

# NATIVE FAUNA OF THE GREATER BLUE MOUNTAINS WORLD HERITAGE AREA



**BIRDS**

**P & J SMITH ECOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS**

44 Hawkins Parade, Blaxland NSW 2774

smitheco@ozemail.com.au



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

## **BIRDS**

**Version 5**

**Judy Smith and Peter Smith**

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**Australian Government**

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Cover illustration of Sooty Owl 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.

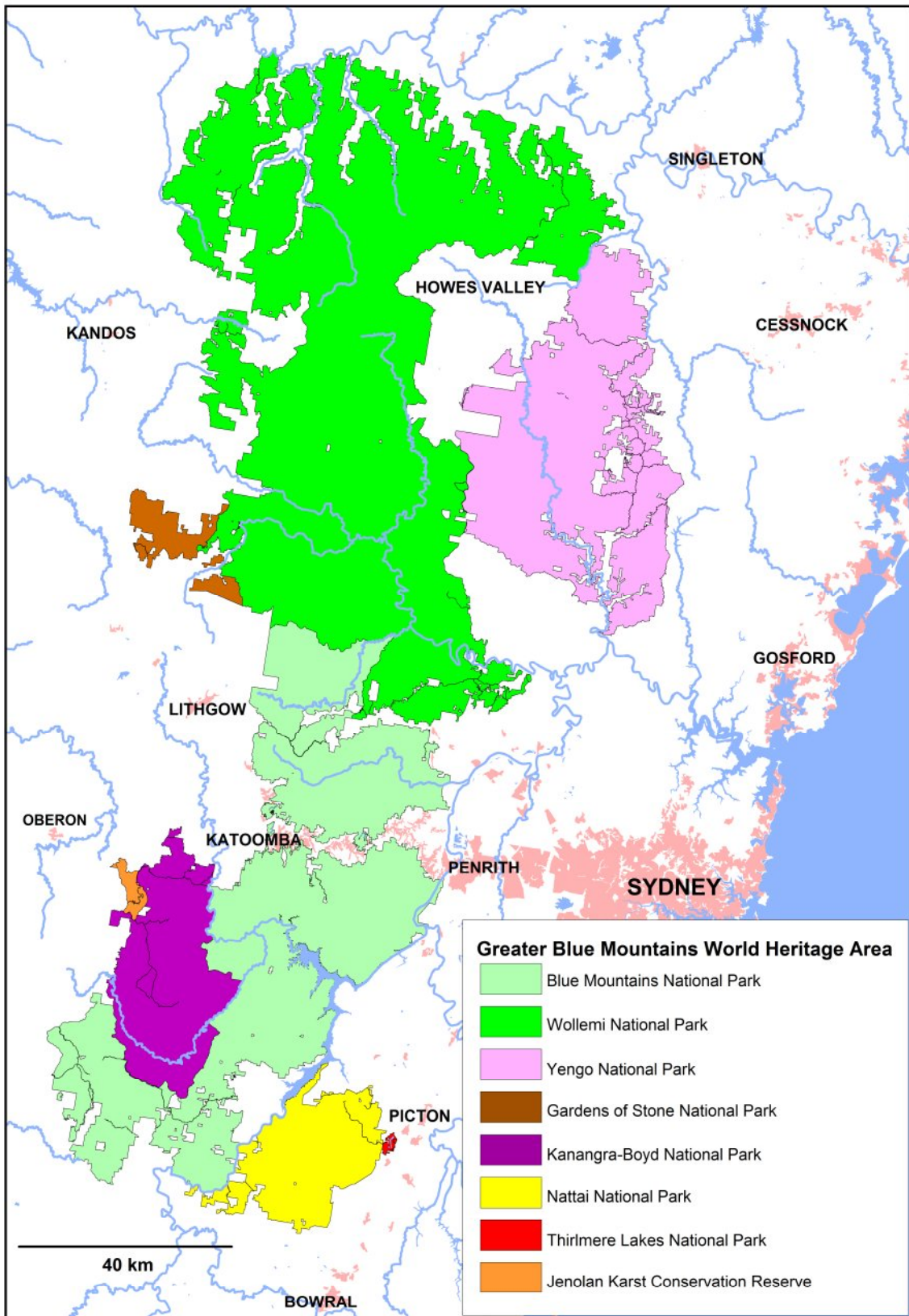
In 1998, when the nomination of the Greater Blue Mountains Area for inscription on the World Heritage List was prepared for the Australian Government, it was well known that the area provided habitat for a wide variety of mammals, birds, reptiles and frogs. However, details of the vertebrate fauna were 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 few years, 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 document the species that we consider to have been reliably recorded in each of the eight constituent reserves since the time of European settlement. Details of their conservation status at national and state level, and their habitat, distribution and relative abundance in the World Heritage Area are provided for each species.

The checklists indicate that at least 432 native terrestrial vertebrate fauna species have been recorded in the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area. This includes 254 bird species, at least four of which are represented by two subspecies each. Thirty-three are threatened species. The number of honeyeater species known from the World Heritage Area has increased to 29. However, the checklist below has fewer species overall than the nomination list because the nomination included bird species recorded from adjacent lands but not confirmed within the World Heritage Area itself. Such species have not been 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

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 (2018). Common names follow Menkhorst *et al.* (2017). 'Recent' records are 2000 or later, otherwise the date of the last record is specified.

Common name	Scientific name	Family	Status		Records in Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area reserves								
			NSW	Aus	BMNP	GOSNP	JKCR	KBNP	NNP	TLNP	WNP	YNP	
Emu	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Casuariidae								recent			
Australian Brush-turkey	<i>Alectura lathami lathami</i>	Megapodiidae			recent							recent	recent
Stubble Quail	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	Phasianidae			recent	recent			recent			1977	recent
King Quail	<i>Synoicus chinensis victoriae</i>	Phasianidae			1992					recent			
Brown Quail	<i>Synoicus ypsilophorus australis</i>	Phasianidae			recent	recent			recent			recent	recent
Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>	Anatidae			recent	1999	1999			1994	recent	recent	
Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Anatidae			recent	recent			recent	recent	recent	recent	
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Anatidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>	Anatidae					recent				recent	recent	
Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Anatidae			1995					1997	recent	recent	
Australian Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Anatidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Anatidae			recent	1992	1968			recent	1980-84	recent	
Pink-eared Duck	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Anatidae								recent			
Blue-billed Duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Anatidae			recent								
Australasian Shoveler	<i>Spatula rhynchotis rhynchotis</i>	Anatidae								recent			
Freckled Duck	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Anatidae		V								recent	
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>	Podicipedidae			1998					recent	recent	recent	
Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Podicipedidae			recent					recent	recent	recent	
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Podicipedidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	
Pacific Emerald-Dove	<i>Chalcophaps longirostris rogersi</i>	Columbidae						recent				recent	1991
White-headed Pigeon	<i>Columba leucomela</i>	Columbidae			recent						recent	recent	recent
Diamond Dove	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Columbidae			recent					1997		recent	
Bar-shouldered Dove	<i>Geopelia humeralis humeralis</i>	Columbidae			recent					recent		recent	recent
Peaceful Dove	<i>Geopelia placida placida</i>	Columbidae			recent	recent				recent	recent	recent	recent

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

Common name	Scientific name	Family	Status		Records in Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area reserves							
			NSW	Aus	BMNP	GOSNP	JKCR	KBNP	NNP	TLNP	WNP	YNP
Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	Accipitridae			recent	recent	1999	recent		recent	recent	recent
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i>	Accipitridae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Grey Goshawk	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Accipitridae			recent					recent	recent	recent
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax audax</i>	Accipitridae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Pacific Baza	<i>Aviceda subcristata subcristata</i>	Accipitridae			recent	recent					recent	recent
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>	Accipitridae			recent				recent	recent	1984	
Spotted Harrier	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Accipitridae										recent
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Accipitridae			recent	recent		recent			recent	recent
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	Accipitridae	V	Mc	recent			1992	recent	recent	recent	recent
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Accipitridae			recent		1946		recent	recent	recent	recent
Little Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Accipitridae	V		recent	recent	recent		1997	1980-84	recent	recent
Square-tailed Kite	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Accipitridae	V		recent						recent	
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora berigora</i>	Falconidae			recent	recent	1999	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i>	Falconidae			recent	recent	undated	recent	recent		recent	recent
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis longipennis</i>	Falconidae			recent	recent	1986	1997		1980-84	recent	recent
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>	Falconidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent		recent	recent
Black Falcon	<i>Falco subniger</i>	Falconidae	V								recent	
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra australis</i>	Rallidae			recent		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>	Rallidae			recent		1987		recent	recent	recent	
Buff-banded Rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis mellori</i>	Rallidae			recent							
Lewin's Rail	<i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i>	Rallidae			recent							
Australasian Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus</i>	Rallidae			recent					recent	recent	recent
Baillon's Crake	<i>Zapornia pusilla palustris</i>	Rallidae								1980-84	recent	
Spotless Crake	<i>Zapornia tabuensis plumbea</i>	Rallidae									recent	
Sooty Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Haematopodidae	V		recent							
White-headed Stilt	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	Recurvirostridae							recent	1980-84		
Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Elseya melanops</i>	Charadriidae			recent		1987		recent		1997	
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	Charadriidae			recent	recent	1988	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Scolopacidae		Mbjk	recent					1980-84	recent	
Red-backed Button-quail	<i>Turnix maculosus pseutes</i>	Turnicidae	V				recent					
Red-chested Button-quail	<i>Turnix pyrrhorthorax</i>	Turnicidae						1983				
Painted Button-quail	<i>Turnix varius varius</i>	Turnicidae			recent	recent		1982	recent	1980-84	recent	recent



