All fairywrens are stunning little birds, the Red-winged Fairywren is no different and is only found in the extreme southwest of Australia. This makes it a big target on our Western Australia bird tour and is always a popular bird, given how beautiful it is.
Overview

This birding tour of Western Australia started in Perth on the 12th of October 2023 and ended back there on the 20th of October 2023. The tour focused on the endemic birds of Southwest Australia, as well as a great number of more widespread Australian endemic birds. During this Western Australia bird tour we birded at Lake Monger Reserve, Herdsman Lake, Foxes Lair Nature Reserve, Dryandra Woodland, Stirling Range National Park, Cheynes Beach, Lake Muir, Cape Leeuwin, Margaret River, Busselton, and Nairms.

We recorded 154 bird species on this Western Australia birdwatching tour, (two of these were heard only). Some of the highlights seen included Noisy Scrubbird, Western Bristlebird, Black-throated Whipbird, Carnaby’s Black Cockatoo, Baudin’s Black Cockatoo, Western Corella, Western Rosella, Red-capped Parrot, Regent Parrot, Rock Parrot, Elegant Parrot, Purple-crowned Lorikeet, Wedge-tailed Eagle, Square-tailed Kite, Australian Hobby, Red-winged Fairywren, Blue-breasted Fairywren, Splendid Fairywren, Southern Emu-wren, Spotted Scrubwren, Western Thornbill, Western Gerygone, Western Fieldwren, Western Spinebill, Gilbert’s Honeyeater, Western Shriketit, White-breasted Robin, Western Yellow Robin, Scarlet Robin, Rufous Treecreeper, Western Whistler, Hooded Dotterel, and Banded Lapwing. In addition to the incredible birds seen, we also found a great selection of other animals, such as Numbat, Short-beaked Echidna, Western Grey Kangaroo, Southern Right Whale, Dugite, (Southwestern) Carpet Python, and several other reptiles. Bird and animal lists for this Western Australia birding tour follow the report.

During our Western Australia birding tour, we focused on the endemic species and subspecies found in the region, such as the regionally endemic and geographically isolated campbelli subspecies of Scarlet Robin, a potential future split.
Detailed Report

Day 1, 12th October 2023. Arrival in Perth
We arrived in Perth in the late afternoon and had a group welcome meal in the evening, discussing the plans for the coming week of birding in the bird-filled southwest of Australia.

Day 2, 13th October 2023. Birding Perth and travel to Narrogin
We spent the morning birding at a couple of sites in Perth city. Our first stop, at Lake Monger Reserve, gave us lots of waterfowl, including Musk Duck, Blue-billed Duck, Hardhead, Pink-eared Duck, Hoary-headed Grebe, Eurasian Coot, Dusky Moorhen, Australian Pelican, Black Swan, and Little Black Cormorant. In the vegetation surrounding the lake we noted Straw-necked Ibis, Australian Raven, Willie Wagtail, Little Corella, Rainbow Lorikeet, Red Wattlebird, Brown Honeyeater, and Australian Reed Warbler.

After our birding at Lake Monger Reserve, we moved the short distance to nearby Herdsman Lake, where we had excellent looks at stunning breeding plumage Great Crested Grebes and Australasian Grebes. Additionally, we had very close looks at Pink-eared Duck, and good views of Australian Shoveler, Grey Teal, Pacific Black Duck, Australian Pelican, Australasian Swamphen, Little Egret, Great Egret, Australian White Ibis, Glossy Ibis, Swamp Harrier, Whistling Kite, and Osprey. Meanwhile, Sacred Kingfisher, Australian Reed Warbler, Silvereye, Singing Honeyeater, Australian Magpie, and Little Grassbird were all seen fleetingly. One of the highlights of our birding at Herdsman Lake was finding a family group of roosting Tawny Frogmouths, which showed wonderfully – an early tour highlight, for sure!

_Tawny Frogmouth_, showing how well camouflaged they can be, was a great start to the tour!
We left Perth in the late morning and made our way to Narrogin for our two-night stay. Along the way we made a lunch stop at the village of Wandering, where we found Nankeen Kestrel, Australian Ringneck, a stunning male Western Rosella, Western Gerygone, Grey Fantail, and Tree Martin.

