



BIRDS

OF THE TOWNSVILLE REGION



LAKE ROSS

The beautiful Lake Ross stores over 200,000 megalitres of water and supplies up to 80% of Townsville's drinking water. The Ross River Dam wall stretches 8.3km across the Ross River floodplain, providing additional flood mitigation benefit to downstream communities.

The Dam's extensive shallow margins and fringing woodlands provide habitat for over 200 species of birds. At times, the number of Australian Pelicans, Black Swans, Eurasian Coots and Hardhead ducks can run into the thousands – a magic sight to behold. The Dam is also the breeding area for the White-bellied Sea-Eagle and the Osprey. The park around the Dam and the base of the spillway are ideal habitat for bush birds. The borrow pits across the road from the dam also support a wide variety of water birds for some months after each wet season.

Lake Ross and the borrow pits are located at the end of Riverway Drive, about 14km past Thuringowa Central.

Birds likely to be seen include:

Australasian Darter, Little Pied Cormorant, Australian Pelican, White-faced Heron, Little Egret, Eastern Great Egret, Intermediate Egret, Australian White Ibis, Royal Spoonbill, Black Kite, White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Australian Bustard, Rainbow Lorikeet, Pale-headed Rosella, Blue-winged Kookaburra, Rainbow Bee-eater, Helmeted Friarbird, Yellow Honeyeater, Brown Honeyeater, Spangled Drongo, White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike, Pied Butcherbird, Great Bowerbird, Nutmeg Mannikin, Olive-backed Sunbird.



White-faced Heron

ROSS RIVER

The Ross River winds its way through Townsville from Ross Dam to the mouth of the river near the Townsville Port. The river maintains a static level throughout the year as it is held back by Black Weir. It is utilised year-round for powerboating, water skiing, rowing, dragon boating and other water sports. The Ross River Parkway consists of continuous community open space along both banks of the picturesque Ross River, interspersed with high quality recreation facilities, all linked by over 30km of shared pathways.

For its entire length from the Ross River Dam to its mouth, the Ross River offers a number of excellent birdwatching spots, in particular around its various weirs, parks and walkways. Those areas, together with a healthy and well vegetated riparian zone along the riverbank, provide easily accessible birdwatching locations. Several species of Finches are often seen in the grassed areas along the bank. The observant birdwatcher can sometimes spot a Tawny Frogmouth or even a Southern Boobook or Barking Owl secreted amongst the dense foliage.

Birds likely to be seen include:

Australasian Darter, Little Black Cormorant, Intermediate Egret, Black Kite, Brahminy Kite, Comb-crested Jacana, Crested Pigeon, Peaceful Dove, Pale-headed Rosella, Pheasant Coucal, Southern Boobook, Tawny Frogmouth, Blue-winged Kookaburra, Forest Kingfisher, Blue-faced Honeyeater, Yellow Honeyeater, Brown Honeyeater, Brown-backed Honeyeater, Leaden Flycatcher, Spangled Drongo, Australasian Figbird, Great Bowerbird, Double-barred Finch, Chestnut-breasted Mannikin, Olive-backed Sunbird.



Great Bowerbird

BIRDWATCHING IN TOWNSVILLE

There are numerous birdwatching locations in the Townsville region. This brochure details eleven of the most accessible and diverse of those locations, that will give residents and visitors a chance to see a good number of birds most common to the region. The locations range from easy short walks to whole day or overnight trips that take you from suburbia to the edge of the outback, through pristine rainforests to the sands and mangroves of the local beaches. There is even one that will take you across Cleveland Bay to Magnetic Island off the coast of Townsville.

Further bird watching information can be found on Council's website or on BirdLife Townsville at birdlifetownsville.org.au

What to Bring

For satisfying birdwatching you will need a good field guide and a pair of binoculars with a magnification of approximately 7x50 or 8x40.

Birdwatchers are encouraged to wear suitable clothing and closed in shoes, a wide brimmed hat, apply sunscreen and insect repellent and take a water bottle.