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Little Button-quail	<i>Turnix velox</i>	Turnicidae			recent							recent	
Silver Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Laridae			recent					1997			
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita galerita</i>	Cacatuidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea gymnopsis</i>	Cacatuidae			recent	recent			1982		recent	recent	
Long-billed Corella	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	Cacatuidae			recent								
Gang-gang Cockatoo	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Cacatuidae	V		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Cacatuidae	V		recent	recent		recent	recent		recent	recent	
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla albiceps</i>	Cacatuidae			recent	recent	recent	recent			recent	recent	recent
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Zanda funereus funereus</i>	Cacatuidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Australian King-Parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis scapularis</i>	Psittaculidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Musk Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta concinna concinna</i>	Psittaculidae			recent	recent						recent	recent
Little Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Psittaculidae	V		recent	recent		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Psittaculidae	E	C	recent	1995				1997			recent
Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Psittaculidae			recent						1980-84		
Turquoise Parrot	<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Psittaculidae	V		recent	recent				recent		recent	recent
Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans elegans</i>	Psittaculidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius eximius</i>	Psittaculidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Red-rumped Parrot	<i>Psephotus haematonotus haematonotus</i>	Psittaculidae			recent	recent	1987				1975	recent	recent
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Psittaculidae			recent								
Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus moluccanus</i>	Psittaculidae			recent		recent	1994			recent	recent	recent
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis</i>	Cuculidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>	Cuculidae			recent	recent	1986	1999	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Brush Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis variolosus variolosus</i>	Cuculidae			recent	recent		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Pheasant Coucal	<i>Centropus phasianinus phasianinus</i>	Cuculidae				pre 1990						1977	
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Cuculidae			recent	recent	recent	1999			recent	recent	recent
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites lucidus plagosus</i>	Cuculidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Black-eared Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	Cuculidae				recent						recent	
Oriental Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus saturatus optatus</i>	Cuculidae											
Eastern Koel	<i>Eudynamys orientalis cyanocephalus</i>	Cuculidae			recent		1999	recent	recent	recent	1999	recent	recent
Channel-billed Cuckoo	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Cuculidae			recent	recent	1997	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Barking Owl	<i>Ninox connivens connivens</i>	Strigidae	V		recent	recent	recent	1998	recent			recent	recent
Southern Boobook	<i>Ninox boobook boobook</i>	Strigidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent



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			NSW	Aus	BMNP	GOSNP	JKCR	KBNP	NNP	TLNP	WNP	YNP	
Powerful Owl	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Strigidae	V		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent		recent	recent	
Eastern Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba delicatula</i>	Tytonidae			recent			recent	recent		recent		
Australian Masked Owl	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Tytonidae	V		recent				recent		recent	recent	
Sooty Owl	<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Tytonidae	V		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1996	recent	recent	
Azure Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx azureus azurea</i>	Alcedinidae			recent			recent	recent	1997	recent	recent	
Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae</i>	Halcyonidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	
Forest Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus macleayi incinctus</i>	Halcyonidae			recent				recent		1993		
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus sanctus</i>	Halcyonidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Meropidae		Mj	recent	recent	1986			1994		recent	recent
Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis pacificus</i>	Coraciidae			recent				recent	recent	recent	recent	
Noisy Pitta	<i>Pitta versicolor versicolor</i>	Pittidae			recent								
Superb Lyrebird	<i>Menura novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Menuridae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	
Red-browed Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris erythroptus</i>	Climacteridae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	
Brown Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Climacteridae	V		recent	recent	1968	recent	recent	1994	recent	recent	
White-throated Treecreeper	<i>Cormobates leucophaea leucophaeus</i>	Climacteridae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	
Green Catbird	<i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	Ptilonorhynchidae									1986	recent	
Spotted Bowerbird	<i>Ptilonorhynchus maculatus</i>	Ptilonorhynchidae					recent						
Satin Bowerbird	<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus violaceus</i>	Ptilonorhynchidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	
Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus cyanochlamys</i>	Maluridae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	
Variiegated Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus lamberti lamberti</i>	Maluridae			recent	recent	1991	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	
Southern Emu-wren	<i>Stipiturus malachurus malachurus</i>	Maluridae			recent			recent			recent	recent	
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leighi</i>	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent		recent	recent	
Striated Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza lineata lineata</i>	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	
Yellow Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza nana nana</i>	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	1999	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	
Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla pusilla</i>	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	
Buff-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza reguloides reguloides</i>	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1998	recent	recent	
Southern Whiteface	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>	Acanthizidae									recent	recent	
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	<i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygius pyrrhopygia</i>	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	recent	1986	recent	1980-84	recent	recent	
Western Gerygone	<i>Gerygone fusca exsul</i>	Acanthizidae			recent	1997		recent	recent		recent		
Brown Gerygone	<i>Gerygone mouki richmondi</i>	Acanthizidae			recent		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	
White-throated Gerygone	<i>Gerygone olivacea olivacea</i>	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	
Rockwarbler	<i>Origma solitaria</i>	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	

Common name	Scientific name	Family	Status		Records in Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area reserves							
			NSW	Aus	BMNP	GOSNP	JKCR	KBNP	NNP	TLNP	WNP	YNP
Pilotbird	<i>Pycnoptilus floccosus sandlandi</i>	Acanthizidae			recent	recent		recent	recent	1987	recent	
Speckled Warbler	<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	Acanthizidae	V		recent	recent			recent	recent	recent	recent
Yellow-throated Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis citreogularis citreogularis</i>	Acanthizidae			recent			recent	recent		recent	recent
White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis frontalis</i>	Acanthizidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Large-billed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis magnirostra magnirostris</i>	Acanthizidae			recent	recent		recent			recent	recent
Weebill	<i>Smicornis brevirostris brevirostris</i>	Acanthizidae			recent	recent			recent	1980-84	recent	recent
Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus punctatus</i>	Pardalotidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i> subspecies <i>ornatus</i> subspecies <i>striatus</i>	Pardalotidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Meliphagidae			recent						recent	
Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris tenuirostris</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata carunculata</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	1999		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Regent Honeyeater	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Meliphagidae	C	C	recent	recent			recent		recent	1999
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	<i>Caligavis chrysops chrysops</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Pied Honeyeater	<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>	Meliphagidae	V								recent	
Blue-faced Honeyeater	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis cyanotis</i>	Meliphagidae			recent						recent	recent
Singing Honeyeater	<i>Gavicalis virescens sonorus</i>	Meliphagidae										1995
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	<i>Glyciphila melanops melanops</i>	Meliphagidae			recent							1997
Painted Honeyeater	<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Meliphagidae	V								recent	
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus melanops melanops</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta ocularis</i>	Meliphagidae										recent
Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala melanocephala</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Bell Miner	<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Lewin's Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga lewinii lewinii</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Brown-headed Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris brevirostris</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Black-chinned Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Meliphagidae	V		recent	recent				1997	recent	recent
White-naped Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus lunatus lunatus</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Scarlet Honeyeater	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta sanguinolenta</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent		recent	recent	recent	recent
White-eared Honeyeater	<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis leucotis</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Little Friarbird	<i>Philemon citreogularis citreogularis</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent			recent	recent

