

Appendix A: Supporting information for each of the 14 migratory listed birds

COMMON NAME AND EPBC- LISTED SCIENTIFIC NAME	Profile
Eastern Osprey, <i>Pandion cristatus</i>	<p>Listed marine</p> <p>Listed migratory</p> <p>IUCN – Least Concern (check taxonomy)</p> <p>Listed as Vulnerable New South Wales <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i></p> <p>Listed as Endangered, South Australia <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i></p> <p>The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010: non-threatened</p> <p>The Osprey is the only member of its family (<i>Pandionidae</i>) and has a global distribution. There are four subspecies of which <i>Pandion cristatus</i> occurs in Australia. This subspecies occurs from Borneo and Java through Wallacea and New Guinea to Australia and New Caledonia. In Australia Ospreys are found right around the mainland coastline but are scarce in Victoria and southern New South Wales. The breeding range extends from Esperance in Western Australia around to Cape Keraudren in the Pilbara and from Broome in the Kimberley across the northern coast of Australia (including many offshore islands) to Ulladulla in NSW. It also occurs on the coast of South Australia from Head of Bight east to Cape Spencer and Kangaroo Island. Outside of these ranges Osprey records are attributed to non-breeding visitors.</p> <p>The Osprey is a piscivore (fish eater), foraging over open, clear water. Favoured habitats are coastal areas, especially the mouths of large rivers, lagoons and lakes but also along the larger coastal rivers such as the Clarence where nesting occurs upriver of Grafton, New South Wales. Breeding habitat for this species is in close proximity to water bodies. Large nests of sticks, driftwood and bark are constructed on a range of substrates, though most commonly nests are in the upper forks or broken trunks of dead trees, or in the dead canopy of a living tree. Nest sites are used traditionally, with pair returning regularly, if not annually, to the same nest site. Ospreys will also nest on artificial structures such as communications towers and, increasingly in recent times, on purpose-built platforms or cradles atop towers.</p> <p>Clutches tend to be 2-3 eggs, with a 35-38 day incubation period. Most of the incubation is undertaken by the female, though males will take a turn during the day. After hatching the female takes on the role of brooding, whilst the male hunts and brings food to both the female and the chicks. Once chicks are larger (approx 1 month) the female will begin to hunt. Nestling period is 71-76 days. After fledging parents continue to provide food for 2-3 months. Nesting success rates vary with location and year, averaging 0.66 young per pair per year (0.92 young per active nest) in SA and 1.1 young per active nest in NSW.</p> <p>Global population estimates for this species are less than 400,000 individuals. In Australia the only available estimates are</p>