Threatened, Endangered and Vulnerable Birds

Townsville is home to a number of Australia's threatened, endangered and vulnerable birds including the Southern Cassowary, Cotton Pygmy-Goose, Australian Bustard, Bush Stone-curlew, Beach Stone-curlew, Rufous Owl, Masked Owl and Black-throated Finch. It is estimated that one in five of Australia's bird species is threatened with extinction, so it is important that birds and their habitats are protected.

Please do not disturb birds, their nests or their habitats.



Black-throated Finch

THE NORTHERN BEACHES

Located off the Bruce Highway north of Townsville, this area includes Bushland Beach, Saunders Beach, Toolakea, Toomulla and Balgal Beach. These popular birdwatching areas provide ideal habitats for seabirds and migratory waders. Birds of interest are the Beach Stone-curlew, Australian Pied Oystercatcher, Red-capped Plover, and several species of terns. A large number of migrating waders are seen on beaches between September and April. Raptors are present overhead while a range of forest birds can be spotted in the vegetation behind the dunes.

The more elusive forest birds may be found by walking in the bush behind the dunes and along the edges of the mangroves.

Care must be taken on the beaches to ensure dogs do not disturb birds. Motorised transport is prohibited on the beaches and dunes. Always take note of warning signs regarding crocodiles.

Birds likely to be seen include:

Eastern Reef Egret, Straw-necked Ibis, Osprey, Black Kite, Whistling Kite, Brahminy Kite, White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Whimbrel, Eastern Curlew, Red-necked Stint, Black-fronted Dotterel, Silver Gull, Gull-billed Tern, Little Tern, Rainbow Lorikeet, Scaly-breasted Lorikeet, Red-winged Parrot, Pale-headed Rosella, Red-backed Fairy-wren, Mangrove Gerygone, Helmeted Friarbird, Blue-faced Honeyeater, White-winged Triller, Olive-backed Oriole, Black Butcherbird.



Red-backed Fairywren

BLUEWATER

Bluewater is a 30-minute drive north of Townsville, along the Bruce Highway. The Bluewater section of the Paluma State Forest lies at the southern end of the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area. It is the closest, most accessible rainforest to Townsville. This location is popular in summer however few facilities are provided so visitors must be self-sufficient. A designated camping area is located at Bluewater Park on Forestry Road as camping is not permitted in the forest. Good birdwatching is available in this parkland.

For further birdwatching experiences, turn left off the highway into Forestry Road at Bluewater and drive 18km west into the forest. The road is closed during the wet season but usually accessible by conventional vehicles in dry weather. Caution is advised when driving on the gravel road up the range.

It is suggested that information regarding accessibility and road conditions be obtained from the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service – Jourama base (07) 4777 3112 or the Ingham base (07) 4777 2822 before venturing into the area.

Birds likely to be seen include:

Brown Cuckoo-Dove, Bar-shouldered Dove, Superb Fruit-Dove, Torresian Imperial Pigeon, Topknot Pigeon, Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Crimson Rosella, Pale-headed Rosella, Brush Cuckoo, Fan-tailed Cuckoo, Dollarbird, White-throated Trecreeper, Fairy Gerygone, Lewin's Honeyeater, White-throated Honeyeater, Dusky Honeyeater, Lemon-bellied Flycatcher, Eastern Yellow Robin, Eastern Whipbird, Golden Whistler, Yellow-breasted Boatbill, Spectacled Monarch, Leaden Flycatcher, Australasian Figbird, Spotted Catbird, Red-browed Finch.



Pale-headed Rosella

MT. SPEC NATIONAL PARK **AND THE PALUMA REGION**

This region is a birdwatcher's paradise where rare and endangered species can be found. Paluma township is home to a wide range of rainforest bird species and beyond Paluma, opportunities exist to view birds of the dry tropical forests.

