

# NATIVE FAUNA OF THE GREATER BLUE MOUNTAINS WORLD HERITAGE AREA



**BIRDS**

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# **NATIVE FAUNA OF THE GREATER BLUE MOUNTAINS WORLD HERITAGE AREA**

## **BIRDS**

**Version 3**

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**Australian Government**

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Cover illustration of Rufous Fantail by Kate Smith [katesmithart@gmail.com](mailto:katesmithart@gmail.com)

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### Introduction

The Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area comprises eight reserves: Blue Mountains, Gardens of Stone, Kanangra-Boyd, Nattai, Thirlmere Lakes, Wollemi and Yengo National Parks, and Jenolan Karst Conservation Reserve. The area was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2000 because its natural values, including the diversity of its fauna, were considered to be outstanding at international level.

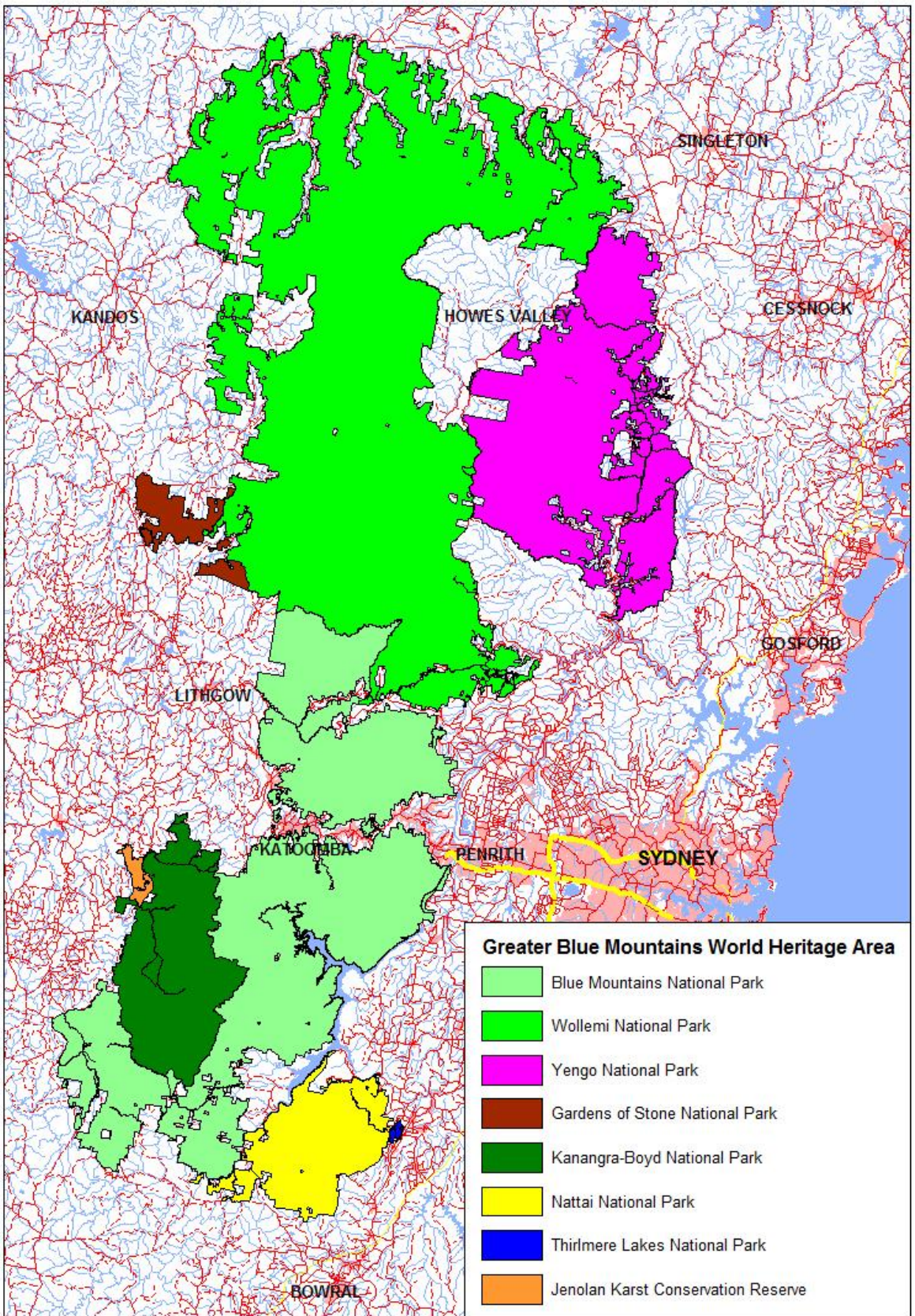
In 1998, when the nomination of the Greater Blue Mountains Area for inscription on the World Heritage List was prepared for the Australian Government, it was well known that the area provided habitat for a wide variety of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. However, details of the vertebrate fauna were sketchy. The nomination indicated that about 400 native terrestrial vertebrate fauna species had been recorded in the area, including 52 mammal, 265 bird, 63 reptile and more than 30 frog species. The diverse bird fauna included 25 species of honeyeaters, about one third of the Australian total.

Over the last year, in an attempt to gain a clearer understanding of the vertebrate fauna, we have prepared four annotated checklists, one each for the native mammals, birds, reptiles and frogs in the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area. The four checklists indicate the species we consider to have been reliably recorded in each of the eight constituent reserves since the time of European settlement. Details of the conservation status at national and state level, and habitat, distribution and relative abundance in the World Heritage Area are provided for each species.

The checklists indicate that at least 423 native terrestrial vertebrate fauna species have been recorded in the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area. This includes 251 bird species, three of which are represented by two subspecies. Thirty-one are threatened species, including one preliminary determination. The number of honeyeater species has increased to 29, but the checklist below has fewer species overall than the nomination. Additional bird species have been recorded in adjacent farmland, wetlands and urban land, but not confirmed within the World Heritage Area itself, and hence are not included below.

There are still many gaps in our knowledge of the fauna of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area. Updating the checklists is an on-going process. If you have additional records or other information, your feedback would be very welcome.

Judy and Peter Smith



## Native bird species recorded in the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area

Status in NSW and Commonwealth legislation: C = critically endangered, E = endangered, V = vulnerable, M = migratory species protected by international agreements, b = Bonn Convention, c = China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, j = Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, k = Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement; parentheses indicate a preliminary determination to list

GBMWA reserves: BMNP = Blue Mountains National Park, GOSNP = Gardens of Stone National Park, JKCR = Jenolan Karst Conservation Reserve, KBNP = Kanangra-Boyd National Park, NNP = Nattai National Park, TLNP = Thirlmere Lakes National Park, WNP = Wollemi National Park, YNP = Yengo National Park

Scientific names follow Birdlife Australia (2016). Common names follow Pizzey *et al.* (2012). 'Recent' records are 2000 or later, otherwise the date of the last record is specified.

Scientific name	Common name	Family	Status		Records in Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area reserves								Total WHA	
			NSW	Com	BMNP	GOSNP	JKCR	KBNP	NNP	TLNP	WNP	YNP		
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	Casuariidae								recent				recent
<i>Alectura lathamii lathamii</i>	Australian Brush-turkey	Megapodiidae			recent							recent	recent	recent
<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	Stubble Quail	Phasianidae			recent	recent			recent			1977	recent	recent
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>	Brown Quail	Phasianidae			recent	recent			recent			recent	recent	recent
<i>Excalfactoria chinensis victoriae</i>	King Quail	Phasianidae			1992									1992
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal	Anatidae			recent	1999				1994		recent		recent
<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal	Anatidae			recent	recent				recent	recent	recent		recent
<i>Anas rhynchotis rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler	Anatidae								recent				recent
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	Anatidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead	Anatidae									1980-84	recent		recent
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck	Anatidae			1989					1997	recent	recent		recent
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck	Anatidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan	Anatidae			recent	1992				recent	1980-84	recent		recent
<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Pink-eared Duck	Anatidae								recent		1997		recent
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	Anatidae										recent		recent
<i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>	Great Crested Grebe	Podicipedidae			1998					recent	1981	recent		recent
<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe	Podicipedidae			recent					recent	recent	recent		recent
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe	Podicipedidae			recent	recent	1988	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent		recent
<i>Chalcophaps indica chrysochlora</i>	Emerald Dove	Columbidae						recent				recent	1991	recent
<i>Columba leucomela</i>	White-headed Pigeon	Columbidae			recent						recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Diamond Dove	Columbidae								1997		recent		recent
<i>Geopelia humeralis humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove	Columbidae			recent					recent		recent	recent	recent
<i>Geopelia striata placida</i>	Peaceful Dove	Columbidae			recent	recent				recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	Wonga Pigeon	Columbidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent

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			NSW	Com	BMNP	GOSNP	JKCR	KBNP	NNP	TLNP	WNP	YNP		
<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	Topknot Pigeon	Columbidae			recent									recent
<i>Macropygia amboinensis phasianella</i>	Brown Cuckoo-Dove	Columbidae			recent					recent		recent	recent	recent
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	Columbidae			recent	recent				recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing	Columbidae			recent	recent		1999	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Phaps elegans elegans</i>	Brush Bronzewing	Columbidae			recent				1983	1997	1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Ptilinopus magnificus magnificus</i>	Wompoo Fruit-Dove	Columbidae			1989									1989
<i>Ptilinopus superbus superbus</i>	Superb Fruit-Dove	Columbidae			recent									recent
<i>Podargus strigoides strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	Podargidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis mystacalis</i>	White-throated Nightjar	Eurostopodidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1985	recent	recent	recent
<i>Aegotheles cristatus cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar	Aegothelidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent		recent	recent	recent
<i>Apus pacificus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	Apodidae		Mcjk	recent						1980-84	recent		recent
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	Apodidae		Mcjk	recent	recent	recent	recent			1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter	Anhingidae			recent		recent			recent	recent	recent		recent
<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	Phalacrocoracidae			recent		1988	1992	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo carboides</i>	Great Cormorant	Phalacrocoracidae			recent			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent		recent
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant	Phalacrocoracidae			recent				recent	recent	recent	recent	1982	recent
<i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos</i>	Pied Cormorant	Phalacrocoracidae			recent		recent			recent	1994	recent		recent
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican	Pelecanidae			recent					recent		recent		recent
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus australis</i>	Black-necked Stork	Ciconiidae	E									recent		recent
<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	Great Egret	Ardeidae		Mj	recent					recent	recent	recent		recent
<i>Ardea ibis coromanda</i>	Cattle Egret	Ardeidae		Mj						recent				recent
<i>Ardea intermedia intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	Ardeidae								1997		1992		1997
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron	Ardeidae			recent		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent		recent
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	Ardeidae	E	E							recent			recent
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	Ardeidae			recent	recent	recent			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis australis</i>	Black Bittern	Ardeidae	V		1995								recent	recent
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus hilli</i>	Nankeen Night Heron	Ardeidae			recent	recent		recent	recent			recent	recent	recent
<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed Spoonbill	Threskiornithidae								1994	1980-84	1977	1982	1994
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill	Threskiornithidae								recent				recent
<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>	Australian White Ibis	Threskiornithidae			recent					recent		recent	1982	recent
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis	Threskiornithidae			recent					recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk	Accipitridae			recent	recent	1999	recent				recent	recent	recent

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<i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk	Accipitridae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk	Accipitridae			recent						recent	recent	recent
<i>Aquila audax audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Accipitridae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Aviceda subcristata subcristata</i>	Pacific Baza	Accipitridae			recent	recent					recent	recent	recent
<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier	Accipitridae							recent	recent			recent
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	Accipitridae										recent	recent
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	Accipitridae			recent	recent		recent			recent	recent	recent
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Accipitridae	V	Mc	recent			1992	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Haliastur spheurnus</i>	Whistling Kite	Accipitridae			recent		1946		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	Accipitridae	V		recent	recent	recent		1997	1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	Accipitridae	V		recent						recent		recent
<i>Falco berigora berigora</i>	Brown Falcon	Falconidae			recent	recent		recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel	Falconidae			recent	recent	undated	recent	recent		recent	recent	recent
<i>Falco longipennis longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby	Falconidae			recent	recent		1997		1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	Falconidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent		recent	recent	recent
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	Falconidae									recent		recent
<i>Fulica atra australis</i>	Eurasian Coot	Rallidae			recent				recent	recent	recent		recent
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen	Rallidae			recent		1987		recent	recent	recent		recent
<i>Gallirallus philippensis mellori</i>	Buff-banded Rail	Rallidae			recent								recent
<i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i>	Lewin's Rail	Rallidae			recent								recent
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus</i>	Purple Swamphen	Rallidae			recent					recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Porzana pusilla palustris</i>	Baillon's Crake	Rallidae								1980-84	recent		recent
<i>Porzana tabuensis plumbea</i>	Spotless Crake	Rallidae									recent		recent
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	Haematopodidae	V		recent								recent
<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	Black-winged Stilt	Recurvirostridae							recent	1980-84			recent
<i>Elseyornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel	Charadriidae			recent		1987		recent		1997		recent
<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Lapwing	Charadriidae			recent	recent	1988	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	Scolopacidae		Mbjk	recent					1980-84	recent		recent
<i>Turnix maculosa pseutes</i>	Red-backed Button-quail	Turnicidae	V				recent						recent
<i>Turnix pyrrhoroax</i>	Red-chested Button-quail	Turnicidae						1983					1983
<i>Turnix varius varius</i>	Painted Button-quail	Turnicidae			recent	recent		1982	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Turnix velox</i>	Little Button-quail	Turnicidae			recent								recent