	<p>for South Australia where 110–130 Ospreys breed annually, and New South Wales where at least 250 Ospreys breed annually. Estimates of densities of nesting pairs in favourable coastal habitat in NSW is 40 pairs (80 birds) in a 100 km stretch. In South Australia current density estimates are one pair per 19km. Along the Australian coastline where nesting occurs, a distance of approx. 58,000 km including offshore islands, five measures of breeding density have been recorded: 1/37 km, 43/1,472 km, 1/19 km, 40/100 km and 8/15 km. These five densities give an average of 0.3/km or 24,000 Ospreys (3,000-61,000 individuals). Across the Australian breeding range, Osprey numbers appear to be stable, other than in South Australia where it has declined by more than 18% in recent decades, and in NSW where it has increased tenfold in the past three decades. There is one record of a vagrant Western Osprey <i>P.h. haliaetus</i>, of the northern hemisphere migratory subspecies, on the Australian Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the Indian Ocean.</p>
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<p>White-throated Needletail, (<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>)</p>	<p>Listed marine</p> <p>Listed migratory - CAMBA as <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>, JAMBA as <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>, ROKAMBA as <i>Chaetura caudacuta</i></p> <p>IUCN: Least Concern</p> <p>Victoria: Vulnerable. Vertebrate Fauna Advisory list 2013</p> <p>BirdLife Australia: species <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> Least Concern; subspecies <i>Hirundapus c. caudacutus</i> Vulnerable A2b+3b+4b</p> <p>The White-throated Needletail is a non-breeding migrant to Australia (present October-April). It is widespread across eastern and south-eastern Australia but is considered a vagrant in central and western Australia.</p> <p>It is believed that the entire migratory population of the subspecies moves from the Northern Hemisphere into Australasia during the non-breeding season. The species is found across a range of habitats, more often over wooded areas, where it is almost exclusively aerial, though does roost in tree hollows and the foliage canopy. It forages for insects on the wing, flying anywhere between “cloud level” and “ground level” and readily forms mixed feeding flocks with other aerial insectivores. The species roosts at night in the crowns of tall trees, mainly in forest habitats. The species moves gradually southward in eastern Australia, and in the south it is most common late in the summer (Feb-Mar or early April), and has become increasingly rare at all times but especially in the Oct-Dec period. Worldwide the population of the species has not been estimated. It is local and uncommon throughout much of its range but has been suspected to be stable in the absence of evidence for any declines or substantial threats. Recent evidence has emerged, however, of declines in population exceeding 30% over the last three generations of the migratory subspecies that comes to Australia. It is suspected that the decline is primarily due to habitat loss in the breeding grounds. In Australia recent counts range from single birds to flocks in the 100's. Largest flock recorded in Australia estimated to be between 50 000 – 100 000 birds between Glengarry and Cowarr, Victoria in 1959. Most recent maximum flocks are about 2000 in 2015 with >3,000 seen at separate sites during the course of the day. It is likely that the entire population of <i>Hirundapus c. caudacutus</i> visits Australia during the Austral summer. The population is estimated to be at least 10,000 individuals but probably fewer than 100,000.</p> <p>Widespread in east and south:</p> <p>WA: Vagrant</p> <p>NT: Vagrant</p> <p>Qld: Scattered records from Torres Strait Islands and Cape York Peninsula. Mostly on and east of Great Dividing Range from north of Cooktown to NSW border, though sometimes occurs further inland.</p> <p>NSW: Widespread on and east of Great Dividing Range. Scattered west across Central-Western Slopes and Plains bioregion. Widespread but scattered in South-West Slopes and Riverina.</p> <p>VIC: Widespread in most districts late Dec to early Apr.</p>
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	<p>TAS: Widespread. Also travels across Bass Strait Islands.</p> <p>SA: Widespread south of 34°S from Yorke Peninsula to coast, particularly Mt Lofty Ranges and along the Murray River. Also on Kangaroo Island.</p>
Fork-tailed Swift (Pacific Swift), <i>Apus pacificus</i>	<p>Listed migratory - CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA</p> <p>IUCN: Least Concern</p> <p>The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010: non-threatened</p> <p>The Fork-tailed Swift is a non-breeding migrant to Australia. It is widespread across Australia and territories arriving in north west Australia in October and November. From this entry point birds expand through southern WA and much of mainland Australia, typically arriving in Victoria in December and January and departing in April, to return to northern breeding areas (east Asia from Siberia to Japan and South to Indochina and northern Thailand). Habitat: is almost exclusively aerial from <1 m to 1000m. Most observed over inland plains in Australia, but sometimes recorded over coastal cliffs and beaches as well as urban areas. Has been recorded well out to sea as well as from offshore islands especially when on passage from Indonesia. Forages aerially for insects, sometimes in mixed feeding flocks with other aerial foragers. Believed to roost on the wing. The global population is probably at least 100,000 mature individuals based on estimates in the breeding range states of Russia, China, Japan, Taiwan and the Republic of Korea. For the subspecies <i>A.p.pacificus</i> in Australia during the non-breeding season, recent counts vary from single birds up to counts of 1,500+. Largest flock recorded in Australia was c.90, 000 near Mildura, Victoria in 1961. More recent maximum was c.5, 000 at Broome Bird Observatory in 2012, 20,000 estimated at Hutt River, W.A. 2006, c 9,000 at Undara and Forty Mile Scrub Qld, 2012, c 6,000 at Broome WA 2007 and 215,000 south of Townsville, Qld 2012. It is probable that the entire global population of <i>A.p.pacificus</i> visits Australia during the Austral summer.</p> <p>It is widespread throughout Australia:</p> <p>WA: Much of the Australian population enters Australia by crossing the Timor Sea. Widespread records from Wyndham through north and east Kimberley to south-west Pilbara. Widespread in coastal and sub coastal areas between Carnarvon and Augusta including near and offshore islands. Sparsely scattered records along south coast from Denmark east to Cocklebidy on the Great Australian Bight. . Sparsely scattered records inland.</p> <p>NT: Widespread but scattered across Top End including offshore islands. Scattered records further inland, south to northern Simpson Desert.</p> <p>Qld: Scattered records in Gulf Country. Few records from Cape York Peninsula from Weipa in the west to Iron Range in the east. Recorded generally east of the Great Dividing Range from Cooktown to NSW border, but extends further west in southern Queensland. Torres Strait Islands.</p> <p>NSW: Recorded in all regions.</p> <p>VIC: Widespread but scattered in all regions, mainly in the west and north and along coasts</p>