The turn-off to Paluma is located 60km north of Townsville off the Bruce Highway and is well signed. The 18km road up the range to Paluma is winding and narrow, and unsuitable for caravans. Little Crystal Creek picnic area is halfway up the range and Lake Paluma is approximately 16km past the Paluma township. The landscape changes from dense rainforest to open *Eucalyptus grandis* forest 4km past the turnoff to Lake Paluma. This road will take you to Hidden Valley.

The first birdwatching stop is at the Little Crystal Creek picnic area followed by stops at McClelland's Lookout and Paluma village. Birthday Creek Bridge, and the walk to Birthday Creek Falls, gives you the chance to spot the elusive Golden Bowerbird. Lake Paluma, situated deep in the rainforest, offers excellent birdwatching and also camping facilities, barbecues and toilets. The *Eucalyptus grandis* forest approaching Hidden Valley is another great bird spotting location.

Birds likely to be seen include:

Australian Brush-turkey, Crimson Rosella, Fan-tailed Cuckoo, Noisy Pitta, Large-billed Scrubwren, Brown Gerygone, Macleay's Honeyeater, Lewin's Honeyeater, Graceful Honeyeater, Bridled Honeyeater, White-naped Honeyeater, Dusky Honeyeater, Pale-yellow Robin, Grey-headed Robin, Chowchilla, Eastern Whipbird, Golden Whistler, Bower's Shrike-thrush, Spectacled Monarch, Grey Fantail, Varied Triller, Victoria's Riflebird, Spotted Catbird, Golden Bowerbird.



White-cheeked Honeyeater

STAR RIVER LOOP

Whether you are a keen birdwatcher or just enjoy a long drive that shows you the diversity of Townsville's environment, this is the trip to take. The 300km full day drive loops from the suburbs to the edge of the Outback then into lush rainforests and onto sandy beaches.

The drive from Townsville along Hervey Range Road to the summit shows the change of habitat and diversity of bird species. Heritage Tea Rooms are located on top of the range and provide a great stop for refreshments. From there, the Hervey Range Road continues for 63km to the Star River. This is a great spot for birdwatching. Take a right-hand turn, 1km past the Star River, which will take you to Hidden Valley. This drive provides good birdwatching too, but you cannot venture off the road as it runs through private property. From Hidden Valley, it is 23km to Paluma. Along this road, you enter the southernmost point of the Wet Tropics Rainforest. After birdwatching in Paluma, head down the range to the Bruce Highway and onto one or more of Townsville's Northern Beaches. This long day trip is sure to please keen birdwatchers.

Birds likely to be seen include:

Emu, Australasian Darter, Black Kite, Whistling Kite, Wedge-tailed Eagle, Brown Falcon, Bustard, Squatter Pigeon, Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Pale-headed Rosella, Pheasant Coucal, Rainbow Bee-eater, Fairy Martin, Lemon-bellied Flycatcher, Grey-crowned Babbler, Red-backed Fairy-wren, Weebill, White-throated Gerygone, Brown Treecreeper, Yellow-throated Miner, Fuscous Honeyeater, Brown Honeyeater, Scarlet Honeyeater, Zebra Finch, Apostlebird, Black-faced Woodswallow.



Red Tailed Black Cockatoo

TOWN COMMON CONSERVATION PARK

The open woodlands, wetlands, and swamps of Town Common offer a range of diverse habitats and birdlife. More than 300 species of birds have been recorded.