Common name	Scientific name	Family	Status		Records in Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area reserves							
			NSW	Aus	BMNP	GOSNP	JKCR	KBNP	NNP	TLNP	WNP	YNP
Noisy Friarbird	<i>Philemon corniculatus monachus</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
White-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris niger niger</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent		1993		recent	recent	recent
New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Crescent Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent	1986			recent	recent
Striped Honeyeater	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Meliphagidae				recent					recent	recent
Fuscous Honeyeater	<i>Ptilotula fusca fusca</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent		1994	recent	1980-84	recent	recent
White-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Ptilotula penicillata penicillatus</i>	Meliphagidae			recent	recent	recent		recent		recent	recent
White-browed Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus gilgandra</i>	Pomatostomidae				recent					recent	
Grey-crowned Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	Pomatostomidae	V								recent	recent
Spotted Quail-thrush	<i>Cinclosoma punctatum punctatum</i>	Cinclosomatidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent
Eastern Whipbird	<i>Psophodes olivaceus olivaceus</i>	Psophodidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Varied Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	Neosittidae	V		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae melanops</i>	Campephagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina papuensis robusta</i>	Campephagidae			recent	recent			recent		recent	recent
Cicadabird	<i>Edolisoma tenuirostris tenuirostris</i>	Campephagidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	Campephagidae			recent	recent	recent		recent	1980-84	recent	recent
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica harmonica</i>	Pachycephalidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Crested Shrike-tit	<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Pachycephalidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Gilbert's Whistler	<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	Pachycephalidae									recent	
Olive Whistler	<i>Pachycephala olivacea olivacea</i>	Pachycephalidae	V				recent				recent	
Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis pectoralis/youngi</i>	Pachycephalidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i>	Pachycephalidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Olive-backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus</i>	Oriolidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Black-faced Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cinereus melanops</i>	Artamidae			recent				recent			
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Artamidae	V		recent	recent			recent	recent	recent	recent
Masked Woodswallow	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Artamidae			recent	recent		recent	recent		recent	
White-browed Woodswallow	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	Artamidae			recent	recent			recent		recent	
Pied Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>	Artamidae			recent		1986	recent	recent		recent	recent
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus torquatus</i>	Artamidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i> subspecies <i>tibicen</i> subspecies <i>tyrannica</i>	Artamidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent

Common name	Scientific name	Family	Status		Records in Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area reserves							
			NSW	Aus	BMNP	GOSNP	JKCR	KBNP	NNP	TLNP	WNP	YNP
Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina graculina/nebulosa</i>	Artamidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor versicolor</i>	Artamidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent
Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus</i>	Dicruridae			1988						1997	recent
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa alisteri</i>	Rhipiduridae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	Rhipiduridae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons</i>	Rhipiduridae		Mb	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides coronoides</i>	Corvidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Little Raven	<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Corvidae			recent		recent	recent			recent	
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	Monarchidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Black-faced Monarch	<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Monarchidae		Mb	recent		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Satin Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Monarchidae		Mb	recent		recent	recent			recent	recent
Restless Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra inquieta inquieta</i>	Monarchidae			recent	recent	1999	1994	recent		recent	recent
Leaden Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra rubecula rubecula</i>	Monarchidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Spectacled Monarch	<i>Symphysichrus trivirgatus gouldii</i>	Monarchidae		Mb							recent	
White-winged Chough	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos</i>	Corcoracidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent
Eastern Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i> subspecies <i>australis</i> subspecies <i>chrysorrhoea</i>	Petroicidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Hooded Robin	<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Petroicidae	V		1995	recent			recent		recent	
Jacky Winter	<i>Microeca fascinans fascinans</i>	Petroicidae			recent	recent	1988	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent
Red-capped Robin	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Petroicidae			recent	1998		recent	recent		recent	recent
Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica multicolor boodang</i>	Petroicidae	V		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent
Flame Robin	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Petroicidae	V		recent	recent	recent	recent		1975	recent	recent
Rose Robin	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	Petroicidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Horsfield's Bushlark	<i>Mirafra javanica</i>	Alaudidae					1946				recent	
Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis exilis</i>	Cisticolidae				1992			recent		recent	
Australian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus australis australis</i>	Acrocephalidae								recent	recent	
Brown Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Locustellidae						1995			recent	
Rufous Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Locustellidae			recent	recent			recent	1980-84	recent	recent
Little Grassbird	<i>Poodytes gramineus goulburni</i>	Locustellidae								recent		
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i> subspecies <i>cornwalli/westernensis</i>	Zosteropidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent

Common name	Scientific name	Family	Status		Records in Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area reserves							
			NSW	Aus	BMNP	GOSNP	JKCR	KBNP	NNP	TLNP	WNP	YNP
	subspecies <i>lateralis</i>				recent							
White-backed Swallow	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	Hirundinidae			1999	1999						
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	Hirundinidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Fairy Martin	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Hirundinidae			recent	recent	1986	recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent
Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta</i>	Hirundinidae			recent	recent	1986	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Bassian Thrush	<i>Zoothera lunulata lunulata</i>	Turdidae			recent		recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum</i>	Dicaeidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Plum-headed Finch	<i>Neochmia modesta</i>	Estrildidae				1992					1995	
Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis temporalis</i>	Estrildidae			recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent	recent
Beautiful Firetail	<i>Stagonopleura bella bella</i>	Estrildidae			recent	recent		recent	recent	recent	recent	1997
Diamond Firetail	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Estrildidae	V		recent	recent	1987		recent		recent	recent
Double-barred Finch	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii bichenovii</i>	Estrildidae			recent	recent	1989		recent	1980-84	recent	recent
Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i>	Estrildidae			recent	1999		1979			recent	
Australian Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae australis</i>	Motacillidae			recent	recent		recent	recent	1980-84	recent	recent

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

Scientific names follow BirdLife Australia (2017). Common names follow Menkhorst *et al.* (2017). The reserves in which each species has been recorded are listed: 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. Unless otherwise indicated, there are recent records from each reserve listed. 'Recent' records are 2000 or later. If there are no recent records for a reserve, the date of the last record is shown. Status refers to threatened or migratory species listings under NSW and Commonwealth legislation. 'Migratory species' are 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. Terminology for vegetation types follows Keith (2004).

### **Family CASUARIIDAE**

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

Reserves: N

Rare breeding resident, restricted to grassy woodland and open areas of the Burratorang and Nattai Valleys (Nattai NP). The Emus in Nattai NP are most likely derived from animals imported by landowners at nearby Yerranderie and Yanderra (DEC 2004b). Before European settlement, Emus probably occupied the larger more open valleys throughout 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 shrubby wet sclerophyll forest, mainly in the northern part of the WHA. At western edge of its range. Increasing numbers of recent sightings in or near Blue Mountains NP, including the Grose Valley, Jamison Valley, Leura, Woodford, Winmalee and Faulconbridge (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletter), 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 on margins of wetlands and in cultivated lands. The few recent records include one from the cleared flats near Red Rock Creek (Gardens of Stone NP, OEH 2012a).

**King Quail *Synoicus chinensis victoriae***

Reserves: BM (1992), N

Rare vagrant. Recorded at Linden Fire Trail (Blue Mountains NP) in November 1992 (BioNet Atlas) and at Nattai River (Nattai NP) in May 2001 (NSW Bird Atlasers). Also recorded near the WHA at 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).

**Brown Quail *Synoicus ypsilophorus australis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident. Found in grassy woodland, heath, swamps 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).

**Family ANATIDAE**

**Chestnut Teal *Anas castanea***

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

Rare nomadic visitor to open wetlands.

**Grey Teal *Anas gracilis***

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

Uncommon nomad occurring irregularly on open wetlands.

**Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa***

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

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident of open wetlands and larger watercourses. The local population is likely supplemented at times by nomadic birds from elsewhere.

**Hardhead *Aythya australis***

Reserves: J, TL, W

Rare nomad of open wetlands including Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP), Thirlmere Lakes



(Thirlmere Lakes NP) and Blue Lake (Jenolan KCR).

**Musk Duck *Biziura lobata***

Reserves: BM (1995), N (1997), TL, W

Rare nomad, recorded occasionally on open wetlands such as Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) and Lake Burragorang (Blue Mountains/Nattai NPs). The species may occur more regularly on Lake Burragorang than the few records suggest.

**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.

**Black Swan *Cygnus atratus***

Reserves: BM, GOS (1992), J (1968), N, TL (1980-84), W

Uncommon nomad. Occasional visitor to open wetlands such as Lake Burragorang (Blue Mountains/Nattai NPs) and Thirlmere Lakes NP. Some records are birds seen flying over.

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

Reserves: N

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

**Blue-billed Duck *Oxyura australis***

Reserves: BM

Rare nomad of open wetlands. Recorded at Woodford Dam (Blue Mountains NP) in March 2014 (eBird Australia).

**Australasian Shoveler *Spatula rhynchotis rhynchotis***

Reserves: N

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

**Freckled Duck *Stictonetta naevosa***

Status: vulnerable (NSW)

Reserves: W

Rare nomad of open 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 (eBird Australia).

#### **Family PODICIPEDIDAE**

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

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

Rare nomadic visitor to open wetlands such as Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) and Thirlmere Lakes NP.

##### **Hoary-headed Grebe *Poliiocephalus poliocephalus***

Reserves: BM, N, TL, W

Rare nomad of open wetlands including Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) and Woodford Dam (Blue Mountains NP).

##### **Australasian Grebe *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae***

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

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident found on open wetlands, including old farm dams.

#### **Family COLUMBIDAE**

##### **Pacific Emerald-Dove *Chalcophaps longirostris rogersi***

Reserves: J, W, Y (1991)

Rare breeding resident at the western edge of its range. Found in rainforest and shrubby wet sclerophyll forest but visits drier habitats in autumn and winter. Resident in small numbers along the Colo River in 1923 (Kinghorn 1924). Regularly sighted along Darkey Creek (junction of Wollemi and Yengo NPs) in the 1970s (NSW Bird Atlasers), with occasional records until 1994 (NSW Bird Atlasers), and recorded at Mogo Creek (Yengo NP) in April 1991 (NSW Field Ornithologists Club Newsletter). The very few recent records 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). Also seen at Faulconbridge, near Blue Mountains NP, in April 2011 (eBird Australia).

