



16 Australian Magpie 17 Australian Raven 18 Mistletoebird  
 19 Rufous Songlark 20 Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike  
 21 White-throated Gerygone 22 White-throated Treecreeper  
 23 Yellow-rumped Thornbill 24 Buff-rumped Thornbill  
 25 Striated Thornbill 26 Striated Pardalote  
 27 Spotted Pardalote 28 White-plumed Honeyeater  
 29 Yellow-faced Honeyeater 30 Noisy Miner

**Photographers** [all images copyright]

CB Con Boekel DB Darryl Bray, [birdlifephotography.org.au](http://birdlifephotography.org.au)  
 GP Glenn Pure, [birdlifephotography.org.au](http://birdlifephotography.org.au)  
 JE John Eley, [birdlifephotography.org.au](http://birdlifephotography.org.au)  
 LU Linda Unwin, [birdlifephotography.org.au](http://birdlifephotography.org.au)  
 ML Mark Lethlean, [birdlifephotography.org.au](http://birdlifephotography.org.au)  
 RM Ross McConchie

## Why is a healthy woodland important for birds

Box Gum Woodland is the common vegetation type on rural properties in the ACT. It supports many native plants and animals, in particular a variety of woodland birds. To provide quality bird habitat, a woodland needs structural diversity: native vegetation (grasses, forbs, trees and shrubs) making up the ground cover, a mid and an upper canopy layer, and a range of different aged species and plentiful revegetation.

Other structural components of a woodland are also important habitat. The logs and litter left on the ground, as well as tree hollows which provide nesting, shelter and protection from predators for many species of birds and mammals. Tree hollows are valuable and precious havens taking over 100 years to form, therefore it is particularly important to protect old trees, both alive and dead.

## Make a difference, get involved

It is critical that we protect and enhance our Box Gum Woodland on both private and public land to ensure it continues to provide high quality habitat to support our native species.

Through ACT NRM, funding options are available to make a difference and protect and enhance Box Gum Woodland on rural properties.

For further information please contact ACT NRM

Tel 6205 3645

Email [actnrm@act.gov.au](mailto:actnrm@act.gov.au)

This brochure is supported by ACT NRM, through funding from the Australian Government's National Landcare Program



# Birds of Box Gum Woodland OF THE ACT



## Vulnerable species

A number of bird species that inhabit Box Gum Woodland are listed as vulnerable, primarily due to habitat loss. This means they are at risk of becoming endangered unless their habitat is maintained to a high quality, and other threats to their survival are addressed.



**Superb Parrot**  
(*Polytelis swainsonii*)

The Superb Parrot has unmistakable vivid green plumage, with the males also having a yellow face and red band across their chests. The main breeding

sights in the ACT are along the Murrumbidgee River corridor where they are usually seen in small flocks. They live and feed in woodlands, foraging at all structural levels and nesting in tree hollows.



**Brown Treecreeper**  
(*Climacteris picumnus victoriae*)

The Brown Treecreeper is the largest of Australia's treecreepers. Brown Treecreepers occur in eucalypt woodlands around the ACT. They are active, noisy and conspicuous, foraging on trunks, branches of trees and amongst fallen timber.



**Scarlet Robin**  
(*Petroica boodang*)

The Scarlet Robin lives in dry eucalypt forest with abundant fallen timber. Scarlet Robins love to forage on insects and other invertebrates on the ground, often

spotting them from low perches or fence posts. They nest in the fork of trees, usually more than 2 metres above the ground.



**Little Eagle**  
(*Hieraetus morphnoides*)

One of the smallest eagles in the world with a wingspan of just over a metre. They can be both light and dark brown and are usually found in mature trees in woodland and open forest.



**White-winged Triller**  
(*Lalage tricolor*)

The White-winged Triller is a small sized songbird with a short slender bill, long wings and a fairly long tail with a rounded tip. Large living and dead trees are essential for perching, nesting and foraging for insects.



**Varied Sittella**  
(*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*)

A small, short-tailed bird with a white underside, greyish above and different coloured streaking depending on the sub-species. Sittellas are usually seen in flocks, moving quickly between trees to forage in the upper branches.

## Common exotic species



European Goldfinch



Starling

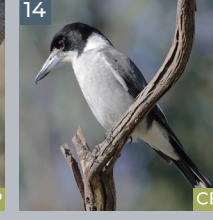
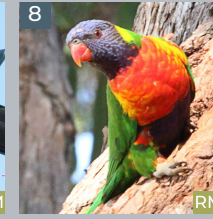
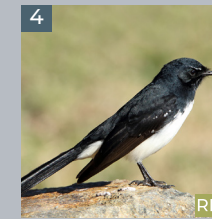


Common Myna



Blackbird

## Common native species



- 1 Superb Fairy-wren 2 Galah 3 Eastern Rosella  
4 Willie Wagtail 5 Weebill 6 Sulphur-crested Cockatoo  
7 King Parrot 8 Rainbow Lorikeet 9 Red-rumped Parrot  
10 Silvereye 11 Pied Currawong 12 White-winged Chough  
13 Grey Shrike-thrush 14 Grey Butcherbird  
15 Speckled Warbler

**Photographers** [all images copyright]

CB Con Boekel FG Frankie Gomes @ladphotography  
GP Glenn Pure, birdlifephotography.org.au  
HC Helen Cross PD Paul Duff, birdlifephotography.org.au  
RM Ross McConchie [COVER: Gang Gang Cockatoos]