After a brief break to check in at our B&B we visited Foxes Lair Nature Reserve, right on the edge of Narrogin, here we found a pair of Square-tailed Kites that showed incredibly well in the beautiful late afternoon sunlight. We then also had good looks at the tiny Weebill, Elegant Parrot, Australian Ringneck, Red-capped Parrot, and Gilbert’s Honeyeater, as well as a stunning male Scarlet Robin, which was glowing in the last rays of the sun.

Day 3, 14th October 2023. Birding Dryandra Woodland

We spent our morning birding session exploring Dryandra Woodland. As soon as we arrived in the woodland we heard the distinctive high-pitched call of Purple-crowned Lorikeet. We set off to get into a better position to look for them and soon thereafter we were enjoying good views of these attractive small lorikeets. While watching the lorikeets we also got lots of other target species come into our view, such as Carnaby’s Black Cockatoo, Western Yellow Robin, Rufous Treecreeper, Western Whistler, Yellow-plumed Honeyeater, Brown-headed Honeyeater, Gilbert’s Honeyeater, Varied (Black-capped) Sittella, Striated Pardalote, Spotted Scrubwren, Inland Thornbill, and Shining Bronze Cuckoo. Both Collared Sparrowhawk and Peregrine Falcon were noted overhead, causing a bit of alarm amongst the other birds!
An attractive male Blue-breasted Fairywren gave some close views.

While birding at Dryandra Woodland, we had incredible close looks at several Carnaby’s Black Cockatoos as they came to a waterhole to drink.

We moved deeper into the woodland, finding our first Shingleback Lizard and Western Grey Kangaroos of the tour. Then a few more interesting bird species came our way, including Bush
Stone-curlew (a pair with a young baby), Blue-breasted Fairywren, Western Thornbill, Western Gerygone, Tree Martin, Grey Shrikethrush, Rufous Whistler, Jacky-winter, Grey Currawong, Australian Magpie, Australian Raven, and Rainbow Bee-eater. Here, Wedge-tailed Eagle and Brown Goshawk were overhead too.

After lunch and a siesta, we went back into Dryandra Woodland for an afternoon birding session. We saw many of the birds listed above, with the addition of a couple of species and improved looks at others, including Western Spinebill and Carnaby’s Black Cockatoo. In addition to the great birds, we also saw the Endangered (IUCN) Numbat (for some people in the group), Short-beaked Echidna, lots of Western Grey Kangaroos, (Gould’s) Sand Goanna, and two snakes, a Dugite and a (Southwestern) Carpet Python.

It's always exciting to see one of Australia’s “strange” animals, and Short-beaked Echidna certainly ticked that box!

Day 4, 15th October 2023. Birding Dryandra Woodland and travel to Stirling Range National Park

We headed back to Dryandra Woodland in the morning (finding a pair of Banded Lapwings along the way), and what a great morning we had. We drove some roads around the woodland and found another Numbat, this one showed much better than the one we’d briefly seen the previous day, and everyone managed to see this one well. We also enjoyed watching a mother Western Grey Kangaroo with a joey in her pouch, and we had further looks at (Gould’s) Sand Goanna – a sunbathing individual soaking in the first rays of the day. All very exciting!

After enjoying seeing the Numbat and other critters, we focused on the birds of Dryandra Woodland once again, and had a really enjoyable walk through a patch of the woodland that has served us well on past tours. Today was no exception, and we found one of the big trip targets, the
recently split Western Shrike-tit. We also found Restless Flycatcher, Horsfield’s Bronze Cuckoo, Rufous Treecreeper, Scarlet Robin, Rainbow Bee-eater, Red-capped Parrot, and several pairs of nesting Purple-crowned Lorikeets.

We saw a Numbat foraging for termites while in Dryandra Woodland.

We enjoyed great views of a pair of Western Shrike-tit in Dryandra Woodland.
After finishing our birding at Dryandra Woodland, we commenced our journey to Stirling Range National Park. Along the way we found several notable birds, and these included Peregrine Falcon (a perched pair), Nankeen Kestrel, Black-shoudered Kite, Wedge-tailed Eagle, Chestnut Teal (a pair with very young ducklings), Black-fronted Dotterel, White-faced Heron, White-winged Triller, Rufous Songlark, Australian Pipit, and Pallid Cuckoo.

