



**BIRDING AUSTRALIA: TASMANIA – ENDEMIC AND THE
ORANGE-BELLIED PARROT
TRIP REPORT**

24 – 29 OCTOBER 2025

By Dylan Vasapolli



*The glorious **Pink Robin** is one of the most beautiful Australian robins, and is best seen in Tasmania, making it an important tour target. We enjoyed several looks through the tour.*

Overview

This tour through Tasmania is part of several of our carefully designed Australian tours, maximizing your time whilst birding throughout this vast land. The tour is easily combined with our east coast “Outback to the Wet Tropics” tour, which follows straight after this tour, and gives participants an excellent introduction to birding along the east coast.

This short tour begins and ends in the Tasmanian capital city of Hobart, which is used as a base to explore the surrounds, with a brief foray onto Bruny Island. The tour is designed around trying to see all the endemic Tasmanian birds (of which there are a little over ten), along with several regional specialties that are best sought here (such as the IUCN Critically Endangered and declining Swift Parrot). Typically excluded on most other tours is the special charter flight we include out to Melaleuca to make seeing the also Critically Endangered (IUCN) Orange-bellied Parrot possible. This special bird was virtually extinct, and major ongoing conservation work and captive breeding and wild-release programs in the last few decades have started to have some success, with the entire population of this species thought to now number 50-100 individuals.



Little Penguins come ashore during darkness, and are highly susceptible to disturbance – hence the use of a red light to minimize disturbance as they make their ways to their burrows. This is a frequently missed bird on tours, and we were thrilled with our encounter.

This 2025 tour went extremely well overall all things considering, with all the island endemics easily found and enjoyed (usually with multiple sightings), along with a host of other special moments and scarce birds. The weather, however, left a bit to be desired, and we were beset with regular storm weather, bringing with it extreme cold, wind, rain and snow on differing occasions. This, sadly, forced the cancellation of our charter flight out to Melaleuca for the Orange-bellied

Parrot, and was unable to be rescheduled during the tour period. This meant we missed the opportunity to see this species on our 2025 Tasmanian Tour, along with the overall experience and incredibly scenic flight to and from.

We didn't let the disappointment of this cancellation affect the tour and used our time wisely to track down sought-after birds regularly missed on the island, like **Little Penguin** and **Tasmanian Boobook**. Patience went a long way, rewarding us with virtually unbeatable looks at the rare endemic **Forty-spotted Pardalote**, along with progressively better **Pink Robin** sightings culminating in excellent views. Watching a busy group of **Swift Parrots** coming to feed on the ground and eventually having the intricately marked **Beautiful Firetail** hopping around in the open in front of us, were excellent, as were our fabulous views of the tough endemic, **Scrubtit**. The spectacle of watching many hundreds of **Short-tailed Shearwaters** flying above our heads was another moment enjoyed by all, as was having multiple close and confiding **Australian Crakes** feeding on a lake edge. We also managed to eke out some of the strange Australian mammals, with the **Short-beaked Echidna** being a major highlight (this a strange egg-laying mammal), along with hundreds of **Rufous-bellied** (Tasmanian) **Pademelons**, albino **Red-necked Wallabies** and even a few brief **Spotted-tailed Quolls**.

A detailed daily account can be read below, and the various species lists are located at the end of the report.

Detailed Report

Day 1, 24th October 2025. Arrival into Hobart

This day was set aside for the groups' arrival into Hobart. There were no birding plans during the day, and the tour began with a welcome dinner in the early evening, with everyone full of anticipation for the coming days.