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<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull	Laridae			recent					1997			recent
<i>Cacatua galerita galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Cacatuidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Cacatua sanguinea gymnopsis</i>	Little Corella	Cacatuidae			recent	recent		1982		1980-84	recent		recent
<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	Long-billed Corella	Cacatuidae			recent								recent
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Cacatuidae	V		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	Cacatuidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Cacatuidae	V		recent	recent		recent	recent		recent	recent	recent
<i>Eolophus roseicapillus albiceps</i>	Galah	Cacatuidae			recent	recent	1998			1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Alisterus scapularis scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot	Psittacidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Glossopsitta concinna concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet	Psittacidae			recent	recent					recent	recent	recent
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	Psittacidae	V		recent	recent		recent	1997	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	Psittacidae	E	C					1997				1997
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar	Psittacidae			recent					1980-84			recent
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	Psittacidae	V		recent	recent			recent		recent	recent	recent
<i>Platyercus elegans elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella	Psittacidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Platyercus eximius eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella	Psittacidae			recent	recent	1988	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Psephotus haematonotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot	Psittacidae			recent	recent	1987			1975	recent	recent	recent
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	Psittacidae			recent			1994			recent		recent
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	Cuculidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo	Cuculidae			recent	recent	1986	1999	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Cacomantis variolosus variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo	Cuculidae			recent	recent		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Centropus phasianinus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal	Cuculidae				pre 1990							pre 1990
<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	Cuculidae			recent	recent	recent	1999		recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Chalcites lucidus plagosus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	Cuculidae			recent	recent	1986	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	Black-eared Cuckoo	Cuculidae				recent					recent		recent
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	Cuculidae		Mcjk	1990								1990
<i>Eudynamis orientalis cyanocephalus</i>	Eastern Koel	Cuculidae			recent		1999	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo	Cuculidae			recent	recent	1997	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Ninox connivens connivens</i>	Barking Owl	Strigidae	V		recent	recent	recent	1998	recent		recent	recent	recent
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae boobook</i>	Southern Boobook	Strigidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	Strigidae	V		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent		recent	recent	recent
<i>Tyto alba delicatula</i>	Eastern Barn Owl	Tytonidae			recent			recent	recent		recent		recent



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<i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	Tytonidae	V		recent					recent		recent	recent	recent
<i>Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl	Tytonidae	V		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1996	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Ceyx azureus azureus</i>	Azure Kingfisher	Alcedinidae			recent				recent	1997	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	Halcyonidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Todiramphus macleayii incinctus</i>	Forest Kingfisher	Halcyonidae							recent		1993			recent
<i>Todiramphus sanctus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher	Halcyonidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	Meropidae		Mj	recent	recent	1986			1994		recent	recent	recent
<i>Eurystomus orientalis pacificus</i>	Dollarbird	Coraciidae			recent					recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Pitta versicolor versicolor</i>	Noisy Pitta	Pittidae			recent									recent
<i>Menura novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Superb Lyrebird	Menuridae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Climacteris erythroptus</i>	Red-browed Treecreeper	Climacteridae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1998	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper	Climacteridae	V		recent	recent		recent	recent	1994	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Cormobates leucophaea leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper	Climacteridae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	Green Catbird	Ptilonorhynchidae									1986	recent	recent	recent
<i>Ptilonorhynchus maculatus</i>	Spotted Bowerbird	Ptilonorhynchidae					1993							1993
<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus violaceus</i>	Satin Bowerbird	Ptilonorhynchidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Malurus cyaneus cyanochlamys</i>	Superb Fairy-wren	Maluridae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Malurus lamberti lamberti</i>	Variiegated Fairy-wren	Maluridae			recent	recent	1991	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Stipiturus malachurus malachurus</i>	Southern Emu-wren	Maluridae			recent			recent				recent	recent	recent
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leighi</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent			recent	recent	recent
<i>Acanthiza lineata lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Acanthiza nana nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	1946	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Acanthiza pusilla pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Acanthiza reguloides reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1998	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	Acanthizidae										recent	recent	recent
<i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygia pyrrhopygia</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	Acanthizidae			recent	recent			1986	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler	Acanthizidae	V		recent	recent				recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Gerygone fusca exsul</i>	Western Gerygone	Acanthizidae					1997		recent	recent		recent		recent
<i>Gerygone mouki richmondi</i>	Brown Gerygone	Acanthizidae			recent			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Gerygone olivacea olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Origma solitaria</i>	Rockwarbler	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Pycnoptilus floccosus sandlandi</i>	Pilotbird	Acanthizidae			recent	recent			recent	recent	1987	recent		recent

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<i>Sericornis citreogularis citreogularis</i>	Yellow-throated Scrubwren	Acanthizidae			recent			recent	recent		recent	recent	recent
<i>Sericornis frontalis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Sericornis magnirostris magnirostris</i>	Large-billed Scrubwren	Acanthizidae			recent	recent		recent			recent	recent	recent
<i>Smicrornis brevirostris brevirostris</i>	Weebill	Acanthizidae			recent	recent			recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Pardalotus punctatus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote	Pardalotidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i> subspecies <i>ornatus</i> subspecies <i>striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	Pardalotidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	Meliphagidae			recent						recent		recent
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Anthochaera carunculata carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird	Meliphagidae			recent	1999		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	Meliphagidae	C	C	recent	recent			1997		recent	1999	recent
<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>	Pied Honeyeater	Meliphagidae	V								recent		recent
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater	Meliphagidae			1988						recent	recent	recent
<i>Glyciphila melanops melanops</i>	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	Meliphagidae			recent						1997		recent
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	Meliphagidae	V								recent		recent
<i>Lichenostomus chrysops chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Lichenostomus fuscus fuscus</i>	Fuscous Honeyeater	Meliphagidae			recent	recent		1994	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Lichenostomus leucotis leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Lichenostomus melanops melanops</i>	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	Meliphagidae			recent	recent		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus penicillatus</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent		recent		recent	recent	recent
<i>Lichenostomus virescens sonorus</i>	Singing Honeyeater	Meliphagidae			recent						1995		recent
<i>Lichmera indistincta ocularis</i>	Brown Honeyeater	Meliphagidae										recent	recent
<i>Manorina melanocephala melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	1988	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Bell Miner	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Meliphaga lewinii lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater	Meliphagidae	V		recent	recent			1997		recent	recent	recent
<i>Melithreptus lunatus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater	Meliphagidae			recent	1997			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Philemon citreogularis citreogularis</i>	Little Friarbird	Meliphagidae			recent			recent			recent	recent	recent

Scientific name	Common name	Family	Status		Records in Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area reserves								Total WHA
			NSW	Com	BMNP	GOSNP	JKCR	KBNP	NNP	TLNP	WNP	YNP	
<i>Philemon corniculatus monachus</i>	Noisy Friarbird	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Phylidonyris niger niger</i>	White-cheeked Honeyeater	Meliphagidae			recent	recent		1993		1985	recent	recent	recent
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus</i>	Crescent Honeyeater	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	1986			recent		recent
<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater	Meliphagidae				recent					recent	recent	recent
<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus gilgandra</i>	White-browed Babbler	Pomatostomidae				recent					recent		recent
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler	Pomatostomidae	V								recent	recent	recent
<i>Cinclosoma punctatum punctatum</i>	Spotted Quail-thrush	Psophodidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Psophodes olivaceus olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird	Psophodidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	Neosittidae	V		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae melanops</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	Campephagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Coracina papuensis robusta</i>	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	Campephagidae			recent	recent			recent		recent	recent	recent
<i>Coracina tenuirostris tenuirostris</i>	Cicadabird	Campephagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller	Campephagidae			recent	recent	recent		recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Colluricincla harmonica harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush	Pachycephalidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Crested Shrike-tit	Pachycephalidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	Gilbert's Whistler	Pachycephalidae									recent		recent
<i>Pachycephala olivacea olivacea</i>	Olive Whistler	Pachycephalidae	V								recent		recent
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis pectoralis/youngi</i>	Golden Whistler	Pachycephalidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	Pachycephalidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole	Oriolidae			recent	recent		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Artamus cinereus melanops</i>	Black-faced Woodswallow	Artamidae							recent				recent
<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	Artamidae	V		recent	recent			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked Woodswallow	Artamidae			recent			recent	recent		recent		recent
<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Woodswallow	Artamidae			recent	recent			recent		recent		recent
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	Artamidae			recent				1986	recent		recent	recent
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i> subspecies <i>tibicen</i> subspecies <i>tyrannica</i>	Australian Magpie	Artamidae				recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Cracticus torquatus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	Artamidae				recent	recent	recent	recent	1971	recent	recent	1975
<i>Strepera graculina graculina/nebulosa</i>	Pied Currawong	Artamidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Strepera versicolor versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong	Artamidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent

Scientific name	Common name	Family	Status		Records in Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area reserves								Total WHA	
			NSW	Com	BMNP	GOSNP	JKCR	KBNP	NNP	TLNP	WNP	YNP		
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo	Dicruridae			1988							1997	recent	recent
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa alisteri</i>	Grey Fantail	Rhipiduridae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	Rhipiduridae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	Rhipiduridae		Mb	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Corvus coronoides coronoides</i>	Australian Raven	Corvidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven	Corvidae					recent	recent				recent		recent
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark	Monarchidae			recent	recent	recent	1989	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch	Monarchidae		Mb	recent		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher	Monarchidae		Mb	recent		recent	recent				recent	recent	recent
<i>Myiagra inquieta inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher	Monarchidae			recent	recent	1987	1994	recent			recent	recent	recent
<i>Myiagra rubecula rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher	Monarchidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus gouldii</i>	Spectacled Monarch	Monarchidae		Mb								recent		recent
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough	Corcoracidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Eopsaltria australis australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin	Petroicidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin	Petroicidae	V			recent			recent			recent		recent
<i>Microeca fascians fascians</i>	Jacky Winter	Petroicidae			recent	recent	1988	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin	Petroicidae			recent	1998		recent	recent			recent	recent	recent
<i>Petroica multicolor boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	Petroicidae	V		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	Petroicidae	V		recent	recent	recent	recent		1975	recent			recent
<i>Petroica rosea</i>	Rose Robin	Petroicidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Cisticola exilis exilis</i>	Golden-headed Cisticola	Cisticolidae				1992			recent					recent
<i>Acrocephalus australis australis</i>	Australian Reed-Warbler	Acrocephalidae								recent	recent			recent
<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown Songlark	Megaluridae						1995				recent		recent
<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Rufous Songlark	Megaluridae			recent	recent			recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Megalurus gramineus goulburni</i>	Little Grassbird	Megaluridae								recent				recent
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i> subspecies <i>cornwalli</i> /westernensis subspecies <i>lateralis</i>	Silvereye	Timaliidae				recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	White-backed Swallow	Hirundinidae				1999								1999
<i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	Hirundinidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy Martin	Hirundinidae			recent	recent	1986	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta</i>	Tree Martin	Hirundinidae			recent	recent	1986	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent

Scientific name	Common name	Family	Status		Records in Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area reserves								Total WHA
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<i>Zoothra lunulata lunulata</i>	Bassian Thrush	Turdidae			recent		1897	recent	recent		recent	recent	recent
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird	Nectariniidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Neochmia modesta</i>	Plum-headed Finch	Estrildidae				1992					1982		1992
<i>Neochmia temporalis temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch	Estrildidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
<i>Stagonopleura bella bella</i>	Beautiful Firetail	Estrildidae			recent	recent		1987	recent	recent	recent	1997	recent
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	Estrildidae	V		recent	recent	1987		recent		recent	recent	recent
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch	Estrildidae			recent	recent	1989		recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent
<i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i>	Zebra Finch	Estrildidae			recent	1992					recent		recent
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae australis</i>	Australasian Pipit	Motacillidae			recent	recent		recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	recent

## **Native Bird Species Recorded in the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area**

The Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area comprises Blue Mountains (BM), Gardens of Stone (GOS), Kanangra-Boyd (KB), Nattai (N), Thirlmere Lakes (TL), Wollemi (W) and Yengo (Y) National Parks and Jenolan (J) Karst Conservation Reserve.

Scientific names follow Birdlife Australia (2016). Common names follow Pizzey *et al.* (2012). 'Recent' records are 2000 or later. If there are no recent records for a reserve, the date of the last record is indicated. Status refers to listing of species under NSW and Commonwealth legislation. 'Migratory species' are ones protected under international agreements (B = Bonn Convention, C = China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, J = Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, K = Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement). Not all such species actually migrate between the countries in the agreements: some have been listed in an agreement because they occur in both countries and hence there is a possibility of migration.

### **Family CASUARIIDAE**

#### **Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae novaehollandiae***

Reserves: N

Rare breeding resident, restricted to woodland and open areas of the Burratorang and Nattai Valleys (Nattai NP). The Emus in Nattai NP are most likely derived from relocated animals imported by landowners at nearby Yerranderie and Yanderra (DEC 2004b). Before European settlement, Emus probably occupied the larger more open valleys of the WHA but, by 1836, Charles Darwin considered the Emu to have been 'banished a long distance' from the Blue Mountains (Mackness 1950-51). The Nattai NP population is probably introduced, not a remnant of the original Blue Mountains Emus.

### **Family MEGAPODIDAE**

#### **Australian Brush-turkey *Alectura lathami lathami***

Reserves: BM, W, Y

Moderately common breeding resident of rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest, mainly in the northern part of the WHA. At western edge of range. A growing number of recent sightings in or near Blue Mountains NP, including the Grose Valley, Jamison Valley, Leura, Woodford, Winmalee and Faulconbridge (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters), suggest that its range is currently expanding southward within the WHA. Its distribution extends further south along the coast to the Shoalhaven River.

### **Family PHASIANIDAE**

#### **Stubble Quail *Coturnix pectoralis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, W (1977), Y

Rare nomad. Typically found in densely vegetated margins of wetlands and in cultivated lands. The few recent records include the cleared flats in the vicinity of Red Rock Creek (Gardens of Stone NP, OEH 2012a).

**Brown Quail *Coturnix ypsilophora australis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident. Found in grassy woodland, heath, swamp and wet sclerophyll forest, keeping to areas with dense ground vegetation. Recorded in vicinity of Nepean Lookout (Blue Mountains NP) in January 2015 with seven newly hatched chicks (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletter).

**King Quail *Excalfactoria chinensis victoriae***

Reserves: BM (1992)

Rare vagrant. No recent records. The 1992 record from Blue Mountains NP (Linden Fire Trail, BioNet Atlas) may have been an aviary escapee. Other records in the vicinity of the WHA include Newnes in 1985 and Medlow Bath in 1989 (Smith and Smith 1990). The species was regularly seen in coastal areas east of the WHA in the past, but it is now rarely reported anywhere in NSW (Cooper *et al.* 2014).

**Family ANATIDAE**

**Chestnut Teal *Anas castanea***

Reserves: BM, GOS (1999), N (1994), W

Rare nomadic visitor to wetlands.

