



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

2019 CURRENT TAXONOMIC BIRD LIST FOR THE MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT

206 SPECIES EXPECTED TO BE OBSERVED OVER A FIVE YEAR CLIMATE CYCLE

BIRD SPECIES IN MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT	FORAGING SUBSTRATE	FOOD TYPE	FOOD GUILD	NOTES
Australian Brush-turkey <i>Alectura lathami</i>	Forest floor	Seeds, grain, fruit, invertebrates	Omnivore	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.
Brown Quail <i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Grasslands	Seeds and green shoots, insects	Herbivore	Common resident. Not easily seen. Prefers dense grasslands, often on the edges of open forests & wetlands. Best chance is near Reservoir.
Plumed Whistling-Duck <i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	Grasslands	Grass	Herbivore	Nomadic and dispersive. Night time they fly long distances to feed on grasslands. Day time flocks rest and sleep beside water with other waterfowls.
Black Swan <i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Freshwater	Underwater and emergent vegetation	Herbivore	Nomadic and highly dispersive. Only seen on Gold Creek Reservoir, prefers large open waters.
Australian Wood Duck <i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Grasslands	Grasses and occasional insects	Herbivore	Common resident. Not a good swimmer, nests in tree hollows, sometimes far from water. Can be found on grasslands near the riparian habitat.
Grey Teal <i>Anas gracilis</i>	Freshwater surface Dabbling Duck	water plants, snails, beetle, spiders, seeds	Omnivore	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.
Chestnut Teal (<i>Anas castanea</i>)	Freshwater surface Dabbling Duck	water plants, snails, beetle, spiders, seeds	Omnivore	Nomadic and affected by climate events, may turn up anywhere on fresh water, reservoir and large dams. Small dabbling duck.
Pacific Black Duck <i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Freshwater surface Dabbling Duck	water plants, snails, beetles, spiders, seeds	Omnivore	Common resident. Found on reservoir, dams, creeks, swimming pools, public gardens. Mostly stays on water. Cannot dive, feeds by upending.
Cotton Pygmy-Goose (<i>Nettapus pulchellus</i>)	Freshwater surface	Seeds from water plants, some insects	Herbivore	Uncommon, locally nomadic, seasonal. Deeper freshwater swamps, dams, lagoons with waterlilies and other emergent water plants. Small perching duck.
Hardhead <i>Aythya australis</i>	Water Surface, & diving underwater	Seeds, flowers, grasses, sedges, invertebrates	Herbivore, insectivore	Nomadic and affected by climate events, dispersive and irruptive. True diving duck, rarely on land. Probably only found on reservoir and bigger, deep dams .
Australasian Grebe <i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Water surface, & diving underwater	Small fish and freshwater insects	Swimming Piscivore	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.
Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Water Surface, & diving underwater	Fish and insects	Swimming Piscivore	Resident. Less common and larger than Australasian Grebe. Only found on reservoir as it prefers large areas of open water. Much photographed for its spectacular mating dances on the surface of the water and its striking head plumage.



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

White-headed Pigeon <i>Columba leucomela</i>	Canopy Level	Seed, fruit	Granivore, frugivore	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 Dove <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Ground layer	Seeds, grains	Granivore	Common resident. Feral species. Found in urbanised landscapes: streets, parks, gardens and open woodlands. Introduced in 1860's.
Brown Cuckoo-Dove <i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Canopy layer	fruit, berries and seeds	Frugivore	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>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Ground under rainforest trees	fallen fruit, seeds	Frugivore, Granivore	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 <i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Mostly near ground	Grains and seeds	Granivore	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>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Ground	Grains, seeds	Granivore	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 <i>Geopelia striata</i>	Ground level	Small grass seeds, sedges, small insects	Granivore	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>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Ground level	Grains, seeds of grasses, herbs and sedges	Herbivore	Common resident. Found in woodland with a grassy understorey and in nearby open areas, usually near water. Best chance near reservoir.
Wonga Pigeon <i>Leucosarcia picata</i>	Ground level	Mainly seeds, plus fallen fruit and insects	Granivore	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>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>	Canopy level	Fruit, mainly figs	Frugivore	Rare nomadic visitor. Largest and most beautiful of the fruit pigeons. Feeds on fruiting trees mainly in rainforests, adjacent eucalypt forests and riparian habitats.
Superb Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Canopy Level	Fruit and berries	Frugivore	Very Rare nomadic visitor. Feeds on fruiting trees mainly in rainforests, adjacent eucalypt forests and riparian habitats.
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	Canopy level	Fruits, berries	Frugivore	Nomadic and dispersive in search of food trees. Feeds on fruiting trees in rainforests, adjacent eucalypt forests & woodlands. Look near Reservoir.
Topknot Pigeon <i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	Canopy Level	Fruits	Frugivore	Nomadic, moves in response to climate events. Goes where there is available rainforest fruit. Often in groups flying high over forest. Came in large numbers to MCC in 2009 as great drought brought them nearer the coast.