Day 2, 25th October. Introduction to Tasmanian birding

What an incredible first day we had in store for the group. We began the day off at the lovely Waterworks Reserve, where we spent some time slowly exploring the trails and surrounds. Here we quickly found our first Tasmanian endemics like the massive **Yellow Wattlebird** and comical **Tasmanian Nativehen**, both of which are exceedingly common and widespread on the island. We also enjoyed more common and widespread species like **Straited Pardalote**. The dam gave us some early highlights with **Hoary-headed Grebe** and **Hardhead**, amongst more common waterbirds. The wooded slopes surrounding the dams were rather quiet to begin with, but after some cloud cover rolled in, activity picked up and we almost immediately found some birds. Top of the list here went to some showy **Tasmanian Scrubwrens**, while we also enjoyed our first **Green Rosellas** and some fidgety **Tasmanian Thornbills** – more special endemics. We carried on, noting other species like **Grey Fantail** and delightful **Superb Fairywrens** (the latter always a huge crowd favorite!) and **Shining Bronze Cuckoo**. We explored a denser gully which had some activity, and added **Crescent Honeyeater** (though our views left a bit to be desired), **Eastern Spinebill** and a glorious male **Pink Robin**! The robin disappeared before everyone could get onto it, but soon was found again, and we all enjoyed views of this handsome bird.



Superb Fairywren is always a crowd-delight, and was the first fairywren species for the entire group. This family of birds is perhaps the bird family visiting birders want to see most.

After a fine start we headed to the nearby Fern Glade trail, where we quickly found our main target, the often-elusive endemic, **Scrubtit** – which showed incredibly well at length. We had to pull ourselves away eventually, and tried for **Pink Robin** once more, which we found, though the bird was shy and keeping to the dark undergrowth. With lunch looming, we headed up to the viewpoint on the slopes of Mount Wellington, where we took in the incredible vista over the area, while also enjoying numerous **Crescent Honeyeaters**, and also finding our first **Yellow-throated Honeyeater**, yet another endemic. We enjoyed a hearty lunch and warm coffee at the café, before continuing on our day, and heading across to the eastern side of the island, where we would spend the rest of the day (and some of the evening). We made several roadside stops as we went, first for a **Short-beaked Echidna**, one of Australia's strange mammals – this species being very special as it is one of the few monotremes, which are egg-laying mammals. Further stops gave us a lovely **Wedge-tailed Eagle**, several waterbirds like **Australian Shelduck** and **Australian Shoveler**, along with several parrots and cockatoos, namely, **Little Corella**, **Sulphur-crested Cockatoo**, **Galah**, **Musk Lorikeet** and a small party of **Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo**.

A quick stop at the Marina Bay platform eventually gave us a fine pair of **Hooded Plovers**, though we had to be quick as the rain started coming down. The nearby saltmarsh was humming with birds, though we got a bit wet in the process trying to see them all. First up were several very fidgety **White-fronted Chats** as they bounded around, while some shorebirds visible included **Pacific Golden Plovers**, **Red-capped Plovers** and **Red-necked Stints**, along with **Sooty** and **Pied Oystercatchers**. Our first **Black Swans** were well appreciated out in the bay. We started the journey down to the Tasman Peninsula, pausing along the way for some close **Black-faced Cormorants**, **Pacific Gulls** and several of the massive **Cape Barren Geese** roaming about their open fields (see photo at the end of the report). A coastal seawatch gave us thousands of **Short-**

tailed Shearwaters moving offshore, along with our first **Shy Albatrosses** and **Australasian Gannets**. We enjoyed a lovely dinner at a nearby hotel, where we all warmed up after spending most of our day out in the cold, though we weren't done just yet as we had a surprise in store. After dinner, we made our way over to a stakeout for **Little Penguin**, where we had to wait patiently well into the night (almost on the verge of giving up), before several small groups of these birds came ashore in the dark of night, only visible with our red lights. We had fabulous sightings and, content, we returned to Hobart, arriving back at our hotel quite late, after a stunning first day in the field that yielded some 70+ species!



A Short-beaked Echidna foraging in an open field – an incredible moment with one of Australia's weird mammals.