**Grey Teal *Anas gracilis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, N, TL, W

Uncommon nomad likely to occur irregularly on wetlands and dams throughout the WHA.

**Australian Shoveler *Anas rhynchos rhynchos***

Reserves: N

Rare nomad, found on larger wetlands. Sighted on the eastern side of Lake Burragorang (Nattai NP) in November 2014 (BioNet Atlas).

**Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident of wetlands, dams and larger streams.

**Hardhead *Aythya australis***

Reserves: TL (1980-84), W

Rare nomad of open water in larger wetlands such as Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP).

**Musk Duck *Biziura lobata***

Reserves: BM (1989), N (1997), TL, W

Rare nomad, recorded occasionally on larger wetlands such as Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) and Lake Burragarang (Blue Mountains/Nattai NPs).

**Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident. Inhabits grassy areas near water, including old farm dams within the WHA.

**Black Swan *Cygnus atratus***

Reserves: BM, GOS (1992), N, TL (1980-84), W

Uncommon nomad. Occasional visitor to larger wetlands such as Lake Burragarang (Blue Mountains/Nattai NPs); also seen flying over.

**Pink-eared Duck *Malacorhynchus membranaceus***

Records: N, W (1997)

Rare nomad. Recorded on eastern side of Lake Burragarang (Nattai NP) in November 2014 (BioNet Atlas).

**Freckled Duck *Stictonetta naevosa***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: W

Rare nomad of larger wetlands. Breeds in large temporary inland swamps, dispersing during extensive inland droughts, sometimes as far east as coastal NSW. Recorded at Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) in May 2014 (Eremaea eBird Australia).

**Family PODICIPEDIDAE**

**Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus australis***

Reserves: BM (1998), N, TL (1981), W



Rare nomadic visitor to larger wetlands such as Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP).

**Hoary-headed Grebe *Poliocephalus poliocephalus***

Reserves: BM, N, TL, W

Rare nomad found on open water in wetlands including Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) and Woodford Dam (within Blue Mountains NP).

**Australasian Grebe *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1988), KB, N, TL, W

Uncommon and widespread breeding resident found on wetlands with open water, including small dams.

**Family COLUMBIDAE**

**Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica chrysochlora***

Reserves: J, W, Y (1991)

Formerly a rare breeding resident but few records in recent years. At western edge of range. Found in rainforest edges and wetter eucalypt forests but visits drier habitats in winter. Resident in small numbers along the Colo River in 1923 (Kinghorn 1924). Present in Darkey Creek Gorge along the Putty Road (junction of Wollemi and Yengo NPs) until 1980 (NSW Bird Atlasers), and recorded at Mogo Creek (Yengo NP) in April 1991 (NSW Field Ornithologists Club Newsletters). Recent records are sporadic and include the vicinity of Koondah Creek (Wollemi NP) in November 2005 (DEC 2007) and the Six Foot Track (Jenolan KCR) in October 2008 (NSW Bird Atlasers).

**White-headed Pigeon *Columba leucomela***

Reserves: BM, TL, W, Y

Rare breeding resident at the western edge of its range in central NSW. Found in rainforest, along creeks and in regrowth vegetation. Its range has expanded in coastal districts of NSW since 1970 (Cooper *et al.* 2014). It has become established around Springwood (Blue Mountains NP) since the late 1980s. Recent records elsewhere in the WHA include Dunns Swamp and Wheeny Creek (Wollemi NP) and Big Yango Homestead (Yengo NP).

**Diamond Dove *Geopelia cuneata***

Reserves: N (1997), W

Usually a more inland species. Rare vagrant to areas of grassy woodland. Sighted in Nattai NP in March and April 1997 (BioNet Atlas, NPWS 1998). Recorded by call near Glen Alice Valley (Wollemi NP) in November 2005 (DEC 2007).

**Bar-shouldered Dove *Geopelia humeralis humeralis***

Reserves: BM, N, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident. Found in a range of habitats, often near water. The species has been extending its range southwards in NSW since the 1940s (Cooper *et al.* 2014). A rare vagrant to the Blue Mountains in the 1980s (Smith and Smith 1990) but now recorded more regularly in Blue Mountains NP (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters). Recorded from scattered locations all along the eastern parts of the WHA from Wollemi NP and Yengo NP south to Nattai NP.

**Peaceful Dove *Geopelia striata placida***

Reserves: BM, GOS, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident, mainly in grassy woodland. More common at lower elevations and not recorded in Jenolan KCR or Kanangra-Boyd NP. The Peaceful Dove has declined markedly in the lower Blue Mountains since the 1980s, and may have declined more widely across the WHA.

**Wonga Pigeon *Leucosarcia melanoleuca***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common breeding resident. Inhabits wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest but visits drier more open vegetation nearby. Generally restricted to areas of richer soils and seldom found in typical sandstone forests. Widespread but most frequently recorded in Wollemi and Yengo NPs.

**Topknot Pigeon *Lopholaimus antarcticus***

Reserves: BM

Usually a more coastal species of rainforest and adjacent eucalypt forest. Rare vagrant with only a single record in the WHA. In November 2016 a group of six birds was sighted in Blue Mountains NP at Blaxland (Judy and Peter Smith).

**Brown Cuckoo-Dove *Macropygia amboinensis phasianella***

Reserves: BM, N, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident of rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest. At the western edge of its range. More common at lower elevations. Its numbers have increased in the lower Blue Mountains since the 1980s, especially around the townships, where it now regularly feeds in gardens.

**Crested Pigeon *Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes***

Reserves: BM, GOS, N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident in open grassy areas. More common in urban and farmland areas adjacent to the WHA. An inland species that has colonised the Blue Mountains since the 1970s. Not recorded in the higher elevation reserves, Jenolan KCR and Kanangra-Boyd NP.

**Common Bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1999), KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common breeding resident of grassy woodland and cleared areas. Widespread, but most frequently recorded in Wollemi NP. The species has increased around towns in the lower Blue Mountains since the 1980s.

**Brush Bronzewing *Phaps elegans elegans***

Reserves: BM, KB (1983), N (1997), TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident in sclerophyll forests with a tall dense understorey. At the western edge of its range. Recent records from Blue Mountains, Wollemi and Yengo NPs, but only pre-2000 records from Kanangra-Boyd, Nattai and Thirlmere Lakes NPs.

**Wompoo Fruit-Dove *Ptilinopus magnificus magnificus***

Reserves: BM (1989)

Rare vagrant. One bird seen near Euroka Clearing (Blue Mountains NP) in September 1989 (Smith and Smith 1990). Now mainly found north of the Hunter River, but present in the Illawarra region until the 1920s (Cooper *et al.* 2014).

**Superb Fruit-Dove *Ptilinopus superbus superbus***

Reserves: BM

Rare vagrant. A juvenile bird in poor condition was recorded in Blue Mountains NP at Blaxland in February 2007 (NSW Field Ornithologists Club Newsletters). The species is infrequently but regularly reported moving through Sydney, particularly in autumn, apparently in a post-breeding dispersal of part of the population from the north coast to the south coast of NSW (Cooper *et al.* 2014).

**Family PODARGIDAE**

**Tawny Frogmouth *Podargus strigoides strigoides***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common breeding resident. Widespread in sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland.

## **Family EUROSTOPODIDAE**

### **White-throated Nightjar *Eurostopodus mystacalis mystacalis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL (1985), W, Y

Uncommon but widespread spring-summer breeding migrant, wintering in Queensland and New Guinea. Found in dry sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland. Roosts by day on the ground, relying on its cryptic colouration for camouflage.

## **Family AEGOTHELIDAE**

### **Australian Owlet-nightjar *Aegotheles cristatus cristatus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, W, Y

Common breeding resident. Widespread in sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland, where it roosts and nests in trees. No records, as yet, from Thirlmere Lakes NP.

## **Family APODIDAE**

### **Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus pacificus***

**Status: migratory species (Commonwealth, CJK)**

Reserves: BM, TL (1980-84), W

Rare spring-summer non-breeding migrant that breeds in Asia. The few records are scattered. A highly specialised aerial feeder, it may occur in flocks of 40 or more birds but is more frequently reported amongst flocks of the more common White-throated Needletail.

### **White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus***

**Status: migratory species (Commonwealth, CJK)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon but widespread spring-summer non-breeding migrant from Asia. A highly specialised aerial species, occurring in flocks and rarely landing.

## **Family ANHINGIDAE**

### **Australasian Darter *Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae***

Reserves: BM, J, N, TL, W

Rare nomadic waterbird found on larger wetlands such as Thirlmere Lakes (Thirlmere Lakes NP), Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) and Woodford Dam (Blue Mountains NP), and also occasionally rivers and creeks.

## **Family PHALACROCORACIDAE**

### **Little Pied Cormorant *Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos***

Reserves: BM, J (1968), KB (1992), N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon but widespread nomad of wetlands, rivers and creeks. No records from Gardens of Stone NP.

**Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo carboides***

Reserves: BM, KB, N, TL, W

Rare nomad of wetlands and rivers. Recent records include Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) and Woodford Dam (Blue Mountains NP).

**Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris***

Reserves: BM, N, TL, W, Y (1982)

Uncommon nomadic waterbird. Typically occurs in wetlands and rivers in small flocks. Recent records include Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) and Woodford Dam (Blue Mountains NP).

**Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos***

Reserves: BM, J, N, TL (1994), W

Rare nomadic waterbird of wetlands and rivers.

**Family PELECANIDAE**

**Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus***

Reserves: BM, N, W

Rare nomad found in areas of open water such as Lake Burragorang (Blue Mountains/Nattai NPs), but mostly seen flying over.

**Family CICONIIDAE**

**Black-necked Stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus australis***

**Status: endangered (NSW)**

Reserves: W

Rare vagrant. Recorded at Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) in May 2001 (Birdlife Australia Birdata). In NSW, the species is now most frequently recorded in coastal districts north of the Hunter Valley, but formerly occurred and bred on swamps of the Hawkesbury and Shoalhaven Rivers (Cooper et al. 2014).

**Family ARDEIDAE**

**Great Egret *Ardea alba modesta***

**Status: migratory species (Commonwealth, J)**

Reserves: BM, N, TL, W

Rare nomad of wetlands.

**Cattle Egret *Ardea ibis coromanda***

**Status: migratory species (Commonwealth, J)**

Reserves: N

Rare nomad of wetlands and moist grassland. Recorded on eastern side of Lake Burrangorang, Nattai NP, in May 2014 (BioNet Atlas).

**Intermediate Egret *Ardea intermedia intermedia***

Reserves: N (1997), W (1992)

Rare nomad of wetlands. No recent records. The Wollemi NP record in 1992 was a dead bird on Appletree Ridge (BioNet Atlas). One bird was sighted in Nattai NP in June 1997 (BioNet Atlas, NPWS 1998).

**White-necked Heron *Ardea pacifica***

Reserves: BM, J, KB, N, TL, W

Uncommon nomad of wetlands, rivers, creeks and moist grassland.

**Australasian Bittern *Botaurus poiciloptilus***

**Status: endangered (NSW and Commonwealth)**

Reserves: TL

Rare nomadic waterbird. Inhabits tall dense wetland and riparian vegetation. Feeds in shallow waters and builds a platform nest just above the water. Breeding pairs are solitary and territorial, generally occurring at low densities (NSW Scientific Committee 2010f). Recorded in swamp vegetation in Thirlmere Lakes NP in May 2014 (BioNet Atlas).

**White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident of wetlands, rivers, creeks and moist grassland. No records from Kanangra-Boyd NP.

**Black Bittern *Ixobrychus flavicollis australis***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM (1995), Y

Rare visitor. A coastal species at the western edge of its normal range (there are occasional vagrant records in inland NSW). Typically found in dense bands of trees on the margins of wetlands and streams. Observed in Yengo NP at Drews Creek in January 2005 (DEC 2005b) and previously at Brush Creek in November 1977 (BioNet Atlas). Two birds (male and female) were observed in Glenbrook Gorge (Blue Mountains NP) in 1995 (NSW Field Ornithologists Club Newsletters). The Drews Creek and Glenbrook Gorge records were in sandstone forest near standing water in narrow valleys.

**Nankeen Night Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus hilli***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, N, W, Y

Uncommon but widely occurring nomad. Roosts in densely foliated trees beside wetlands and streams. Recent records include Glenbrook Gorge (Blue Mountains NP) and Coco Creek downstream of Airly Creek (Gardens of Stone NP).

**Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE**

**Yellow-billed Spoonbill *Platalea flavipes***

Reserves: N (1994), TL (1980-84), W (1977), Y (1982)

Rare nomad of wetlands. Recorded from four reserves, but no recent records.

**Royal Spoonbill *Platalea regia***

Reserves: N

Rare nomad of wetlands, only recorded in Nattai NP, beside Lake Burragorang.

**Australian White Ibis *Threskiornis moluccus***

Reserves: BM, N, W, Y (1982)

Rare nomad of wetlands and moist grassland. Also occasionally seen flying over.

**Straw-necked Ibis *Threskiornis spinicollis***

Reserves: BM, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Rare nomad of wetlands and moist grassland. Most often seen flying over in V-shaped formations.

**Family ACCIPITRIDAE**

**Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1999), KB, W, Y

Moderately common breeding resident, mainly in sclerophyll forests. Some evidence of an influx of birds in autumn in the lower Blue Mountains.

**Brown Goshawk *Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident of sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland.

**Grey Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae novaehollandiae***

Reserves: BM, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident of rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest. Recent sightings include the Grose Valley below Govetts Lookout, Glenbrook Gorge and Nepean Lookout Road (Blue Mountains NP, Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters) and Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP).

**Wedge-tailed Eagle *Aquila audax audax***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident, hunting over most habitats in the WHA.

**Pacific Baza *Aviceda subcristata subcristata***

Reserves: BM, GOS, W, Y

Considered a rare vagrant to the Blue Mountains in the 1970s and 1980s (Smith and Smith 1990). Now an uncommon breeding resident at the western edge of its range. Nesting has been recorded at Lapstone, just outside the eastern edge of Blue Mountains NP, in January 2010 (NSW Field Ornithologists Club Newsletters) and December 2012 (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters).