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

Tawny Frogmouth <i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Ground level	Nocturnal insects, worms, snails, reptiles, frogs	Carnivore	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.
Marbled Frogmouth (Podargus ocellatus)	Ground level	Nocturnal insects	Insectivore	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-throated Nightjar <i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	Ground level at night	Nocturnal Insects	Insectivore	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>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Ground to mid-level foliage at night	Nocturnal flying Insects, insects on ground, foliage	Insectivore	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!
White-throated Needletail <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	Aerial: from near ground to very high (2000m)	Flying insects	Insectivore	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.
Australasian Darter <i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Under water surface	Fish	Swimming Impaling Piscivore	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.
Little Pied Cormorant <i>Microrcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Under water surface	Crustaceans, insects, some fish	Omnivore	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>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Under water surface	Fish, crustaceans, insects, frogs	Swimming Piscivore	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>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Under water surface	Fish	Swimming Piscivore	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.
Pied Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Under water surface	Fish	Swimming Piscivore	Nomadic and rare. Favours large lakes. The reservoir may be too small, but probably only possible site.
Australian Pelican <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	On and under water surface	Fish, birds	Piscivore, carnivore	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.
Black Bittern (Ixobrychus flavicollis)	Shallow water	Fish, amphibians	Piscivore, carnivore	Resident. Roost and nest in trees, and are found in tree-lined wetlands. Feed during the day and night.



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

White-necked Heron <i>Ardea pacifica</i>	Shallow water	Fish	Standing, stabbing Piscivore	Locally nomadic and fairly common. Prefers shallow fresh waters. Can be found at Reservoir, dams, wetlands.
Eastern Great Egret <i>Ardea modesta</i>	Shallow water	Fish	Standing, stabbing Piscivore	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>Ardea intermedia</i>	Shallow water	Fish	Standing, stabbing Piscivore	Nomadic and fairly common, dispersive in response to climate events. Prefers shallow fresh waters. Can be found at Reservoir, dams, wetlands.
Cattle Egret <i>Ardea ibis</i>	Ground, grassy paddocks	Grasshoppers, insects	Terrestrial Insectivore	Common resident. Prefers grazing paddocks, follows cattle, horses; woodlands, wetlands. Best chance in paddocks with cattle or horses! Looks wonderful in breeding plumage.
White-faced Heron <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	Shallow water	Fish	Standing, stabbing Piscivore	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.
Little Egret (Egretta garzetta)	Shallow water	Invertebrates, as well as fish and amphibians	Carnivore	Highly nomadic to find available wetlands.
Nankeen Night-Heron (Nycticorax caledonicus)	Shallow water	insects, crustaceans, fish and amphibians	Carnivore	Nomadic, in response to rainfall. Feeds at night time, roosts during the day beside water.
Australian White Ibis <i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Ground level	Small vertebrates, insects	Carnivore	Nomadic and fairly common, dispersive. Forages in wetlands, paddocks, lawns, garbage tips, urban parks and gardens.
Straw-necked Ibis <i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Ground level	Small vertebrates, insects	Carnivore	Nomadic and common, dispersive. Forages in wetlands, paddocks, woodlands, lawns, garbage tips, urban parks and gardens.
Royal Spoonbill (Platelea regina)	Shallow water, less than 40cm; fresh or salt water	Freshwater fish, shrimps in tidal flats; other crustaceans and insects	Carnivore	Nomadic, moving with the availability of habitat. Moves to the coast during droughts.
Yellow-billed Spoonbill (Platelea flavipes)	Shallow fresh water	Freshwater insects and their larvae	Carnivore	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.
Black-shouldered Kite (Elanus axillaris)	Ground level	Rodents, mice, grasshoppers	Carnivore	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.