Once we arrived at our accommodation at Stirling Range National Park, we took a brief late afternoon walk around the grounds. It was quite late, but we had excellent looks at several Regent Parrots coming into a water bath to drink, along with Gilbert’s Honeyeater, Yellow-plumed Honeyeater, New Holland Honeyeater, and a brief Blue-breasted Fairywren. A fitting end to a great day’s birding in Western Australia.

Day 5, 16th October 2023. Birding Stirling Range National Park and travel to Cheynes Beach

We spent the morning birding around Stirling Range National Park. As we made our way to our first site within the park, we got distracted by several Emus. The first few were quite nervous, but the others, seen a bit later, showed nicely. We also had a flock of Regent Parrots, Rufous Songlark, Brown Falcon, and Grey Butcherbird. On arrival at our main morning birding site, we got several new birds, including Tawny-crowned Honeyeater, White-cheeked Honeyeater, Splendid Fairywren, and Southern Emu-wren. After enjoying these species, we saw the main target, Western Fieldwren, and it showed very well for us. Nankeen Kestrel and Wedge-tailed Eagle were overhead too. As we drove back to get a late breakfast, we found another gorgeous (Southwestern) Carpet Python and our first Western Bluetongue, a lizard full of character!

This Western Fieldwren performed brilliantly for us while we birded Stirling Range.

After our late breakfast we visited another section of Stirling Range National Park, where we found Southern Emu-wren, Western Spinebill, Brown Falcon, and more Tawny-crowned
**Honeyeaters.** After this short birding session, we made our journey down to Cheynes Beach. Several stops along the way yielded **Red-necked Avocet, Pied Stilt, Silver Gull, Australian Shelduck, Grey Teal, Hoary-headed Grebe, Grey Butcherbird, Yellow-throated Miner, Grey Fantail,** and displaying **Brown Songlarks.**

We took a short walk near our accommodation at Cheynes Beach, where we found several new birds, including **White-breasted Robin, Red-winged Fairywren, Brown Quail, Brush Bronzewing, Red-eared Firetail,** and our best looks so far of **Common Bronzewing** and **Splendid Fairywren.** A **King’s Skink** looked rather impressive hiding in the undergrowth, our first of many over the coming days, and we had plenty of **Western Grey Kangaroos** keeping on top of the lawn cutting! Looking out along the beach we found **Silver Gull, Greater Crested Tern, Australasian Gannet, Common Sandpiper,** and **Sooty Oystercatcher.**

**Day 6, 17th October 2023. Birding Cheynes Beach**

We spent the morning walking around the coastal heathland at Cheynes Beach. **White-cheeked Honeyeaters** were abundant, and many **Carnaby’s Black Cockatoo**s were flying around. We tried to concentrate on finding the three tough species of the region. **Noisy Scrubbird** was, unsurprisingly, heard but not seen, with a bird calling from deep within some impenetrable heath. **Western Bristlebird** was the first of the three skulkers to show, a singing bird which then started foraging along a shady section of sand dune. After enjoying the sighting of this one we found **Black-throated Whipbird.** This bird moved around us giving fleeting and frustrating glimpses, before it then clambered up to a song perch and belted out a burst of its pretty song for us.

*Western Bristlebird* was foraging along a shady section of the sand dunes and showed well.
Black-throated Whipbird initially gave us the run-around, but eventually showed nicely as it sang from an exposed perch.

While birding here, we also noted Spotted Scrubwren, Southern Emu-wren, Red-winged Fairywren, New Holland Honeyeater, Red Wattlebird, and Silvereye. Several raptors were moving around the local area, including White-bellied Sea Eagle, Black-shouldered Kite, Collared Sparrowhawk, Brown Falcon, Nankeen Kestrel, and Australian Hobby. The heat started to build considerably and so we took a break during the middle of the day.

When we met for our afternoon birding session, we were greeted by very strong winds which made birding almost impossible, the sand from the beach and dunes was getting whipped up and blown all around too. It was all rather inhospitable! We took a drive around the village trying to find some shelter from the wind, and some birds to look at, but not a lot was braving the wind. We did however see a rather cute pair of Brown Quails with a very recent golf-ball-sized hatchling in tow. There were not a lot of options with the wind howling, so we parked the van up and waited near a dirt track to see if we could get lucky. After about 90 minutes of waiting, with a very close Brush Bronzewing, a duo of Black-shouldered Kites, several White-breasted Robins, and a pod of Indo-Pacific Bottle-nosed Dolphins doing their best to distract us, we heard a Noisy Scrubbird calling not too far away. After about another 30 minutes of waiting and hoping, all of us had seen this super-skulker and major tour target! We enjoyed another fantastic dinner and a celebratory one at that. The tough trio of Western Bristlebird, Black-throated Whipbird, and Noisy Scrubbird all seen!

