

8

- Beach Stone-curlew*-U**
- Brahminy Kite-C
- Dollarbird-CSM
- Fairy Martin-R
- Little Friarbird-C
- Nankeen Kestrel-R
- Pale-headed Rosella-U
- Red-winged Parrot-C
- Royal Spoonbill-U
- Southern Boobook-C
- Yellow-billed Spoonbill-U



Royal Spoonbill



Pied Butcherbird



Australian Pelican



Rainbow Bee-eater



Australian White Ibis

9

- Australian Magpie-C
- Australian Pelican-C
- Common Greenshank-USM
- Eastern Curlew*-VSM**
- Galah-C
- Grey-crowned Babbler-VR
- Little Corella-VR
- Marsh Sandpiper-CSM
- Pacific Golden Plover-CSM
- Pied Butcherbird-V
- Pied Currawong-R
- White-breasted Woodswallow-U

10

- Azure Kingfisher-U
- Double-barred Finch-U
- Eastern Whipbird-VR
- Eastern Yellow Robin-VR
- Great Cormorant-R
- Little Black Cormorant-C
- Little Wattlebird-U
- Mistletoebird-C
- Osprey-U
- Pied Cormorant-U
- Radjah Shelduck*-VR**
- Rainbow Bee-eater-VSM
- Restless Flycatcher-VR
- Shining Flycatcher-VR

11

- Australian White Ibis-C
- Brown Quail-R
- Collared Kingfisher-C
- Latham's Snipe-R
- Peregrine Falcon-U
- White-cheeked Honeyeater-C

Name: _____

Address/Email _____

Notes: _____

Welcome to our Wonderful Foreshore!

Not only is Tin Can Bay known throughout Australia as one of the most charming villages on the SE Queensland coast, but our foreshore continues to gather praise for it's wealth of natural beauty. Being located within Queensland's Great Sandy Straits, it is also part of a Ramsar Wetland of international importance.

Whether bicycle riding, jogging, or casually strolling along this 4 km stretch of easily accessible foreshore, you'll soon discover that Tin Can Bay is home to a truly wonderful variety of birds. With a list of over 137 species already sighted on our foreshore, it is gaining a reputation as a great place to bird watch!

The foreshore provides a range of habitats for an excellent birding experience. The sandflats and mangroves are a food source for Arctic Breeding Waders and sea birds. Patches of Wallum heath and sedges provide shelter for ground dwelling and lower storey birds. Our native vegetation of Wattle, She-Oak and Banksia provide nectar for the middle storey birds, and the birds of the upper-storey feed on the blossoms of the Blue Gums and Bloodwood. There are also many spots where birds of the 'open space' can be observed. Remember, sandflies and mosquitoes are also a natural part of our environment, so dress appropriately and always protect yourself against sunburn, especially in the summer. A pair of binoculars and a good field guide of Australian birds will no doubt enhance your foreshore walk.

Most birds included in this list can be viewed in suitable habitat & season anywhere along the foreshore. However, the numbered spots have been identified as the most likely place for an observation of the listed birds. If you should sight a bird not on our list, please report it by logging on to our website at www.cooloolacoastcare.org.au or noting it on this pamphlet and dropping it into our local post office or library. Your help will be greatly appreciated.

Cooloola Coastcare Association Inc. & Cooloola Nature wish to thank the many organisations and individuals who have contributed to the production of this pamphlet. Our special thanks goes to photographers Brian & Val O'Leary and Robin Hill for permission to reproduce their wonderful photographs. Please consult our website for a full list of credits and for further details regarding our local birds and their habitats. We hope you enjoy your walk!