	<p>TAS: Sparse but widespread records including islands of Bass Strait.</p> <p>SA: Widespread from border with VIC, west of Spencer Gulf. Coastal parts of Eyre Peninsula. Inland records around Flinders Ranges, Marree, Lake Eyre, Innamincka.</p> <p>Regular visitor to Christmas Island, Cocos Keeling Island and regular migrant passing over Ashmore Reef.</p>
<p>Oriental Cuckoo, <i>Cuculus optatus</i> (also known as <i>C. saturatus optatus</i> BirdLife International 2015 Version 7 http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/taxonomy</p>	<p>Listed marine</p> <p>Listed migratory - CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA</p> <p>IUCN Least Concern</p> <p>The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010: non-threatened</p> <p>The Oriental Cuckoo is a regular migrant to Australia, where it spends the non-breeding season (Sept- May) in coastal regions across northern and eastern Australia as well as offshore islands. The species uses a range of vegetated habitats such as monsoon rainforest, wet sclerophyll forest, open woodlands and appears quite often along edges of forests, or ecotones between forest types. This cuckoo feeds arboreally, foraging for invertebrates on loose bark on the trunks and branches of trees, and among the foliage, including in mistletoes. It will forage from the ground, but requires shrubs or trees from which it sallies and returns to consume prey items. Caterpillars are a favoured food.</p> <p>The Oriental Cuckoo tends to be solitary but records of two or more foraging in the same area exist, especially where infestations of caterpillars occur. The only record of density was 0.08 birds/ha. The global population size has not been quantified, though in Europe, the breeding population is estimated to number 250,000-500,000 breeding pairs, equating to 750,000-1,500,000 individuals (BirdLife International 2004). Given Europe forms <5% of the global range the total population may exceed 20 million. Regular non-breeding migrant to northern and eastern Australia in small numbers. The species has a broad non-breeding distribution from Malaysia and the Philippines to Papua New Guinea as well as Australia. However, Australia is believed to support a higher proportion of the global population of this species than of the other smaller terrestrial non-breeding migrants considered here (possibly up to 30%), The species mostly occurs within 100 km of the north and east coasts of Australia, from the Kimberley in Western Australia to near Sydney, New South Wales. Regularly recorded on passage at Ashmore Reef and other islands off the Kimberly coast.</p> <p>WA: Vagrant in Pilbara region, more widespread in north and west Kimberley Land Division with scattered records from the Dampier Peninsula and Fitzroy River.</p> <p>NT: Widespread in Top End from Darwin, north to Melville and South Goulburn Islands, east to Gove Peninsula, Groote Eylandt and Sir Edward Pellew Group and south to Roper River.</p> <p>QLD: Single record at Mt Isa, scattered records near south east and eastern edges of Gulf of Carpentaria. Widespread on</p>

	<p>tablelands and eastern slopes of the Great Divide from near Cooktown to the NSW border.</p> <p>NSW: From northern border south to Newcastle, mainly in coastal areas, but inland as far as Armidale and Apsley River</p>
<p>Black-faced Monarch, <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i></p>	<p>Listed marine Listed migratory – Bonn IUCN: Least Concern The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010: Least Concern</p> <p>The Black-faced Monarch is a small insectivorous bird species. It breeds in eastern coastal Australia during summer and migrates to spend the non-breeding winter period in New Guinea. A portion of the population overwinters in northern Australia rather than making the full migration to New Guinea. .</p> <p>The Black-faced Monarch is a wet forest specialist, occurring mainly in rainforests and riparian vegetation. In wet sclerophyll forest, the species mostly frequents sheltered gullies and slopes with a dense understorey of ferns and/or shrubs. They forage mainly gleaning from foliage or branches of trees and shrubs or by taking insect prey from the air (sallying).</p> <p>Breeding generally occurs from October to February. The species builds solitary, inverted conical or pear-shaped nests, with a cup-like cavity at the top, and the base tapering to a point. Two or three eggs are laid, with both the male and female sharing the incubation. Incubation takes c. 15 days. Both sexes brood and feed nestlings before young fledge. The Black-faced Monarch is a known nest-host to the Brush Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>. The global population size has not been quantified, but the species has an extensive breeding range in south-eastern Australia from Cooktown to eastern Victoria so the population is likely to be at least tens of thousands.</p> <p>Estimated to occupy about 260,000 km² when breeding. Assuming 1% suitable habitat and density 0.18 birds/ha (mean of four estimates range 0.01-0.5 birds/ha) population 45,000 (2,600-130,000).</p> <p><i>Winter migrant to New Guinea. Widespread spring-summer migrant to eastern Australia:</i></p> <p>Qld: Widespread from islands in Torres Strait and Cape York along coasts and east slopes of Great Divide to NSW border.</p> <p>NSW: Widespread in east, occur along coasts and east slopes and tablelands of Great Divide.</p> <p>VIC: Mostly found in east Gippsland, but increasingly also found west to forests near Melbourne (Drouin, Bunyip State Park and Yarra Ranges).</p>
<p>Black-winged Monarch, <i>Monarcha frater</i></p>	<p>Listed marine Listed migratory – Bonn IUCN: Least Concern The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010: Least Concern</p> <p>The Black-winged Monarch is a small insectivorous bird species. It is a summer breeding migrant to Australia with a</p>