Day 7, 18th October 2023. Birding Cheynes Beach and travel to Augusta

Today was essentially a travel day interspersed with some birding stops, as we made our way from Cheynes Beach to Augusta, via Albany, Mount Barker, and Lake Muir. A final brief walk near our
accommodation at Cheynes Beach gave us a big tour highlight in the form of a mother and calf Southern Right Whale – such a huge animal and they were relatively close inshore too. Here we also had nest-building Red-eared Firetails and Ospreys, as well as a hunting Australian Hobby, and a Fan-tailed Cuckoo.

Moving on to Albany, we were treated to some simply incredible views of a stunning adult male Red-winged Fairywren (see trip report cover image), as well as good views of two Spotless Crakes, Swamp Harrier, Musk Duck, Blue-billed Duck (amazing close views), and Australian Reed Warbler. Here we also saw loads of nesting Straw-necked Ibis and Australian Ibis, as well as our first Little Pied Cormorants of the tour.

As we left the coast behind, we cut inland to Lake Muir, where a few strategic stops resulted in sightings of the Critically Endangered (BirdLife International) Baudin’s Black Cockatoo, Carnaby’s Black Cockatoo, and Western Corella. Here we also saw Emu, plenty of Western Rosellas, Splendid Fairywren, Red-winged Fairywren, Inland Thornbill, Western Whistler, and Spotted Scrubwren. There was water in Lake Muir for a change, and many Black Swans and Australian Shelducks were present. In the late afternoon we continued our journey to Augusta, our base for the night.

The Western Corellas had been feeding along the shore of Lake Muir and so were rather filthy as they flew right by us!

Day 8, 19th October 2023. Birding Augusta (including Cape Leeuwin) to Busselton

We had an interesting morning at Cape Leeuwin with several hundred BMX bike riders who were starting their cape-to-cape bike race. However, the distractions didn’t prevent us from finding our main target bird of the morning, the habitat-restricted and range-restricted Rock Parrot. A pair of birds gave good close views. We then moved up the coast to the Margaret River area, where a walk
on a beach resulted in excellent sightings of three **Hooded Dotterel**s at close range. Other birds noted during the morning at the coast included **Australian Pied Cormorant**, **White-faced Heron**, **Australasian Gannet**, **Pacific Gull**, **Greater Crested Tern**, **Sooty Oystercatcher**, and **Osprey**.

**Rock Parrot** showed very well at Cape Leeuwin.

**Hooded Dotterel** was foraging along a big sandy beach.
After lunch, we continued our journey to Busselton. A short stop in some beautiful Karri and Wandoo woodland near Margaret River gave us a sighting of Common Water Rat (Raikai), Western Whistler, Gilbert’s Honeyeater, and several other forest species. Finally, a stop at an ephemeral wetland near Busselton resulted in good looks at Yellow-billed Spoonbill, Pink-eared Duck, Australasian Swamphen, and several other waterbirds.

Day 9, 20th October 2023. Birding Busselton and travel to Perth for the end of the tour

We spent our final day of the tour traveling from Busselton to Perth, where the tour ended. On the way we spent some time birding at a wetland in Busselton, where we had excellent views of a pair of Musk Ducks in a courtship display, and we saw plenty of other waterfowl, including Australasian Shoveler, Hardhead, Hoary-headed Grebe, Nankeen Night Heron, Dusky Moorhen, Australasian Swamphen, and Yellow-billed Spoonbill. We also had Whistling Kite and a flock of Little Corellas going over. A surprise sighting of a Masked Lapwing was followed by an excellent look at a couple of juvenile Banded Lapwings.

Two juvenile Banded Lapwings showed well for us in Busselton.