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

Black Kite (<i>Milvus migrans</i>)	Ground level	lizards, small mammals, insects, especially grasshoppers. It also is a scavenger	Carnivore	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 <i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Outer edges at canopy level	Birds, especially honeyeaters and insects	Carnivore	Uncommon resident. Near threatened species. Prefers tall trees in woodlands, open forests and riparian zone. Difficult to find.
Pacific Baza <i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Canopy and aerial	Stick insects, frogs, grubs, reptiles, small mice	Omnivore	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.
White-bellied Sea-Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	Water surface level	Fish, turtles, sea-snakes, birds	Carnivore	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.
Whistling Kite <i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Ground level	mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, insects	Carnivore	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.
Brahminy Kite <i>Haliastur indus</i>	Ground level	fish, , frogs, rodents, reptiles, insects	Carnivore	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>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Aerial, ground level	Small mammals, birds, reptiles, large insects.	Carnivore	Common resident. Prefers open forests, woodlands, riparian zones; sometimes in urban parks. Has a distinctive "frowning" facial pattern.
Collared Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	Aerial	Birds	Carnivore	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>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Aerial, ground level	birds, small mammals, reptiles, insects	Carnivore	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 <i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i>	Ground, shrub and canopy levels	Rabbits, other live mammals and insects	Carnivore	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>Aquila audax</i>	Ground level	Vertebrates, rabbits, hares	Carnivore	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>Circus assimilis</i>)	Ground level.	Mainly ground birds: quail, pipits	Carnivore	Nomadic, responds to local conditions. Generally uncommon. Large territories.



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

Brown Falcon <i>Falco berigora</i>	Open grasslands and woodlands	Small mammals, insects, reptiles and, small birds	Carnivore	Common resident. Perches on poles and other structures. Swoops down to take prey.
Australian Hobby <i>Falco longipennis</i>	Aerial	Birds	Carnivore	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>Falco peregrinus</i>	Aerial	Birds: pigeons, ducks	Carnivore	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.
Purple Swamphen <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Shallow freshwater & grassy wetlands	Soft shoots of water plants, frogs, snails	Omnivore	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 Rallus pectoralis	Mud layer, wet grasses	Crustaceans, molluscs, worms and insects	Carnivore	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 in May 2012.
Buff-banded Rail Galirallus philippensis	Ground level, wet grasses	Plants, crustaceans, insects, seeds, fruit, frogs	Omnivore	Common resident but elusive. Prefers rank vegetation near wetlands, creeks, dams, well-vegetated urban gardens near bushland.
Spotless Crake <i>(Porzana tabuensis)</i>	Ground level, wetlands	seeds, fruit and leaves of aquatic plants, worms, snails, spiders, beetles	Omnivore	Cryptic Resident. Freshwater wetlands with dense margins. More often heard than seen.
Pale-vented Bush-hen <i>Amaurornis moluccana</i>	Ground level, wet grasses	Aquatic plants, insects, frogs	Herbivore	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>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Freshwater swamps	Aquatic plants, insects, frogs	Herbivore	Common resident. Found near water in natural settings – wetlands, reservoir, and dams; and in urban settings ponds, small lakes.
Eurasian Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	Swimming	Aquatic plants, insects, frogs	Herbivore	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.
Bush Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Ground at night time	Insects, molluscs, lizards, seeds	Insectivore	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.
Masked Lapwing <i>Vanellus miles</i>	Open Ground level	Invertebrates	Insectivore	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.