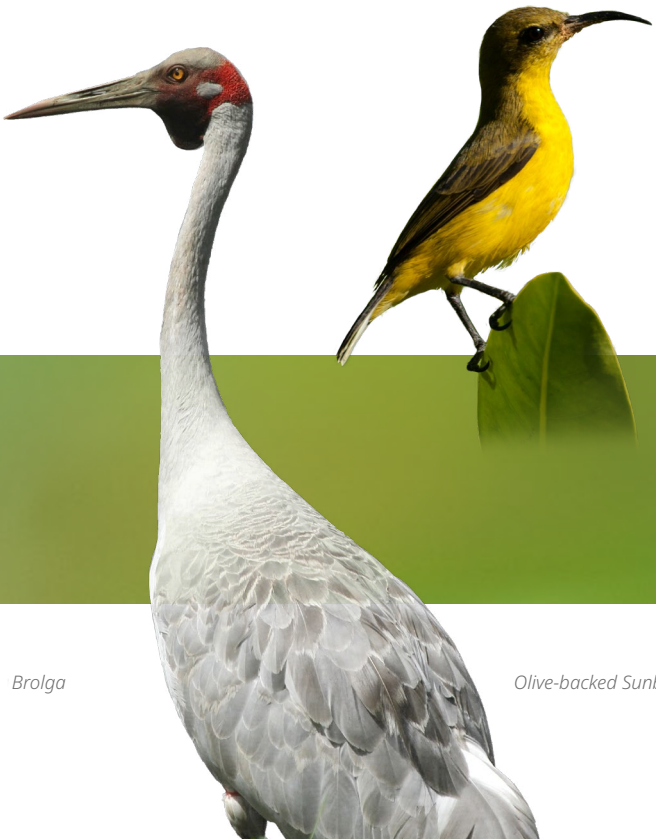
The ephemeral wetlands change dramatically from the wet to dry season and are often used by migratory waders (shorebirds). The forested gullies of the Many Peaks Range divides Town Common's northern boundary from Halifax Bay. The forest walk, bird hides and observation points give the bird watcher many opportunities to quietly observe birds.

The Town Common has a long and interesting history, especially its role in World War II.

To visit the Town Common Conservation Park between 6.30am - 6.30pm, follow the road from Rows Bay to Cape Pallarenda and turn left at the sign. It is approximately 10km from the city centre.

Birds likely to be seen include:

Brolga, Black-necked Stork, Australasian Darter, Eastern Great Egret, Pacific Black Duck, Black-winged Stilt, Comb-crested Jacana, Whistling Kite, Brahminy Kite, Forest Kingfisher, Leaden Flycatcher, Varied Triller, Red-backed Fairy-wren, Bush Stone-curlew, Brown-backed and Yellow Honeyeater, Double-barred Finch.



Brolga

Olive-backed Sunbird

ALLIGATOR CREEK, **BOWLING GREEN BAY NATIONAL PARK**

The Bowling Green Bay National Park covers 55,300ha of coastal and mountainous terrain including sections of Mt Elliot, Cape Cleveland and Cape Bowling Green. The importance of the park lies in its diversity of habitat, ranging from mangroves at sea level to mountain-top rainforests at 1200m altitude. The wetlands of Bowling Green Bay are classified under the Ramsar Convention.

Alligator Creek is the most accessible of the streams that flow off Mt Elliot and offers creek-based recreational activities, including swimming in the rock pools, bushwalking, picnic areas and overnight camping.

Birdwatching opportunities are best early in the morning and during non-holiday periods. The riparian woodlands along the creek hold a good selection of honeyeaters and flycatchers, while the whistlers prefer the drier bushlands on the slopes of Mt Elliot. White-browed Robins frequent the picnic area and Australian Swiftlets are often recorded flying high over the creek.

The turn-off to the Cape Bowling Green National Park and Alligator Creek is located approximately 20km south of Townsville off the Bruce Highway, and is well sign-posted.

Birds likely to be seen include:

Australian Brush-turkey, Emerald Dove, Rainbow Lorikeet, Brush Cuckoo, Blue-winged Kookaburra, Forest Kingfisher, Large-billed Gerygone, Helmeted Friarbird, Lewin's Honeyeater, Brown Honeyeater, Yellow Honeyeater, Dusky Honeyeater, Scarlet Honeyeater, Lemon-bellied Flycatcher, Rufous Whistler, Little Shrike-thrush, Spectacled Monarch, Leaden Flycatcher, Magpie-lark, Spangled Drongo, White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike, Varied Triller, Australasian Figbird, White-breasted Woodswallow, Mistletoebird.



