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| Pheasant Coucal ♀ (Breeding) | | | |
| Eastern Koel ♂ <i>Cooee, Rainbird</i> | Canopy specialist. | Fruit | 46cm. Common summer migrant cuckoo, down from Papua New Guinea. Calls loudly for much of the day. Not easily seen. Seeks fruiting trees in rainforests, woodlands, riparian zones, urban parks and streets. Sexes are strikingly different. Eggs and young cared for by mudlarks and friarbirds. |
| Eastern Koel ♀ | | | |
| Channel-billed Cuckoo ♀ <i>Stormbird, Fig Hawk, Hornbill</i> | Canopy specialist | Fruits, particularly native figs, seeds, insects, baby birds | 66cm. Common summer migrant cuckoo, down from Papua New Guinea. Calls loudly for much of the day and night. Seeks fruiting trees in rainforests, woodlands, riparian zones, urban parks and streets. Eggs and young cared for by crows, pied currawong. Look for them being chased by crows. |
| Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo ♀ | Ground level, mid-level of trees. | Insects, caterpillars | 17cm. Uncommon Summer migrant, down from Papua New Guinea or northern Australia. Prefers the open woodland. Not seen at the Reservoir in the last ten years. More often heard than seen, has a lovely repetitive call. |
| Shining Bronze-Cuckoo ♀ | All levels | Caterpillars, beetles, flies, ants | 18cm. Common Summer migrant, down from Papua New Guinea or northern Australia; a few remain here as well. Eggs and young cared for by thornbills, wrens and flycatchers. Prefer rainforest, open forest, gardens. |
| Little Bronze-Cuckoo ♀ | All levels | Caterpillars, beetles, flies, ants | 15cm. Spring, summer migrant. Eggs and young cared for by gerygones. Prefer dryer open forests and woodlands. |
| Fan-tailed Cuckoo ♀ | Perches to take prey in flight or on ground | Insects | 27cm. Common resident, partly migratory. Prefers rainforests, forests, woodlands. Best place is around Reservoir. Has a beautiful voice that is often heard. When observed usually flies a few metres and then perches and looks back at observer. |
| Brush Cuckoo ♀ | Perches to take prey in flight or on ground | Insects, especially hairy caterpillars | 23cm. Fairly common summer breeding migrant from Papua New Guinea. Prefers rainforests, forests, woodlands, riparian zones. Has a strong call that can be heard often, the bird is harder to see. |
| Brush Cuckoo (Juvenile) | | | |
| Oriental Cuckoo ♀ | Grass level, trunk, low branches | Hairy caterpillars | 33cm. Very rare summer non-breeding migrant, breeds in and north of Japan. Prefers rainforests, forests and riparian zone. |



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

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| Oriental Cuckoo (Hepatic) | | | |
| OWLS - 5 | | | |
| Powerful Owl ♂ | Canopy level | Ringtail Possum, Great Glider, Tawny Frogmouths, Cockatoos | 66cm. Fairly common resident. Vulnerable species in Queensland. Wonderfully loud call can be heard at night. Roost cryptically in day often with prey in its talons; but can be revealed by alarm calls of small birds. Prefers forested gullies and ridges, hilly woodlands but also city parks. Australia's largest owl: 66cm high. |
| Barking Owl ♀ | All levels: Canopy Level to Ground level; also takes prey from water | Small to mid-sized mammals (Sugar Gliders, bats), birds and insects | 45cm. Uncommon resident. Found in forests and woodlands, often along watercourses. Roosts by day in leafy trees by watercourses, sometimes with prey in its talons. Sometimes active and vocal before dark. Unmistakable voice: woof,woof! |
| Southern Boobook ♀ <i>Mopoke, Morepork</i> | Ground level | small birds, rats, mice, moths, grasshoppers | 36cm. Common resident, easily heard at night almost anywhere, but difficult to see when it roosts in daytime. Its roost can be revealed by alarm calls of small birds. Can be found in forests, but also in urban settings. Quite a small owl: 36cm high. |
| Pacific Barn Owl ♀ Screech Owl, White Owl | Ground Level | Small mammals, mainly rodents, and birds; some insects, frogs and lizards | 40cm. Nomadic. Open woodlands, grasslands; farms; towns. Very uncommon in the Catchment. |
| Australian Masked-Owl ♀ | Ground level | Small mammals: rodents, rabbits, possums, reptiles, birds and insects | 55cm. Residents with large territories. Inhabits forests, woodlands, timbered waterways and open country on the fringe of these areas. The main requirements are tall trees with suitable hollows for nesting and roosting and adjacent areas for foraging. |
| KINGFISHERS - 4 | | | |
| Azure Kingfisher ♀ | Shallow, slow moving or still water | small fish, crustaceans and aquatic insects | 19cm. Common resident. Can only be found near water, it is a water kingfisher. It seeks prey from a perch about 1 m above the creek or pond. Usually travels by flying above the water. To find it sit beside Moggill Creek and wait and listen and watch. |
| Laughing Kookaburra ♀ <i>Laughing Jackass</i> | All levels | Small animals, insects, eggs. | 47cm. Common resident. Can be found almost everywhere. Each group broadcasts its territory by chorus calling. |
| Forest Kingfisher ♀ | Ground level | Insects, worms, small reptiles | 23cm. Common summer breeding migrant. Best place to find it is in forest around Reservoir. Prefers woodlands, riparian zones, it is a forest not a water kingfisher, its prey are land animals. |
| Sacred Kingfisher ♀ | Aerial and Ground layer | Lizards, frogs, worms, beetles, bugs, spiders, grasshoppers | 23cm. Common summer breeding migrant, but some remain for the winter. Can be found in forest around Reservoir, but also other forest habitats on ridges. Prefers woodlands, riparian zones, it is a forest not a water kingfisher, its prey are land animals. |