##### **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, shrubby wet sclerophyll forest, riverine forest and disturbed vegetation. Its range has expanded in coastal districts of NSW since 1970 (Cooper *et al.* 2014). It has become

established around Springwood since the late 1980s, occurring in Blue Mountains NP but mainly outside the WHA. 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: BM, N (1997), W

Rare vagrant that is normally an inland species. Sighted in Nattai NP in March and April 1997 (BioNet Atlas) and heard calling near Glen Alice Valley (Wollemi NP) in November 2005 (DEC 2007). One was seen in Blue Mountains NP at Blackheath in December 2014 (eBird Australia).

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

Reserves: BM, N, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident. Occurs in various 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 Newsletter). Recorded from scattered locations along the eastern parts of the WHA from Wollemi NP and Yengo NP south to Nattai NP.

#### **Peaceful Dove *Geopelia placida placida***

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

Uncommon breeding resident, mainly in grassy woodland and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest. More frequent at lower elevations and not recorded in Jenolan KCR or Kanangra-Boyd NP. The Peaceful Dove has declined 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. Widespread but most frequently recorded in Wollemi and Yengo NPs. Inhabits shrubby wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest but visits drier more open vegetation nearby. Generally found in areas with richer soils rather than in typical sandstone forests.

#### **Topknot Pigeon *Lopholaimus antarcticus***

Reserves: BM

Rare vagrant with two records from Blue Mountains NP: Kedumba Valley in August 2014 (BirdLife Australia Birdata) and Blaxland in November 2016 (Judy and Peter Smith). A coastal species of rainforest and shrubby wet sclerophyll forest.

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

Reserves: BM, N, W, Y

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

**Crested Pigeon *Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes***

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

Uncommon breeding resident in open grassy areas. More common in urban and farmland areas adjacent to the WHA. It has colonised the Blue Mountains since the 1970s as part of a general spread from inland areas into tablelands and coastal areas.

**Common Bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, 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 old records from other reserves.

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

Reserves: BM (1989), W

Rare vagrant with only two records, both single birds. One was seen near Euroka Clearing (Blue Mountains NP) in September 1989 (Smith and Smith 1990). Another was seen on Grassy Hill Trail (Wollemi NP) in December 2016 (Atlas of Living Australia). It is a rainforest bird that occurred in the Illawarra region to the south-east of the WHA until the 1920s but is now mainly found north of the Hunter River (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 Newsletter). 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. Often seen perched beside fire trails at night.

### **Family EUROSTOPODIDAE**

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

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

Uncommon but widespread spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in Queensland and New Guinea. Found in dry sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland. A nocturnal aerial feeder that roosts by day on the ground, relying on its cryptic colouration for camouflage. It also nests on the ground

### **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. A nocturnal species that roosts and nests in tree hollows, often looking out from the entrance during the day. Recorded from every WHA reserve except Thirlmere Lakes NP.

### **Family APODIDAE**

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

**Status: migratory species (CJK)**

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

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

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

**Status: migratory species (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, it occurs in flocks, feeding and drinking only in flight and sometimes soaring well over one kilometre above ground. It is rarely seen perching in Australia but at least some roost in trees, although it is also known to fly well after dark and may sleep on the wing.

#### **Family ANHINGIDAE**

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

Reserves: BM, J, N, TL, W

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

#### **Family PHALACROCORACIDAE**

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

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

Uncommon but widely occurring nomad of open wetlands, rivers and larger creeks. No records from Gardens of Stone NP.

##### **Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo carboides***

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

Rare nomad of open wetlands and rivers. Recent records include Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP), Kedumba River, Glenbrook Creek and Woodford Dam (Blue Mountains NP), and Blue Lake (Jenolan KCR).

##### **Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris***

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

Uncommon nomadic waterbird of open wetlands and rivers, typically 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 open wetlands and rivers.

#### **Family PELECANIDAE**

##### **Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus***

Reserves: BM, N, W

Rare nomad found on open wetlands 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 mainly recorded in coastal districts north of the Hunter River, but it formerly bred on wetlands of the Hawkesbury and Shoalhaven Rivers (Cooper *et al.* 2014).

### **Family ARDEIDAE**

#### **Great Egret *Ardea alba modesta***

**Status: migratory species (J)**

Reserves: BM, N, TL, W

Rare nomad of open wetlands.

#### **Intermediate Egret *Ardea intermedia intermedia***

Reserves: N (1997), W (1992)

Rare nomad of open 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).

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

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

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

#### **Australasian Bittern *Botaurus poiciloptilus***

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

Reserves: TL

Rare nomadic waterbird. Inhabits dense vegetation fringing open wetlands and rivers. Feeds in shallow waters and builds a platform nest just above the water. Recorded at Thirlmere Lakes NP in May 2014 (BioNet Atlas). No evidence of the species breeding in the WHA.



**Eastern Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis coromanda***

Status: migratory species (J)

Reserves: N, W

Rare nomad of open wetlands and moist grassland, where it typically accompanies grazing cattle. Recorded on the eastern side of Lake Burragorang (Nattai NP) in May 2014 (BioNet Atlas), and at Coorongoooba Campground (Wollemi NP) in October 2016 (eBird Australia). Regularly present in farmland along the eastern side of the WHA, but likely to occur within the WHA only on rare occasions. An Asian species, it self-colonised Australia in the 1940s.

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

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

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

**Black Bittern *Ixobrychus flavicollis australis***

Status: vulnerable (NSW)

Reserves: BM (1995), Y

Rare nomad. 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 open wetlands, rivers and larger creeks. 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 Newsletter). The Drews Creek and Glenbrook Gorge records were in sclerophyll forest near water in narrow sandstone valleys.

**Nankeen Night-Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae***

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

Uncommon but widely occurring nomad. Roosts by day in densely foliated trees beside open wetlands, rivers and large creeks, feeding by night in shallow water. 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 open wetlands. Recorded from four reserves, but no recent records.

**Royal Spoonbill *Platalea regia***

Reserves: N

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

**Australian White Ibis *Threskiornis moluccus***

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

Rare nomad of open wetlands and moist grassland. Some records are birds flying over.

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

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

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

**Family ACCIPITRIDAE**

**Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus***

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

Uncommon breeding resident, mainly in shrubby wet sclerophyll forest but also flies over other habitats. Recent sightings include Govetts Lookout, Glenbrook Gorge, Nepean Lookout Road and Mount Hay Road (Blue Mountains NP), Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) and Thirlmere Lakes NP.

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

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

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident, hunting over most habitats in the WHA. With a wing-span of up to 2.5 m, it is one of the largest eagles in the world.

### **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 in the northern half of the WHA. At the western edge of its range in Gardens of Stone NP. The WHA is also the southern edge of its range on the tablelands, although the species occurs south of the WHA in coastal districts. Nesting has not been confirmed within the WHA but has been recorded at Lapstone, just outside the eastern edge of Blue Mountains NP, in January 2010 (NSW Field Ornithologists Club Newsletter) and December 2012 (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletter).

### **Swamp Harrier *Circus approximans***

Reserves: N, TL

Rare nomad, usually seen soaring over open wetlands. Most records have come from Thirlmere Lakes NP, most recently in 2016 (eBird Australia), with occasional records elsewhere, including Wheeny Creek (Wollemi NP) in 1984 (NSW Bird Atlassers), Nattai NP near Jooriland in 2002 (BioNet Atlas), and Glenbrook Creek (Blue Mountains NP) in 2015 (eBird Australia).

### **Spotted Harrier *Circus assimilis***

Reserves: Y

Rare vagrant that is more typical of arid and semi-arid areas. Recorded in the vicinity of Big Yango Homestead (Yengo NP) in May 2013 (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 (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 record from Kanangra-Boyd NP was in June 1992 in the Kanangra Walls–Gingra Range area (NSW Bird Atlassers).

### **Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus***

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

Uncommon nomad, mainly along rivers.

**Little Eagle *Hieraaetus morphnoides***

Status: vulnerable (NSW)

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

Uncommon breeding resident. Widespread in forested country and adjacent farmland. More common in the Capertee Valley, to the west of the WHA, where rabbits, a chief prey item, are more plentiful than in the WHA (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, with most records coming from the eastern portion of Blue Mountains NP. Other recent sightings include Mt Cameron (Wollemi NP) and Shipley Plateau (Blue Mountains NP). Inhabits sclerophyll forests and feeds mostly on small birds plucked from the tree tops. The species has been recorded nesting at Mt Riverview, just east of Blue Mountains NP, since 2007 (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletter).

**Family FALCONIDAE**

**Brown Falcon *Falco berigora berigora***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1999), 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 at the Australian Museum.

**Australian Hobby *Falco longipennis longipennis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1986), 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 from the inland. Recorded at Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) in April 2006 (eBird Australia).