Day 3, 26th October 2025. Second full day of birding around the greater Hobart area

Our morning began with us exploring the nearby Knocklofty Reserve, just outside Hobart. Things were a bit quiet to start off with, but activity gradually picked up when we latched onto a **Yellow-throated Honeyeater** – an island endemic. Soon after, we picked up a party of the also endemic **Black-headed Honeyeaters**, which showed well to all. We were ecstatic when a pair of the last remaining endemic honeyeater (and a rather tricky one), **Strong-billed Honeyeater**, came in and, likewise, showed well. At this exact same spot, in the same trees, were all three endemic honeyeaters – amazing. Having just gotten over our excitement with the honeyeaters, we could barely believe our eyes when a **Forest Raven** came bursting through the trees in hot pursuit of a **Tawny Frogmouth**. They both flew right over our heads, and carried on down the valley. Sadly, it was a rather quick view, but we were thrilled to have had our first views of this special bird. Content, we slowly worked our way back out the reserve, picking up a few others like **Spotted**

Pardalote and **Brown Thornbill**, while also enjoying many common species we were familiar with like **Grey Currawong**, **Yellow Wattlebird**, **Green Rosella** and **Superb Fairywren**.



*A feisty **Strong-billed Honeyeater** (top bird) defends itself from an aggressive **Yellow-throated Honeyeater** (lower left bird) in the woods.*

From here, we made our way to the Gould's Lagoon wetland, where we took a leisurely stroll around the dam. We started off well, immediately connecting with the **Freckled Ducks** that had been hanging around, as they foraged with all the many other common waterbirds here. We enjoyed seeing wonderful **Eastern Rosellas** around the edges, along with other widespread urban species like **Noisy Miner**, **European Greenfinch** and our first **New Holland Honeyeaters**. A fine party of **Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoos** also entertained, while overhead we picked up the likes of **Brown Falcon**, **Wedge-tailed Eagle** and **Swamp Harrier**. Pushing on towards a quieter section of the dam almost immediately gave up another of our targets, at least four of the excellent **Australian Crakes**. We enjoyed many prolonged and close views of these shy birds as they foraged around. **Little Grassbird**, however, did not cooperate as well as everything else, giving us only the briefest of views and leaving us wanting more.

A break for lunch followed where we sadly received the unfortunate news that our day-trip excursion to Melalueca (ultimately for Orange-bellied Parrot), planned for tomorrow, would be cancelled due to bad weather rolling in, and were unable to re-schedule it to our alternative days. We didn't let the bad news deter us, as we carried on our birding post-lunch, visiting a large lagoon where we quickly found our hoped-for **Musk Duck** – many of which were present. Large numbers of both **Great-crested** and **Hoary-headed Grebes** were around as well, and we lucked into a large flock of **Bar-tailed Godwits** moving through. Just as the weather turned, we beat a hasty retreat, and tried our hand at Mount Nelson for a few birds. It was rather cold outside, and we eventually

called it a day as it started to get really cold and rainy, noting a fine pair of **Black-faced Cuckooshrikes** moving about. With gloomy weather setting in, we enjoyed some time off this afternoon, in preparation for our time on Bruny Island.



*Several glorious **Australian Crakes** parading around in the open left us all thrilled!*

Day 4, 27th October 2025. Bruny Island birding

Following breakfast, we loaded all our things up and checked out of the hotel, bound for Bruny Island. It was a very cold morning, after yesterday's storm moved in, with freshly laid snow adorning the tops of all the mountains, including Mount Wellington looming above Hobart. The journey to Bruny Island, and the ferry crossing, was uneventful, and soon we were exploring North Bruny Island. The weather wasn't ideal, with strong (and very cold) winds and small bouts of rain, but we almost immediately found our major target, the scarce endemic **Forty-spotted Pardalote**. We watched at least two birds feeding around in the treetops, but it was fairly tough viewing with the wind and gloomy light. **Swift Parrots** were also active around here, and we enjoyed our first views. Little else of interest could be found, and we soon broke for some much-needed field coffee to warm ourselves up. Just as we were preparing to give the birding another go, heavy rain arrived, and we took this as our cue and headed over to Adventure Bay on South Bruny Island to have a look around. We started off in some farm fields looking for robins, and had no trouble in finding plenty of **Flame Robins** (seeing probably upward of 20 males and females all running about), before we eventually found a **Scarlet Robin** – and then promptly found many more **Scarlet Robins** as well. A family of the rather drab, but endemic, **Dusky Robins**, were well enjoyed, as was a brief **Grey Goshawk** flyby – these birds on Tasmania all being the special white morph. Before we knew it, it was time for lunch, and a stop at the café gave us some excellent food (and another break out of the cold wind).