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| BEE-EATERS - 1 | | | |
| Rainbow Bee-eater ♀ <i>Rainbow Bird</i> | Aerial | Flying insects: bees and wasps, dragonflies, beetles, butterflies | 28cm. Fairly common dispersive resident. Prefers open woodland habitats; needs open ground suitable for burrows in which to nest. Can be seen in large flocks feeding on the wing calling in a wonderful chorus. "Rainbow" because of its multi-coloured feathering. |
| ROLLERS - 1 | | | |
| Dollarbird ♀ | Aerial | Insects | 30cm. Summer breeding migrant from Papua New Guinea. Prefers rainforests, forests, riparian zones and urban development close to forests. "Dollar" bird because it has two white round splotches on its wings in flight. |
| PITTAS - 1 | | | |
| Noisy Pitta ♀ <i>Buff-breasted Pitta</i> | Forest floor | insects, woodlice, worms, snails, berries and fruit | 21cm. Common resident, but not easily seen. Prefers wetter, darker rainforest and wet eucalypt forest floors. Most recent reports are from around the Reservoir. If found, it allows careful observation as it feeds in litter. |
| TREECREEPERS - 1 | | | |
| White-throated Treecreeper ♀ <i>Little Treecreeper, Woodpecker</i> | Forages on rough bark, starting from base of tree | mainly on ants, other invertebrates, nectar | 18cm. Very common resident. Easily seen if searched for on trunk of rough-barked tree not in foliage. Its call is very loud and varied, and it calls often in all seasons. It feeds by walking up tree trunk from low down picking ants from the crevices of rough bark. |
| CATBIRDS, BOWERBIRDS - 3 | | | |
| Green Catbird ♀ | Canopy | Mainly fruits figs, flowers, insects and millipedes | 32cm. Resident in more western parts. Prefers fruiting and flowering rainforest trees, and large trees in deep gullies. Best place is the wetter, thicker-treed areas around Reservoir. |
| Regent Bowerbird ♂ | Canopy | Fruits, berries, insects | 30cm. Resident in more western parts. Prefers fruiting and flowering rainforest trees, and large trees in deep gullies. Best place is the wetter, thicker treed areas around Reservoir. Feeds on wild tobacco fruit. |
| Regent Bowerbird ♀ | | | |
| Satin Bowerbird ♂ | Canopy | Fruits, insects | 32cm. Common resident. The male bowerbird is solitary and builds famous bower with blue decorations. Only female builds nest, incubates eggs & raises young. Best chances near reservoir, prefers rainforest. |
| Satin Bowerbird ♀ | | | |