Rainbow Lorikeet

MAGNETIC ISLAND

Just a 20 minute ferry ride from Townsville is the beautiful Magnetic Island. Maggie, as it's affectionately referred to by locals, features huge granite boulders covered in hoop pines, eucalypts, wattles and kapok trees. There are also mangrove swamps and tea tree swamps on the island. Two thirds of the island is National Park and there are 25km of walking trails linking to the Island's main bays. Koalas can usually be seen on the walking track to The Forts, which were built to defend Townsville in World War II.

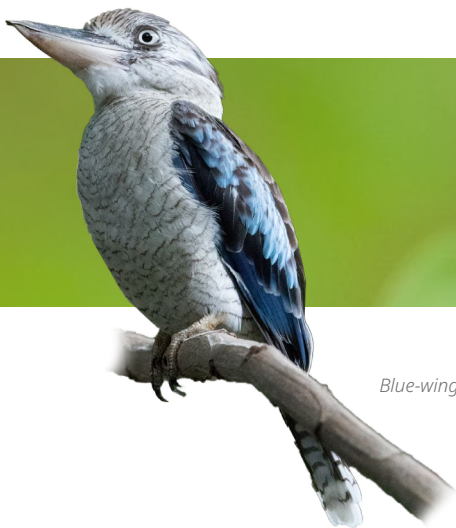
The Bush Stone-curlew is the iconic bird of Magnetic Island. Its eerie cry can be heard echoing across the bays at night. They are accustomed to people and wander around the roadside edges and gardens, day and night. Magnetic Island is also home to a few families of Orange-footed Scrubfowl. A careful search will disclose the mounds of these small megapodes. Brahminy Kites can usually be seen at the Nelly Bay Marina where they scavenge bait from fishers. White-bellied Sea Eagles can often be seen soaring over the hills between Nelly and Picnic Bays. Easter Reef Egrets and Striated Herons usually patrol Geoffrey Bay at low tide.

In the wet season, Magpie Geese, Brolgas and other water birds may inhabit the swampland at the back of the beach in Horseshoe Bay.

Magnetic Island is easily accessible from Townsville by both passenger ferry from the Breakwater Terminal on Sir Leslie Theiss Drive and by car ferry at the terminal on Ross Street.

Birds likely to be seen include:

Orange-footed Scrubfowl, Brahminy Kite, Helmeted Friarbird, White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Eastern Reef Egret, Striated Heron, Pied Currawong, Blue-winged Kookaburra, Laughing Kookaburra, Figbird, Nankeen Kestrel, Whistling Kite, Masked Lapwing, Red-capped Plover, Whimbrel, Eastern Curlew, Silver Gull, Australian White Ibis, Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, Rainbow Lorikeet, Torresian Crow, Pied Imperial-Pigeon, and Welcome Swallow. In the wet season Magpie Geese and Brolgas, among other water birds, may inhabit the swampland at the back of the beach in Horseshoe Bay.



Blue-winged Kookaburra

OAK VALLEY

Oak Valley is a rural residential suburb of Townsville located south of the CBD and adjacent to the Ross Dam. The Oak Valley Reserve is a 75ha nature reserve and a favourite area for birdwatchers. The Reserve has a bird viewing platform and an all-weather gravel Wildlife Trail. Not far from the reserve is the Chisholm Trail, one of the few remaining habitats in Townsville for the critically endangered Black-throated Finch.

The Oak Valley turn is located 11km south of Townsville off the Flinders Highway and is well signed. To access birdwatching areas cross the railway line and then turn right onto Valley Drive. After a short distance, turn left onto Greta Road. To reach Chisholm Trail, turn left onto Thunderbolt Drive and then turn right after 500m.