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

Comb-crested Jacana <i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	Floating leaves of freshwater plants	Insects, other invertebrates	Insectivore	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. Gold Creek Reservoir, Sept 2017
Latham's Snipe <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Shallow water and ground	seeds and plant material, worms, spiders, insects, molluscs, centipedes	Omnivorous	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.
Black-breasted Button-quail <i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Leaf-littered ground level	Beetles, ants, spiders, centipedes, millipedes, land snails	Insectivore	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 <i>Turnix varius</i>	Leaf-littered ground level	Seeds, fruits and insects	Granivore	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.
Glossy Black-Cockatoo <i>(Calyptorhynchus lathami)</i>	Canopy layer	Very restricted diet of casuarina cones from selected trees	Granivore	Resident, but can travel large distances.
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	All levels.	Seeds of native trees and pinecones, plus seeds of ground plants; insects	Granivore	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 <i>(Cacatua leadbeateri)</i>	Open ground level.	Seeds of grasses and herbaceous plants, fruit, roots, bulbs, insects	Omnivore	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 <i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	Open Ground level	Seeds, shoots, roots, insects, flowers	Omnivore	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 <i>(Cacatua tenuirostris)</i>	Ground level	Grass seeds, grain crops; bulbs and roots. Insects	Granivore	Adults sedentary, young dispersive. Grasslands and grassy woodlands. Much less common than the Little Corella. Has a "red slash" across the throat.
Little Corella <i>(Cacatua sanguinea)</i>	Ground level	Grains and grass seeds, bulbs and roots.	Granivore	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>Cacatua galerita</i>	All levels, ground to canopy	Seeds of native trees and pinecones, plus seeds of ground plants; insects	Granivore	Common resident. Can be seen and heard almost everywhere at any time. Locally nomadic in search of seeding trees and seeding grasses.



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

Rainbow Lorikeet <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Canopy layer	Nectar, pollen, fruit, seeds	Nectarivore	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 <i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Canopy layer	Nectar, pollen, fruit, seeds	Nectarivore	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 <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Canopy layer	Flowers, fruit	Nectarivore	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 <i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Canopy Layer	Flowers, fruit	Nectarivore	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 <i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Outer canopy.	Nectar from flowering eucalypts.	Nectarivore	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 <i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Canopy level	Seeds, fruits, nectar, flowers	Herbivore, Granivore	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.
Crimson Rosella <i>Platycercus elegans</i>	All levels	Seeds, Insects e.g. galls	Granivore	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 <i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	All layers, ground to canopy.	Seeds, fruit, grasses, flowers, herbs, berries, nectar, insects	Herbivore	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.
Red-rumped Parrot <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Ground-feeding	Seeds, grain, green tips of grasses	Herbivore	Known vagrant in the catchment, main distribution to the west. Sexes strongly dimorphic: male vibrant colours; female drab colours. Most often seen on the ground in open habitats: farmland, sports fields, beside roads, parklands.
Turquoise Parrot <i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Ground level	Seeds. Also, nectar, fruits, leaves and scale insects	Granivore	Accidental visitor. Favours open grassy woodlands, with dead trees, near permanent water and forested hills.
Pheasant Coucal <i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Ground and lower layers of trees	Insects, small vertebrates, lizards, birds	Carnivore	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.



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

Eastern Koel <i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>	Canopy specialist.	Fruit	Nectarivore, frugivore	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.
Channel-billed Cuckoo <i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Canopy specialist	Fruits, particularly native figs, seeds, insects, baby birds	Omnivorous	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 <i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Ground level, mid-level of trees.	Insects, caterpillars	Insectivore	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 <i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	All levels	Caterpillars, beetles, flies, ants	Insectivore	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 <i>(Chrysococcyx minutillus)</i>	All levels	Caterpillars, beetles, flies, ants	Insectivore	Spring, summer migrant. Eggs and young cared for by gerygones. Prefer dryer open forests and woodlands.
Pallid Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Ground level	Hairy caterpillars, insects and larvae	Insectivore	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.
Fan-tailed Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Perches to take prey in flight or on ground	Insects	Insectivore	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 <i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Perches to take prey in flight or on ground	Insects, especially hairy caterpillars	Insectivore	Fairly common summer breeding migrant from Papua New Guinea. Prefers rainforests, forests, woodlands, riparian zones. A strong call that can be heard often, harder to see.
Oriental Cuckoo <i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Grass level, trunk, low branches	Hairy caterpillars,	Insectivore	Very rare summer non-breeding migrant, breeds in and north of Japan. Prefers rainforests, forests and riparian zone.
Barking Owl <i>Ninox connivens</i>	Many levels in the forest	small to medium-sized mammals, birds, reptiles and insects	Nocturnal Carnivore	40cm. Probably a rare resident with large territories. Roosts by day, often in pairs in leafy trees near watercourses. Unmistakable call: two barks.
Powerful Owl <i>Ninox strenua</i>	Canopy level	Ringtail Possum, Great Glider, Tawny Frogmouths, Cockatoos	Nocturnal Carnivore	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.