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

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| PIPITS - 1 | | | |
| Australasian Pipit ♀ <i>Groundlark, Richard's Pipit</i> | Ground | Insects, seeds | 19cm. Rare in Catchment, but because of their widespread distribution, conspicuous behavioural displays, and their presence in open, often agricultural landscapes and on the sides of roads, pipits are one of the best-recognised small birds. |
| FAIRY-WRENS - 3 | | | |
| Superb Fairy-wren ♂ <i>Blue Wren, Jenny Wren</i> | Open ground among trees and shrubs | Insects, seeds | 14cm. Resident. Least common of the three fairy wrens. Prefers dense low cover in most habitats, including urban habitats: parks, reserves, gardens. |
| Superb Fairy-wren ♀ (And young males) | | | |
| Red-backed Fairy-wren ♂ | Open grassland layer | Insects, seeds | 13cm. Common resident. Require tall grass. They spend most of the cooler parts of their day foraging in grass 60%; then preening/loafing in thorny shrub 17%; then being vigilant in trees 14%. Smallest Fairy-wren |
| Red-backed Fairy-wren ♀ (And young males) | | | |
| Variegated Fairy-wren ♂ | Shrub layer. | Insects and a small amount of seeds. | 15cm. Very common resident. The birds feed around the base of small shrubs, and seldom stray into the open. Found in forests and in urban settings. Always on the move through the vegetation. |
| Variegated Fairy-wren ♀ (And young males) | | | |
| WARBLERS - 8 | | | |
| White-browed Scrubwren ♀ <i>Spotted Scrubwren</i> | Dense shrub layer, just above ground | Invertebrates, some seeds and fruits | 13cm. Very common resident. Found in dense vegetation within two metres of the ground in forests, riparian zones, and in parks and gardens. |
| Large-billed Scrubwren ♀ | All layers, but not on forest floor | Insects | 13cm. Very common resident. Can be found in forests on trees, in foliage, climbing on trunk and branches, moves constantly. Best place is at Reservoir, where it is as common as White-browed Scrubwren but foraging much higher than the latter. |
| Speckled Warbler ♀ | Ground level, grasses | Insects, seeds | 13cm. Rare resident. Look for them on the ground, usually in pairs. In the Catchment, they prefer the drier ridges with grasses and rocks under the forest trees. |
| Brown Gerygone ♀ <i>Brown Warbler</i> | Canopy layer | Insects | 11cm. Rare resident. Only found in rainforest and wetter eucalypt forest. Often found in small parties. |



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| White-throated Gerygone ♀ <i>Bush or Native Canary</i> | Canopy level | Insects | 12cm. Common resident. Prefers open forests, woodlands, riparian zones. Very distinctive call which reveals its presence, but sometimes hard to see in the canopy. Best place is near Reservoir. |
| Striated Thornbill ♀ | Canopy | Insects | 10cm. Common resident. Prefers wetter eucalypt forests and woodlands. Best chance near Reservoir. |
| Buff-rumped Thornbill ♀ <i>Bark Tit, Varied Thornbill</i> | Open ground among trees | Insects | 11cm. Uncommon resident, nomadic. Prefers open forests with plenty of tree debris on the ground and some rocks. |
| Brown Thornbill ♀ | Mid-level, forest understory | Insects | 10cm. Very common resident. Always on the move, difficult to study carefully. Lovely call given often and near your ear because of the level at which they feed. Often found in multi-species groups: fantails, whistlers, finches, thornbills. |
| PARDALOTES - 2 | | | |
| Spotted Pardalote ♀ <i>Diamond Bird</i> | Canopy layer: leaf gleaners | Insects, especially psyllids, and sugary exudates from leaves | 10cm. Common resident with some winter migration that boosts numbers. Pardalotes are more common where trees are mature. Call is strong and distinctive and often heard in the forest. |
| Striated Pardalote ♀ <i>Pickwick, Wittachew, Chip-Chip</i> | Canopy layer: leaf gleaners | insects and their larvae | 12cm. Common resident with some winter migration that boosts numbers. Striated more common than Spotted Pardalote. Call is very common in urban areas as they are not dislodged by Noisy Miners. Difficult to see birds as they are small & high in canopy, and fly from canopy to canopy. |
| HONEY-EATERS - 14 | | | |
| Eastern Spinebill ♀ | Shrub layer | nectar, honeydew, invertebrates | 17cm. Winter altitudinal migrant, from high altitudes to low altitudes. Prefers forests, woodlands and flowering shrubs in gardens near forests. Are numerous in gardens with grevilleas flowering. Best place is near Reservoir or in your own garden if it has winter natives flowering. |
| Lewin's Honeyeater ♀ | Mid-layer and canopy | Fruit, nectar, insects, invertebrates, honeydew | 22cm. Very common resident. Can be found in most habitats, and comes freely into urban backyards. Most honeyeaters utilize nectar for energy but they all need insects as a source of protein. The Lewin's call is the most common forest call in the Catchment. |
| Yellow-faced Honeyeater ♀ | Canopy layer | Nectar, pollen, fruit, invertebrates, honeydew | 18cm. Common resident, but others are winter migrants. Prefer forests and woodlands. Can be easily found in Gap Creek Reserve, where its frequent calls announce its presence there. |
| Bell Miner ♀ <i>Bellbird</i> | Canopy layer | Insects, nectar | 19cm. Common resident in suitable habitat. Colonies are stationary, and loudly announce their presence with their constant diurnal calling. They are very cryptic in the canopy, and always on the move. Colonies are on Gap Creek Rd just before parking lot, and near the MCCG cottage on Gold Creek Rd. |