**Swamp Harrier *Circus approximans***

Reserves: N, TL

Rare nomad, usually seen soaring over wetlands. Recorded at Jooriland (Nattai NP) in September 2002 (BioNet Atlas). Recorded on a number of occasions at Thirlmere Lakes NP, most recently in 2004 (BioNet Atlas).

**Spotted Harrier *Circus assimilis***

Reserves: Y



Rare vagrant. Recorded in vicinity of Big Yango Homestead (Yengo NP) in May 2013 (Eremaea eBird Australia).

**Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus axillaris***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, W, Y

Uncommon nomad of open grassy areas. More common in adjacent farmland and towns.

**White-bellied Sea-Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW); migratory species (Commonwealth, C)**

Reserves: BM, KB (1992), N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident found along larger rivers including the Coxs, Nepean, Wollondilly and Nattai Rivers, also sighted flying over Lake Burragorang. Only an old record (June 1992) from Kanangra-Boyd NP in the Kanangra Walls–Gingra Range area (NSW Bird Atlasers).

**Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus***

Reserves: BM, J (1946), N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon nomad, mainly along rivers.

**Little Eagle *Hieraaetus morphnoides morphnoides***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, N (1997), TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon resident. Display fights have been observed, suggesting it probably breeds in the WHA. Widespread in forested country and adjacent farmland. In the Capertee Valley, to the west of the WHA, where rabbits, a chief prey item, are more plentiful than in the WHA, it is considered a common breeding resident (Geering 2006). Many of its former native mammalian prey species are now extinct (NSW Scientific Committee 2010b). Also eats birds, reptiles and occasionally large insects and carrion.

**Square-tailed Kite *Lophoictinia isura***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, W

Rare breeding resident. Inhabits sclerophyll forest and woodland and feeds mostly on small birds. Most records have come from the eastern portion of Blue Mountains NP and the species has been recorded nesting at Mt Riverview, just east of Blue Mountains NP, since 2007 (Blue Mountains Bird Observer Newsletters). The few additional recent sightings in the WHA include in the vicinity of Mt Cameron (Wollemi NP) and Shipley Plateau (Blue Mountains NP).

## Family FALCONIDAE

### **Brown Falcon *Falco berigora berigora***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Moderately common breeding resident. Sightings are widespread but irregular, mainly in open country, including heathland and recently burnt areas. More common in neighbouring farmland.

### **Nankeen Kestrel *Falco cenchroides cenchroides***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (undated), KB, N, W, Y

Moderately common breeding resident of open country, including heaths, swamps and clifftops. Widespread but no records from Thirlmere Lakes NP. The undated record for Jenolan KCR is a specimen held at the Australian Museum.

### **Australian Hobby *Falco longipennis longipennis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB (1997), TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident. Found in most habitats where there are trees, but generally avoids denser forests.

### **Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus macropus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, W, Y

Moderately common, widespread breeding resident. Hunts in both open and forested country. Often seen around cliffs, which are its favoured local nest sites.

### **Black Falcon *Falco subniger***

#### **Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: W

Rare vagrant. An inland species that feeds mostly on other birds, especially flocking, ground-feeding granivores such as pigeons and parrots, but also some small mammals, including rabbits, large insects and occasionally carrion. The dark form of the Brown Falcon is sometimes mistaken for the Black Falcon. Recorded at Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) in April 2006 (Eremaea eBird Australia).

## Family RALLIDAE

### **Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra australis***

Reserves: BM, N, TL, W

Uncommon breeding resident of wetlands, including Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) and Woodford Dam (Blue Mountains NP).

**Dusky Moorhen *Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa***

Reserves: BM, J (1987), N, TL, W

Uncommon breeding resident of wetlands and streams, particularly where shelter is provided by dense reedbeds or similar vegetation.

**Buff-banded Rail *Gallirallus philippensis mellori***

Reserves: BM

Rare breeding resident. A secretive species of dense swamp vegetation and may be more common than the few records suggest. Recorded only in Blue Mountains NP, where recent records include the Fairfax Track at Blackheath (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters).

**Lewin's Rail *Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis***

Reserves: BM

Rare breeding resident. A secretive species of dense swamp vegetation. In NSW it is more common in coastal districts, but also occurs inland. Recorded in Blue Mountains NP west to Katoomba. Possibly more common than indicated.

**Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus***

Reserves: BM, TL, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident of dense aquatic vegetation fringing wetland and rivers. Records include Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) and Woodford Dam (Blue Mountains NP).

**Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla palustris***

Reserves: TL (1980-84), W

Rare nomad found in dense wetland vegetation. Recorded at Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) in October 2002 (NSW Bird Atlasers).

**Spotless Crake *Porzana tabuana***

Reserves: W

Rare nomad of dense wetland vegetation. Recorded at Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP). Also recorded in 2014 at a small dam in southern Woodford, just outside Blue Mountains NP.

### **Family HAEMATOPODIDAE**

#### **Sooty Oystercatcher *Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM

Rare vagrant. The only record is a single bird seen flying over Katoomba Falls in April 2015, which was a time of heavy storms around Sydney (Birding NSW Newsletters). Possibly blown inland by the storms. A species of rocky sea coasts and islands for which there is no suitable habitat within the WHA.

### **Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE**

#### **Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus leucocephalus***

Reserves: N, TL (1980-84)

Rare nomad of wetlands. Recorded on the eastern side of Lake Burragorang (Nattai NP) in 2001 and 2014 (BioNet Atlas).

### **Family CHARADRIIDAE**

#### **Black-fronted Dotterel *Elseyaornis melanops***

Reserves: BM, J (1987), N, W (1997)

Rare breeding resident that inhabits the margins of wetlands, dams and streams where there are areas of bare mud, sand or shingle. Recorded breeding in Kedumba Valley (Smith and Smith 1990).

#### **Masked Lapwing *Vanellus miles novaehollandiae***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1988), KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident of wetlands and short grasslands. Locally nomadic and often heard calling as it flies over at night. Has benefited from creation of new habitat in areas where native vegetation has been cleared and replaced by exotic grassland. More common in surrounding farmland and towns than in the WHA itself.

### **Family SCOLOPACIDAE**

#### **Latham's Snipe *Gallinago hardwickii***

**Status: migratory species (Commonwealth, BJK)**

Reserves: BM, TL (1980-84), W

Rare non-breeding spring-summer migrant that breeds in Japan. Found in dense moist herbage beside wetlands and streams. Recent records include Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP).

## Family TURNICIDAE

### Red-backed Button-quail *Turnix maculosa pseutes*

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: J

Rare vagrant. Rarely recorded in NSW in recent times, with most records coming from the far north coast (Cooper *et al.* 2016). A population of Red-backed Button-quail that formerly occurred near Sydney was last recorded in 1912 (NSW Scientific Committee 2005b). The only record from the WHA is a single male bird found dead in the main Jenolan Caves tourist precinct in April 2011 (OEH 2012b).

### Red-chested Button-quail *Turnix pyrrhothorax*

Reserves: KB (1983)

Rare vagrant. A dead bird was found in Kanangra-Boyd NP in November 1983 (BioNet Atlas). Also recorded in the vicinity of Blue Mountains NP at Katoomba in 1976 and 1977 (Smith and Smith 1990).

### Painted Button-quail *Turnix varius varius*

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB (1982), N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident. Widespread in grassy woodland and dry sclerophyll forest. Rarely encountered in typical sandstone forests, it prefers grassier areas with an open understorey on richer soils.

### Little Button-quail *Turnix velox*

Reserves: BM

Rare vagrant, usually found further west. Sighted on Prince Henry Cliff Walk (Blue Mountains NP) in October 2016 (Kalang and Milo Morrison- Jones). Recorded as a cat kill at Wrights Creek adjacent to Yengo NP in 1983 (BioNet Atlas). Other old records of dead or injured birds from townships adjacent to Blue Mountains NP: Faulconbridge (1968), Leura (1998) and Wentworth Falls (1999) (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters, Smith and Smith 1990).

## Family LARIDAE

### Silver Gull *Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*

Reserves: BM, N (1997)

Rare nomadic visitor to wetlands and rivers.

## Family CACATUIDAE

### **Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita galerita***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident. Often perceived as a recent colonist, but in 1804 the explorer George Caley found them to be plentiful and nesting just to the east of the WHA, at the junction of the Grose and Hawkesbury Rivers, and in 1824 Rene Lesson reported large numbers at Springwood (Mackaness 1950-51). Numbers have increased greatly since the 1960s and 70s, when it was considered locally rare (Smith and Smith 1990). The increase is continuing. Feeds mainly in open grassy areas, which may be outside the WHA, but nests and roosts in tall trees, frequently within the WHA and well away from its feeding grounds.

### **Little Corella *Cacatua sanguinea gymnopsis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB (1982), TL (1980-84), W

Rare breeding resident. The species has greatly expanded its range throughout Australia since the 1920s and has spread from the most westerly parts of NSW to practically all of the State (Cooper *et al.* 2016). A population became established on the Cumberland Plain in the 1950s and is still increasing, with occasional records in the lower Blue Mountains since the 1980s. Also occurs in farmland on the western and northern fringes of the WHA.

### **Long-billed Corella *Cacatua tenuirostris***

Reserves: BM

Rare breeding resident. Recorded sporadically since 2009 around Euroka Clearing and the Nepean River on the eastern edge of Blue Mountains NP (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters). Originally restricted in NSW to the southern Riverina, but has spread to the Sydney area and elsewhere in coastal NSW since the 1960s, assisted by aviary escapees and deliberate releases of caged birds (Cooper *et al.* 2016).

### **Gang-gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Widespread in the WHA and approaching the northern limit of its distribution (seldom recorded beyond the northern edge of Wollemi NP and adjacent Goulburn River NP). Twenty-five years ago this species was considered a common breeding local nomad present year round at both higher and lower elevations (Smith and Smith 1990). The species has since declined and although still common or moderately common at higher elevations, it is now uncommon to rare at lower elevations. Across its range there is a seasonal pattern of movement between wetter montane sclerophyll forests and woodlands in summer and drier, more open eucalypt forests and woodlands at lower elevations in winter. However, movements appear to be nomadic as well as seasonal and it may be found across its habitat range at all times of year (NSW Scientific Committee 2005a).

An analysis of Blue Mountains Bird Observers records illustrates the decline of the Gang-gang in and adjoining Blue Mountains NP (Ley 2016). Flocks of 40-50 birds or more were regularly reported in the mid Mountains in 1992-94, at that time a stronghold for the species. Reporting rates (the percentage of members' monthly bird lists that include Gang-gangs) have since shown an overall decline, dropping progressively from 66% in 1992 to only 16% in 2014. Declines have been most pronounced in the mid Mountains (Linden to Bullaburra, declining from 84% in 1994 to 9% in 2014) and slightly less severe in the lower Mountains (Lapstone to Faulconbridge). Numbers have remained steadiest in the upper Mountains (Wentworth Falls to Mt Victoria and Mt Wilson), but have still fallen from 64% in 1993 to 28% in 2013.

### **Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus funereus funereus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding local nomad of sclerophyll forests and heathland. Less frequent at lower elevations, with no obvious seasonal differences. At higher elevations, it is less frequent in winter than in summer, but occurs in larger flocks in winter (Smith and Smith 1990).

### **Glossy Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, N, W, Y

Uncommon breeding local nomad that is present all year but irregular in occurrence in each locality. Widespread but no records for Jenolan KCR or Thirlmere Lakes NP. Found in sclerophyll forests and heaths, where it feeds almost exclusively on seeds obtained from the cones of she-oaks (*Casuarina* and *Allocasuarina* trees and shrubs). It also requires large old trees that provide hollows of sufficient size for nesting. A litter of chewed cones beneath a stand of she-oaks suggests the presence of this species, although Crimson Rosellas also sometimes chew the cones.

### **Galah *Eolophus roseicapillus albiceps***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1998), TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident in open grassy areas. In the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, this species spread from western NSW to its current distribution throughout the State (Cooper *et al.* 2016). Colonisation of the Blue Mountains occurred mainly in the 1970s and 1980s (Smith and Smith 1990).

## **Family PSITTACIDAE**

### **Australian King-Parrot *Alisterus scapularis scapularis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident in rainforest and sclerophyll forest. Present all year but numbers fluctuate in each locality as birds move about in search of food – mainly soft fruits and wattle seeds, seldom eucalypt seeds.

**Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta concinna concinna***

Reserves: BM, GOS, W, Y

Rare nomad, likely to visit when eucalypts that bear prolific crops of large flowers, such as the Rough-barked Apple *Angophora floribunda* and Red Bloodwood *Corymbia gummifera*, are flowering. May occur in mixed flocks with other lorikeets.

**Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, N (1997), TL, W, Y

Uncommon nomad. Records are widespread but mainly from Yengo and Wollemi NPs. No records from Jenolan KCR. Usually found in small flocks, often with other species of lorikeets, it feeds primarily on nectar and pollen in the canopy of dry, open eucalypt forests and woodlands (NSW Scientific Committee 2009b). Its numbers fluctuate as it follows the flowering of trees, particularly boxes, ironbarks and bloodwoods. In April 2016 a flock of 50 birds was recorded at Boree Track in Yengo NP (Birding NSW Newsletter) and in June 2006 a flock of over 50 birds was recorded at Baerami Creek in Wollemi NP (Hunter Region of New South Wales Annual Bird Report).

**Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor***

**Status: endangered (NSW), critically endangered (Commonwealth)**

Reserves: N (1997)

Rare non-breeding autumn-winter migrant from Tasmania. Feeds on eucalypt nectar, pollen and associated insects (NSW Scientific Committee 2000). Recorded in Nattai NP in May 1997 in the Wild Goat Plateau/ Nattai River area (BioNet Atlas). Occasional recent reports of birds just to the east of Blue Mountains NP (Shaws Creek and Lapstone).

**Budgerigar *Melopsittacus undulatus***

Reserves: BM, TL (1980-84)

Rare vagrant. Single birds, especially those in non-natural colouring, are likely to be aviary escapees, but small flocks of green birds are occasionally seen in the Blue Mountains and appear to be vagrants from the inland in times of drought (Smith and Smith 1990).

**Turquoise Parrot *Neophema pulchella***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**



Reserves: BM, GOS, N, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident. Found in grassy eucalypt and cypress-pine woodland and at forest edges, feeding on or near the ground in open grassy areas, but sheltering in denser cover. Richer habitat types on creeks or river flats and foothills are preferred (NSW Scientific Committee 2009c). Recent sightings include along Crown and Red Rock Creeks (Gardens of Stone NP), Mellong Plateau and Baerami Creek (Wollemi NP), Burraborang Valley (Nattai NP) and Finchley Track (Yengo NP).

