



Rainbow Lorikeet

Probably our most common native species, these colourful and noisy parrots feed mainly on nectar, fruit and pollen.
very common*



Red-Browed Finch

These small birds can sometimes be seen on the ground feeding on seeds or insects, often near water. They will fly into dense foliage if disturbed.
uncommon*



Grey Butcherbird

In the same family as Magpies, Butcherbirds eat a range of prey from insects to small birds and lizards. They have a beautiful song.
fairly common*



Little Corella

This small cockatoo can often be seen locally in large flocks and feeding on seeds, esp. in Autumn. Like most parrots, they nest in tree hollows.
common*



Eastern Yellow Robin

These small birds will often perch nearby when encountered in the bush. Like most Robins, they mainly eat insects.
uncommon*



Brown Goshawk

A medium-sized bird of prey, it feeds on similar sized birds as well as small animals such as rats, rabbits and lizards.
rare*



Nankeen or Australian Kestrel

Our smallest raptor, it will pounce on its prey from a perching spot or from a mid-air hover.
uncommon*



Fan-tailed Cuckoo

A medium sized bird, its distinctive call, a descending trill, can be heard in the warmer months. Diet is mainly insects.
uncommon*



Bush Birds
of
Whitehorse



Laughing Kookaburra

With a distinctive call and profile, this is probably our most easily recognised bird. It is a type of kingfisher.
common*



Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo

Our largest local parrot, they have a distinctive call and flight pattern. Diet is mainly seeds along with the occasional moth or beetle larva.
uncommon*



Gang Gang Cockatoo

Usually seen locally during the cooler months, these small/medium sized parrots feed mainly on seeds. Their squeaky call sounds like a rusty gate.
uncommon*



Tawny Frogmouth

These birds are nocturnal hunters. Their prey is usually insects, frogs or other small animals. Their grey mottled plumage makes them difficult to see during the day.
uncommon*



Eastern Spinebill

This small honey-eater feeds on nectar from a few different native plant species, such as Banksias and Correas. Their diet also includes insects.
uncommon*



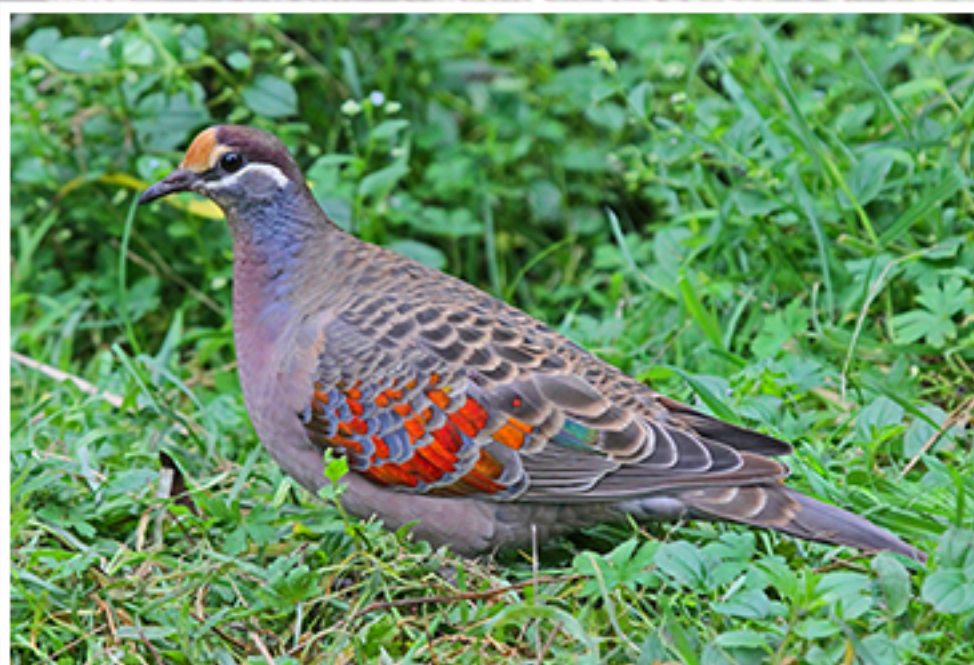
Galah

A wide-spread species, they can sometimes be seen in large flocks. They have a loud and distinctive call. Like most parrots, they mainly eat seeds.
common*



Superb Fairy-wren

'Blue' wrens are quite territorial little birds and don't tend to move far from their 'patch' of bush. Only the breeding males are blue; females and immatures are brown.
uncommon*



Common Bronze-wing Pigeon

These ground-feeding, solidly built pigeons are cautious birds that don't like to be approached. Patches of light-refracting feathers on their wings give them their common name.
uncommon*



Australian Boobook

This is Australia's smallest owl species. Its two-tone call is why it is sometimes called a 'Mopoke'. It hunts small animals and insects.
rare*



Spotted Pardalote

This is both one of our smallest birds and also one of our most colourful. They feed in the canopy of trees, making them hard to spot. Diet is small insects. They nest in earth-bank tunnels, lined with grass.
fairly common*



Australian King Parrot

This is a fairly large parrot. It has been more commonly seen locally in recent years. Diet is mainly fruit and seeds. The male has a red head, while the female's is green.
fairly common*



Grey Fantail

These little birds are quite inquisitive and will come quite close to an observer. They eat insects that they catch in midair. They prefer dense, shrubby vegetation.
uncommon*



Red Wattlebird

This large honey-eater can be quite noisy and aggressive in defending its territory. The two red fleshy growths on its neck ('wattles') give the bird its name.
common*



New Holland Honey-eater

These inquisitive birds often flit about in search of flowers with nectar. Insects and fruit also form part of their diet. Males and females look very similar.
rare*

* refers to Whitehorse area only