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| Noisy Miner ♀ <i>Mickey, Soldierbird</i> | All layers | Nectar, honeydew, invertebrates | 27cm. Common resident in urban settings, in narrow riparian zones, and on the edges of forests. Their aggressive behaviour towards small woodland birds is well known. They will usually only share their territory with the large black and white birds: magpies, butcherbirds, currawongs. |
| Scarlet Honeyeater ♂ | Canopy layer | nectar, honeydew, invertebrates | 11cm. Very common resident, with some increased migration in Spring. Found in big numbers high in the canopy feeding on eucalypt flowers. Often revealed by their calls. |
| Scarlet Honeyeater ♀ | | | |
| Brown Honeyeater ♀ | All levels of trees and shrubs | Nectar, insects | 15cm. Common resident. Found in most forests and woodlands, but has adapted to parks and gardens where its constant call announces its presence. Look for birds in isolated trees in parks and streets. |
| White-throated Honeyeater ♀ | Canopy layer | Nectar, invertebrates, honeydew, fruits | 15cm. Very common resident. Found in most forest and woodland habitats. Always high in the canopy, difficult to see; best detected by their high-pitched calls. |
| White-naped Honeyeater ♀ <i>Black-cap</i> | Canopy | Nectar, honeydew, invertebrates | 15cm. Common resident with some migration movement along the coast. Found in most forest and woodland habitats. Always high in the canopy, difficult to see; best detected by their high-pitched calls. |
| Blue-faced Honeyeater ♀ | Arboreal all | Arthropods, nectar, fruit | 32cm. Common resident, more so in suburbs than in the forests. Contests its territories with the Noisy Miners. |
| Little Wattlebird ♀ | Shrub layer and canopy | Nectar, insects, flowers, berries and some seeds. | 31cm. Rare visitor. Smallest of the wattlebirds. Prefer the drier and often scrubby, habitats, such as banksia heaths, forests, woodlands and urban parks and gardens |
| Noisy Friarbird ♀ <i>Leatherhead</i> | Canopy layer | nectar, honeydew, eggs, baby birds, invertebrates | 35cm. Common resident. Nomadic in search of forest blossoms. As its name implies it is very noisy wherever it is and its movements can be easily tracked. |
| Little Friarbird ♀ | Canopy layer | nectar, honeydew, invertebrates | 29cm. Common resident. Nomadic in search of blossoms, calls often as it feeds. |
| Striped Honeyeater ♀ | Canopy layer | nectar, honeydew, invertebrates | 23cm. Fairly common resident. Prefers drier forest habitats. Often found in parties that call regularly which can lead you to them. |
| WHIPBIRDS - 1 | | | |
| Eastern Whipbird ♀ | Low, dense shrub layer | Invertebrates | 31cm. Very common resident, and well known to everyone. The well-known call is a duetting song where the male's "whip" lash is responded to by the female with a simple two note call that is uttered so as to appear continuous with the male's. |