### **Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans elegans***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident in sclerophyll forests and, less commonly, grassy woodland and rainforest. The most frequently recorded parrot in the WHA.

### **Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius eximius***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1988), KB, N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon and widespread breeding resident of grassy woodland and clearings. More frequent at lower elevations. In the upper Mountains, generally restricted to valleys.

### **Red-rumped Parrot *Psephotus haematonotus haematonotus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1987), TL (1975), W, Y

Rare breeding resident of grassy woodland and cleared grassland, where it feeds on the ground.

### **Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus***

Reserves: BM, KB (1984), W

Uncommon breeding resident and nomadic visitor. Numbers fluctuate and it may be intermittently locally common as birds follow the flowering of eucalypts such as the Red Bloodwood *Corymbia gummifera*. More common at lower elevations but appears to be expanding into more westerly higher elevations. Increasing in urban areas adjacent to the WHA.

## **Family CUCULIDAE**

### **Fan-tailed Cuckoo *Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding altitudinal migrant in all types of forest and woodland. Scarce at higher elevations over winter, but common year round at lower elevations (Smith and Smith 1990). This is consistent with a general pattern in NSW of the birds vacating most tablelands regions over winter (Cooper *et al.* 2016).

**Pallid Cuckoo *Cacomantis pallidus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1986), KB (1999), N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in Queensland. Widespread but most frequently recorded in Wollemi and Yengo NPs. Generally restricted to grassy woodland, although occurring in other habitats on migration.

**Brush Cuckoo *Cacomantis variolosus variolosus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in New Guinea and occurs in the WHA between September and April. Widespread in sclerophyll forests and rainforest, but less common at higher elevations. No records from Jenolan KCR.

**Pheasant Coucal *Centropus phasianinus phasianus***

Reserves: BM (pre 1990)

Rare vagrant. No recent records in the WHA. Recorded before 1990 in Blue Mountains NP at Jamison Valley, and near the WHA at Colo Valley, Mount Tomah and Leura (Smith and Smith 1990). Recorded more recently (2001) at Mount Victoria, but not stated if the location was within Blue Mountains NP (NSW Field Ornithologists Newsletters). Usually a sedentary species that inhabits rank grassland and shrub thickets, mostly beside streams or wetlands.

**Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo *Chalcites basalis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB (1999), TL, W, Y

Uncommon spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in New Guinea and Indonesia, although some birds remain in southern Australia all year. Occasional winter records include a single bird at Baerami Creek (Wollemi NP) in June 2006 (Hunter Bird Observers Annual Bird Report). Generally found in open country and more common in neighbouring farmland than in the WHA itself.

**Shining Bronze-Cuckoo *Chalcites lucidus plagosus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1986), KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread. Recorded in the WHA all year. Two subspecies may occur in the WHA but only one has been confirmed. Subspecies *plagosus* is a moderately common partial spring-summer breeding migrant that is widespread in the WHA and inhabits sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland. This subspecies largely vacates inland NSW, west of the Great Dividing Range, over winter, but is only a partial migrant in eastern NSW (Cooper *et al.* 2016).

Subspecies *lucidus* breeds in New Zealand and migrates to the Solomon Islands, with only vagrant occurrences in Australia, including one bird caught at Shaws Creek just outside the eastern edge of Blue Mountains NP in June 1975 (Smith and Smith 1990).

**Black-eared Cuckoo *Chalcites osculans***

Reserves: GOS, W

Rare partial spring-summer breeding migrant on western side of WHA. Movement patterns are unclear. The species is present all year in NSW but is much more frequently recorded in late winter and spring, and also varies in distribution and abundance from year to year (Cooper *et al.* 2016). Recent records include Baerami Creek in Wollemi NP in September-October 2007 (Hunter Bird Observers Annual Bird Report), and Red Rock Creek in Gardens of Stone NP in November 2010 (OEH 2012a). Mainly found in grassy woodland.

**Oriental Cuckoo *Cuculus optatus***

**Status: migratory species (Commonwealth, CJK)**

Reserves: BM (1990)

Rare vagrant. Breeds in Asia and migrates to winter in Indonesia, New Guinea and Australia. Recorded in Blue Mountains NP west of Mulgoa in 1990 (BioNet Atlas). Also recorded in the vicinity of the WHA at Winmalee in the late 1970s, Springwood in 1986 and Newnes in 1986 (Smith and Smith 1990).

**Eastern Koel *Eudynamys orientalis cyanocephalus***

Reserves: BM, J (1999), KB, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in New Guinea. Recorded in all reserves apart from Gardens of Stone NP. More frequent at lower elevations and more frequent around human habitation. Feeds mainly on soft fruits.

**Channel-billed Cuckoo *Scythrops novaehollandiae novaehollandiae***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1997), KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in New Guinea. More frequent at lower elevations. Inhabits rainforest, sclerophyll forests and woodlands but more frequent around human habitation. Feeds on soft fruits.

**Family STRIGIDAE**

**Barking Owl *Ninox connivens connivens***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB (1998), N W, Y

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident. Lives chiefly in grassy woodlands but also in sclerophyll forests and partially cleared areas, generally in areas with relatively fertile soils and often near watercourses (NSW Scientific Committee 1998a). Breeding has been confirmed near Burmah Road (Jenolan KCR) in 2005 (OEH 2012b) and near Fitzgeralds Creek, Warrimoo, near Blue Mountains NP, in 2015 (Karleen Waldron). Other recent localities include the flats of Red Rock and Crown Creeks (Gardens of Stone NP), a gully east of the Southern Link Trail and along Back Creek (Gardens of Stone NP), Big Yango Homestead (Yengo NP) and Baerami Creek (Wollemi NP). Three birds were recorded at Coorongoobna Camp (Wollemi NP) in March 2016 (Birding NSW Newsletters).

### **Southern Boobook *Ninox novaeseelandiae boobook***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident. Seldom reported between May and July, but this may be due to the birds not calling at this time of year rather than migration. Boobooks also stop calling over winter in the ACT, but radio-tracking has shown that the birds are still present (Olsen 2011). Inhabits all types of forest and woodland and also common in adjoining farmland and towns. Shelters by day in dense foliage or small caves.

### **Powerful Owl *Ninox strenua***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident recorded in all reserves except Thirlmere Lakes NP. Previously considered a rare resident with breeding unconfirmed (Smith and Smith 1990). Numbers have increased markedly since the 1980s. It is now frequently recorded in wet sclerophyll forest in gullies and valleys where large old trees provide hollows of sufficient size for nesting. By day it roosts in dense foliage in rainforest or wet eucalypt forest. Feeds by night in these habitats as well as in drier forests nearby.

### **Family TYTONIDAE**

#### **Eastern Barn Owl *Tyto javanica delicatula***

Reserves: BM, KB, N, W

Uncommon nomad. Generally associated with woodland or open country, it may be more common in farmland adjoining the WHA. Roosts in tree hollows or caves, rarely in dense foliage as the hawk owls do.

#### **Masked Owl *Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, N, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident. Inhabits wet and dry sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland, roosting by day in tree hollows, dense foliage or caves and feeding at night, typically in areas with an open understorey and sparse ground layer vegetation. In 2006-07 a roost site was discovered near the junction of Yengo and Little Jimmys Creek in southern Yengo NP (DECC 2008c). Usually nests in eucalypt hollows but has also been recorded nesting in caves.

### **Sooty Owl *Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa***

#### **Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL (1996), W, Y

Moderately common breeding resident, recorded in every reserve. At the western edge of its range. Has roosted for many years in caves in Jenolan KCR. The species has increased markedly in the Blue Mountains since the 1980s, when no confirmed records could be found within the study area of Smith and Smith (1990). Typically roosts and nests in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest in gullies, but may forage more widely into adjoining habitats. Nests in tree hollows and roosts in both tree hollows and in caves and sandstone overhangs. In Jenolan KCR it has been recorded using caves including the Devil's Coach House, Nettle and Arch Cave, The Ballroom and Dreamtime Cave. Owl pellet deposits in the caves at Jenolan range date back some 20,000 years, but may be from Masked Owls as well as Sooty Owls. Analysis of these deposits has provided a wealth of information on changes in owl diets over time, reflecting changes in the small mammal fauna (Morris *et al.* 1997). Recent localities for the Sooty Owl include Murphys Glen, Dantes Glen, Glenbrook Creek, Leura Falls Creek (Blue Mountains NP), Carne Creek, pagodas east of Baal Bone Gap, Capertee-Glen Alice Road (Gardens of Stone NP), Old Bulga Road, Wellums Creek (Yengo NP), Appletree Creek (Wollemi NP) and Colong Caves (Kanangra-Boyd NP).

### **Family ALCEDINIDAE**

#### **Azure Kingfisher *Ceyx azureus azureus***

Reserves: BM, KB, N, TL (1997), W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident, widely but sparsely distributed along rivers, major creeks and large, open wetlands.

### **Family HALCYONIDAE**

#### **Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident in sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland.

#### **Forest Kingfisher *Todiramphus macleayii incinctus***

Reserves: N, W (1993)

Rare vagrant, well south of its normal range. Recorded at Jellore, on the road to Wanganderry Lookout (Nattai NP) in November 2003 (DEC 2004b), and at Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) in September 1993 (NSW Bird Atlasers).

**Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus sanctus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in Queensland and New Guinea. Inhabits sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland.

**Family MEROPIDAE**

**Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus***

**Status: migratory species (Commonwealth, J)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1986), N (1994), W, Y

Uncommon spring-summer breeding migrant. Records from scattered locations, but none from Kanangra-Boyd NP and no recent records from Jenolan KCR and Nattai NP. Typically in open country, where it hawks for insects. More common in neighbouring farmland than in the WHA. Breeds in loose colonies, building a nest at the end of a tunnel dug into loose dirt or sandy soil. There are old nesting records from the Colo, Nepean and Coxs Rivers (Smith and Smith 1990). Birds that come to the WHA overwinter in northern Australia, New Guinea, Solomon Islands and eastern Indonesia.

**Family CORACIIDAE**

**Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis pacificus***

Reserves: BM, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common spring-summer breeding migrant found at lower elevations, including valleys of the upper Blue Mountains. Absent from the more elevated plateaus. An aerial feeder mainly found in open country and on forest and woodland edges. Winters in New Guinea.

**Family PITTIDAE**

**Noisy Pitta *Pitta versicolor versicolor***

Reserves: BM

Rare vagrant. Usually a more northerly species, although records from the Central Coast and Sydney area have been increasing (Cooper *et al.* 2016). The only WHA record was at Glenbrook Creek, Springwood (Blue Mountains NP), in November 2009 (NSW Field Ornithologists Club Newsletters).

**Family MENURIDAE**

**Superb Lyrebird *Menura novaehollandiae novaehollandiae***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common breeding resident throughout the WHA in sclerophyll forests and rainforest. Typically an inhabitant of gullies but also ridges with a dense shrub layer, especially after rain.

**Family CLIMACTERIDAE**

**Red-browed Treecreeper *Climacteris erythroptera***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL (1998), W, Y

Moderately common breeding resident, widespread but patchily distributed in wet sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland.

**Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus victoriae***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, N, TL (1994), W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident with scattered records in grassy woodlands on higher fertility soils. Generally absent from higher elevations and from typical sandstone forests and woodlands. Prefers open woodland, often along creek flats and lower slopes, where it feeds on the ground and on fallen timber and as well as tree trunks. Recent localities include the Burrator and Nattai Valleys (Nattai NP), creek flats and lower escarpment slopes of north-eastern Wollemi NP, and the north-east of the Pantoneys Crown Portion of Gardens of Stone NP.

**White-throated Treecreeper *Cormobates leucophaea leucophaea***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident of sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland.

**Family PTILONORHYNCHIDAE**

**Green Catbird *Ailuroedus crassirostris***

Reserves: W (1986), Y

Rare nomad at western edge of range. Typically occurs in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest with a rainforest understorey. Reported from Coolawine (Wollemi NP) in October 1986 (BioNet Atlas) and Milbrodale (Yengo NP) in February 2012 (BioNet Atlas). This species may be confused with female and immature Satin Bowerbirds.

**Spotted Bowerbird *Ptilorhynchus maculatus***

Reserves: J (1993)

Rare vagrant. Two birds recorded at Jenolan Caves in February 1993 (Morris and Burton 1995), well to the east of the species' normal range.

**Satin Bowerbird *Ptilorhynchus violaceus violaceus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest, less often in dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland. Some birds stay in the same locality all year but others wander more widely.

**Family MALURIDAE**

**Superb Fairy-wren *Malurus cyaneus cyanochlamys***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident. Typically found in grassy forest and woodland where shrub thickets providing cover are interspersed with grassy open areas for feeding. Common in neighbouring farmland and townships. More common at higher elevations than the Variegated Fairy-wren.

**Variegated Fairy-wren *Malurus lamberti lamberti***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1991), KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common breeding resident. Widespread but less common at higher elevations. Inhabits sclerophyll forests and heaths and generally keeps to denser vegetation than the Superb Fairy-wren. More common at lower elevations than the Superb Fairy-wren.

**Southern Emu-wren *Stipiturus malachurus malachurus***

Reserves: BM, KB, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident at western edge of its range. Typically found in swamps and adjacent heathland, mainly at middle and high elevations but occasional records at lower elevations, including in Glenbrook Gorge (Blue Mountains NP) in April 2010 (Eremaea eBird Australia).

**Family ACANTHIZIDAE**

**Yellow-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leighi***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident, widespread in open grassy areas, where it feeds on the ground. More common in neighbouring farmland than in the WHA.

**Striated Thornbill *Acanthiza lineata lineata***



Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common breeding resident throughout the WHA in sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland.

**Yellow Thornbill *Acanthiza nana nana***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1946), KB, N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident. Found in drier forest and woodland on higher fertility soils, and in riparian she-oak forest. Also occurs in neighbouring townships and farmland. Generally absent from typical sandstone forests.

**Brown Thornbill *Acanthiza pusilla pusilla***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common breeding resident throughout the WHA in sclerophyll forests, rainforest, heath, swamp and shrubbier forms of grassy woodland.