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

Southern Boobook <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Ground level	small birds, rats, mice, moths, grasshoppers	Nocturnal Carnivore	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 (<i>Tyto javanica</i>)	Ground Level	Small mammals, mainly rodents, and birds; some insects, frogs and lizards	Nocturnal Carnivore	Nomadic. Open woodlands, grasslands; farms; towns. Very uncommon in the Catchment.
Australian Masked-Owl (<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>)	Ground level	Small mammals: rodents, rabbits, possums, reptiles, birds and insects	Nocturnal Carnivore	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.
Azure Kingfisher <i>Ceyx azureus</i>	Shallow, slow moving or still water	small fish , crustaceans and aquatic insects	Carnivore	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>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	All levels	Small animals, insects, eggs	Carnivore	Common resident. Can be found almost everywhere. Each group broadcasts its territory by chorus calling.
Forest Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	Ground level	Insects, worms, small reptiles	Carnivore	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 <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Aerial and Ground layer	Lizards, frogs, worms, beetles, bugs, spiders, grasshoppers	Carnivore	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.
Rainbow Bee-eater <i>Merops ornatus</i>	Aerial	Flying insects: bees and wasps, dragonflies, beetles, butterflies	Insectivore	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.
Dollarbird <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Aerial	Insects	Aerial insectivore	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.
Noisy Pitta <i>Pitta versicolor</i>	Forest floor	insects, woodlice, worms, snails, berries and fruit	Insectivore	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.
White-throated Treecreeper <i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	Forages on rough bark, starting from base of tree	mainly on ants, other invertebrates, nectar	Insectivore	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.



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

Green Catbird <i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	Canopy	Mainly fruits figs, flowers, insects and millipedes	Frugivore	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 <i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i>	Canopy	Fruits, berries, insects	Frugivore	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.
Satin Bowerbird <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Canopy	Fruits, insects	Frugivore	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.
Superb Fairy-wren <i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Open ground among trees and shrubs	Insects, seeds	Insectivore	Resident. Least common of the three fairy wrens. Prefers dense low cover in most habitats, including urban habitats: parks, reserves, gardens.
Red-backed Fairy-wren <i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Open grassland layer	Insects, seeds	Insectivore	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%
Variegated Fairy-wren <i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Shrub layer.	Insects and a small amount of seeds.	Insectivore	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.
White-browed Scrubwren <i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	Dense shrub layer, just above ground	Invertebrates, some seeds and fruits	Insectivore	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 <i>Sericornis magnirostra</i>	All layers, but not on forest floor	Insects	Insectivore	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 <i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Ground level, grasses	Insects, seeds	Insectivore	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.
Weebill <i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	Canopy layer	Insects	Insectivore	Rare nomadic resident. Smallest bird in Australia. Calls incessantly during the day. Prefers drier habitats near riparian zones.
Little Wattlebird <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Shrub layer and canopy	Nectar, insects, flowers, berries and some seeds	Nectarivore	Rare visitor. Smallest of the wattlebirds. Prefer the drier and often scrubby, habitats, such as banksia heaths, forests, woodlands and urban parks and gardens
Brown Gerygone <i>Gerygone mouki</i>	Canopy layer	Insects	Insectivore	Rare resident. Only found in rainforest and wetter eucalypt forest. Often found in small parties. Seen at Gold Creek Reservoir July 2017.
White-throated Gerygone <i>Gerygone albogularis</i>	Canopy level	Insects	Insectivore	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.