Flame Robins were extremely common on Bruny Island, with tens seen at a time.

Content after our filling lunch, we explored the nearby beaches, where a long walk eventually gave us an excellent **Hooded Plover**, while the surrounding trees were surprisingly excellent giving us **Fan-tailed** and **Shining Bronze Cuckoos** and several **Australian Golden Whistlers**, amongst others. We took a scenic drive over the mountain to the other side of the island, where we checked into our accommodations at the Bruny Hotel Lodge, while we waited for the rain to die off. We reconvened a short while later for a spell of afternoon birding nearby. We started off well, with a **White-bellied Sea Eagle** flyby, followed by enjoying numerous **Red-necked Wallabies**, including several albino individuals (for which Bruny Island is known). Whilst enjoying these macropods, we found our first **Pallid Cuckoo** as well. A short distance away, we struck gold finding our major target, **Beautiful Firetail**, feeding next to the road. We had to wait it out, and our patience was well rewarded when this stunning bird hopped over to our side of the fence and put on a great show! We then stumbled into many **Swift Parrots** feeding on the ground close by, and likewise enjoyed some great views of this species as well. We returned back to our accommodations for a short break, before meeting up for dinner at the hotel.

After our wonderful evening meal we set off, bound for The Neck Rookery, where we waited until dark for the **Short-tailed Shearwaters** that nest here, to come in. We weren't disappointed as we spent the next hour enjoying many hundreds of these birds flying around just over our heads, and then landing and walking around to their burrows. What a great experience! We eventually had to pull ourselves away, as we set off to look for some owls and mammals. Hundreds of **Rufous-bellied** (Tasmanian) **Pademelons** were jumping about, and we also enjoyed a few **Common Brush-tailed Possums** and two brief **Spotted-tailed Quolls** that sadly only a few managed to see before they disappeared into long grass. We arrived at the site I had found during my recent scouting on the island for owls and immediately connected with the scarce **Tasmanian Boobook**.

This particular bird was extremely vocal and took a bit of time to show nicely and well. After a bit more exploring around, without much new, we opted to call it a night – though it had been yet another excellent day filled with many highlights.

Day 5, 28th October 2025. Bruny Island back to Hobart

Our extremely successful previous few days had meant we didn't have very many new birds we could see, so we rather concentrated our efforts on trying for some of the species we wanted to see again. After meeting up in the morning we soon got underway, and aside from the usual common species on the roadside, we enjoyed a few more albino **Red-necked Wallabies**, and **Brush Bronzewing** and some **Beautiful Firetails** – the latter in a similar area to where we found them the previous day. We entered into the forest and almost immediately found our wanted male **Pink Robin** – which showed wonderfully to all. As we were watching this glorious bird, a wave of activity came in overhead, and we were inundated with a large mixed party of **Crescent**, **Strong-billed** and **Black-headed Honeyeaters**, amongst others. Over the mountain, we broke for breakfast (and some warm coffee), before resuming our birding. We carried on searching for Olive Whistler, but sadly couldn't pull any out, and began the journey back to North Bruny Island.