**Family RALLIDAE**

**Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra australis***

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

Uncommon breeding resident of open wetlands such as 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 open wetlands, rivers and larger creeks, 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 that may be more common than the few records suggest. Recorded only in Blue Mountains NP, including one recent record at the Fairfax Track at Blackheath (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletter).

**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 the records indicate.

**Australasian Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus***

Reserves: BM, TL, W, Y

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

**Baillon's Crake *Zapornia pusilla palustris***

Reserves: TL (1980-84), W

Rare nomad found in dense aquatic vegetation fringing open wetlands. Recorded at Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) in October 2002 (NSW Bird Atlassers).

**Spotless Crake *Zapornia tabuensis plumbea***

Reserves: W

Rare nomad of dense aquatic vegetation fringing open wetlands. Recorded at Dunns Swamp in Wollemi NP (DEC 2007). Also recorded in 2014 at a small dam in southern Woodford, just outside Blue Mountains NP (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletter).

**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 Newsletter). 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**

**White-headed Stilt *Himantopus leucocephalus***

Reserves: N, TL (1980-84)

Rare nomad of open 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 open wetlands, rivers and larger creeks

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 open 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.

**Family SCOLOPACIDAE**

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

Status: migratory species (BJK)

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

Rare non-breeding spring-summer migrant that breeds in Japan. Found in swamps and in dense moist herbage fringing open wetlands and watercourses. Recent records include Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) and Lacys Tableland (Blue Mountains NP).

**Family TURNICIDAE**

**Red-backed Button-quail *Turnix maculosus 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 species mainly of grassland and cropland, with a wide but patchy distribution in NSW. A dead bird was found in Kanangra-Boyd NP in November 1983 (BioNet Atlas). Also recorded near 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 but widespread breeding resident, mainly found in grassy woodland and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest. Rarely encountered in typical sandstone forests, it prefers forest and woodland on richer soils with an open, grassy understorey.

**Little Button-quail *Turnix velox***

Reserves: BM, W

Rare vagrant, usually found further west. Recorded in Blue Mountains NP at Prince Henry Cliff Walk in October 2016 (Kalang and Milo Morrison- Jones) and in Wollemi NP at Huinters Main Trail in December 2005, Drip Rock Track in September 2007 and Mt Cameron in November 2008 (BioNet Atlas).

**Family LARIDAE**

**Silver Gull *Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae***

Reserves: BM, N (1997)

Rare nomadic visitor to large open 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 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 since the 1960s and 70s, when it was considered locally rare (Smith and Smith 1990). Often feeds in farmland and towns outside the WHA but roosts and nests in wet sclerophyll forest within the WHA, well away from its feeding grounds.

**Little Corella *Cacatua sanguinea gymnopsis***

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB (1982), TL, 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 Newsletter). 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 escapees and deliberate releases from aviaries (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 moderately common at higher elevations, it is now rare at lower elevations. Across its NSW range there is a general seasonal pattern of movement between montane wet sclerophyll forests in summer and dry sclerophyll forests and grassy woodlands at lower elevations in winter (NSW Scientific Committee 2005a). However, irregular nomadic movements complicate the picture and Gang-gangs may be found in all these habitats at all times of year. Also, the seasonal pattern is less apparent in the WHA than elsewhere in NSW.

An analysis of Blue Mountains Bird Observers records illustrates the decline of the Gang-gang in and adjoining Blue Mountains NP (Ley 2016). Reporting rates (the percentage of members' monthly bird lists that include Gang-gangs) have declined progressively from 66% in 1992 to only 16% in 2014. The decline has been most pronounced in the mid Mountains (Linden to Bullaburra; 84% to 9%) and lower Mountains (Lapstone to Faulconbridge; 65% to 4%) but has also occurred, although to a lesser degree, in the upper Mountains (Wentworth Falls to Mt Victoria and Mt Wilson; 64% to 28%).

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

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

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

Uncommon breeding local nomad. 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. Important local food plants are Black She-oak, Forest Oak and Scrub She-oak. It also requires large old trees to 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 roseicapilla albiceps***

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

Uncommon breeding resident in open grassy areas. More common in surrounding farmland and towns than in the WHA. Originally a bird of the inland, in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup>

century this species began to spread from western NSW to its current distribution right across the State (Cooper *et al.* 2016). It is now the most widespread parrot in NSW. Colonisation of the Blue Mountains occurred mainly in the 1970s and 1980s (Smith and Smith 1990).

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

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

Moderately common and widespread breeding local nomad of sclerophyll forests and heathland. At higher elevations, it is less frequent in winter than in summer, but occurs in larger flocks in winter (Smith and Smith 1990). At lower elevations, where it is less common, numbers do not seem to fluctuate between seasons.

### **Family PSITTACULIDAE**

#### **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 forests. Present all year but numbers fluctuate in each locality as birds move about in search of food, which is mainly soft fruits and wattle seeds, seldom eucalypt seeds.

#### **Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta concinna concinna***

Reserves: BM, GOS, W, Y

Rare nomad, typically visiting when there is a prolific flowering of eucalypts with large flowers, such as the Rough-barked Apple *Angophora floribunda* and Red Bloodwood *Corymbia gummifera*. Often feeds in mixed flocks with other lorikeets.

#### **Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

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

Uncommon nomad. Records are widespread but most frequent in 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 grassy woodland and dry sclerophyll forest. Its numbers fluctuate as it follows the flowering of eucalypt 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: BM, GOS (1995), N (1997), Y

Rare non-breeding autumn-winter migrant from Tasmania. Feeds on eucalypt nectar, pollen and associated insects. Recorded in Gardens of Stone NP in July 1995 (eBird Australia), in Nattai NP in May 1997 (BioNet Atlas), in Yengo NP in June 2004 (NSW Bird Atlassers), and in Blue Mountains NP (Narrowneck Plateau) in April 2017 (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletter).

### **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, especially 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 woodland and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest, and on the edges of other sclerophyll forests, feeding on or near the ground in open grassy areas, but sheltering in denser cover. Prefers richer habitat types along creeks and rivers and adjacent foothills (NSW Scientific Committee 2009c). Recent sightings include Crown and Red Rock Creeks (Gardens of Stone NP), Mellong Plateau and Baerami Creek (Wollemi NP), upper Burragorang Valley (Nattai NP) and Finchley Track and Mogo Campground (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, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident of grassy woodland and clearings. More frequent at lower elevations. In the upper Blue Mountains, it is generally restricted to valleys. More common in surrounding farmland and towns than in the WHA.

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

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

Rare breeding resident of grassy woodland and grassland. Feeds on the ground.

**Scaly-breasted Lorikeet *Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus***

Reserves: BM

Rare nomadic visitor. Recorded at Blue Gum Swamp Creek (Blue Mountains NP) in November 2016. Its movements follow the flowering of eucalypts and other food plants.

**Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus moluccanus moluccanus***

Reserves: BM, J, KB (1984), TL, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident and nomadic visitor. Numbers fluctuate and it may become locally common as birds follow the flowering of eucalypts such as the Red Bloodwood *Corymbia gummifera*. More frequent 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 sclerophyll forests, grassy woodland and rainforest. 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).

**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 frequent at higher elevations. No records from Jenolan KCR.

**Pheasant Coucal *Centropus phasianinus phasianus***

Reserves: BM (pre 1990), W (1977)

Rare vagrant. 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). Also recorded in Wollemi NP at Cowparlor Creek in October 1977 (NSW Bird Atlassers). Recorded more recently (2001) at Mount Victoria, either in or near Blue Mountains NP (NSW Field Ornithologists Newsletter). 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 in the WHA include a single bird at Baerami Creek (Wollemi NP) in June 2006 (Hunter Bird Observers Annual Bird Report), but mostly recorded in spring and summer. 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, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Moderately common and widespread. Recorded in the WHA all year. Two subspecies are likely to 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 areas 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 in the north-west of the WHA, found in grassy woodland and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest. Its movement patterns are unclear. It 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).

### **Oriental Cuckoo *Cuculus saturatus optatus***

**Status: migratory species (CJK)**

Reserves: BM (1990)

Rare vagrant. Breeds in Asia and migrates in the non-breeding season to Indonesia, New Guinea and northern 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 (1999), W, Y

Uncommon spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in New Guinea. Recorded in all reserves except Gardens of Stone NP, but more frequent at lower elevations and around human habitation. Feeds mainly on soft fruits, often those of garden plants, and typically lays its eggs in the nests of Red Wattlebirds or Noisy Friarbirds.

**Pallid Cuckoo *Heteroscenes 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 and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest, but occurs in other habitats when migrating.

**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 and sclerophyll forests, but more frequent near human habitation, where garden plants provide a good source of the soft fruits on which it feeds.