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| QUAIL-THRUSH - 1 | | | |
| Spotted Quail-thrush ♀ | Ground layer | Invertebrates in leaf litter | 28cm. Rare Resident, hard to detect. On the ground, it is cryptic; it flushes readily and has a wide range of highly audible calls. |
| SITTELLAS - 1 | | | |
| Varied Sittella ♀ <i>Barkpecker, Treerunner</i> | Bark of high branches in canopy | Invertebrates | 13cm. Fairly common resident but nomadic. They glean from tree trunks or branches, moving downwards on trunks and along the topside or underside of branches. Usually in groups. Best spot is forest near reservoir. Have strikingly yellow legs. Very distinctive body shape that makes identification easier. |
| CUCKOO-SHRIKES - 5 | | | |
| Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike ♀ <i>Blue Jay, Shufflewings, Summerbird</i> | Canopy level | Invertebrates, some plant material | 36cm. Very common summer migrant from Papua New Guinea; but some remain for the winter. Found in rainforests, eucalypt forests, woodlands and riparian zones. Diagnostically, always shuffles its wings on landing on a branch. |
| White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike ♀ <i>Little Cuckoo-shrike, White-breasted Cuckoo-shrike</i> | Canopy level | Invertebrates, some plant material | 28cm. Common Resident but nomadic. Found in most habitats. Best around Reservoir. |
| Barred Cuckoo-shrike ♀ <i>Yellow-eyed Cuckoo-shrike</i> | Canopy | Insects | 26cm. Summer breeding migrant. Uncommon. The Reservoir is specified as one of the best place in Brisbane to see it. Note startling yellow eye. |
| Cicadabird ♂ | Canopy | Insects | 26cm Summer breeding migrant from PNG. Heard more easily than seen. Male and female are very different colours. Its loud ventriloquistic call resembles the forest cicadas. |
| Cicadabird ♀ | | | |
| Varied Triller ♀ | Canopy layer | Fruit, seeds, insects | 18cm. Common resident. Found in open forests and woodlands and riparian zones. Best chances near Reservoir. Its call is a 'trill'. |
| WHISTLERS, SHRIKE-THRUSHES - 4 | | | |
| Golden Whistler ♂ | Lower and Mid-layer of forest | insects, spiders, other small arthropods, some berries | 19cm. Very common resident, with an influx of others in winter which noticeably increases the numbers and observability. Found in rainforests and eucalypt forests. Call is a beautiful series of whistles! |



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| Golden Whistler ♀ | | | |
| Rufous Whistler ♂ | Canopy layer | Arthropods | 18cm. Very common resident. Found in open eucalypt forests and woodlands. More often on ridges. |
| Rufous Whistler ♀ | | | |
| Little Shrike-thrush ♀ <i>Rufous Shrike-thrush</i> | Ground level and mid layer | Insects, spiders | 19cm. Common resident. Prefers the wetter forests: rainforests, eucalypt forest, riparian zones with dense foliage. Wonderful voice. When observed it does not flee. |
| Grey Shrike-thrush ♀ | Ground level and mid layer | insects, spiders, mice, frogs, lizards, birds | 26cm. Common resident. Searches for food on the ground, generally around fallen logs, and on the limbs and trunks of trees. Best voice in the eucalypt forest, varied and tonal. |
| FIGBIRDS, ORIOLES - 2 | | | |
| Australasian Figbird ♂ <i>Green or Yellow Figbird, Banana-bird</i> | Canopy level | Fruit, other plant parts | 30cm. Common resident, but nomadic in search of fruiting trees. Very noisy and in large numbers when a big fig tree is fruiting. Found in rainforests, eucalypt forests, riparian zones, backyards near forests. Male has red skin around eye. |
| Australasian Figbird ♀ | | | |
| Olive-backed Oriole ♀ | Canopy | Fruit, insects, seeds, nectar | 28cm. Very common resident. Found in rainforests, eucalypt forests and woodlands and riparian zones. Calls often in breeding season. Can be found with figbirds on fruiting trees. Very strong mimic. Bill is bright red. Usually alone. |
| WOODSWALLOWS - 1 | | | |
| White-breasted Woodswallow ♀ | Aerial | Flying insects | 18cm. Nomadic. Found most easily at Kenmore Village on the power lines, it has nested in that area during the summer. |
| BUTCHERBIRDS & ALLIES - 5 | | | |
| Grey Butcherbird ♀ <i>Silver-backed Butcherbird</i> | All levels, but mainly ground | Insects, small birds, lizards, eggs | 30cm. Very common resident. Found at the edges and on the ridges of most forests. Very common in the suburbs. It dawn-calling is spectacular. |
| Pied Butcherbird ♂ | All levels, but mainly ground | Small reptiles, frogs and birds, large insects | 36cm. Very common resident. Found at the edges and on the ridges of most forests. Very common in the suburbs. It dawn-calling is spectacular. |
| Magpie-lark ♀ <i>Mudlark, Peewee, Peewit</i> | Open ground far from cover | Invertebrates, seeds, small vertebrates | 30cm. Very common resident. Can be found wherever there are trees near water, and mud to make the nest. |