**Buff-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza reguloides reguloides***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL (1998), W, Y

Moderately common breeding resident. Found in drier, grassier forest and woodland on higher fertility soils. The species has declined in the lower Blue Mountains since the 1980s.

**Southern Whiteface *Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis***

Reserves: W, Y

Rare breeding resident at eastern edge of its current range. Formerly occurred east of the WHA in western Sydney (Hoskin *et al.* 1991). Found in grassy woodland on higher fertility soils. Also occurs in neighbouring farmland. Records in the WHA include the Baerami Valley near the Wollemi NP boundary in October 2004 (DEC 2005a) and Big Yango Homestead (Yengo NP) in April 2003 (NSW Bird Atlasers).

**Chestnut-rumped Heathwren *Calamanthus pyrrhopygia pyrrhopygia***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB (1986), N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident. Widespread in heath and dry sclerophyll forest on ridges but no records from Jenolan KCR. Feeds on or near the ground and nests in dense low vegetation.

**Speckled Warbler *Chthonicola sagittata***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident in grassy eucalypt and cypress-pine woodland on relatively fertile soils. The species nests at or near ground level and feeds on the ground and in the understorey. There has been a significant population decline in NSW and a reduction in the distribution of the species east of the WHA around Sydney (Cooper *et al.* 2016). Within the WHA, Nattai NP contains extensive areas of habitat and breeding has been recorded in the Burratorang Valley (DEC 2004b). Other recent records include the flats and slopes of Red Rock Creek, tributaries of Crown Creek, and Airly Creek in Gardens of Stone NP (OEH 2012a); the Wolgan Valley and northern creek flats and lower escarpment slopes of Wollemi NP (DEC 2005a, DECC 2009); and Nowlands Creek and the junction of Big Yengo and Mountain Creeks in southern Yengo NP (DECC 2008c).

#### **Western Gerygone *Gerygone fusca exsul***

Reserves: GOS (1997), KB, N, W

Rare breeding resident of drier, grassier open forest and woodland, mostly on the western and northern edges of the WHA. The species occurs mainly west of the Great Dividing Range in NSW. In the WHA it is at the eastern edge of its range, although it occurs as a vagrant to the east of the WHA, and further north it extends to the coast along the Hunter River (Cooper *et al.* 2016). Recent records include a single bird at Baerami Creek in Wollemi NP in June 2007 (Hunter Bird Observers Annual Bird Report).

#### **Brown Gerygone *Gerygone mouki richmondi***

Reserves: BM, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common breeding resident. Widespread but no records from Gardens of Stone NP. More common at lower elevations. At the western edge of its range. Found in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest with a rainforest understorey. Some movement of birds is indicated in winter, probably only local movements to warmer sites such as ridges at lower elevations.

#### **White-throated Gerygone *Gerygone olivacea olivacea***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, J, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread spring-summer breeding migrant. Most birds winter in Queensland but a few sometimes remain in the WHA over winter. Found mainly in grassy woodland, rarely in typical sandstone forests, except on migration.

#### **Rockwarbler *Origma solitaria***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident in areas with extensive sandstone outcrops. Also recorded in limestone outcrops in Jenolan KCR. The only bird species endemic to mainland NSW, it is restricted to a radius of about 250 km around Sydney and is near the western and northern limits of its distribution in the WHA.

**Pilotbird *Pycnoptilis floccosus sandlandi***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, N, TL (1987), W

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident. Reaches the northern limit of its range at the northern end of Wollemi NP. Also at the western edge of its distribution. Most records are from Blue Mountains and Wollemi NPs, none from Yengo NP and Jenolan KCR. Mainly in wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest but ranges onto ridges where there is dense cover. Its name 'pilotbird' relates to its habit of following feeding Superb Lyrebirds, taking invertebrates disturbed or exposed by the raking of the Lyrebirds.

**Yellow-throated Scrubwren *Sericornis citreogularis citreogularis***

Reserves: BM, KB, N, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident. At the western edge of its range. Inhabits rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest with a rainforest understorey, including stands of Black Wattle *Callicoma serratifolia*. Often near streams.

**White-browed Scrubwren *Sericornis frontalis frontalis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident. Found in rainforest, sclerophyll forests, heaths and swamps. More numerous in gullies than ridges and usually keeps to dense cover.

**Large-billed Scrubwren *Sericornis magnirostris magnirostris***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident that is at the western edge of its range. Found in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest with a rainforest understorey. One bird caught and banded at Blue Gum Swamp Creek (Blue Mountains NP) lived there for at least nine years (Smith and Smith 1990).

**Weebill *Smicrornis brevirostris brevirostris***

Reserves: BM, GOS, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Moderately common breeding resident found in grassy woodland on relatively fertile soils. Absent from typical sandstone forests. Widespread, generally at lower elevations, including in valleys of the upper Blue Mountains. No records from the higher elevation reserves, Kanangra-Boyd NP and Jenolan KCR.

**Family PARDALOTIDAE**

**Spotted Pardalote *Pardalotus punctatus punctatus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident of sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland. There is also an influx of birds from the south in autumn-winter, with small migratory flocks (sometimes over 50 birds) appearing in autumn and a general increase in numbers in the Blue Mountains over winter.

**Striated Pardalote *Pardalotus striatus ornatus* and *P. striatus striatus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Moderately common and widespread. Two subspecies have been recorded in the WHA. Subspecies *ornatus* is a breeding resident or local nomad that is present all year. It nests in grassy woodland and in wet sclerophyll forest on basalt caps, and also in neighbouring farmland, but is only a sporadic non-breeding visitor to sclerophyll forests on sandstone. Subspecies *striatus* is a non-breeding autumn-winter migrant from Tasmania that occurs in sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland. This subspecies has only been confirmed in Blue Mountains NP but is likely to be more widespread in the WHA during autumn and winter. A third subspecies, *substriatus* of inland NSW, may also occur in the WHA but has not been confirmed. It has been recorded near the WHA at Broke and Tarana (Australian Museum specimens).

**Family MELIPHAGIDAE**

**Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater *Acanthagenys rufogularis***

Reserves: BM, W

Rare vagrant, more typical of woodlands and scrub of inland NSW but extending towards the coast through the Hunter Valley. Recorded in Wollemi NP on Sandy Hollow to Rylstone Road in September 2006, and Reubens Trail-Baerami Creek area in April 2009 (Atlas of Living Australia). Recorded in Blue Mountains NP on Shaws Ridge in March 2007 (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletter).

**Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris tenuirostris***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common breeding resident throughout the WHA in sclerophyll forests, grassy woodland, heath and swamp. In addition to the resident population, there appears to be an influx of birds to the Blue Mountains over autumn-winter, probably in response to flowering of banksias and other plants.

**Red Wattlebird *Anthochaera carunculata carunculata***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common breeding species found in sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland throughout the WHA, but more common at higher elevations. There appears to be both a resident breeding population that moves about locally following the flowering of banksias, eucalypts and other plants (including garden plants in adjacent townships), and a large

influx of non-breeding migrants that moves into the Blue Mountains from the south in autumn and winter, when the main banksia species flower.

**Little Wattlebird *Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera***

Reserves: BM, GOS (1999), KB, N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident in dry sclerophyll forest, heath and swamp. At the western edge of its distribution. Widespread but more common in the northern half of the WHA. The species has increased around towns in the lower Blue Mountains since the 1980s. No records from Jenolan KCR.

**Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera phrygia***

**Status: critically endangered (NSW and Commonwealth)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, N (1997), W, Y (1999)

Rare nomad. A declining and critically endangered species. Feeds mainly on nectar from flowering eucalypts and mistletoes. There are sporadic records, mainly in grassy box-ironbark woodland when eucalypts are flowering, or in River She-oak *Casuarina cunninghamii* riparian forest supporting the Needle-leaf Mistletoe *Amyema cambagei*. Birds have been recorded in the WHA during the breeding season but there are no confirmed breeding records. Within NSW, breeding sub-populations are fragmented and now occur mainly around the Capertee Valley (adjacent to the WHA) and the Bundarra-Barraba region in northern inland NSW (NSW Scientific Committee 2010c). Recent records in the WHA include: Blue Mountains NP at Blaxland in November 2002 (Peter and Judy Smith); Gardens of Stone NP at Red Rock Creek in January 2001 (BioNet Atlas) and at both Red Rock Creek and Coco Creek in November 2010 (OEH 2012a); and Wollemi NP at two locations between Kings Creek and Mount Arndell in October 2004 (DEC 2005a), at Baerami Creek in June 2006 (Hunter Bird Observers Annual Bird Report) and at Coorongobna Camp in March 2016 (Birding NSW Newsletter). Also recorded at Wentworth Falls near Blue Mountains NP in September 2011 (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters).

**Pied Honeyeater *Certhionyx variegatus***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: W

Rare vagrant well east of its normal range. Recorded in the vicinity of Reubens Firetrail and Baerami Creek (Wollemi NP) in September 2007 (NSW Bird Atlasers).

**Blue-faced Honeyeater *Entomyzon cyanotis cyanotis***

Reserves: BM (1988), W, Y

Rare breeding resident. Mainly found in open forest and woodland in the north of the WHA (Wollemi and Yengo NPs). No recent records from Blue Mountains NP but recorded recently

on several occasions just east of Blue Mountains NP at Lapstone (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters).

**Tawny-crowned Honeyeater *Glyciphila melanops melanops***

Reserves: BM, W (1997)

Rare breeding resident of heathland, chiefly at higher elevations. At the western edge of its range. The only recent records are from Blue Mountains NP, where localities include Kings Tableland, Lockleys Pylon, Butterbox Point and Mount Banks.

**Painted Honeyeater *Grantiella picta***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: W

Rare spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in northern Australia. At the eastern edge of its current range, but formerly occurred regularly on the Cumberland Plain east of the WHA (Hoskin *et al.* 1991). A specialist feeder on mistletoe fruits, it inhabits eucalypt open forest and woodland and riparian River Oak *Casuarina cunninghamii* forest, especially where there are abundant mistletoes. Movements follow the fruiting seasons of different mistletoe species. Observed on three occasions in January-February 2006 in box and box-red gum-ironbark woodland in the Lee Creek Valley on the Wollemi NP boundary (DEC 2007). Breeding was confirmed in the Kanimbla Valley, close to Blue Mountains NP, in December 2013 to January 2014 (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters).

**Yellow-faced Honeyeater *Lichenostomus chrysops chrysops***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident and non-breeding autumn-winter migrant. Inhabits sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland. Many birds are present all year but in April and May there is a massive northward migratory movement through the WHA from southern NSW and Victoria. Migrating Yellow-faced Honeyeaters are frequently accompanied by White-naped Honeyeaters, Silvereyes and other species. Many birds overwinter in the Blue Mountains and Yellow-faced Honeyeaters and White-naped Honeyeaters may become the most common birds in the Blue Mountains in this season, when flowering banksias are a major attraction. The return migration takes place between August and November.

**Fuscous Honeyeater *Lichenostomus fuscus fuscus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB (1994), N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident and non-breeding autumn-winter migrant. Widely recorded but no records from Jenolan KCR. The resident population occurs in grassier forest and woodland on relatively fertile soils around the edges of the WHA. There is an influx of non-breeding migrants from the south in May to September, when the species occurs more

widely and in a wider range of habitats, including sclerophyll forests, heaths and towns. Over 100 birds were recorded at Baerami Creek in Wollemi NP in June 2007 (Hunter Bird Observers Annual Bird Report).

**White-eared Honeyeater *Lichenostomus leucotis leucotis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident found in wet and dry sclerophyll forest, grassy woodland and heath.

**Yellow-tufted Honeyeater *Lichenostomus melanops melanops***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common breeding resident. Widespread but most records from Blue Mountains, Wollemi and Yengo NPs and none from Jenolan KCR. Mainly at lower elevations, including valleys of the upper Blue Mountains. Lives in scattered colonies in sclerophyll forests with a dense shrub layer, often along streams.

**White-plumed Honeyeater *Lichenostomus penicillatus penicillatus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, N, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident in grassy woodland along rivers in the western parts of the WHA, with sporadic records elsewhere. Over 100 birds were recorded at Baerami Creek in Wollemi NP in June 2007 (Hunter Bird Observers Annual Bird Report).

**Singing Honeyeater *Lichenostomus virescens sonorus***

Reserves: BM, W (1995)

Rare vagrant from inland NSW. Recorded at Glenbrook (Blue Mountains NP) in autumn 2013 (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters) and Baerami Valley (Wollemi NP) in January 1995 (BioNet Atlas).

**Brown Honeyeater *Lichmera indistincta ocularis***

Reserves: Y

Rare vagrant. Two recent records from Yengo NP: Little Darkey Camp Road in March 2006 and north-east corner of the reserve in January 2001 (BioNet Atlas).

**Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala melanocephala***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1988), KB, N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident that appears to be increasing, particularly in neighbouring towns and farmland. Widespread in the WHA but mainly at lower elevations, including

valleys of the upper Blue Mountains. Lives in colonies and may be locally common in grassy woodland and around cleared areas.

Since European settlement, Noisy Miners have increased in areas where vegetation has been cleared or fragmented or subject to broad-scale modification as a result of factors such as altered fire regime, grazing and invasion of exotic grasses. Noisy Miners are aggressive birds and, acting cooperatively in colonies, aggressively exclude other birds from the areas they occupy. 'Aggressive exclusion of birds from woodland and forest habitat by abundant Noisy Miners' has been listed as a key threatening process under NSW threatened species legislation (NSW Scientific Committee 2013b). A number of threatened woodland and forest bird species in the WHA could be adversely affected by aggressive exclusion by abundant Noisy Miners: Regent Honeyeater, Swift Parrot, Speckled Warbler, Brown Treecreeper, Varied Sittella, Little Lorikeet, Painted Honeyeater, Hooded Robin, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Turquoise Parrot, Gilbert's Whistler, Scarlet Robin, Flame Robin, Grey-crowned Babbler and Diamond Firetail, as well as a number of additional species recognised as declining but not formally listed as threatened: Yellow-rumped Thornbill, Buff-rumped Thornbill, Southern Whiteface, Dusky Woodswallow, White-browed Woodswallow, Eastern Yellow Robin, Crested Shrike-tit, Peaceful Dove, White-winged Triller, Jacky Winter, Restless Flycatcher, Rufous Whistler, Red-capped Robin, White-browed Babbler and Double-barred Finch (NSW Scientific Committee 2013b).