*The rare endemic **Forty-spotted Pardalote** is basically confined to the islands off Tasmania – with Bruny Island being the most accessible place to see it. We enjoyed great views this year.*

Here, we stopped at our **Forty-spotted Pardalote** stakeout, and almost immediately got onto an active pair. The weather and conditions were much better today, and we spent some time watching them feed and seemingly ferry food to and from their nest, just out of sight. In the end, we had sublime views of these scarce birds, and did a short drive loop through the nearby backroads. We found a massive **Wedge-tailed Eagle** perched up, which was being mobbed by some **Forest**

Ravens, which showed extremely well, before eventually moving on to the ferry, and back to “mainland” Tasmania. After a light lunch, we explored a reserve en-route back to Hobart unsuccessfully trying for Striated Fieldwren, but enjoying loads of **Yellow-throated Honeyeaters** and finally a lovely male **Australian Golden Whistler**, along with several widespread species like **Laughing Kookaburra** and **Black-faced Cuckooshrike** that are always great to see. A small **Tiger Snake** crossing the path got our pulses racing for a bit, but it didn’t hang around for very long. We checked into our Hobart hotel and settled in for our final evening of the tour.

Day 6, 29th October 2025. Final Hobart birding, and departure

With a morning available for some final birding before having to catch our short domestic flight to Melbourne (to start our East Coast “Outback to Wet Tropics” tour), we opted to fit in some final birding. We initially attempted to get to the top of Mount Wellington to try again for our missing fieldwren, but alas, the upper reaches of the mountain pass were closed due to ice, and we had to change plans. We headed to the more rural Margate area where we were hoping to find **Blue-winged Parrot**, and struck gold almost immediately, finding a bird close to the roadside edge. We watched the bird for a while, and found a second bird here too, all the while enjoying others like **Little Wattlebird**, a very brief **Rainbow Lorikeet**, and a flyover **Brown Falcon**. We headed down the road a little further to a small council reserve for the final bit of time before we needed to get going to the airport. Nothing new was found here, but we enjoyed close looks at our last **Yellow-throated Honeyeaters**, along with a vocal **Grey Shrikethrush** and a low-flying **Brown Goshawk**. Then it was off to the airport, where the Tasmania tour came to a close.



*Our time birding on Tasmania was filled with loads of highlights – this massive **Cape Barren Goose** on Day 2 (though our first day of birding) was an excellent find.*

I would like to thank the group for all the good times and fun memories that we'll keep from this tour. Weather conditions aside (which forced the cancellation of the Melaleuca flight excursion), the tour was most successful, with loads of excellent, localized and rare birds being seen – along with our first Australian mammals.

Bird List - Following IOC 15.1 (March 2025)

All birds were seen on the tour.

The following notation after species names is used to show conservation status following the IUCN Red List:

CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable.