	<p>migration route between the north east coast of Australia (between Cooktown and Cape York Peninsula) and New Guinea, where it is assumed to overwinter. There is some evidence that a small number of adults may over-winter in Australia.</p> <p>The Black-winged Monarch is a rainforest species, but will use mixed tropical open eucalypt forests and woodlands that are adjacent to areas of rainforest. These woodlands contain understorey elements similar to those found in rainforest habitats. They forage on insects, gleaning insects from the foliage. Sallying occurs but is not common.</p> <p>Little is known about the breeding biology of this species. Few records include nests recorded in November, December and January. The nest itself is goblet shaped, and clutch size is believed to be 2-3 eggs. No further information is available for this species but believed to similar to Black-faced Monarchs. The global population size has not been quantified, but the species is reported to be fairly common to abundant in suitable habitat and altitudes in New Guinea where there is also a breeding population that migrates from the northern lowlands to the highlands. The size of the Australian breeding population is likely to be relatively small because of the small area of suitable habitat within its range.</p> <p>Estimated to occupy about 35,000 km² when breeding. Assuming 2.5% suitable habitat and equal density to that of Black-faced Monarch (0.18 birds/ha; mean of 4 estimates range 0.01-0.5 birds/ha, since no density estimates for Black-winged Monarch) population 15,000 (900-43,000). In Australia distribution is confined to Qld on Islands in Torres Strait on migration, north and east Cape York Peninsula, south to Cooktown. Other sedentary subspecies occur in upland New Guinea.</p>
Satin Flycatcher, <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	<p>Listed marine</p> <p>Listed migratory – Bonn</p> <p>IUCN: Least Concern</p> <p>The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010: Least Concern</p> <p>South Australia: Endangered <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i></p> <p>Satin Flycatchers are found extensively along the Great Dividing Range along the eastern and south-east seaboard of Australia – from Cape York to eastern South Australia. The species is also widespread within Tasmania.</p> <p>The Satin Flycatcher shows a north-south migration throughout this range. It is a breeding summer migrant to the south-east and Tasmania (see distribution map below), being almost entirely absent from this region in winter. The species winters in northern Queensland, New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago. After breeding, Satin Flycatchers leave southern Australia in February – April. Whilst most birds migrate north through the eastern coastal region, a small number consistently deviate from the coast and migrate inland through South Australia, generally recorded between December – June.</p> <p>Satin Flycatchers are eucalypt forest and woodland inhabitants. They are particularly common in tall wet sclerophyll forest, often in gullies or along water courses. In woodlands they prefer open, grassy woodland. The diversity of occupied habitats expands during migration, with the species recorded in most wooded habitats. Wintering birds in northern Queensland will use the rainforest - gallery forests interfaces, and birds have been recorded wintering in mangroves and paperbark swamps.</p>