**Family STRIGIDAE**

**Barking Owl *Ninox connivens connivens***

Status: **vulnerable (NSW)**

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

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident found in grassy woodland and partially cleared areas, but also in sclerophyll forests. Typically associated with relatively fertile soils and often near watercourses. Breeding has been confirmed near Burmah Road (Jenolan KCR) in 2005 (OEH 2012b) and near Fitzgeralds Creek, Warrimoo, not far from 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 and Mogo Campground (Yengo NP) and Baerami Creek and Coorongooaba Campground (Wollemi NP).

**Southern Boobook *Ninox boobook boobook***

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

Common and widespread breeding resident. Seldom reported between May and July, possibly because the birds are not calling at this time of year, not because of migration. Boobooks stop calling over winter in the Australian Capital Territory, but radio-tracking has shown that the birds are still present (Olsen 2011). Inhabits sclerophyll forests, grassy woodland and rainforest, 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, including breeding records, in gullies and valleys where large old trees provide hollows of sufficient size for nesting. Roosts by day in dense foliage in rainforest or shrubby wet eucalypt forest. Feeds by night in these habitats and in nearby dry sclerophyll forest.

### **Family TYTONIDAE**

#### **Eastern Barn Owl *Tyto alba delicatula***

Reserves: BM, KB, N, W

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

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

Status: vulnerable (NSW)

Reserves: BM, N, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident. Inhabits 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***

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 shrubby wet sclerophyll forest in gullies, but may forage more widely in adjoining habitats. Nests in tree hollows, but roosts in either tree hollows or caves and sandstone overhangs. In Jenolan KCR it has been recorded roosting in a number of caves, including the Devil's Coach House, Nettle and Arch Caves, The Ballroom and Dreamtime Cave. Owl pellet deposits in the caves at Jenolan, which may include Masked Owl pellets as well as Sooty Owl pellets, date back some 20,000 years. 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 azurea***

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. Their well known jovial chuckling calls are heard mostly in the early morning and late afternoon, when the entire family group joins in a communal chorus.

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

Reserves: BM, N, W (1993)

Rare vagrant, well south of its normal range. Recorded on Wanganderry Lookout Trail (Nattai NP) in November 2003 (DEC 2004b), and at Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) in September 1993 (NSW Bird Atlasers). Also recorded at Blue Gum Swamp Creek (Blue Mountains NP) in February 2006 (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 MEROPIIDAE**

##### **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. Appears to be declining in the lower Blue Mountains. Typically found 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 Cocks 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 near Springwood (Blue Mountains NP) in November 2009 (NSW Field Ornithologists Club Newsletter).

#### **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 may also be encountered on ridges with a dense shrub layer, especially after rain. It feeds and builds its display mound on the ground but roosts and nests in trees or on rock ledges. An iconic species for which the WHA is a stronghold.

#### **Family CLIMACTERIDAE**

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

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

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

##### **Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus victoriae***

Status: **vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM, GOS, J (1968), KB, N, TL (1994), W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident with scattered records in grassy woodland on higher fertility soils, often along creek flats and lower slopes. Generally absent from higher elevations and from sclerophyll forests. Feeds on tree trunks and branches like the other treecreepers, but also on the ground and on fallen timber. Recent localities include the Burraborang 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 *Cormbates leucophaea leucophaeus***

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 found in rainforest and shrubby wet sclerophyll forest with rainforest elements. Reported from Coolawine (Wollemi NP) in October 1986 (BioNet Atlas) and from Milbrodale (Yengo NP) in February 2012 and May 2014 (BioNet Atlas). This species may be confused with female and immature Satin Bowerbirds. The name 'catbird' comes from its distinctive cat-like calls.

### **Spotted Bowerbird *Ptilorhynchus maculatus***

Reserves: J

Rare vagrant well east of its normal range. There have been two records, both from Jenolan KCR: two birds in February 1993 (Morris and Burton 1995), and one bird in November 2017 (Atlas of Living Australia).

### **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. Males construct elaborate twig bowers surrounded by large collections of mostly blue-coloured objects, both natural and man-made. The bowers are display sites to attract females for mating. All nesting and rearing of the young is done by the females.

## **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 situations where shrub thickets providing cover are interspersed with grassy open areas for feeding. More common at higher elevations than the Variegated Fairy-wren. A common species in farmland and townships around the WHA.

**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. 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 Glenbrook Gorge (Blue Mountains NP) in April 2010 (eBird Australia).

**Family ACANTHIZIDAE**

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

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

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident of 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 (1999), KB, N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident, recorded from every reserve, although only an old record from Jenolan KCR. Found on higher fertility soils in grassy woodland, shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest and River Oak *Casuarina cunninghamiana* riverine forest. Also occurs in townships and farmland adjacent to the WHA. 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 and swamps.

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

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

Moderately common breeding resident. Found in grassy woodland and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest. 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. The species formerly occurred east of the WHA in western Sydney but is now extinct there (Hoskin *et al.* 1991). Found in grassy woodland and also 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 Atlassers).

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

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, 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.

**Western Gerygone *Gerygone fusca exsul***

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

Rare breeding resident of grassy woodland and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest, mostly on the western and northern edges of the WHA. The species occurs mainly west of the Great Dividing Range in NSW but extends to near the coast along the Hunter River north of the WHA (Cooper *et al.* 2016). In the WHA it is at the eastern edge of its range, although vagrants are occasionally reported further east. Recent records include a single bird at Baerami Creek (Wollemi NP) in June 2007 (Hunter Bird Observers Annual Bird Report) and a single bird at Murphys Glen (Blue Mountains NP) in May 2017 (eBird Australia).

**Brown Gerygone *Gerygone mouki richmondi***

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

Moderately common breeding resident at the western edge of its range. Widespread but more frequent at lower elevations and no records from Gardens of Stone NP. Found in rainforest and shrubby wet sclerophyll forest with rainforest elements. Some movement of birds occurs 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 and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest, 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 rock outcrops. It is usually found on sandstone but also occurs on limestone in Jenolan KCR. Forages on rock outcrops and nests in caves. 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 at the northern and western limits of its range. Most records are from Blue Mountains and Wollemi NPs, none from Yengo NP and Jenolan KCR. Mainly found in shrubby 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.

### **Speckled Warbler *Pyrrholaemus sagittatus***

Status: vulnerable (NSW)

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

Uncommon breeding resident in grassy woodland and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest. The species nests at or near ground level and feeds on the ground and in low vegetation. 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 Burragorang 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).

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

Reserves: BM, KB, N, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident at the western edge of its range. Often found near streams, it inhabits rainforest and shrubby wet sclerophyll forest and riverine forest with rainforest elements, such as stands of Black Wattle *Callicoma serratifolia*.

**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, usually keeping to dense cover. More numerous in gullies than on ridges.

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

Reserves: BM, GOS, KB, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident that is at the western edge of its range. Found in rainforest and shrubby wet sclerophyll forest with rainforest elements. 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 and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest. 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 or local nomad 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, 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 woodland and scrub in 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 swamps. In addition to the resident population, there is 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 at the western edge of its distribution. Found in shrubby dry sclerophyll forest, heath and swamps. Widespread, but more common in the northern half of the WHA and no records from Jenolan KCR. The species has increased around towns in the lower Blue Mountains since the 1980s.

### **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. Favoured habitats include grassy box-ironbark woodland when eucalypts are flowering, and River Oak *Casuarina cunninghamiana* riverine forest supporting Needle-leaf Mistletoe *Amyema cambagei*. Birds have been recorded sporadically in the WHA, including during the breeding season, but there are no confirmed breeding records. However, the four key breeding areas for the species include two adjacent to the WHA, the Capertee Valley and the Hunter Valley (Department of the Environment 2016). Recent records in the WHA include: Nattai National Park in Burnt Flat Creek area in April 2016 and August 2017 (BioNet Atlas), and near Jooriland in September 2018 (eBird Australia); 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 occasionally sighted in Blue Mountains townships adjacent to the World Heritage Area (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletter).

#### **Yellow-faced Honeyeater *Caligavis 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 of birds from southern NSW and Victoria. Huge numbers of Yellow-faced Honeyeaters are seen flying over by day, accompanied by White-naped Honeyeaters, Silvereyes and other species. Most just pass through but many stay for the winter, feeding on flowering banksias and other species. The return migration takes place between August and November, but involves far fewer birds.

#### **Pied Honeyeater *Certhionyx variegatus***

Status: **vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: W

Rare vagrant well east of its normal range. Recorded at Reubens Trail (Wollemi NP) in September 2007 (NSW Bird Atlasers).

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

Reserves: BM, W, Y

Rare breeding resident in dry sclerophyll forest and grassy woodland in the north of the WHA (Wollemi and Yengo NPs), with occasional records further south in Blue Mountains NP.

### **Singing Honeyeater *Gavicalis virescens sonorus***

Reserves: W (1995)

Rare vagrant from inland NSW recorded at Baerami Valley (Wollemi NP) in January 1995 (BioNet Atlas). Also recorded near Blue Mountains NP at Glenbrook in May to July 2013 (eBird Australia).