Tin Can Bay Foreshore Bird Walk



An initiative of
Cooloola Coastcare Association Inc.
& Cooloola Nature, Qld. Australia
www.cooloolacoastcare.org.au

Tin Can Bay Foreshore Bird Walk



Birds of the Bay Best Viewing Spots

- 1**
- Bar-tailed Godwit-VSM
 - Caspian Tern-C
 - Common Tern-U
 - Crested Tern -C
 - House Sparrow-IC
 - Little Tern*-U**
 - Mangrove Gerygone-U
 - Pied Oystercatcher-C
 - Whimbrel-C



Pied Oystercatcher

- 2**
- Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike-C
 - Brown Thornbill-U
 - Great Knot-USM
 - Lesser Sand Plover-USM
 - Mangrove Honeyeater-C
 - Noisy Friarbird-V
 - Red Knot-USM
 - Red-capped Plover-C
 - Red-necked Stint-USM
 - Tree Martin-C



Brown Thornbill

- 3**
- Australasian Gannet-U
 - Blue-faced Honeyeater-V
 - Fig Bird-V
 - Noisy Miner-U
 - Rainbow Lorikeet-V
 - Scaly-breasted Lorikeet-U
 - Striated Pardalote-C
 - Welcome Swallow-C
 - White-bellied Sea-Eagle-U
 - White-throated Needle-tail-U
 - Willy Wagtail-C



Blue-faced Honeyeater

- 4**
- Australian Wood Duck-U
 - Black Swan-U
 - Channel-billed Cuckoo-USM
 - Magpie-lark-C
 - Masked Lapwing-V
 - Richard's Pipit-U
 - Silver Gull-V
 - Straw-necked Ibis-U
 - Sulphur-crested Cockatoo-V
 - Torresian Crow-V
 - Wedge-tailed Eagle-U



Striated Pardalote



Masked Lapwing

- 5**
- Black Bittern-VR
 - Brown Honeyeater-V
 - Common Koel-CSM
 - Grey Butcherbird-U
 - Nankeen Night Heron-R
 - Pacific Baza-U
 - Pallid Cuckoo-RSM
 - Pheasant Coucal-U
 - Powerful Owl*-VR**
 - Red-backed Fairy-wren-C
 - Tawny Grassbird-U



Nankeen Night Heron

- 6**
- Black-winged Stilt-R
 - Brush Cuckoo-CSM
 - Fan-tailed Cuckoo-U
 - Forest Kingfisher-USM
 - Grey Shrike-thrush-C
 - Gull-billed Tern-VC
 - Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo -RSM
 - Lewin's Honeyeater-U
 - Little Bronze-Cuckoo-USM
 - Little Shrike-thrush-U
 - Olive-backed Oriole-U
 - Pacific Black Duck-U
 - Rufous Whistler-V
 - Sacred Kingfisher-CSM
 - Silvereye-U
 - Spangled Drongo-CWM
 - Striated Heron-U
 - Varied Triller-U
 - White-necked Heron-R
 - White-throated Gerygone-C
 - White-throated Honeyeater-C



Grey Shrike-thrush



Silvereye

- 7**
- Australian King-Parrot-U
 - Bar-shouldered Dove-U
 - Brolga-R
 - Buff-banded Rail-C
 - Crested Pigeon-V
 - Grey Fantail-CWM
 - Grey-tailed Tattler-CSM
 - Intermediate Egret-U
 - Laughing Kookaburra-V
 - Leaden Flycatcher-C
 - Little Egret-C
 - Little Pied Cormorant-C
 - Peaceful Dove-C
 - Satin Flycatcher-R
 - Scarlet Honeyeater-C
 - Spotted Turtle-Dove-IC
 - Tawny Frogmouth-U
 - Topknot Pigeon-VR
 - Whistling Kite-V
 - White-faced Heron-V
 - Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo-U



Bar-shouldered Dove



Buff-banded Rail



Whistling Kite

Status Key: I = Introduced, V = Very Common, C = Common, U = Uncommon, R = Rare, VR = Very Rare, SM = Summer Migrant, WM = Winter Migrant **Bold***=Scheduled Bird, **Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994 and its amendments (Qld. only)** (Status relates only to relative abundance of species within the foreshore bounds.)
Birds are listed by site and alphabetically by Common Name.