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

Yellow-rumped Thornbill <i>(Acanthiza chrysorrhoa)</i>	Ground level	Insects	Insectivore	Found on the ground in open habitats, such as woodlands, forests, shrublands and grasslands with some trees.
Striated Thornbill <i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Canopy	Insects	Insectivore	Common resident. Prefers wetter eucalypt forests and woodlands. Best chance near Reservoir.
Yellow Thornbill <i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Canopy	Insects	Insectivore	Fairly common resident. Prefers drier woodlands, riparian habitats and urban parks and gardens.
Buff-rumped Thornbill <i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Open ground among trees	Insects	Insectivore	Uncommon resident, nomadic. Prefers open forests with plenty of tree debris on the ground and some rocks.
Brown Thornbill <i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Mid-level, forest understory	Insects	Insectivore	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.
Spotted Pardalote <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Canopy layer: leaf gleaners	Insects, especially psyllids, and sugary exudates from leaves	Insectivore	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>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Canopy layer: leaf gleaners	insects and their larvae	Insectivore	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.
Eastern Spinebill <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Shrub layer	nectar, honeydew, invertebrates	Nectarivore	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 <i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Mid-layer and canopy	Fruit, nectar, insects, invertebrates, honeydew	Nectarivore, frugivore	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 bird call in the Catchment.
Yellow-faced Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Canopy layer	Nectar, pollen, fruit, invertebrates, honeydew	Nectarivore, frugivore	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>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Canopy layer	Insects, nectar	Nectarivore, frugivore	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 MCGG cottage on Gold Creek Rd.



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

Noisy Miner <i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	All layers	Nectar, honeydew, invertebrates	Omnivore	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 <i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Canopy layer	nectar, honeydew, invertebrates	Nectarivore, frugivore	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.
Brown Honeyeater <i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	All levels of trees and shrubs	Nectar, insects	Nectarivore	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.
Black-chinned Honeyeater <i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Canopy layer	nectar, honeydew, invertebrates	Nectarivore	Rare visitor. Prefers drier habitats with sparse understorey. May come to the Catchment because of climate events.
White-throated Honeyeater <i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	Canopy layer	Nectar, invertebrates, honeydew, fruits	Nectarivore, frugivore	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>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	Canopy	Nectar, honeydew, invertebrates	Nectarivore	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.
White-cheeked Honeyeater (<i>Phylidonyris nigra</i>)	Canopy	Nectar in flowers, in foliage, on bark, but also insects	Nectarivore	Uncommon Residents. Moist heath lands, wetlands and in forests or woodlands with a heath understorey
Blue-faced Honeyeater <i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Arboreal all	Arthropods, nectar, fruit	Nectarivore, frugivore	Common resident, more so in suburbs than in the forests. Contest its territories with the Noisy Miners.
Noisy Friarbird <i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Canopy layer	nectar, honeydew, eggs, baby birds, invertebrates	Nectarivore	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 <i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Canopy layer	nectar, honeydew, invertebrates	Nectarivore	Uncommon resident. Nomadic in search of blossoms, calls often as it feeds.
Striped Honeyeater <i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Canopy layer	nectar, honeydew, invertebrates	Nectarivore:	Fairly common resident. Prefers drier forest habitats. Often found in parties that call regularly which can lead you to them.
Eastern Whipbird <i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Low, dense shrub layer	Invertebrates	Insectivore	Very common resident, and well known to everyone. The well-known call is a duetting song where the male's "whip" is responded to by the female with a simple two note call that is uttered so as to appear continuous with the male's.
Spotted Quail-thrush <i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	Ground layer	Invertebrates in leaf litter	Insectivore	Rare Resident, hard to detect. On the ground it is cryptic; it flushes readily and has a wide range of highly audible calls.