	<p>Satin Flycatchers are mostly insectivorous. They primarily forage arboreally, flitting from one perch to another, taking prey by sallying for insects in the air or picking insects off foliage and branches. They tend to forage in the canopy and sub-canopy, though occasionally forage in lower strata or descend to drink at forest streams. The core breeding distribution of the Satin Flycatcher is in the eucalypt forests and woodlands along the east coast and across south-eastern mainland Australia and Tasmania. On mainland Australia the species is a high-altitude breeder. Returning migrants arrive in Victoria and Tasmania around mid October. Breeding commences soon after with the construction of a small cup shaped nest. Nests are well camouflaged and can resemble part of the branch itself. One to three eggs are laid with both sexes sharing the incubation. Incubation is c. 17 days with both parents brooding and feeding nestlings. Nestling periods are estimated at 15-18 days before fledging occurs.</p> <p>The global population size has not been quantified, but the species is reported to be commonest in the south of its range in Australia (especially Tasmania) and scarce in the north. The range of the population and the extent of the habitat used suggest that the population is at least tens of thousands. Some evidence of decline in response to land clearance. Estimated to occupy about 440,000 km² when breeding. Assuming 1% suitable habitat and density 0.39 birds/ha (mean of 8 estimates range 0.08-1.25 birds/ha) population 170,000 (35,000 -550,000). Recorded at scattered sites throughout New Guinea and offshore islands. Widespread in eastern Australia:</p> <p>WA: Vagrant.</p> <p>Qld: Widespread but scattered in the east, mainly on passage or non-on breeding periods. Mostly coastal but also on Great Dividing Range. Widespread in southern QLD in area from Fraser Island, west to Goombi and south to NSW border but unlikely to breed except at higher altitudes.</p> <p>NSW: Widespread on and east of the Great Dividing Range, sparsely scattered on western slopes, extending into the Riverina region as far west as Deniliquin.</p> <p>VIC: Widespread in south and east south of a line running through Numurkah, Maldon, north Grampians, Balmoral and Nelson. Scattered records from Little Desert.</p> <p>TAS: Regular breeding visitor, including to Bass Strait islands. On mainland Tasmania widespread in east and west of a line joining Ulverston (north) and South Cape (south). Scattered records for south coast and north-west.</p> <p>SA: Occasionally recorded. Mostly in south-east of the State</p>
<p>Spectacled Monarch, <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus</i></p>	<p>Listed marine</p> <p>Listed migratory – Bonn</p> <p>IUCN: Least Concern</p> <p>The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010: Least Concern</p> <p>Spectacled Monarchs are largely confined to the north east and east coastal and near coastal regions of Australia. Three subspecies are recognised:</p>

S. t. gouldii, occurs from Proserpine, Qld in the north, along the east coast to just south of Sydney. Some of these individuals may migrate to northern QLD and New Guinea outside of the breeding season.

S. t. melanorrhous occurs from Yarraden in the north along the Queensland coast near Cairns (on Cape York) to approximately Mackay in the south. Movements of this subspecies are not well understood, though it is believed that this subspecies may migrate within this range or winter in New Guinea.

S. t. albiventris is the most northern, and is considered resident on Cape York Peninsula, south to about Yarraden (north of Cairns). All sub-species occupy dense vegetation, mainly in rainforest but also in moist or wet sclerophyll forest and occasionally in other densely vegetated habitats such as mangroves, drier forest, woodlands, parks and gardens.

The Spectacled Monarch is an insectivore, mostly taking insects across a range of forest strata, though most often at low or middle levels (5-15 m above ground). Birds usually forage in pairs, keeping to the inner foliage rather than the outer edges, where they sit and wait for prey, which they capture either by gleaning or sallying. Breeding has been recorded from September to April with little apparent difference between the subspecies. The nest is usually built in a vertical fork of a tree, sapling or shrub, and an association with water courses has been noted. Nests are deep and cup-shaped, but vary in overall shape depending on the nest site location. Usually two eggs are laid, with the female doing most of the incubation. Incubation period is 15-18 days. Both parents feed nestlings. Time to fledging is 17-20 days, and newly fledged young are fed for a few days by both parents. One young was recorded as being cared for by its parent for 5-6 weeks post fledging. The global population size has not been quantified, but the species is reported to be generally common. It is suspected to be stable in the absence of evidence for any declines or substantial threats. In Australia this species is considered to be secure across its range. Estimated to occupy about 210,000 km² when breeding. Assuming habitat occupancy 1% (southern subspecies) and 2.5% (Wet Tropics and Cape York subspecies) and density 0.31 birds/ha (mean of two estimates range 0.11 - 0.55 birds/ha) population 65,000 (23,000 -120,000). Three subspecies are estimated separately.