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

Reserves: BM, W (1997)

Rare breeding resident of heathland, chiefly at higher elevations. It is at the western edge of its range. All recent records have come from Blue Mountains NP and 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. Recorded on the western side of the WHA, which is at the eastern edge of its current range, but it formerly occurred regularly on the Cumberland Plain east of the WHA (Hoskin *et al.* 1991). A specialist feeder on mistletoe fruits, it inhabits dry sclerophyll forest, grassy woodland and River Oak *Casuarina cunninghamiana* riverine 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 grassy woodland in the Lee Creek Valley on the Wollemi NP boundary (DEC 2007). It was also recorded in Wollemi NP at Widden Valley in November 2009 (BirdLife Australia Birdata). Breeding was confirmed in the Kanimbla Valley, close to Blue Mountains NP, in December 2013 to January 2014 (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletter).

### **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.

### **Brown Honeyeater *Lichmera indistincta ocularis***

Reserves: Y

Rare vagrant with three records from Yengo NP: Judge Dowling Range in October 1986 (NSW Bird Atlassers), Little Darkey Camp Road in March 2006 (BioNet Atlas) and the north-east corner of the reserve in January 2001 (BioNet Atlas).

### **Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala melanocephala***

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

Uncommon breeding resident that is 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. Common in neighbouring towns and farmland. Throughout their distribution, Noisy Miners have generally increased since European settlement in areas where vegetation has been cleared or fragmented or subject to broad-scale modification from altered fire regimes, grazing and invasion of exotic grasses. They are aggressive birds and, acting cooperatively in colonies, they actively exclude other bird species 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).

### **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 shrubby wet sclerophyll forest. At the western edge of its range. The number of colonies in the WHA has increased since the 1980s. Bell Miners feed chiefly on lerps, the sugary coverings secreted by 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 and widespread breeding resident of rainforest and shrubby wet sclerophyll forest in gullies. Near the western edge of its range. The birds move about more in autumn and winter, and venture out of the gullies into 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. The birds stay in the same locality but move around over 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 have always occurred at low densities. The species has declined in numbers and its range has contracted (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, such as along the southern escarpment of the Hunter Valley, where it is found in box-ironbark grassy woodland, often on dry creek flats and lower slopes where soils are relatively fertile. It feeds on eucalypt nectar and invertebrates and its numbers fluctuate in response to the abundance of eucalypt flowers.

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

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

Common and widespread breeding resident and non-breeding autumn-winter migrant. Present in good numbers all year but there is a huge influx of birds from southern NSW and Victoria moving through the WHA in autumn, when they can be seen flying over by day, together with Yellow-faced Honeyeaters, Silvereyes and other species. Most just pass through the WHA but many remain over winter. The return migration in late winter and spring involves far fewer birds. In spring and summer it is largely confined to wet sclerophyll forest, but it is more widespread in autumn and winter, although still favouring wet sclerophyll forest.

**Scarlet Honeyeater *Myzomela sanguinolenta sanguinolenta***

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

Uncommon spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in Queensland. It inhabits grassy woodland and dry sclerophyll forest, mainly at lower elevations.

**White-eared Honeyeater *Nesoptilotis leucotis leucotis***

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

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident in sclerophyll forests, grassy woodland and heath.

**Little Friarbird *Philemon citreogularis citreogularis***

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

Rare nomadic visitor from west of the Great Dividing Range. Recent records include Nioka Gate (2018) in Gardens of Stone NP (eBird Australia), McKeowns Valley (2018) in Jenolan KCR (Roger Lembit), Wheeny Creek campground (2015) and Dunns Swamp (2012) in

Wollemi NP (Atlas of Living Australia), and Mogo Campground (2015) in Yengo NP (eBird Australia).

**Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus monachus***

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

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

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

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

Uncommon breeding resident at the western edge of its range. Widespread but most frequent at lower elevations in the northern half of the WHA. 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 swamps, heath, sclerophyll forests and rainforest. Sedentary in areas with a year-round supply of nectar and plant exudates, elsewhere locally nomadic in response to the flowering of its food plants. The resident population is augmented by 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 non-breeding autumn-winter migrant. Resident in rainforest and shrubby wet sclerophyll forest in gullies at high and middle elevations, but only an occasional visitor to lower elevations. There is 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 grassy woodland and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest on relatively fertile soils in the north of the WHA, with most records from Wollemi NP. It is at the southern edge of its range on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range, but it occurs further south in inland NSW.

### **Fuscous Honeyeater *Ptilotula fusca fusca***

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 grassy woodland and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest 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, heath and towns. Over 100 birds were recorded at Baerami Creek in Wollemi NP in June 2007 (Hunter Bird Observers Annual Bird Report).

### **White-plumed Honeyeater *Ptilotula penicillata penicillatus***

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

Uncommon breeding resident in grassy woodland along watercourses 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).

## **Family POMATOSTOMIDAE**

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

Reserves: GOS, W

Rare breeding resident of grassy woodland and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest 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 in the north of the WHA, where it is at the southern edge of its range on the eastern side 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, it is typically found in small 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 grassy woodland. Recent records include Baerami Creek in Wollemi NP in September-October 2007. There is an historical record of small flocks at Wheeny Creek in October 1923, in or near what is now southern Wollemi NP (Chisholm 1923), but no recent records in this vicinity.

## Family CINCLOSOMATIDAE

### 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.

## Family PSOPHODIDAE

### Eastern Whipbird *Psophodes olivaceus olivaceus*

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

Common and widespread breeding resident of shrubby wet sclerophyll forest, rainforest and other habitats where there is tall, dense and moist undergrowth. More often heard than seen, the well known whipcrack call is made by the male. The 'choo-choo' notes which follow immediately and seem to be part of the same call are made by the accompanying female.

## Family NEOSITTIDAE

### Varied Sittella *Daphoenositta chrysoptera chrysoptera*

Status: vulnerable (NSW)

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

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident in sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland. It feeds on insects gleaned from eucalypt bark and favours rough-barked eucalypts and dead branches as foraging sites. The birds move about in small flocks within 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 in sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland. Recorded mainly from September to April at higher elevations but present all year at lower elevations. The migratory population winters in northern Australia.

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

Reserves: BM, GOS, N, W, Y

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

**Cicadabird *Edolisima 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 at lower elevations, including valleys of the upper Blue Mountains. Rarely found on the high plateaus. It is named after its call, which 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. Mainly found in grassy woodland, its numbers and distribution fluctuate between years. Over 10 birds were recorded at Baerami Creek in Wollemi NP in September-October 2007 (Hunter Bird Observers Annual Bird Report).

**Family PACHYCEPHALIDAE**

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

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

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

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

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

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident typically 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 from inland NSW. Recorded at Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) in April 2003 (BirdLife Australia Birdata).

**Olive Whistler *Pachycephala olivacea olivacea***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: J, W

Rare vagrant. Recorded in Wollemi NP at Glen Gallic Trail in November 1997 (BioNet Atlas) and Reubens Trail in April 2009 (NSW Bird Atlassers), and in Jenolan KCR in May 2018 (eBird)



Australia).

**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, it favours shrubby 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 northern subspecies *pectoralis* and southern subspecies *youngi* intergrade in the WHA (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. Found in grassy woodland and in both dry and wet sclerophyll forests.

**Family ORIOLIDAE**

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

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

Moderately common spring-summer breeding migrant recorded in all reserves. Recorded mainly August-April. Some birds may remain over 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 sclerophyll forests, grassy woodland and rainforest.

**Family ARTARMIDAE**

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

Reserves: BM, N

Rare vagrant east of its normal range. Recorded in Nattai River catchment (Nattai NP) in August 2003 (Morris 2006) and Kedumba Valley (Blue Mountains NP) in October 2015 (BirdLife Australia Birdata).

**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 moves to northern inland

Australia. Inhabits grassy woodland, shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest, heath and clearings. Feeds on invertebrates captured in the air but, unlike other woodswallows, frequently forages under the tree canopy.

**Masked Woodswallow *Artamus personatus***

Reserves: BM, GOS, 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 encountered most often within flocks of the more common White-browed Woodswallow.

**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 Newsletter), 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 Newsletter). 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 grassy woodland and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest on the northern and western edges of the WHA, and in adjacent farmland. Most records are from Wollemi NP, but there have been sporadic records elsewhere to as far south and east as Burnt Flat Creek in Nattai NP in 2002 (SCA Special Area Fauna Survey). In NSW, the species is 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.

**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.

**Australian Magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen tibicen* and *G. tibicen tyrannica***

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

Moderately common and widespread breeding resident in grassy woodland and open areas. More common in neighbouring farmland and towns than in the WHA. 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* has been recorded more recently (2018) just south of the WHA at Wombeyan Caves.

**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 form in autumn-winter. Possibly the residents are breeding adults while the altitudinal migrants are young non-breeding birds. In the WHA, the northern subspecies *graculina* and southern subspecies *nebulosa* intergrade (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. Only 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 sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland, 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. It is a coastal species at the western edge of its range. Part of the breeding population in north-eastern NSW migrates north to winter in Queensland and New Guinea, while part of the population goes in the opposite direction, migrating south to winter in 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). Occasional recent sightings near the WHA in townships along the Great Western Highway between Lapstone and Leura (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletter).

