



33. Fan-tailed Cuckoo (26 cm)
Hunts from perch, dropping on prey. Has a mournful descending call.



34. Southern Boobook (29 cm)
Also called a 'Mopoke'. Smallest and most common owl in Australia.



35. Tawny Frogmouth (44 cm)
Nocturnal bird that feeds on invertebrates and some small animals. Usually seen in camouflage pose on bare branch.



36. Laughing Kookaburra (42 cm)
Nests in hollows and termite nests. Uses its large beak to catch reptiles and small snakes. Classic laughing call.



37. Sacred Kingfisher (22 cm)
Hunts on dry land for small reptiles. Margins of rivers and open woodland.



38. Rainbow Bee-eater (24 cm)
Orange wings flash against the sky. Tail has long central streamers.



39. Dollarbird (28 cm)
Arrives each year in September to breed. Uses hollows for nesting.



40. Red-backed Fairy-wren (11 cm)
Females and young are brown. Found in tall grass and shrubs.



41. Variegated Fairy-wren (13 cm)
Females and young are brown. Shy, inclined to stay in undergrowth.



42. Blue-faced Honeyeater (31 cm)
Large, gregarious, aggressive. Adults have a blue mask, young have a green mask.



43. White-cheeked Honeyeater (18 cm)
White cheeks and heavy dark bill. Often in groups foraging for nectar.



44. Lewin's Honeyeater (20 cm)
Yellow ear patch. Feeds on fruit, nectar and on insects in trees.



45. Brown Honeyeater (14 cm)
Brown with small yellow tuft behind eye. Feeds on flowering natives.



46. Scarlet Honeyeater (10 cm)
Females and young are brown. Feeds at blossoms to feed.



47. Noisy Miner (25 cm)
Aggressive honeyeater that lives in large family groups. Territorial.



48. Noisy Friarbird (34 cm)
Conspicuous, black head without feathers, has bump on bill. Noisy abrupt call when feeding.



49. Striated Pardalote (9 cm)
Feed on insects in the tree canopy. Nest in hollows or tunnel in earthy banks.



50. Brown Thornbill (10 cm)
Warm brown to olive brown in colour. Actively seeks insect prey in undergrowth.



51. Striated Thornbill (10 cm)
Small insect-eater with an orange-brown cap. Feeds high up in trees.



52. Eastern Whipbird (28 cm)
Loud whip-crack call made by 2 birds. Keeps to thickets, fossicking in ground litter.



53. Torresian Crow (53 cm)
Forms large noisy groups in urban areas. Nest of sticks high in eucalypt litter.



54. Pied Currawong (46 cm)
Bold scavengers in suburbs. Form large, often noisy, wandering flocks.



55. Grey Butcherbird (27 cm)
Melodic song. Aggressive predator that stores food on tree branches or crevices.



56. Pied Butcherbird (36 cm)
Black-headed with superb song. Hunts from bare limbs, power poles and wires.



57. Australian Magpie (44 cm)
One of Australia's best known birds. Conspicuous, large, black and white.



58. Golden Whistler (18 cm)
Persistent, loud, ringing song. Colourful male, solitary except when breeding.



59. Rufous Whistler (18 cm)
Back, tail and wings mostly mid-grey, with deep rusty yellow/orange underparts unlike the bright yellow of the Golden Whistler.



60. Grey Shrike-thrush (25 cm)
Rich, varied song. Widespread in extremely varied habitats.



61. Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (36 cm)
Conspicuous black face and throat. Strong undulating flight aids identification.



62. Australasian Figbird (29 cm)
Lives in small groups. Feeds on fruiting trees, wild figs and exotic palm fruits.



63. Olive-backed Oriole (28 cm)
Graceful thrush-like bird with greenish and streaked plumage. Difficult to sight.



64. Spangled Drongo (32 cm)
Iridescent black plumage, with long, out curved, forked tail. Upright posture.



65. Willie Wagtail (22 cm)
Waves tail incessantly. Always restless, swinging body from side to side while making a clicking sound.



66. Grey Fantail (17 cm)
Grey with short white eyebrow. Twisting, turning acrobatics when feeding.



67. Rufous Fantail (16 cm)
Flits and dances above lower undergrowth. Fanned tail bright orange-rufous.



68. Magpie-lark (30 cm)
Common magpie-like small bird. Has adapted to use man-made environments.



69. Leaden Flycatcher (16 cm)
Hovers above foliage, taking small insects from leaves or snatching in flight.



70. Eastern Yellow Robin (16 cm)
Clings to low branches and tree trunks while scanning the ground for movement of insects.



71. White-breasted Woodswallow (18 cm)
Grey hood and white breast. Found in woodlands near water or mangroves. Highly sociable.



72. Welcome Swallow (15 cm)
Slender, streamlined with long tapered wings. Fast, buoyant, acrobatic in air.



73. Fairy Martin (13 cm)
Catches flying insects in flight. Builds bottle-shaped mud nest under any overhang.



74. Silvereye (13 cm)
Lively, busily active little birds, constantly on the move. Feed on fruit and insects.



75. Red-browed Finch (12 cm)
Highly sociable, with scarlet bill, highbrow and rump. Perches on grass.



76. Double-barred Finch (11 cm)
Feeds on grass seeds and flits about in low shrubs.



77. Chestnut-breasted Mannikin (12 cm)
Strong silver bill/black face with chestnut upper breast. Seed eater.



78. Common Myna* (25 cm)
Also called the Indian Myna. Introduced to N Qld in late 1800's and classified as a pest.



79. Common Starling* (21 cm)
Introduced to eastern states in late 1800's. Flight swift, flocks rise and fall.



80. House Sparrow* (16 cm)
Introduced in the 1860's, now an abundant pest.

* Introduced.