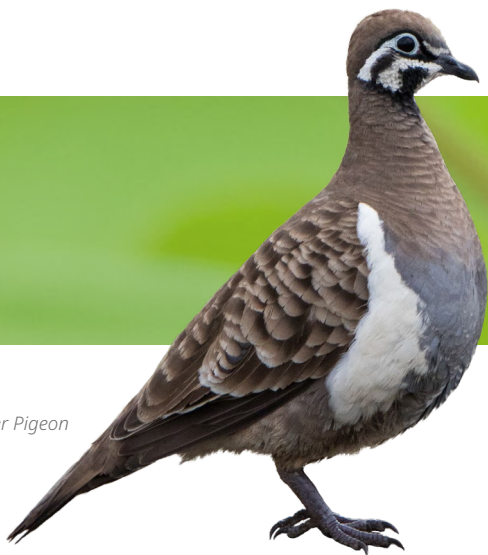
To get to the reserve, turn left at the end of Thunderbolt Drive and continue until reaching the picnic area alongside Sach's Creek.

Birds likely to be seen include:

Australasian Darter, Magpie Goose, Plumed Whistling-Duck, Egrets, Royal Spoonbill, Bush Stone-curlew, Whistling Kite, Wedge-tailed Eagle, Collared Sparrowhawk, Crested Pigeon, Squatter Pigeon, Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Rainbow Lorikeet, Scaly-breasted Lorikeet, Pale-headed Rosella, Brush Cuckoo, Forest Kingfisher, Dollarbird, Brown Honeyeater, Dusky Honeyeater, Friarbirds, Lemon-bellied Flycatcher, Pied Butcherbird, Double-barred Finch, Black-throated Finch, Golden-headed Cisticola.

WOODSTOCK

Follow the Flinders Highway towards Charters Towers, after 34km turn right at Gunadoo Road. This leads to a section of the old Flinders Highway where it is possible to observe Squatter Pigeons, Apostlebirds, Rufous Songlarks, Grey and Pied Butcherbirds, Plum-headed Finches, Double-barred Finches and the endangered Black-throated Finches.



Squatter Pigeon

BIRD SIGHTING CHECKLIST

- Southern Cassowary
- Emu
- Magpie Goose
- Spotted Whistling-Duck
- Plumed Whistling-Duck
- Wandering Whistling-Duck
- Pink-eared Duck
- Black Swan
- Hardhead
- Australasian Shoveler
- Pacific Black Duck
- Grey Teal
- Australian Wood Duck
- Cotton Pygmy-goose
- Green Pygmy-goose
- Australian Brush-turkey
- Orange-footed Scrubfowl
- Brown Quail
- Australasian Grebe
- Great Crested Grebe
- Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon)
- White-headed Pigeon
- Spotted Dove
- Brown Cuckoo-Dove
- Squatter Pigeon
- Crested Pigeon
- Diamond Dove
- Peaceful Dove
- Bar-shouldered Dove
- Brown-capped Emerald-Dove
- Torresian Imperial-Pigeon
- Wompoo Fruit-Dove
- Superb Fruit-Dove
- Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove
- Topknot Pigeon
- Pheasant Coucal
- Eastern Koel
- Channel-billed Cuckoo
- Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo
- Black-eared Cuckoo
- Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
- Little Bronze-Cuckoo
- Fan-tailed Cuckoo
- Brush Cuckoo
- Pallid Cuckoo
- Oriental Cuckoo
- Australian Bustard
- Papuan Frogmouth
- Tawny Frogmouth
- Spotted Nightjar
- White-throated Nightjar
- Large-tailed Nightjar
- Australian Owlet-nightjar
- White-throated Needle-tail
- Australian Swiftlet
- Fork-tailed Swift
- Red-necked Crake
- Buff-banded Rail
- White-browed Crake
- Purple Swamphen
- Dusky Moorhen
- Black-tailed Native-hen
- Eurasian Coot
- Brolga
- Bush Stone-curlew
- Beach Stone-curlew
- Australian Pied Oystercatcher
- Sooty Oystercatcher
- Pied Stilt
- Grey Plover
- Pacific Golden Plover
- Red-capped Plover
- Lesser Sand Plover
- Greater Sand Plover
- Black-fronted Dotterel
- Banded Lapwing
- Masked Lapwing
- Red-kneed Dotterel
- Comb-crested Jacana
- Whimbrel
- Little Curlew
- Eastern Curlew
- Bar-tailed Godwit
- Black-tailed Godwit
- Ruddy Turnstone
- Great Knot
- Red Knot
- Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
- Red-necked Stint
- Latham's Snipe
- Terek Sandpiper
- Common Sandpiper
- Grey-tailed Tattler
- Wandering Tattler
- Common Greenshank
- Marsh Sandpiper
- Red-backed Button-quail
- Red-chested Button-quail
- Little Button-quail
- Australian Pratincole
- Silver Gull
- Little Tern
- Australian Gull-billed Tern
- Caspian Tern
- Whiskered Tern
- White-winged Black Tern
- Lesser Crested Tern
- Crested Tern
- Black-necked Stork
- Australian Pelican
- Black Bittern
- Nankeen Night-Heron
- Striated Heron
- Cattle Egret
- White-necked Heron
- Great Egret