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| Australian Magpie ♀ <i>Black-backed Magpie</i> | Open ground far from cover | Ground dwelling Invertebrates, insects, worms | 44cm. Very common resident. Found at the edges of most forests and in clearings. Very common in the suburbs where there are open grasslands for them to feed. Wonderful singer. |
| Pied Currawong ♀ | All layers of forest and on the ground. | Fruit, vertebrates, invertebrates | 50cm. Very common resident. In most forests and in urban settings: parks, picnic grounds, reserves. |
| DRONGOS - 1 | | | |
| Spangled Drongo ♀ | Aerial sallying and canopy layer | Grubs, flying insects, fruit and nectar | 32cm. Common summer breeding migrant, wintering in PNG. Some stay for winter. Found in rainforests and eucalypt forests. Very noisy birds, calling often, mimic. |
| FANTAILS - 3 | | | |
| Rufous Fantail ♀ | Low to mid layer | Insects | 17cm. Summer breeding altitudinal migrant. Goes back to the hills in winter, and as it leaves, the Grey Fantails arrive. |
| Grey Fantail ♀ | Canopy levels. | Flying Insects | 17cm. Autumn, winter altitudinal migrant. Feeds on flying insects, usually higher in the canopy than the Rufous Fantail. Often found with other small birds in a feeding group. |
| Willie Wagtail ♀ <i>Black-and-white Fantail</i> | Open ground far from cover | Insects | 22cm. Common resident. The third of the fantails. Feeding substrate is very different to the other two. Found in most habitats. But is easily seen as it comes into any open grassed area in urban suburbs: parks, playing fields. |
| CROWS - 1 | | | |
| Torresian Crow ♀ | Ground layer | Eat almost anything: seed, insects, pet foods, human food scraps | 53cm. Common resident. Can be seen almost anywhere. |
| FLYCATHERS - 2 | | | |
| Leaden Flycatcher ♂ <i>Blue Flycatcher, Frogbird</i> | Mid-level to top of Canopy | Flying Insects, insects on foliage. | 16cm. Summer breeding migrant from PNG and north-east Queensland. Prefers open eucalypt forests and woodlands. When it lands on a branch it flicks its tail in a way that traces out a horizontal figure of eight. Found near Reservoir in forests and in gulleys leading off from Gap Creek Reserve. |
| Leaden Flycatcher ♀ | | | |
| Restless Flycatcher ♀ <i>Scissors Grinder, Dish Washer</i> | Mid-level canopy | Flying Insects, spiders, centipedes | 22cm. Fairly common resident, partly nomadic. Reveals itself with its famous "Scissors Grinder" call. Found in open eucalypt forests and woodlands. |
| MONARCHS - 3 | | | |



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| White-eared Monarch ♀ | Canopy level | Insects | 14cm. Fairly common resident. Look for it characteristically sallying, hovering and fluttering around the outer foliage of rainforest trees or trees in the riparian zone. One of the best places in Brisbane to see this difficult-to-find bird is at the Reservoir. |
| Black-faced Monarch ♀ <i>Black-faced Flycatcher</i> | Mid-layer and canopy level | Insects from foliage | 19cm. Common Summer breeding migrant from PNG. Look for it in rainforests and eucalypt forests, it is often in the foliage from the mid-level to the canopy. |
| Spectacled Monarch ♀ <i>Spectacled Flycatcher</i> | Lower and mid layers | Insects below the canopy in foliage, tree trunks | 16cm. Common summer breeding migrant from north-eastern Queensland. Can be found in mid-layers of rainforests and gulleys in eucalypt forests. |
| ROBINS - 3 | | | |
| Rose Robin ♂ | Low to mid layer | Insects | 13cm. Fairly common winter migrant. Found in gulleys in rainforests and eucalypt forests and in riparian zones. Can be found at Reservoir and in gulleys off clearing at Gap Creek Reserve. |
| Rose Robin ♀ | | | |
| Eastern Yellow Robin ♀ | Ground layer. | Pouncing on insects, spiders and other arthropods | 16cm. Very common resident. Found in eucalypt forests, rainforests, prefers gulleys. Requires small diameter trees, as it perches sideways and drops to the ground on prey. Can be found at Reservoir and gulleys at Gap Creek. Pounces on prey from a low perch, usually on side of thin vertical tree-trunk. |
| Pale-Yellow Robin ♀ | Mainly ground; up to midstory | Pouncing on Insects | 13cm. Sedentary. Found in moist eucalypt forests, subtropical and tropical rainforests with dense vegetation, such as vine thickets |
| CISTICOLAS - 1 | | | |
| Golden-headed Cisticola ♀ <i>Barleybird, Tailorbird</i> | Grass layer, shrub layer | Invertebrates | 12cm. Fairly common resident. Found in tall grasses and rushes beside wetlands. Perches to sing from highest stalks. Not difficult to see because they come out of the long grass to sing. |
| GRASSBIRDS - 4 | | | |
| Australian Reed-Warbler ♀ Clamorous Reed-Warbler, Reedbird, Water Sparrow | Reeds in ponds and watercourses | Insects | 17cm. Sedentary while habitat is suitable. Very loud, raucous call. |
| Tawny Grassbird ♀ | Grass layer, shrub layer | Insects | 19cm. Uncommon resident. Requires tall grass. Best chance in grasslands around reservoir. They perch on grass and sing. Longer tails than Cisticola. Not as dependent on water nearby. |
| Little Grassbird ♀ | Ground layer, shrub layer | Insects, spiders and other arthropods | 15cm. Nomadic to sedentary. Locally common. Found in swamps and marshes, preferring thick reed beds. Vegetation on drains in Catchment. |