Southern Spectacled Monarch *S. t. gouldii*, population 41,000 (14,00 -72,000)

Wet Tropics Spectacled Monarch *S. t. melanorrhous* population 33,000 (12,000 -59,000)

Cape York Spectacled Monarch *S. t. albiventris* population 39,000 (14,000 -70,000)

(note: subspecies estimates include hybrids)

Distribution mainly limited to coastal eastern Australia:

QLD: Occurs on islands in Torres Strait where it is migratory and on Cape York Peninsula where considered resident or partly migratory. Widespread along east coast including off shore islands and on east slopes of Great Dividing Range from Cooktown to NSW border.

NSW: Coast and eastern slopes of Great Dividing Range to northern Hunter Region. Occasional records further south at sites around Newcastle, Central Coast and Sydney.

NT: Vagrant to Groote Eylandt.

<p>Rufous Fantail, <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i></p>	<p>Listed marine Listed migratory – Bonn IUCN: Least Concern The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010: Least Concern</p> <p>Three subspecies of Rufous Fantail are recognised in Australia. The nominate species <i>R. r. rufifrons</i> occurs in south-eastern mainland Australia, from approximately Brisbane, through NSW and Victoria and across to the eastern side of the Adelaide Hills. This sub-species primarily breeds in forests within 300 km of the coast, and migrates northwards during non-breeding periods. The first birds arrive in Victoria in the third week of October and the last ones depart in the first week of April. This sub-species is one of the most precisely predictable migratory species in Australia.</p> <p>Subspecies <i>R. r. intermedia</i> occurs along the north-eastern seaboard of Australia, from northern NSW along the coast to the Cape York Peninsula. This is core breeding and non-breeding habitat with local movements and altitudinal migration observed as well as regular longer distance migration to the Trans Fly region of New Guinea.</p> <p>The third subspecies, <i>R. r. dryas</i>, occurs across the northern seaboard of Australia, from around Normanton in the east, across to Western Australia in the coastal areas of the Kimberley. This subspecies is largely sedentary with some movement away from riverine and mangrove areas during the wet season. <i>R. r. dryas</i> is often treated as a separate non-migratory species, i.e. the Arafura Fantail.</p> <p>All subspecies of Rufous Fantail inhabit moist, dense habitats, including mangroves, rainforest, riparian forests and thickets, and wet eucalypt forests. Structural features of suitable habitat include a moderately dense canopy cover often with two lower strata: a 2-6 m high layer and a shrubby or heath understorey 1-2 m high. When on passage a wider range of wooded habitats are used including dry eucalypt forests and woodlands, Brigalow shrublands and domestic gardens and parks and tropical islands.</p> <p>Foraging activities usually occur singly or in pairs. Birds are very active and forage mostly in the air taking insects. Birds may also flush and pursue prey, or glean from foliage. Rufous Fantails forage mostly in the dense low understorey of forests and rainforest, but will use other strata including the canopy and sub-canopy.</p> <p>Breeding occurs throughout the species' range although the subspecies <i>R. r. intermedia</i> is a non-breeding visitor to New Guinea. Nests are tightly woven open cups that are bound to twigs with spiders' web. Throughout the range of the Rufous Fantail eggs are laid from September – February with a clutch size usually of 2-3 eggs. Incubation period is 15-17 days with both the male and female sharing the incubation. After hatching both parents feed young. Young fledge at c.11 days. Parents continue to feed fledglings for a further 4-5.5 weeks before young are fully independent. The global population size has not been quantified but, given the area of the habitat occupied and the densities recorded, must be at least 100s of thousands. In Australia this species is considered to be common and secure and there is no evidence of population change. Estimated to occupy about 260,000 km² when breeding. Assuming 1% suitable habitat and density 0.18 birds/ha (mean of four estimates range 0.02-2.66 birds/ha) population 344,000 (15,000-2.0 million)</p>
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	<p>Three subspecies estimated separately.</p> <p>Southern Rufous Fantail <i>R. r. rufifrons</i> population 113,000 (5,200-700,000)</p> <p>North-eastern Rufous Fantail <i>R. r. intermedia</i> population 148,000 (6,800-900,000)</p> <p>Arafura Rufous Fantail <i>R.r. dryas</i> population 219,000 (37,000-400,000) (note: subspecies estimates include hybrids).</p> <p>Largely coastal occurring along rivers in northern Australia, widespread in eastern Australia:</p> <p>WA: Widespread but scattered in coastal areas of Kimberley. Historical records from Pilbara region.</p> <p>NT: Confined to Top End, south to 14°S, though range extends further south to lower reaches of MacArthur River and Calvert River.</p> <p>Qld: Scattered records in Gulf Country and western Cape York Peninsula, from Lawn Hill to Weipa. Recorded on islands of Torres Strait, widespread east of Great Dividing from Cape York to NSW border including off shore islands. Migrate through Torres Strait islands on a broad front</p> <p>NSW: Widespread on and east of Great Dividing Range, sometimes recorded further west. Also on south-west slopes region from West Wyalong to Albury through Deniliquin.</p> <p>VIC: Widespread in east, mainly east of a line from Wodonga to Brisbane Ranges, though extends further west into North central District, Pyrenees, Otway Ranges and forests of the far south-west.</p> <p>TAS: Vagrant.</p>
<p>Oriental Reed-warbler, <i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i> (included with <i>A. arundinaceus</i> BirdLife International 2015 Version 7 http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/taxonomy)</p>	<p>Listed marine</p> <p>Listed migratory Bonn, CAMBA, ROKAMBA. JAMBA (recommended for inclusion)</p> <p>IUCN Least Concern</p> <p>The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010: non-threatened</p> <p>The Oriental Reed-warbler is a small insectivore, found in aquatic vegetation along waterways and waterbodies. It has been recorded using <i>Typha</i> sp., in sugar cane plantations, and in mangroves. These habitats are similar to those utilised through the breeding season in eastern Asia, where it is mainly encountered in reed and sedge beds, paddy field, cane grass, grasslands and mangroves. On migration it may occur briefly in any vegetated habitat.</p>