- Intermediate Egret
- White-faced Heron
- Little Egret
- Eastern Reef Egret
- Australian White Ibis
- Straw-necked Ibis
- Yellow-billed Spoonbill
- Royal Spoonbill
- Glossy Ibis
- Brown Booby
- Little Pied Cormorant
- Great Cormorant
- Little Black Cormorant
- Pied Cormorant
- Australasian Darter
- Osprey
- Black-shouldered Kite
- Square-tailed Kite
- Pacific Baza
- Wedge-tailed Eagle
- Little Eagle
- Swamp Harrier
- Spotted Harrier
- Grey Goshawk
- Collared Sparrowhawk
- White-bellied Sea-Eagle
- Whistling Kite
- Brahminy Kite
- Black Kite
- Eastern Grass Owl
- Lesser Sooty Owl
- Masked Owl
- Barn Owl
- Rufous Owl
- Barking Owl
- Southern Boobook
- Rainbow Bee-eater
- Dollarbird
- Little Kingfisher
- Azure Kingfisher
- Forest Kingfisher
- Collared Kingfisher
- Sacred Kingfisher
- Red-backed Kingfisher
- Buff-breasted
Paradise-Kingfisher
- Laughing Kookaburra
- Blue-winged Kookaburra
- Nankeen Kestrel
- Australian Hobby
- Brown Falcon
- Black Falcon
- Peregrine Falcon
- Cockatiel
- Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo
- Glossy Black-Cockatoo
- Galah
- Little Corella
- Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
- Australian King-Parrot
- Red-winged Parrot
- Crimson Rosella
- Pale-headed Rosella
- Little Lorikeet
- Rainbow Lorikeet
- Scaly-breasted Lorikeet
- Budgerigar
- Double-eyed Fig-Parrot
- Noisy Pitta
- Spotted Catbird
- Tooth-billed Bowerbird
- Golden Bowerbird
- Satin Bowerbird
- Great Bowerbird
- White-throated Treecreeper
- Brown Treecreeper
- Lovely Fairy-wren
- Red-backed Fairy-wren
- Dusky Honeyeater
- Scarlet Honeyeater
- Striped Honeyeater
- Macleay's Honeyeater
- Helmeted Friarbird
- Noisy Friarbird
- Little Friarbird
- Brown Honeyeater
- White-cheeked Honeyeater
- Blue-faced Honeyeater
- Black-chinned Honeyeater
- White-throated Honeyeater
- White-naped Honeyeater
- Eastern Spinebill
- Rufous-throated Honeyeater
- Brown-backed Honeyeater
- White-gaped Honeyeater
- Yellow Honeyeater
- Lewin's Honeyeater
- Yellow-spotted Honeyeater
- Graceful Honeyeater
- Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
- Bridled Honeyeater
- Singing Honeyeater
- Varied Honeyeater
- Mangrove Honeyeater
- Fuscous Honeyeater
- Yellow-faced Honeyeater
- Noisy Miner
- Yellow-throated Miner
- Spotted Pardalote
- Striated Pardalote
- Fernwren
- Brown Gerygone
- Fairy Gerygone
- White-throated Gerygone
- Large-billed Gerygone
- Weebill
- Yellow-throated Scrubwren
- White-browed Scrubwren