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

Varied Sittella <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Bark of high branches in canopy	Invertebrates	Insectivore	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.
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Canopy level	Invertebrates, some plant material	Insectivorous	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>Coracina papuensis</i>	Canopy level	Invertebrates, some plant material	Insectivorous	Common Resident but nomadic. Found in most habitats. Best around Reservoir.
Barred Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina lineata</i>	Canopy	Insects	Insectivorous	Summer breeding migrant. Uncommon. The Reservoir is specified as one of the best place in Brisbane to see it. Note startling yellow eye.
Cicadabird <i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	Canopy	Insects	Insectivore	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.
White-winged Triller <i>(Lalage sueurii)</i>	All layers	mainly insects fruit and seeds	Insectivore	Nomadic resident. Found in open forests and woodlands and riparian zones.
Varied Triller <i>(Lalage leucomela)</i>	Canopy layer	Fruit, seeds, insects	Nectarivore, frugivore	Common resident. Found in open forests and woodlands and riparian zones. Best chances near Reservoir. Its call is a 'trill'.
Crested Shrike-tit <i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	Bark	Insects, spiders, fruit, seeds	Insectivore	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.
Golden Whistler <i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Lower and Mid-layer of forest	insects, spiders, other small arthropods, berries	Insectivore	Very common resident. An influx of others in winter noticeably increases the numbers and observability Found in rainforests & eucalypt forests. Call is a series of whistles!
Rufous Whistler <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Canopy layer	Arthropods	Insectivore	Very common resident. Found in open eucalypt forests and woodlands. More often on ridges.
Little Shrike-thrush <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	Ground level and mid layer.	Insects, spiders,	Insectivore	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 <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Ground level and mid layer	insects, spiders, mice, frogs, lizards, birds	Carnivore	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.
Australasian Figbird <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Canopy level	Fruit, other plant parts	Frugivore, Herbivore	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.
Olive-backed Oriole <i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Canopy	Fruit, insects, seeds, nectar	Nectarivore, frugivore	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.



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

White-breasted Woodswallow <i>(Artamus leucorhynchus)</i>	Aerial	Flying insects	Insectivore	Nomadic. Found most easily at Kenmore Village on the power lines, it has nested in that area during the summer.
Dusky Woodswallow <i>Artamus cyanopterus)</i>	Aerial, canopy.	Flying insects; some nectar	Insectivore	Nomadic. Found in open forests and woodlands, and may be seen along roadsides. Seen at Gold Creek Reservoir July 2017.
Grey Butcherbird <i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	All levels, but mainly ground	Insects, small birds, lizards, eggs	carnivore	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 <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	All levels, but mainly ground	Small reptiles, frogs and birds, large insects	Omnivore	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>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Open ground far from cover	Invertebrates, seeds, small vertebrates	Omnivore	Very common resident. Can be found wherever there are trees near water, and mud to make the nest.
Australian Magpie <i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Open ground far from cover	Ground dwelling Invertebrates, insects, worms	Insectivore	Very common resident. Found at the edges of most forests and in clearings. Very common in the suburbs where there is open grasslands for them to feed. Wonderful singer.
Pied Currawong <i>Strepera graculina</i>	All layers of forest and on the ground.	Fruit, vertebrates, invertebrates	Omnivore	Very common resident. In most forests and in urban settings: parks, picnic grounds, reserves.
Spangled Drongo <i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Aerial sallying and canopy layer	Grubs, flying insects, fruit and nectar	Omnivore	Common summer breeding migrant, wintering in PNG. Some stay for winter. Found in rainforests and eucalypt forests. Very noisy birds, calling often, mimic.
Rufous Fantail <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Low to mid layer	Insects	Insectivore	Summer breeding altitudinal migrant. Goes back to the hills in winter, and as it leaves, the Grey Fantails arrive.
Grey Fantail <i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Canopy levels.	Flying Insects	Insectivore	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>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Open ground far from cover	Insects	Insectivore	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.
Torresian Crow <i>Corvus orru</i>	Ground layer	Eat almost anything: seed, insects, pet foods, human food scraps	Omnivore	Common resident. Can be seen almost anywhere.
Leaden Flycatcher <i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Mid-level to top of Canopy	Flying Insects, insects on foliage	Insectivore	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.
Satin Flycatcher <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Canopy layer in eucalypt forests	Flying Insects in the eucalypt canopy	Insectivore	Rare visitor, as it migrates to and from north-east Queensland after breeding in south-east Victoria and Tasmania in summer. Difficult to distinguish from Leaden Flycatcher.