Near Perth, we called into a coastal wetland, where we were greeted by a pair of Ospreys at a nest. While scanning the sandflats and estuary we found Fairy Tern, Caspian Tern, Greater Crested Tern, Australian Pied Cormorant, Eastern Cattle Egret, Red-capped Plover, and Pied Oystercatcher. As we checked a pond near the coast, we found plenty of Common Greenshanks, Pied Stilts, and a Buff-banded Rail. After a final lunch, we continued our journey back to Perth, where the tour ended. Lots of great birds were enjoyed on the tour. “Bird of the Trip” was a tough one to pick, with Noisy Scrubbird, Tawny Frogmouth, Red-winged Fairywren, Spotless Crane, Carnaby’s Black Cockatoo, and Red-eared Firetail all being popular.
It is hard to look beyond *Splendid Fairywren* as being one of Australia’s best-looking birds. They are dazzlingly beautiful, and we enjoyed repeated sightings of this popular stunner on our Western Australia birding tour.

*Restless Flycatcher* gave us some great views while we were birding at Dryandra Woodland.
Bird List – Following IOC (13.2)

Birds ‘heard only’ are marked with (H) after the common name, all other species were seen. The following notation after species names is used to show conservation status following BirdLife International: CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cassowaries, Emu (Casuariidae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Emu</td>
<td>Dromaius novaehollandiae</td>
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<td><strong>Ducks, Geese, Swans (Anatidae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Swan</td>
<td>Cygnus atratus</td>
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<td>Australian Shelduck</td>
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<td>Pink-eared Duck</td>
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<td>Grey Teal</td>
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<td>Chestnut Teal</td>
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<td>Hardhead</td>
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<td>Blue-billed Duck</td>
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<td>Musk Duck</td>
<td>Biziura lobata</td>
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<td>Laughing Dove</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Bronzewing</td>
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<td>Brush Bronzewing</td>
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<td>Crested Pigeon</td>
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**Rails, Crakes & Coots (Rallidae)**

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<tr>
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<td>Dusky Moorhen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eurasian Coot</td>
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**Grebes (Podicipedidae)**

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<td>Hoary-headed Grebe</td>
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<td>Great Crested Grebe</td>
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**Stone-curlews, Thick-knees (Burhinidae)**

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<tr>
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**Oystercatchers (Haematopodidae)**

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**Stilts, Avocets (Recurvirostridae)**

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**Plovers (Charadriiidae)**

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<td>Red-capped Plover</td>
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<td>Black-fronted Dotterel</td>
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**Sandpipers, Snipes (Scolopacidae)**