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| Rufous Songlark ♀ | Ground layer | Insects, spiders and other arthropods | 17cm. Favours open grassland, grassy open woodland, and farmed land. |
| WHITE-EYES - 1 | | | |
| Silvereye ♀ <i>White-eye, Waxeye, Grape-eater</i> | All layers, mainly high in canopy. | Insects, jumping spiders, fruit | 13cm. Very common resident, but nomadic. Found in most forests and in suburban trees. Usually in a flock, and travel quickly through the canopy of the forest, calling often. |
| SWALLOWS, MARTINS - 3 | | | |
| Welcome Swallow ♀ <i>Australian or House Swallow</i> | Aerial | Flying insects | 15cm. Common resident. Usually in flocks, found easily in the sky hawking insects, or over mown grass on playing fields, or perched on power lines. |
| Fairy Martin ♀ <i>Bottle Swallow</i> | High Aerial | Flying insects | 13cm. Migratory. Moves north to New Guinea for winter. Colony bird: usually hunts and nests in large flocks. |
| Tree Martin ♀ <i>Tree Swallow</i> | Aerial | Flying insects | 14cm. Fairly common resident. Nests in tree hollows. Can be seen hawking in the sky. Groups sit on power lines and fences in open country and urban areas. |
| THRUSHES - 1 | | | |
| Russet-tailed Thrush ♀ | Ground, forest floor | Insects | 27cm. Uncommon resident. Found on floor of rainforests, eucalypt forests with leaf-litter and debris on the floor. Cryptically coloured to be very hard to detect in leaf-litter. Best chance is around reservoir in closed forests. |
| STARLINGS - 1 | | | |
| Common Myna ♀ <i>Indian Myna or Mynah</i> | All | Insects, food scraps, fruit | 25cm. Feral species, introduced into Melbourne in 1860's and has extended northwards. Aggressive. Very successful in the urban environment. |
| FLOWERPECKERS - 1 | | | |
| Mistletoebird ♂ <i>Mistletoe Flowerpecker</i> | Canopy layer | Mistletoe Fruit, nectar | 11cm. Common resident. Nomadic in search for fruit. Found in any forest that supports the mistletoe plant. Digests the fleshy outer fruit parts and excretes the sticky seeds onto branches. Look in the canopy when mistletoe fruiting, revealed by call. |
| Mistletoebird ♀ | | | |
| FINCHES, MANNKINS - 3 | | | |
| Double-barred Finch ♀ <i>Banded or Black-ringed Finch</i> | Grass layer, shrub layer | Seeds on ground. Also, insects. | 11cm. Fairly common resident, but nomadic in search of seeding grasses. Found on grasslands, parks, paddocks, near water. Always in a flock and keep moving. |



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| Red-browed Finch ♂ | Ground and Shrub layer | Seeds, insects | 12cm. Common resident. Found in groups in open forests gulleys, moving rapidly through the shrub layer. Wings made an audible noise when they take flight. The male courts female with a large (12cm) green grass stalk held horizontally in his beak. Juvenile has a black beak. |
| Chestnut-breasted Mannikin ♀ | Ground layer | Grass seeds, usually on the stalk rather than from the ground | 13cm. Locally nomadic. Found in reed beds, long grasses, swamps and mangroves. |