	<p>The species is a wet-season (October – March) migrant to northern Australia, and whilst rare, it is probably a regular visitor. Abundance may be under-estimated because of confusion with Australian Reed-Warbler <i>A. australis</i> which it closely resembles. It is widespread across Europe and Asia. In Europe (which accounts for less than half of the species breeding range) the breeding population is estimated to number 1.5-2.9 million breeding pairs. Preliminary estimate of the global population size is 9.2-35 million individuals.</p> <p>Uncommon to rare, non-breeding terrestrial visitor to Australia. Generally recorded as single individuals.</p>
Barn Swallow, <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	<p>Listed marine</p> <p>Listed migratory - CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA</p> <p>IUCN: Least Concern</p> <p>The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010: Least Concern</p> <p>Barn Swallows are a cosmopolitan species, breeding throughout most of the northern hemisphere. Small numbers are regular non-breeding migrants to northern Australia, with vagrants further south.</p> <p>In tropical northern Australia, the Barn Swallows arrive Sept-October but the first southern records tend to be in November. Departure from the south is around March and in April from northern Australia.</p> <p>Habitat: in the air above open vegetated areas including farmland, sports grounds, native grasslands and airstrips as well as over open water such as billabongs, lagoons, creeks and sewage treatment plants.</p> <p>Barn Swallows forage on the wing, taking flying insects. They forage singly or in small groups, though large loose flocks have been recorded, and extraliminally thousands of birds can form foraging flocks. Foraging associations with other swallow species and aerial insectivores is common and the species has been noted feeding with Welcome Swallows, Red-rumped Swallows, Tree Martins, Fairy Martins, Swifts and Swiftlets. As with most swallows and martins, Barn Swallows often regularly perch on bare branches or wires, and gather in flocks to during the day, and roost at night perched in vegetation, usually tall wetland grasses. The world-wide population estimate for this species is > c.190, 000,000 individuals.</p> <p>Australian counts of the subspecies that migrates to Australia, <i>H. r. gutturalis</i>, range from single individuals to c.200 birds. Regular visitor to northern Australia, vagrant further south:</p> <p>WA: Recorded at scattered sites in coastal and sub coastal areas in Pilbara Region and Kimberley from Exmouth to Kununurra. Further vagrant records to coastal areas as far south as Perth.</p> <p>NT: Confined to Top End with most records around Darwin.</p> <p>Qld: Most records from Far North Qld, wet tropics region (Newell Beach to Townsville). Also in Torres Strait. Scattered</p>