Common name	Scientific name
Ducks, Geese, Swans (Anatidae)	
Cape Barren Goose	<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>
Freckled Duck	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>
Australian Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>
Maned Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>
Australasian Shoveler	<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>
Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>
Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>
Frogmouths (Podargidae)	
Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>
Cuckoos (Cuculidae)	
Shining Bronze Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>
Pigeons, Doves (Columbidae)	
Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>
Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>
Brush Bronzewing	<i>Phaps elegans</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Rails, Crakes & Coots (Rallidae)	
Australian Crake	<i>Porzana fluminea</i>
Tasmanian Nativehen	<i>Tribonyx mortierii</i>
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Australasian Swamphehen	<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>
Grebes (Podicipedidae)	
Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
Oystercatchers (Haematopodidae)	
Pied Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>
Sooty Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>
Plovers (Charadriidae)	
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>
Hooded Plover - VU	<i>Charadrius cucullatus</i>
Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Charadrius melanops</i>
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
Red-capped Plover	<i>Anarhynchus ruficapillus</i>
Sandpipers, Snipes (Scolopacidae)	
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>
Gulls, Terns, Skimmers (Laridae)	
Silver Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>
Pacific Gull	<i>Larus pacificus</i>
Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>
Penguins (Spheniscidae)	
Little Penguin	<i>Eudyptula minor</i>
Albatrosses (Diomedidae)	
Shy Albatross	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>
Petrels, Shearwaters, Diving Petrels (Procellariidae)	
Short-tailed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Gannets, Boobies (Sulidae)	
Australasian Gannet	<i>Morus serrator</i>
Cormorants, Shags (Phalacrocoracidae)	
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>
Black-faced Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Hérons, Bitterns (Ardeidae)	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Pelicans (Pelecanidae)	
Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>
Kites, Hawks, Eagles (Accipitridae)	
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>
Grey Goshawk	<i>Tachypiza novaehollandiae</i>
Brown Goshawk	<i>Tachypiza fasciata</i>
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>
White-bellied Sea Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga leucogaster</i>
Owls (Strigidae)	
Tasmanian Boobook	<i>Ninox leucopsis</i>
Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)	
Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>
Caracaras, Falcons (Falconidae)	
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>
Cockatoos (Cacatuidae)	
Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Zanda funerea</i>
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>
Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Old World Parrots (Psittaculidae)	
Green Rosella	<i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>
Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>
Swift Parrot - CR	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>
Blue-winged Parrot - VU	<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>
Musk Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>
Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>
Australasian Wrens (Maluridae)	
Superb Fairywren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>
Honeyeaters (Meliphagidae)	
Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
White-fronted Chat	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>
Crescent Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>
New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
Yellow-throated Honeyeater	<i>Nesoptilotis flavicollis</i>
Strong-billed Honeyeater - VU	<i>Melithreptus validirostris</i>
Black-headed Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus affinis</i>
Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>
Yellow Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera paradoxa</i>
Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>
Pardalotes (Pardalotidae)	
Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>
Forty-spotted Pardalote - EN	<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>
Australasian Warblers (Acanthizidae)	
Tasmanian Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis humilis</i>
Scrubtit	<i>Acanthornis magna</i>
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>
Tasmanian Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza ewingii</i>
Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>
Woodswallows, Butcherbirds & Allies (Artamidae)	
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Black Currawong	<i>Strepera fuliginosa</i>
Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>
Cuckooshrikes (Campephagidae)	
Black-faced Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
Whistlers & Allies (Pachycephalidae)	
Australian Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>
Grey Shrikethrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>
Fantails (Rhipiduridae)	
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>
Crows, Jays (Corvidae)	
Forest Raven	<i>Corvus tasmanicus</i>
Australasian Robins (Petroicidae)	
Pink Robin	<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>
Flame Robin	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>
Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica boodang</i>
Dusky Robin - VU	<i>Melanodryas vittata</i>
Swallows, Martins (Hirundinidae)	
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>
Grassbirds & Allies (Locustellidae)	
Little Grassbird	<i>Poodytes gramineus</i>
White-eyes (Zosteropidae)	
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>
Starlings, Rhabdornises (Sturnidae)	
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Thrushes (Turdidae)	
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Old World Sparrows, Snowfinches (Passeridae)	

Common name	Scientific name
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Waxbills, Munias & Allies (Estrildidae)	
Beautiful Firetail	<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>
Wagtails, Pipits (Motacillidae)	
Australian Pipit	<i>Anthus australis</i>
Finches, Euphonias (Fringillidae)	
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
Total species seen:	111

Mammal List – Following Mammalwatching.com (Jan. 2024)

Common name	Scientific name
Echidnas (Tachyglossidae)	
Short-beaked Echidna	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>
Dasyures (Dasyuridae)	
Spotted-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>
Kangaroos, Wallabies and Allies (Macropodidae)	
Rufous-bellied Pademelon	<i>Thylogale billardierii</i>
Red-necked Wallaby	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>
Ringtail Possums (Pseudocheiridae)	
Eastern Ring-tailed Possum	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>
Oceanic Dolphins (Delphinidae)	
Common Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>
Total species seen:	6

Reptile List

Common name	Scientific name
Elapid Snakes (Elapidae)	
Tiger Snake	<i>Notechis scutatus</i>
Total species seen:	1