2019 UNCOMMON OR VAGRANT BIRDS IN THE MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT

| BIRD SPECIES | FORAGING SUBSTRATE | FOOD TYPE | FEATHER FASCINATION | NOTES |
|---|--------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| Chestnut Teal | Freshwater surface | water plants, snails, beetle, spiders, seeds | | 48cm. Nomadic and affected by climate events, may turn up anywhere on fresh water, reservoir and large dams. Small dabbling duck. |
| Cotton Pygmy-Goose | Freshwater surface | Seeds from water plants, some insects | | 38cm. Uncommon, locally nomadic, seasonal. Deeper freshwater swamps, dams, lagoons with waterlilies and other emergent water plants. Small perching duck. |
| Little Egret | Shallow water | Invertebrates, as well as fish and amphibians | | 65cm. Highly nomadic to find available wetlands. |
| Black Bittern | Shallow water | Fish, amphibians | | 66cm. Resident. Roost and nest in trees, and are found in tree-lined wetlands. Feed during the day and night. |
| Turquoise Parrot | Ground level | Seeds. Also, nectar, fruits, leaves and scale insects | | 21cm. Accidental visitor. Favours open grassy woodlands, with dead trees, near permanent water and forested hills. |
| Pallid Cuckoo | Ground level | Hairy caterpillars, insects and larvae | | 33cm. Uncommon visitor. Prefers open woodlands and grasslands; grazing land. Perches on low branches, power lines, posts. Lays its eggs in the nests of honeyeaters, whistlers and flycatchers. Found recently near Reservoir. |
| Marbled Frogmouth ♂ <i>Plumed Frogmouth</i> | Ground level | Nocturnal insects | | 48cm. Resident. Found in deep, wet, gulleys in lowland wet forests. Roosts during the day, hunting and feeding at night. Hunt from low perches, stumps of low branches. |
| White-cheeked Honeyeater | Canopy | Nectar in flowers, in foliage, on bark, but also insects | | 18cm. Uncommon Residents. Moist heath lands, wetlands and in forests or woodlands with a heath under storey |



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

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|--|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Black-chinned Honeyeater | Canopy layer | nectar, honeydew, invertebrates | | 17cm. Rare visitor. Prefers drier habitats with sparse understory. May come to the Catchment because of climate events. |
| Crested Shrike-tit | Bark | Insects, spiders, fruit, seeds | | 19cm. Fairly common resident. Found in most of the habitats, especially rainforests & eucalypt forests. Tears at the bark noisily in search of insects. Look near Reservoir. |
| Satin Flycatcher | Canopy layer in eucalypt forests | Flying Insects in the eucalypt canopy | | 17cm. Rare visitor, as it migrates to and from north-east Queensland after breeding in south-east Victoria and in Tasmania in summer. Very difficult to distinguish from the Leaden Flycatcher. |
| Paradise Riflebird | Forest floor to high in the canopy | On trunks and branches for insects, spiders and centipedes; plus fruit | | 30cm. Rare visitor: found in subtropical and temperate rainforests, mostly in mountains and foothills, and adjoining wetter eucalypt forests, like the west of the Catchment. |
| Yellow-rumped Thornbill | Ground level | Insects | | 13cm. Found on the ground in open habitats, such as woodlands, forests, shrublands and grasslands with some trees. |
| Yellow Thornbill <i>Little Thornbill</i> | Canopy | Insects | | 10cm. Fairly common resident. Prefers drier woodlands, riparian habitats and urban parks and gardens. |
| Hooded Robin | On or near ground | Insects | | 18cm. Known vagrant in the Moggill Creek Catchment. Rarely seen. Found in lightly timbered woodland, mainly dominated by acacia and/or eucalypts. |
| White-winged Triller | All layers | mainly insects fruit and seeds | | 19cm. Nomadic resident. Found in open forests and woodlands and riparian zones. |
| Dusky Woodswallow Skimmer, Woodmartin | Aerial, canopy. | Flying insects; some nectar. | | 18cm. Nomadic. Found in open forests and woodlands, and may be seen along roadsides and on golf courses. |
| Glossy Black-Cockatoo Casuarina Cockatoo | Canopy layer | Very restricted diet of casuarina cones from selected trees | | 51cm. Resident, but can travel large distances. |