## 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 sclerophyll forests, grassy woodland and rainforest. A spring-summer breeding migrant on upper Blue Mountains plateaus, present September to May, that winters 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 than in the WHA.

### Rufous Fantail *Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons*

Status: migratory species (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 shrubby 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, and in adjacent farmland and towns.

### Little Raven *Corvus mellori*

Reserves: BM, J, KB, W

Rare breeding resident or local nomad in the western half of the WHA, with occasional records further east, such as at Wheeny Creek campground (Wollemi NP) in 2002 (BirdLife Australia Birdata). It is at the eastern edge of its range, but is sometimes recorded east of the WHA. Found in open areas, including adjacent farmland.

## Family MONARCHIDAE

### Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca*

Reserves: BM, GOS, J, KB, N, TL, 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 for nest building. More common in neighbouring farmland and towns than in the WHA.

### Black-faced Monarch *Monarcha melanopsis*

Status: migratory species (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 shrubby wet sclerophyll forest in gullies, especially when nesting. Occurs in dry sclerophyll forest when migrating.

### Satin Flycatcher *Myiagra cyanoleuca*

Status: migratory species (B)

Reserves: BM, J, KB, W, Y

Uncommon spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in Queensland and New Guinea. More frequent at higher elevations. Sporadic records at lower elevations, mainly during migration, although it may nest in some Mountain Blue Gum *Eucalyptus deanei* forests at low elevations (Smith and Smith 1990). Inhabits sclerophyll forests, especially wet sclerophyll forest.

### Restless Flycatcher *Myiagra inquieta inquieta*

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

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

### Spectacled Monarch *Symposiachrus trivirgatus gouldii*

Status: migratory species (B)

Reserves: W

Rare vagrant that is usually found further north. Two records from Wollemi NP: an unconfirmed call on the Army Trail in February 1997 (BioNet Atlas), and a sighting at Kekeelbon Mountains in January 2009 (eBird Australia).

### **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* and *E. australis chrysorrhoa***

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

Common and widespread breeding resident. Most frequent in wet sclerophyll forest and rainforest, but also often found in dry sclerophyll forest, especially where the shrub layer is tall and dense. Subspecies *australis* is the dominant form. Subspecies *chrysorrhoa* was recorded at Honeysuckle Creek in the north-west corner of Wollemi NP in July 2018 (Judy and Peter Smith).

#### **Hooded Robin *Melanodryas cucullata cucullata***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

Reserves: BM (1995), GOS, N, W

Rare breeding resident of grassy woodland on relatively fertile soils. A ground-feeding bird that is typically found 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, such as Baerami Creek in Wollemi NP (Hunter Bird Observers Annual Bird Report), are often at the edge of the WHA and close to cleared farmland. The only two records from Blue Mountains NP appear to be vagrants: Mt Werong in October 1980 and the vicinity of Hunt Point in August 1995 (NSW Bird Atlassers).

#### **Jacky Winter *Microeca fascinans fascinans***

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

Uncommon but widespread breeding resident in 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. Breeding was recorded near the entrance to Blue Mountains NP in Megalong Valley in 2011 (Blue Mountains Bird Observers Newsletter), and in Wollemi NP at 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 that is most frequent at middle and higher elevations. Breeds in grassy woodland and shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest. An open understorey with 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 Blue Mountains. In autumn and winter, small numbers, including adult males, move to lower elevations. It was a rare but regular non-breeding autumn-winter migrant to Glenbrook-Springwood in the 1980s (Smith and Smith 1990), but there are few recent records from there.

### **Flame Robin *Petroica phoenicea***

**Status: vulnerable (NSW)**

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

Uncommon breeding altitudinal migrant. Breeds in sclerophyll forests and grassy woodland at high elevations, typically on ridges and slopes where there is an open understorey. Feeds on invertebrates taken from the ground, tree trunks and fallen branches and logs. In the WHA, some birds are present at the highest elevations all year but most move to middle elevations in winter, when they occur in both forested and open areas. Occasional birds appear at low elevations in winter.

### **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 shrubby 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 ALAUDIDAE**

#### **Horsfield's Bushlark *Mirafra javanica horsfieldii***

Reserves: J (1946), W

Rare nomadic visitor that inhabits grasslands and is more frequently recorded in surrounding farmland than in the WHA. Recorded in Wollemi NP at Coorongooba Campground in October 2016 and October 2017 (eBird Australia), and in Jenolan KCR in May 1946 (NSW Bird Atlassers).

### **Family CISTICOLIDAE**

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

Reserves: GOS (1992), N, W

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

### **Family ACROCEPHALIDAE**

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

Reserves: TL, W

Rare spring-summer breeding migrant that winters in northern Australia. Found in reedbeds and other dense vegetation beside open wetlands and along rivers and creeks. There are recent records from Dunns Swamp (Wollemi NP) in every month between October and February (Atlas of Living Australia). It has also been recorded at Couridjah Lake (1996) and Blue Gum Creek (2001) in Thirlmere Lakes NP (BioNet Atlas) and probably occurs more regularly in that poorly surveyed reserve than the records suggest.

### **Family LOCUSTELLIDAE**

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

Reserves: KB (1995), W

Rare and irregular spring-summer migrant that winters in northern inland Australia. Breeding in the WHA is possible but not confirmed. The species is 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 near the junction of the Wolgan River and Rocky Creek in October 2008 (DEC 2009).

#### **Rufous Songlark *Cincloramphus 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. It inhabits grassy woodland and cleared areas on relatively fertile soils, and is sporadically recorded in other habitats during migration.

**Little Grassbird *Poodytes gramineus goulburni***

Reserves: TL

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

**Family ZOSTEROPIDAE**

**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 migrates north and is 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 are seen migrating northwards through the WHA in autumn and southwards in spring, in company with Yellow-faced Honeyeaters, White-naped Honeyeaters and other species. 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, some researchers have questioned how reliably subspecies *lateralis* can be identified in the field (Higgins *et al.* 2006).

**Family HIRUNDINIDAE**

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

Reserves: BM (1999), 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. No recent records.

**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 WHA all year but less common over winter at higher elevations (Smith and Smith 1990). Part of the population in south-east Australia appears to be sedentary, while part migrates to Queensland (Pizzey *et al.* 2012). An aerial feeder that hawks for insects over rivers, open wetlands, swamps, heaths, cliffs and cleared areas, less often over forested areas. More common in neighbouring farmland and towns than in the WHA.

**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. An aerial feeder that is usually encountered near water in open country, but also flies over other habitats, particularly during migration. More common in neighbouring farmland than in the WHA. 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, it is sometimes seen hawking over dense forest, but mostly 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, KB, N, TL, W, Y

Uncommon breeding resident. Inhabits rainforest and shrubby wet sclerophyll forest in gullies, sometimes visiting drier habitats on ridges, including gardens in adjacent towns, especially in winter.

**Family DICAIDAE**

**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 sites where fruiting mistletoes are abundant in sclerophyll forests, grassy woodland and River Oak *Casuarina cunninghamiana* riverine forest.

**Family ESTRILDIDAE**

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

Reserves: GOS (1992), W (1995)

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, swamps 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, N, TL, W, Y (1997)

Uncommon breeding resident at the northern and western edges of its range. It is widespread in the WHA but no records from Jenolan KCR. Recorded at scattered locations in wet sclerophyll forest, heath and swamps, it favours moist sites with a dense shrub layer.

### **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 its range has contracted in NSW; it now occurs 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, it occurs around the northern and north-western boundaries of the area, and in the Burragorang Valley (Nattai NP) in the south-east. It was considered resident at Wentworth Falls in the 1950s (Smith and Smith 1990) but is 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 Newsletter).

### **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, shrub/grass dry sclerophyll forest and grassy clearings.

### **Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia guttata castanotis***

Reserves: BM, GOS (1999), KB (1979), W

A rare visitor to the WHA, but a moderately common breeding resident in neighbouring

farmland 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 and sometimes in heath. No records from Jenolan KCR.

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### **Online Databases**

Records from these databases were treated with caution. Any records that we considered

doubtful were ignored.

NSW BioNet Atlas (formerly Atlas of NSW Wildlife) (<http://www.bionet.nsw.gov.au>).

Includes records from the Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme. Last checked December 2018.

Atlas of Living Australia (<http://www.ala.org.au>). Incorporates records from many sources, including observational records from BirdLife Australia, NSW Bird Atlasers and eBird Australia, and specimen records from Australian and international museums. Last checked December 2018.

eBird Australia (<http://ebird.org/content/australia>). Mainly consulted for further information on eBird Australia records in the Atlas of Living Australia.

Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums (OZCAM) (<http://ozcam.org.au>). Mainly consulted for further information on museum records in the Atlas of Living Australia.

### ***People***

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