#### **Bell Miner *Manorina melanophrys***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident that lives in localised colonies in wet sclerophyll forest with a dense understorey. At the western edge of its range. The number of colonies in the WHA has increased since the 1980s and is continuing to increase. Bell Miners feed chiefly on lerps, the sugary coverings secreted by certain sap-sucking insects found on eucalypt foliage. The insect itself is left alive and eventually secretes another lerp. Each colony vigorously excludes from its area other bird species that are more destructive feeders. As a result of this 'farming' of the lerp-insects, the eucalypts remain heavily infested and suffer from dieback. Such is the extent of increase of Bell Miner colonies across NSW, including the WHA, that 'Forest eucalypt dieback associated with over-abundant psyllids and Bell Miners' has been listed as a key threatening process under NSW threatened species legislation (NSW Scientific Committee 2008).

#### **Lewin's Honeyeater *Meliphaga lewinii lewinii***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common breeding resident of rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest in gullies. Near the western edge of its range. Widespread in the WHA. The birds move about more in autumn and winter, when they may also be found in dry sclerophyll forest on ridges.

#### **Brown-headed Honeyeater *Melithreptus brevirostris brevirostris***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y



Moderately common and widespread breeding resident in grassy woodland and dry sclerophyll forest, less often in wet sclerophyll forest. Birds move locally within a large home range.

**Black-chinned Honeyeater *Melithreptus gularis gularis***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, N (1997), W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident. Black-chinned Honeyeaters were more widely distributed in NSW in the past but occurred naturally at low densities. The species has declined in numbers and has also suffered a contraction of its range (NSW Scientific Committee 2001a). Once moderately common on the Cumberland Plain, to the east of the WHA, it has declined there since the 1960s. Most recent records in the WHA are from the north, including along the southern escarpment of the Hunter Valley, where it inhabits grassy box-ironbark woodlands, often on dry creek flats and lower slopes where soils are relatively fertile. It feeds on eucalypt nectar and invertebrates and numbers fluctuate in response to the intensity of the eucalypt flowering.

**White-naped Honeyeater *Melithreptus lunatus lunatus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident and autumn-winter migrant. Present in good numbers all year but there is a huge influx of birds from southern NSW and Victoria moving into or through the WHA over autumn and winter, together with Yellow-faced Honeyeaters, Silveryeyes and other species. At this time, White-naped and Yellow-faced Honeyeaters may become the most abundant birds in the Blue Mountains. In June 2006 over 100 birds were recorded at Baerami Creek in Wollemi NP (Hunter Bird Observers Annual Bird Report). Largely confined to wet sclerophyll forest in spring and summer; more widespread in autumn and winter but still with a preference for wet sclerophyll forest.

**Scarlet Honeyeater *Myzomela sanguinolenta sanguinolenta***

Reserves: BM, GOS (1997), N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in Queensland. More common at lower elevations, where it inhabits grassy woodland and dry sclerophyll forest. No records from the high elevation reserves, Jenolan KCR and Kanangra-Boyd NP.

**Little Friarbird *Philemon citreogularis citreogularis***

Reserves: BM, KB, W, Y

Rare vagrant. Recent records include Wheeny Creek campground (2015) and Dunns Swamp (2012) in Wollemi NP (Atlas of Living Australia), and Mogo Campground (2015) in Yengo NP (Eremaea eBird Australia).

**Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus monachus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common spring-summer breeding migrant, but some birds present all year. Movements are complex and poorly understood, but most of the population moves north in autumn-winter and returns later in winter-spring. Found throughout the WHA in sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland, but more common at lower elevations.

**White-cheeked Honeyeater *Phylidonyris niger niger***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB (1993), TL (1985), W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident. At western edge of its range. Widespread in the WHA but most common at lower elevations in the northern half. Favours heathland with good sources of nectar, such as the Heath-leaved Banksia *Banksia ericifolia*.

**New Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident in swamp, heath, sclerophyll forest and rainforest. Sedentary in areas with a year-round supply of nectar and plant exudates, elsewhere locally nomadic in response to flowering of its food plants. In addition to the resident population, there appears to be an influx of birds to the Blue Mountains over autumn-winter, probably in response to flowering of banksias and other plants.

**Crescent Honeyeater *Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB (1986), W

Uncommon breeding resident and autumn-winter migrant. Resident in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest in gullies at high and middle elevations, occasional visitor to lower elevations. There also appears to be an influx of birds over autumn-winter, probably from the high country of southern NSW and Victoria.

**Striped Honeyeater *Plectorhyncha lanceolata***

Reserves: GOS, W, Y

Rare breeding resident of drier, grassier forest and woodland on relatively fertile soils in the north of the WHA, with most records from Wollemi NP. At southern edge of its range on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range.

**Family POMATOSTOMIDAE**

**White-browed Babbler *Pomatostomus superciliosus gilgandra***

Reserves: GOS, W

Rare breeding resident of drier, grassier forest and woodland on relatively fertile soils in the north of the WHA, with most records from Wollemi NP. More common in grassy woodlands on the western slopes and plains, it is at the eastern edge of its range in the WHA.

**Grey-crowned Babbler *Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: W, Y

Rare breeding resident, found in the north of the WHA, where it is at the southern edge of its range on the eastern of the Great Dividing Range. In NSW, it occurs mainly on the western slopes and plains, but also in coastal areas north from the Hunter Valley. The species has declined in numbers and disappeared from large parts of its former range (NSW Scientific Committee 2001d). In the WHA, typically found in reduced family groups (two to four members) on the lower slopes of the southern escarpment of the Hunter Valley, where soils are relatively fertile and support box-red gum-ironbark woodlands. Recent records include Baerami Creek in Wollemi NP in September-October 2007. There is an historical record of small flocks at Wheeny Creek, in or near southern Wollemi NP, in October 1923 (Chisholm 1923), but no recent records in this vicinity.

**Family PSOPHODIDAE**

**Spotted Quail-thrush *Cinclosoma punctatum punctatum***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident in dry sclerophyll forests on ridges and plateaus.

**Eastern Whipbird *Psophodes olivaceus olivaceus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident of wet sclerophyll forest, rainforest and other situations where undergrowth is tall, dense and moist.

**Family NEOSITTIDAE**

**Varied Sittella *Daphoenositta chrysoptera chrysoptera***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident. Inhabits sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland, particularly where there are rough-barked trees and mature smooth-barked gums with dead branches in which to feed (NSW Scientific Committee 2010e). Varied Sittellas move about in small flocks and have large home ranges.

## **Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE**

### **Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae melanops***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident and spring-summer breeding migrant. Recorded mainly in September-April at higher elevations but present all year at lower elevations. The migratory population winters in northern Australia. Inhabits sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland.

### **White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina papuensis robusta***

Reserve: BM, GOS, N, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident found in sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland. Mainly at lower elevations, with no records from the high elevation reserves, Jenolan KCR and Kanangra-Boyd NP. Present all year along the eastern escarpment of the Blue Mountains, where it nests, but rarer and more irregular in occurrence elsewhere in the lower Blue Mountains (Smith and Smith 1990).

### **Cicadabird *Coracina tenuirostris tenuirostris***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in New Guinea. Inhabits dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland in the lower Blue Mountains and valleys of the upper Blue Mountains, but rare on upper Blue Mountains plateaus. Called the Cicadabird because its call resembles that of a cicada.

### **White-winged Triller *Lalage tricolor***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in northern Australia. Widespread but no records from Kanangra-Boyd NP. Over 10 birds were recorded in Baerami Creek in Wollemi NP in September-October 2007 (Hunter Bird Observers Annual Bird Report). Mainly in grassy woodland, its numbers and the extent of its distribution fluctuate between years.

## **Family PACHYCEPHALIDAE**

### **Grey Shrike-thrush *Colluricincla harmonica harmonica***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident in all types of forest and woodland.

### **Crested Shrike-tit *Falcunculus frontatus frontatus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident. Widespread and usually found in wet sclerophyll forest. One bird caught and banded at Blue Gum Swamp Creek (Blue Mountains NP) lived there for at least nine years (Smith and Smith 1990).

**Gilbert's Whistler *Pachycephala inornata***

Reserve: W

Rare vagrant usually found further west. Recorded at Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) in April 2003 (Birdlife Australia Birdata).

**Olive Whistler *Pachycephala olivacea olivacea***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: W

Rare vagrant. Only two records in WHA, both in Wollemi NP: near Glen Gallic Trail in November 1997 (BioNet Atlas), and at Reubens Trail-Baerami Creek in April 2009 (NSW Bird Atlasers).

**Golden Whistler *Pachycephala pectoralis pectoralis/youngi***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident and altitudinal migrant. Movements are poorly understood but may be mainly local. In spring and summer in the WHA, it favours wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest in gullies, where it nests. In autumn and winter, numbers decline at higher elevations but appear to increase at lower elevations, where the birds inhabit not only gully forests but also move into dry sclerophyll forest on ridges (Smith and Smith 1990). The WHA is in an intergradation zone between northern subspecies *pectoralis* and southern subspecies *youngi* (Schodde and Mason 1999).

**Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in Queensland, although some birds may remain in the WHA over winter. Most common in grassy woodland, but also often found in both dry and wet sclerophyll forests.

**Family ORIOLIDAE**

**Olive-backed Oriole *Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common spring-summer breeding migrant recorded in all reserves except Jenolan KCR. Recorded mainly August-April. Some birds may be present in winter but most migrate to Queensland. Mainly at lower elevations and in the valleys of the upper Blue

Mountains, rarely on the high plateaus. Inhabits rainforest, sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland.

### **Family ARTARMIDAE**

#### **Black-faced Woodswallow *Artamus cinereus melanops***

Reserves: N

Rare vagrant east of its normal range. Two birds recorded in Nattai River catchment (Nattai NP) in August 2003 (Morris 2006).

#### **Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus***

##### **Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common spring-summer breeding migrant, recorded mainly September-May. Some birds may be present in winter but most of the population winters in northern inland Australia. Inhabits grassy woodland, heath, clearings and more open forms of dry sclerophyll forest. It feeds on invertebrates captured in the air but, unlike other woodswallows, frequently forages under the canopy.

#### **Masked Woodswallow *Artamus personatus***

Reserves: BM, KB, N, W

Rare spring-summer breeding migrant from northern and inland Australia. Favours cleared areas and grassy woodland but it is an aerial feeder and may be seen flying over any habitat. It is most often reported within visiting flocks of the more common White-browed Woodswallow (Smith and Smith 1990, Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters).

#### **White-browed Woodswallow *Artamus superciliosus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, N, W

Uncommon spring-summer breeding migrant from northern and inland Australia, recorded mainly September-December. An aerial feeder, it occurs irregularly from year to year, sometimes absent and sometimes in aerial flocks of up to 700 birds (October 2006, Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters), which either pass straight through the WHA or stay to nest and then move on. Recent years in which the species was recorded were 2001, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2012 and 2015 (Blue Mountains Bird Observers and NSW Field Ornithologists Club Newsletters). Like the Masked Woodswallow, it favours cleared areas and grassy woodland but may be seen flying over any habitat.

#### **Pied Butcherbird *Cracticus nigrogularis nigrogularis***

Reserves: BM, KB (1986), N, W, Y

Rare breeding resident, typically found in drier woodlands on the northern and western edges of the WHA. Most records are from Wollemi NP, but with a few sporadic records to as far south as Burnt Flat Creek in Nattai NP in 2002 (SCA Special Area Fauna Survey). In NSW, mainly found west of the Great Dividing Range and in coastal districts north from the Hunter Valley. In the WHA it is at the eastern edge of its inland range, and at the southern edge of its coastal range.

**Australian Magpie *Cracticus tibicen tibicen* and *C. tibicen tyrannica***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident in grassy woodland and open areas. Common in neighbouring farmland and towns. Black-backed subspecies *tibicen* is the usual form and has been recorded from every reserve. There are also a couple of old records (Kanangra-Boyd NP 1971, Yengo NP 1975) of white-backed subspecies *tyrannica*, which replaces subspecies *tibicen* further south in NSW. Subspecies *tyrannica* recorded recently (2016) just south of the WHA at Wombeyan Caves.

**Grey Butcherbird *Cracticus torquatus torquatus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident found in grassy woodland, sclerophyll forests and cleared areas.

**Pied Currawong *Strepera graculina graculina/nebulosa***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident and altitudinal migrant. Forages in most habitats but nests mainly in wet sclerophyll forest. Present at all elevations throughout the year, but banding studies have shown a local movement of part of the population from higher to lower elevations in autumn, returning in late winter and spring (Farrell 1995). Flocks of over 50 birds have been recorded in autumn-winter. Possibly the residents are breeding adults while the altitudinal migrants are young non-breeding birds. The WHA is in an intergradation zone between northern subspecies *graculina* and southern subspecies *nebulosa* (Schodde and Mason 1999).

**Grey Currawong *Strepera versicolor versicolor***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident of middle and upper elevations. Occasional records at lower elevations, mainly in autumn-winter. The southern escarpment of the Hunter Valley, at the northern end of the WHA, is the northern edge of its range. Found in dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland, less frequently wet sclerophyll forest, and also scavenges in picnic areas.

## Family DICRURIDAE

### Spangled Drongo *Dicruris bracteatus bracteatus*

Reserves: BM (1988), W (1997), Y

Rare non-breeding autumn-winter migrant from northern NSW and Queensland. Occasionally recorded at other times of year. Typically a coastal species, it is at the western edge of its range. A spring-summer breeding migrant in north-eastern NSW that migrates north to winter in Queensland and New Guinea, but part of the population migrates south to winter in the WHA and other parts of southern NSW and Victoria. Recorded at Big Yango Homestead (Yengo NP) in March 2016 (Birding NSW Newsletter). Old records include the Growee Trail (Wollemi NP) in February 1997 (Central CRA Fauna Survey) and Minnehaha Falls (Blue Mountains NP) in February 1988 (Smith and Smith 1990). There are sporadic recent sightings from adjacent townships along the Great Western Highway between Lapstone and Leura (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters).