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<td><strong>Gulls, Terns, Skimmers (Laridae)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Ibis, Spoonbills (Threskiornithidae)</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian White Ibis</td>
<td><em>Threskiornis molucca</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Straw-necked Ibis</td>
<td><em>Threskiornis spinicollis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Glossy Ibis</td>
<td><em>Plegadis falcinellus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-billed Spoonbill</td>
<td><em>Platalea flavipes</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Herons, Bitterns (Ardeidae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nankeen Night Heron</td>
<td><em>Nycticorax caledonicus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Cattle Egret</td>
<td><em>Bubulcus coromandus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>White-necked Heron</td>
<td><em>Ardea pacifica</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Egret</td>
<td><em>Ardea alba</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>White-faced Heron</td>
<td><em>Egretta novaehollandiae</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Egret</td>
<td><em>Egretta garzetta</em></td>
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<td><strong>Pelicans (Pelecanidae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Australian Pelican</td>
<td><em>Pelecanus conspicillatus</em></td>
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<td><strong>Ospreys (Pandionidae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Osprey</td>
<td><em>Pandion haliaetus</em></td>
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<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kites, Hawks, Eagles (Accipitridae)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Black‐shouldered Kite</td>
<td><em>Elanus axillaris</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Square‐tailed Kite</td>
<td><em>Lophoictinia isura</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wedge‐tailed Eagle</td>
<td><em>Aquila audax</em></td>
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<td>Brown Goshawk</td>
<td><em>Accipiter fasciatus</em></td>
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<td>Collared Sparrowhawk</td>
<td><em>Accipiter cirrocephalus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Swamp Harrier</td>
<td><em>Circus approximans</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Whistling Kite</td>
<td><em>Haliastur sphenurus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>White‐bellied Sea Eagle</td>
<td><em>Icthyophaga leucogaster</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Laughing Kookaburra</td>
<td><em>Dacelo novaeguineae</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sacred Kingfisher</td>
<td><em>Todiramphus sanctus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bee‐eaters (Meropidae)</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Bee‐eater</td>
<td><em>Merops ornatus</em></td>
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<td><strong>Caracaras, Falcons (Falconidae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nankeen Kestrel</td>
<td><em>Falco cenchroides</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Australian Hobby</td>
<td><em>Falco longipennis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown Falcon</td>
<td><em>Falco berigora</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Peregrine Falcon</td>
<td><em>Falco peregrinus</em></td>
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<td><strong>Cockatoos (Cacatuidae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red‐tailed Black Cockatoo</td>
<td><em>Calyptorhynchus banksii</em></td>
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<td>Baudin's Black Cockatoo - CR</td>
<td><em>Zanda baudinii</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Carnaby's Black Cockatoo - EN</td>
<td><em>Zanda latirostris</em></td>
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<td>Galah</td>
<td><em>Eolophus roseicapilla</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Corella</td>
<td><em>Cacatua pastinator</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Corella</td>
<td><em>Cacatua sanguinea</em></td>
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<td><strong>Old World Parrots (Psittaculidae)</strong></td>
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<td>Regent Parrot</td>
<td><em>Polytelis anthopeplus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red‐capped Parrot</td>
<td><em>Purpureicephalus spurius</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Rosella</td>
<td><em>Platycercus icterotis</em></td>
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<td><em>Barnardius zonarius</em></td>
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<td>Elegant Parrot</td>
<td><em>Neophema elegans</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rock Parrot</td>
<td><em>Neophema petrophila</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Purple‐crowned Lorikeet</td>
<td><em>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</em></td>
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<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Lorikeet</td>
<td><em>Trichoglossus moluccanus</em></td>
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<td><strong>Scrubbirds (Atrichornithidae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Noisy Scrubbird - EN</td>
<td><em>Atrichornis clamosus</em></td>
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<td><strong>Australasian Treecreepers (Climacteridae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rufous Treecreeper</td>
<td><em>Climacteris rufus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Australasian Wrens (Maluridae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue-breasted Fairywren</td>
<td><em>Malurus pulcherrimus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-winged Fairywren</td>
<td><em>Malurus elegans</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Splendid Fairywren</td>
<td><em>Malurus splendidus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Emu-wren</td>
<td><em>Stipiturus malachurus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Honeyeaters (Meliphagidae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Spinebill</td>
<td><em>Acanthorhynchus superciliosus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tawny-crowned Honeyeater</td>
<td><em>Gliciphila melanops</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>New Holland Honeyeater</td>
<td><em>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</em></td>
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<td>White-cheeked Honeyeater</td>
<td><em>Phylidonyris niger</em></td>
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<td>Brown Honeyeater</td>
<td><em>Lichmera indistincta</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown-headed Honeyeater</td>
<td><em>Melithreptus brevirostris</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gilbert's Honeyeater</td>
<td><em>Melithreptus chloropsis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Singing Honeyeater</td>
<td><em>Gavicalis virescens</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-plumed Honeyeater</td>
<td><em>Ptilotula ornata</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Wattlebird</td>
<td><em>Anthochaera carunculata</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-throated Miner</td>
<td><em>Manorina flavigula</em></td>
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<td><strong>Bristlebirds (Dasyornithidae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Bristlebird - EN</td>
<td><em>Dasyornis longirostris</em></td>
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<td><strong>Pardalotes (Pardalotidae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Spotted Pardalote (H)</td>
<td><em>Pardalotus punctatus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Striated Pardalote</td>
<td><em>Pardalotus striatus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Australasian Warblers (Acanthizidae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Weebill</td>
<td><em>Smicrornis brevirostris</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Fieldwren</td>
<td><em>Calamanthus montanellus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Spotted Scrubwren</td>
<td><em>Sericornis maculatus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Gerygone</td>
<td><em>Gerygone fusca</em></td>
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<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Thornbill</td>
<td>Acanthiza apicalis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Thornbill</td>
<td>Acanthiza inornata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-rumped Thornbill</td>
<td>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Whipbirds (Psophodidae)**

| Black-throated Whipbird  | Psophodes nigrogularis     |

**Woodswallows, Butcherbirds & Allies (Artamidae)**

| Dusky Woodswallow        | Artamus cyanopterus        |
| Australian Magpie        | Gymnorhina tibicen         |
| Grey Butcherbird         | Cracticus torquatus        |
| Grey Currawong           | Strepera versicolor        |