- Large-billed Scrubwren
- Mountain Thornbill
- Buff-rumped Thornbill
- Chowchilla
- Grey-crowned Babbler
- Varied Sitella
- Ground Cuckoo-shrike
- Barred Cuckoo-shrike
- Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
- White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike
- Cicadabird
- White-winged Triller
- Varied Triller
- Grey Whistler
- Rufous Whistler
- Golden Whistler
- Little Shrike-thrush
- Bower's Shrike-thrush
- Crested Shrike-tit
- Eastern Whipbird
- Australasian Figbird
- Olive-backed Oriole
- Green Oriole
- Yellow-breasted Boatbill
- Pied Currawong
- Black Butcherbird
- Australian Magpie
- Pied Butcherbird
- Grey Butcherbird
- Masked Woodswallow
- White-browed Woodswallow
- Black-faced Woodswallow
- Little Woodswallow
- White-breasted Woodswallow
- Spangled Drongo
- Northern Fantail
- Willie Wagtail
- Rufous Fantail
- Grey Fantail
- Torresian Crow
- Little Crow
- Australian Raven
- Leaden Flycatcher
- Satin Flycatcher
- Shining Flycatcher
- Restless Flycatcher
- Pied Monarch
- Magpie-lark
- Spectacled Monarch
- White-eared Monarch
- Black-faced Monarch
- White-winged Chough
- Apostlebird
- Victoria's Riflebird
- Lemon-bellied Flycatcher
- Jacky Winter
- White-browed Robin
- Grey-headed Robin

- Eastern Yellow Robin
- Pale-yellow Robin
- Mangrove Robin
- Mistletoebird
- Olive-backed Sunbird
- Nutmeg Mannikin
- Chestnut-breasted Mannikin
- Pictorella Mannikin
- Red-browed Finch
- Crimson Finch
- Plum-headed Finch
- Black-throated Finch
- Zebra Finch
- Double-barred Finch
- House Sparrow
- Australasian Pipit
- Yellow Wagtail
- Horsfield's Bushlark
- Zitting Cisticola
- Golden-headed Cisticola
- Brown Songlark
- Rufous Songlark
- Tawny Grassbird
- Australian Reed-warbler
- Fairy Martin
- Tree Martin
- Welcome Swallow
- Silvereye
- Common Myna
- Metallic Starling
- Bassian Thrush
- Russet-tailed Thrush



Bar-tailed Godwit

This bird list was created from sightings recorded by members of BirdLife Townsville. Other birds may be seen that are not listed in this brochure.

A copy of your bird sightings with dates, locations and contact details would be appreciated. Please send all information to BirdLife Townsville.

Taxonomical order and birds names are in according with *Birdlife Australia Working List of Australian Birds v3 August 2019*.

BIRDWATCHING LOCATIONS



- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Alligator Creek | 5. Mt Spec & Paluma | 9. Star River Loop |
| 2. Bluewater | 6. Northern Beaches | 10. Town Common |
| 3. Lake Ross | 7. Oak Valley | 11. Woodstock |
| 4. Magnetic Island | 8. Ross River | |



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birdlife

TOWNSVILLE

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Townsville City Council and Birdlife Townsville acknowledge the Wulgurukaba of Gurambilbarra and Yunbenun, Bindal, Gugu Badhun and Nywaigi as the Traditional Owners of this land. We pay our respects to their cultures, their ancestors and their Elders, past and present - and all future generations.