## Family RHIPIDURIDAE

### Grey Fantail *Rhipidura fuliginosa alisteri*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common, widespread breeding species with complex movement patterns. Inhabits all types of forest and woodland. A spring-summer breeding migrant on upper Blue Mountains plateaus, present September to May and wintering in northern and inland Australia. Present all year in the lower Blue Mountains and in valleys of the upper Blue Mountains (Smith and Smith 1990). There may be a resident breeding population in these areas or else the breeding population migrates north in autumn-winter and is replaced by non-breeding migrants from the south. The birds that breed locally are subspecies *alisteri*. Birds in the WHA in autumn-winter are likely to include subspecies *albiscapa*, which breeds in Tasmania (Schodde and Mason 1999). However, the occurrence of subspecies *albiscapa* in the WHA has not been confirmed.

### Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident. Found mainly in open habitats and cleared areas. More common in neighbouring farmland and towns.

### Rufous Fantail *Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons*

**Status: migratory species (Commonwealth, B)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in Queensland and New Guinea. Found mainly in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest, especially when nesting. More widespread in late summer and autumn, when it is found in dry sclerophyll forest on ridges as well as in gully forests.



## **Family CORVIDAE**

### **Australian Raven *Corvus coronoides coronoides***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident, found in both forested and open areas.

### **Little Raven *Corvus mellori***

Reserves: J, KB, W

Rare breeding resident on the western edge of the WHA. Occasional vagrant records elsewhere. At the eastern edge of its range. Found in woodlands and open areas, extending into the higher elevations of Kanangra-Boyd NP and Jenolan KCR. Recent records in Wollemi NP include Dunns Swamp (2015, Eremaea eBird Australia), Gospers Mountain (2009, NSW Bird Atlassers), Baerami Creek (2007, Hunter Bird Observers Annual Bird Report) and Wheeny Creek campsite (2002, Birdlife Australia Birdata).

## **Family MONARCHIDAE**

### **Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB (1989), N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident. Often found near water, it requires open areas for feeding, trees for nesting and a supply of mud with which to build nests. More common in neighbouring farmland and towns than in the WHA.

### **Black-faced Monarch *Monarcha melanopsis***

**Status: migratory species (Commonwealth, B)**

Reserves: BM, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in New Guinea. A coastal species that is at the western edge of its range. Recorded from all reserves except Gardens of Stone NP. Inhabits rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest in gullies, especially when nesting. Occurs in dry sclerophyll forest during migration periods.

### **Satin Flycatcher *Myiagra cyanoleuca***

**Status: migratory species (Commonwealth, B)**

Reserves: BM, J, KB, W, Y

Uncommon spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in Queensland and New Guinea. More common at higher elevations. Sporadic records at lower elevations, mainly during migration, but more regular and possibly nesting in some of the lower elevation Blue Gum

*Eucalyptus deanei* forests (Smith and Smith 1990). Inhabits sclerophyll forests, especially wet sclerophyll forest.

**Restless Flycatcher *Myiagra inquieta inquieta***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1987), KB (1994), N, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident. Widely recorded but most records from Wollemi and Nattai NPs. Found in grassy woodland and open areas, including neighbouring farmland.

**Leaden Flycatcher *Myiagra rubecula rubecula***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Common spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in Queensland. Widespread but more common at lower elevations. Inhabits sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland.

**Spectacled Monarch *Symposiachrus trivirgatus gouldii***

**Status: migratory species (Commonwealth, B)**

Reserves: W

Rare vagrant, usually a more northerly species. Two records from Wollemi NP: an unconfirmed call on the Army Trail in February 1997 (BioNet Atlas), and a sighting at Kekeelbon in January 2009 (BioNet Atlas).

**Family CORCORACIDAE**

**White-winged Chough *Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident. Found in grassy woodland and open areas, including neighbouring farmland.

**Family PETROICIDAE**

**Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria australis australis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident. Most common in wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest, but also often in dry sclerophyll forest, especially where the shrub layer is tall and dense.

**Hooded Robin *Melanodryas cucullata cucullata***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: GOS, N, W

Rare breeding resident of dry grassy woodland on relatively fertile soils. A ground-feeding species, it is often at the interface of open and wooded areas. The species has declined significantly in range and population in NSW (NSW Scientific Committee 2001e). Recent records in the WHA, which include Baerami Creek in Wollemi NP (Hunter Bird Observers Annual Bird Report), are often near the perimeter of the area and close to cleared farmland, such as in the Capertee and Glen Alice Valleys.

**Jacky Winter *Microeca fascinans fascinans***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1988), KB, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident. Inhabits grassy woodland and cleared areas. May be locally nomadic in winter.

**Red-capped Robin *Petroica goodenovii***

Reserves: BM, GOS (1988), KB, N, W, Y

Rare breeding resident of grassy woodland and dry sclerophyll forest. Formerly more common locally, it was described in 1923 as plentiful from Richmond all the way to Upper Colo (Kinghorn 1924). It is now all but gone from the Cumberland Plain to the east of the WHA. Possibly some birds move into the WHA during periods of inland drought. There are recent records in Blue Mountains NP from Kings Tableland, Lockleys Pylon and Oaks Firetrail, Woodford, with breeding recorded near the entrance to Blue Mountains NP in Megalong Valley in 2011 (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters), and in Wollemi NP from Baerami Creek in 2007 (Hunter Bird Observers Annual Bird Report).

**Scarlet Robin *Petroica multicolour boodang***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident and altitudinal migrant. Most common at middle and higher elevations, where breeding has been reported. It breeds in drier eucalypt forests and woodlands, typically on ridges and slopes, with an open understorey of shrubs and grasses. Abundant fallen timber is an important part of its habitat (NSW Scientific Committee 2010d). The species is present year-round at higher elevations and in the valleys of the upper Mountains, but in autumn and winter, small numbers, including adult males, move to lower elevations. A rare but regular autumn-winter migrant to Glenbrook-Springwood in the 1980s (Smith and Smith 1990), but few recent records from there.

**Flame Robin *Petroica phoenicea***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, TL (1975), W

Uncommon breeding altitudinal migrant. Breeds in eucalypt forests and woodlands at high elevations, often on ridges and slopes, in areas with an open understorey. Feeds on

invertebrates taken from the ground, tree trunks and fallen branches and logs (NSW Scientific Committee 2010). In the WHA, some birds are present at the highest elevations all year but most move to middle elevations in winter, when they may be found in both forested and open areas.

### **Rose Robin *Petroica rosea***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident and non-breeding autumn-winter migrant. Inhabits rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest in gullies during the spring-summer breeding season. In autumn-winter it is scarce at higher elevations but numbers increase at lower elevations, where the species is then found in dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland on ridges as well as in gully forests. The increase is due to an influx of non-breeding autumn-winter migrants from southern NSW and Victoria. It may be that the 'resident' breeding population actually migrates north in autumn-winter and is replaced by non-breeding migrants from the south.

### **Family CISTICOLIDAE**

#### **Golden-headed Cisticola *Cisticola exilis exilis***

Reserves: GOS (1992), N

Rare breeding resident of rank grassland and other low, dense, moist vegetation around wetlands.

### **Family ACROCEPHALIDAE**

#### **Australian Reed-Warbler *Acrocephalus australis australis***

Reserves: TL, W

Rare spring-summer breeding resident that winters in northern Australia. Found in reedbeds and other dense vegetation beside wetlands and streams. Recent records from Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) in every month between October and February (Atlas of Living Australia). Also recorded at Couridjah Lake (1996) and Blue Gum Creek (2001) in Thirlmere Lakes NP (BioNet Atlas).

### **Family MEGALURIDAE**

#### **Brown Songlark *Cincloramphus cruralis***

Reserves: KB (1995), W

Rare and irregular spring-summer migrant that may breed in the WHA on occasion, but not confirmed. Winters in northern inland Australia. More typical of inland plains but visits coastal areas in times of inland drought. Recent records in Wollemi NP include a sighting near Reubens Trail at Baerami Creek in September 2007 (NSW Bird Atlassers) and a call

record from the vicinity of the junction of the Wolgan River and Rocky Creek in October 2008 (DEC 2009).

**Rufous Songlark *Cincoramphus mathewsi***

Reserves: BM, GOS, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in northern Australia. Widely recorded in the WHA but no records from the high elevation reserves Jenolan KCR and Kanangra-Boyd NP. Inhabits grassy woodland and cleared areas on relatively fertile soils, but is sporadically recorded in other habitats during migration.

**Little Grassbird *Megalurus gramineus goulburni***

Reserves: TL

Rare breeding resident of reedbeds and other dense wetland vegetation. Occasional records from Thirlmere Lakes NP.

**Family TIMALIIDAE**

**Silvereye *Zosterops lateralis cornwalli/westernensis* and *Z. lateralis lateralis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding species with complex movement patterns. Occurs in most habitats, including adjacent farmland and towns, but favours wet sclerophyll forest for nesting. The WHA is in an intergrade zone between subspecies *cornwalli* of eastern mainland Australia and subspecies *westernensis* of south-east mainland Australia (Schodde and Mason 1999). Subspecies *cornwalli/westernensis* breeds at all elevations in the Blue Mountains but is absent or rare at higher elevations over winter, apparently migrating north or to lower elevations (Smith and Smith 1990). This subspecies is present all year at lower elevations and may be resident there or else the local breeding population may migrate north and be replaced by non-breeding migrants from the south. There is a large influx of non-breeding migrants to the WHA in autumn and winter that includes subspecies *lateralis*, which breeds in Tasmania. Large numbers of Silvereyes migrate northwards through the WHA in autumn and southwards in spring, in company with Yellow-faced Honeyeaters, White-naped Honeyeaters and other diurnal migrants. The Tasmanian subspecies *lateralis* has only been reported from Blue Mountains NP but is likely to occur more widely in the WHA. This subspecies occurs in the Blue Mountains at both higher and lower elevations from April to October (Smith and Smith 1990). However, there is some doubt about how reliably subspecies *lateralis* can be identified in the field (Higgins *et al.* 2006).

**Family HIRUNDINIDAE**

**White-backed Swallow *Cheramoeca leucostema***

Reserves: GOS (1999)

A rare non-breeding visitor within the WHA, but an uncommon breeding resident in more open country both east (Hoskin *et al.* 1991) and west (Geering 2006) of the WHA.

**Welcome Swallow *Hirundo neoxena neoxena***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident and spring-summer migrant. Present throughout the Blue Mountains all year but less common over winter at higher elevations (Smith and Smith 1990). It appears that part of the population in south-east Australia is sedentary, while part migrates to Queensland (Pizzey *et al.* 2012). An aerial feeder that hawks for insects over a range of habitats including rivers, wetlands, swamps, heaths and cliffs, but less often over forested areas. Common in neighbouring farmland and towns.

**Fairy Martin *Petrochelidon ariel***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1986), KB, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon but widespread spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in Queensland. Found in open country, usually near water. Also occasionally seen flying over other habitats, particularly during migration. More common in neighbouring farmland than in the WHA itself. Nests colonially in bottle-shaped mud nests built on the underside of bridges or rock overhangs, usually above or near water.

**Tree Martin *Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1986), KB, N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon but widespread spring-summer breeding migrant. Some birds may be present in winter but most migrate to Queensland and New Guinea. An aerial feeder occurring in flocks. Sometimes seen hawking over dense forest, but mostly found in more open areas, including heath, swamps, cliffs and nearby farmland. Nests colonially in tree hollows.

**Family TURDIDAE**

**Bassian Thrush *Zoothera lunulata lunulata***

Reserves: BM, J (1897), KB, N, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident. Inhabits rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest in gullies, sometimes visiting drier habitats on ridges, including gardens in adjacent urban areas, especially in winter. The 1897 record from Jenolan KCR is a Museum Victoria specimen – no more recent records were found from this reserve.

**Family NECTARINIIDAE**

**Mistletoebird *Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common, widespread and highly mobile breeding nomad. A specialist feeder on mistletoe fruits, it occurs in sclerophyll forests, grassy woodland and riparian she-oak forest where there are good numbers of fruiting mistletoes.

#### **Family ESTRILDIDAE**

##### **Plum-headed Finch *Neochmia modesta***

Reserves: GOS (1992), W (1982)

Although it is an uncommon breeding resident just west of the WHA in the Capertee Valley (Geering 2006), the Plum-headed Finch appears to be only a rare vagrant to the WHA itself. No recent records.

##### **Red-browed Finch *Neochmia temporalis temporalis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Common and widespread breeding resident. Inhabits sclerophyll forests, grassy woodland, heath, swamp and grassy clearings. Sedentary if there is a year-round supply of grass and other seeds, otherwise locally nomadic, moving in response to seeding patterns.

##### **Beautiful Firetail *Stagonopleura bella bella***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB (1987), N, TL, W, Y (1997)

Uncommon breeding resident. At the northern and western edges of its range. Recorded at scattered locations in wet sclerophyll forest, heath and swamp, favouring rather moist sites with a dense shrub layer. No records from Jenolan KCR.

##### **Diamond Firetail *Stagonopleura guttata***

###### **Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1987), N, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident, mainly in grassy woodland and cleared areas where relatively fertile soils support a grassy understorey. It has declined in numbers and has been lost from parts of its former range, now occurring mainly west of the Great Dividing Range (NSW Scientific Committee 2001c). Once common on the Cumberland Plain to the east of the WHA, it has largely disappeared from there since the 1960s. In the WHA, mainly recorded around the northern and north-western boundaries of the area, and in the Burragorang Valley in Nattai NP. It was considered resident at Wentworth Falls in the 1950s (Smith and Smith 1990) but now only a rare vagrant to towns on the upper Blue Mountains plateau, with the most recent record a sighting at Narrow Neck, Katoomba, in April 2016 (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletters).

##### **Double-barred Finch *Taeniopygia bichenovii bichenovii***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1989), N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon and widespread breeding resident. Most frequently recorded from Wollemi and Nattai NPs. No records from Kanangra-Boyd NP. Inhabits grassy woodland and grassy clearings.

**Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia guttata castanotis***

Reserves: BM, GOS (1992), W

A rare visitor to the WHA, but a breeding resident and not uncommon in neighbouring farmland such as in the Hunter and Capertee Valleys (e.g. Geering 2006). Some records in the WHA may be aviary escapees, especially near towns.

**Family MOTACILLIDAE**

**Australian Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae australis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, N, TL (1980-84), W, Y

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident found in open grassy areas, sometimes in heath. No records from Jenolan KCR.



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