**Cuckooshrikes (Campephagidae)**

| Black-faced Cuckooshrike | Coracina novaehollandiae   |
| White-winged Triller    | Lalage tricolor            |

**Sittellas (Neosittidae)**

| Varied Sittella          | Daphoenositta chrysoptera  |

**Shriketits (Falcunculidae)**

| Western Shriketit        | Falcunculus leucogaster    |

**Whistlers & Allies (Pachycephalidae)**

| Western Whistler         | Pachycephala fuliginosa    |
| Rufous Whistler          | Pachycephala rufiventris   |
| Grey Shrikethrush        | Colluricincla harmonica    |

**Fantails (Rhipiduridae)**

| Willie Wagtail           | Rhipidura leucophrys       |
| Grey Fantail             | Rhipidura albiscapa        |

**Monarchs (Monarchidae)**

| Magpie-lark              | Grallina cyanoleuca        |
| Restless Flycatcher      | Myiagra inquieta           |

**Crows, Jays (Corvidae)**

<p>| Australian Raven         | Corvus coronoides          |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australasian Robins (Petroicidae)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-breasted Robin</td>
<td><em>Quoyornis georgianus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Yellow Robin</td>
<td><em>Eopsaltria griseogularis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacky Winter</td>
<td><em>Microeca fascinans</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Scarlet Robin</td>
<td><em>Petroica boodang</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Swallows, Martins (Hirundinidae)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Welcome Swallow</td>
<td><em>Hirundo neoxena</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tree Martin</td>
<td><em>Petrochelidon nigricans</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed Warblers &amp; Allies (Acrocephalidae)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Reed Warbler</td>
<td><em>Acrocephalus australis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Grassbirds &amp; Allies (Locustellidae)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Grassbird</td>
<td><em>Poodytes gramineus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown Songlark</td>
<td><em>Cincloramphus cruralis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufous Songlark</td>
<td><em>Cincloramphus mathewsi</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>White-eyes (Zosteropidae)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silveryeye</td>
<td><em>Zosterops lateralis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flowerpeckers (Dicaeidae)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mistletoebird (H)</td>
<td><em>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waxbills, Munias &amp; Allies (Estrildidae)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-eared Firetail</td>
<td><em>Stagonopleura oculata</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagtails, Pipits (Motacillidae)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australian Pipit</td>
<td><em>Anthus australis</em></td>
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| Total seen       | 152 |
| Total heard only | 2   |
| Total recorded   | 154 |
## Mammal List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kangaroos, Wallabies, and Allies (Macropodidae)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Grey Kangaroo</td>
<td><em>Macropus fuliginosus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Numbats (Myrmecobiidae)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbat</td>
<td><em>Myrmecobius fasciatus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dasyures (Dasyuridae)</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-footed Antechinus</td>
<td><em>Antechinus flavipes leucogaster</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Echidnas (Tachyglossidae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Short-beaked Echidna</td>
<td><em>Tachyglossus aculeatus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hares and Rabbits (Leporidae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>European Rabbit</td>
<td><em>Oryctolagus cuniculus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Old World Mice and Rats (Muridae)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Water Rat (Rakali)</td>
<td><em>Hydromys chrysogaster</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Oceanic Dolphins (Delphinidae)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin</td>
<td><em>Tursiops aduncus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bowhead and Right Whales (Balaenidae)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Right Whale</td>
<td><em>Eubalaena australis</em></td>
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</table>

| Total                                                 | 8                            |

## Reptile List

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitor Lizards (Varanidae)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Gould’s) Sand Goanna</td>
<td><em>Varanus gouldii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath Goanna</td>
<td><em>Varanus rosenbergi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Skinks (Scincidae)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shingleback Lizard</td>
<td><em>Tiliqua rugosa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Bluetongue</td>
<td><em>Tiliqua occipitalis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>King’s Skink</td>
<td><em>Egernia kingii</em></td>
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</table>

**Elapid Snakes (Elapidae)**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Common Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dugite</td>
<td><em>Pseudonaja affinis</em></td>
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</table>

**Pythons (Pythonidae)**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Southwestern) Carpet Python</td>
<td><em>Morelia spilota imbricata</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 7

*S(Southwest) Carpet Python* is an attractive snake, we saw two individuals out sunning themselves during the tour.