	<p>records from further south. Coastal.</p> <p>NSW: Vagrant.</p> <p>VIC: Unconfirmed vagrant.</p> <p>SA: Vagrant.</p>
<p>Red-rumped Swallow, <i>Cecropis daurica</i></p>	<p>Listed marine as <i>Hirundo daurica</i></p> <p>Listed migratory - ROKAMBA as <i>Hirundo daurica</i></p> <p>The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010: Vagrant</p> <p>The Red-rumped Swallow is widespread across the Northern Hemisphere where it breeds. Records in Australia are of non-breeding migrants (December - February) and confined to the north of the country, particularly around Cairns, Gulf of Carpentaria, Darwin and Broome. Predominately forages over wetlands: e.g. swamps, rivers, dams etc. or open areas such as golf course or cane fields, where insects are taken on the wing. They have been recorded feeding in mixed flocks with other aerial insectivores. As with most swallows and martins, Red-rumped Swallows often perch on bare branches or wires.</p> <p>Population in Europe estimated at 2,790,000-6,380,000 mature individuals but more common in Asia where it is described as 'common' in most of its range. Records of the subspecies visiting Australia, <i>C.d.japonica</i>, are sporadic and range from single birds to counts of up to 100. The sporadic nature of occurrence means that the species goes unrecorded in Australia in some years.</p> <p>Regular visitor mainly to northern Australia;</p> <p>WA: Kimberley (Broome and Kununurra).</p> <p>NT: Darwin, Groote Eylandt.</p> <p>Qld: North-east, particularly Daintree River and Mossman. Torres Strait Islands: Vagrant.</p> <p>Christmas Island: Vagrant.</p>
<p>Grey Wagtail, <i>Motacilla cinerea</i></p>	<p>Listed marine</p> <p>Listed migratory – CAMBA, ROKAMBA. JAMBA (recommended for inclusion)</p> <p>IUCN: Least Concern</p> <p>The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010: Vagrant</p>

	<p>The Grey Wagtail is a scarce but regular visitor to northern Australia, generally arriving during the last 10 days of October and departing around March. Records from Christmas Island suggest the species arrives there earlier (September) than on mainland Australia.</p> <p>The species has a strong association with water. In their normal breeding range, Grey Wagtails are found across a variety of wetlands, especially water courses, but also on the banks of lakes and marshes, as well as artificial wetlands such as sewage farms, reservoirs and fishponds. This association with water extends into non-breeding habitats with all confirmed Australian records being associated with water; especially creeks, rivers and waterfalls. On migration they may forage on rocky tidal flats. The diet of the Grey Wagtail reflects its habitat with it feeding on a variety of insects as well as other small prey items such as molluscs, crustaceans and occasionally small fish and tadpoles. Preliminary estimate of the global population size is 9.3-96 million individuals, although further validation of this estimate is needed.</p> <p>The species is a rare non-breeding summer visitor to northern Australia:</p> <p>Ashmore Reef: Regularly recorded on passage</p> <p>Christmas Island: Aggregations of up to 10 birds recorded most years.</p>
<p>Yellow Wagtail, <i>Motacilla flava</i> (some dispute over taxonomy but information applies to both subspecies visiting Australia: <i>M. f. tschutschensis</i> and <i>M. f. taivana</i>)</p>	<p>Listed marine</p> <p>Listed migratory - CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA</p> <p>IUCN: Least Concern</p> <p>The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010: non-threatened</p> <p>The Yellow Wagtail is a regular wet season visitor to northern Australia. Increasing records in NSW suggest this species is an occasional but regular summer visitor to the Hunter River region. The species is considered a vagrant to Victoria, South Australia and southern Western Australia.</p> <p>Habitat requirements for the Yellow Wagtail are highly variable, but typically include open grassy flats near water. Habitats include open areas with low vegetation such as grasslands, airstrips, pastures, sports fields; damp open areas such as muddy or grassy edges of wetlands, rivers, irrigated farmland, dams, waterholes; sewage farms, sometimes utilise tidal mudflats and edges of mangroves.</p> <p>Preliminary estimate of the global population size is 48-168 million individuals, although further validation of this estimate is needed. In Australia the species is a regular but uncommon non-breeding summer visitor to the north. Records in the south are considered vagrants. Birds are generally seen singly or in small groups. Larger flocks of up to c.50 individuals have been recorded. Mixed flocks with Australasian Pipits are not uncommon.</p>

	<p>Regular visitor to northern Australia, vagrant to southern Australia:</p> <p>WA: Pilbara Region and Kimberley Land Division. Vagrant in south and Gascoyne Region.</p> <p>NT: Western Top End with most records around Darwin.</p> <p>Qld: From Mossman south to Townsville. Vagrant further south and on Heron Island</p> <p>NSW: Lower reaches and estuary of Hunter River round Ash Island, Kooragang Island. Other records vagrant.</p> <p>VIC: Vagrant to coastal areas.</p> <p>Christmas Island, Cocos – Keeling Islands</p>
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