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

P.O. Box 657, Kenmore. 4069

Restless Flycatcher <i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Mid-level canopy	Flying Insects, spiders, centipedes	Insectivore	Uncommon resident, partly nomadic. Reveals itself with its famous "Scissors Grinder" call. Found in open eucalypt forests and woodlands.
White-eared Monarch <i>Carterornis leucotis</i>	Canopy level	Insects	Insectivore	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>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Mid-layer and canopy level	Insects from foliage	Insectivore	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>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	Lower and mid layers	Insects below the canopy in foliage, tree trunks	Insectivore	Common summer breeding migrant from north-eastern Queensland. Can be found in mid-layers of rainforests and gulleys in eucalypt forests.
Paradise Riflebird <i>(Ptiloris paradiseus)</i>	Forest floor to high in the canopy	On trunks and branches for insects, spiders and centipedes; plus fruit	Omnivore	Rare visitor: found in subtropical and temperate rainforests, mostly in mountains and foothills, and adjoining wetter eucalypt forests, like the west of the Catchment.
Rose Robin <i>Petroica rosea</i>	Low to mid layer	Insects	Insectivore	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.
Hooded Robin <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	On or near ground	Insects	Insectivore	Known vagrant in the Moggill Creek Catchment. Rarely seen. Found in lightly timbered woodland, mainly dominated by acacia and/or eucalypts.
Eastern Yellow Robin <i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Ground layer.	Pouncing on insects, spiders and other arthropods	Insectivore	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 trunk.
Pale-Yellow Robin (<i>Tregellasia capito</i>)	Mainly ground; up to midstory	Pouncing on Insects	Insectivore	Sedentary. Found in moist eucalypt forests, subtropical and tropical rainforests with dense vegetation, such as vine thickets. Seen at Gold Creek Reservoir Jan 2017
Golden-headed Cisticola <i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Grass layer, shrub layer	Invertebrates	Insectivore	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.
Australian Reed-Warbler (<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>)	Reeds in ponds and watercourses	Insects	Insectivore	Sedentary while habitat is suitable. Very loud, raucous call.
Tawny Grassbird <i>Megalurus timoriensis</i>	Grass layer, shrub layer	Insects	Insectivore	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 (<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>)	Ground layer, shrub layer	Insects, spiders and other arthropods	Insectivore	Nomadic to sedentary. Locally common. Found in swamps and marshes, preferring thick reed beds. Vegetation on drains in Catchment.



MOGGILL CREEK CATCHMENT GROUP

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Rufous Songlark (<i>Cincloramphs mathewsi</i>)	Ground layer	Insects, spiders and other arthropods	Insectivore	Favours open grassland, grassy open woodland, and farmed land.
Silvereye <i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	All layers, mainly high in canopy.	Insects, jumping spiders, fruit	Insectivore, Frugivore	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.
Welcome Swallow <i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Aerial	Flying insects	Insectivore	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>Petrochelidon ariel</i>)	High Aerial	Flying insects	Insectivore	Migratory. Moves north to New Guinea for winter. Colony bird: usually hunts and nests in large flocks.
Tree Martin <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Aerial	Flying insects	Insectivore	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.
Russet-tailed Thrush <i>Zoothera heinei</i>	Ground, forest floor	Insects	Insectivore	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.
Common Myna <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	All	Insects, food scraps, fruit	Omnivorous	Feral species, introduced into Melbourne in 1860's and has extended northwards. Aggressive. Very successful in the urban environment.
Mistletoebird <i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Canopy layer	Mistletoe Fruit, nectar	Frugivore	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.
Double-barred Finch <i>Tadniopygia bichenovii</i>	Grass layer, shrub layer	Seeds on ground. Also insects.	Granivore	Fairly common resident, but nomadic in search of seeding grasses. Found on grasslands, parks, paddocks, near water. Always in a flock and keep moving.
Red-browed Finch <i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Ground and Shrub layer	Seeds, insects	Granivore	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.
Chestnut-breasted Mannikin (<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>)	Ground layer	Grass seeds, usually on the stalk rather than from the ground	Granivore	Locally nomadic. Found in reed beds, long grasses, swamps and mangroves.