

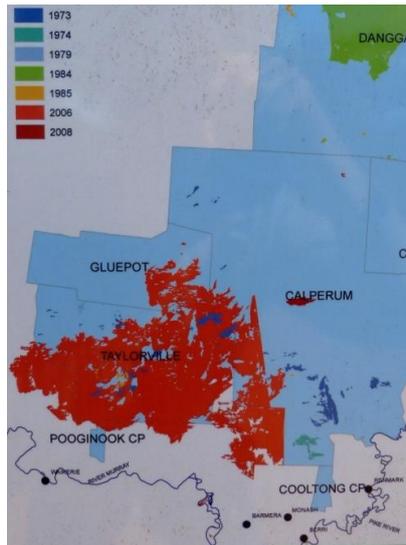
HFNC excursion to Gluepot Reserve, 16-21 August 2013

Rod Bird

Background

The genesis of this campout was the experience of HFNC venturing to Kangaroo Island in 2010. We decided to repeat that type of excursion by a visit to the Birdlife Australia's Gluepot Station in 2013.

Gluepot Reserve is a 54,390 ha former sheep station situated 65 km north of Waikerie, a town on the Murray River. Gluepot has an annual rainfall of about 215 mm and has predominantly a Mallee-Bluebush-Triodia-*Casuarina pauper* vegetation and some 265 species of plants have been recorded. There are 8 species of mallee and there are many old-growth stands with hollows, a rarity now in Australia. Fire has not been a major issue in the past; a fire in 1950 burned parts of the former station and another fire in 2006 moved from adjacent Taylorville station into the SE corner of the reserve and Calperum Station. In total, it burned 118,000 ha (see map). Fire protection has now been improved, with a graded boundary break and some prescribed burning of patches.



The reserve was acquired by Birds Australia in 1997. Three camping areas have been developed in the reserve. Most of the water points have been closed off or filled in, to help control feral goats and limit the population of Western Grey and Red Kangaroos. However, water points have been established at several points for access by birds. Hides have been built adjacent to these elevated water troughs for the use by visitors to observe the birds.

About 180 species of birds have been recorded on Gluepot, including Black-eared Miner, White-browed Treecreeper, Scarlet-chested Parrot, Striated Grasswren, Red-lored Whistler, Gilbert's Whistler and Malleefowl.

The reptile list includes about 50 species – Geckos (10), Legless lizards (6), Skinks (19), Dragons (4), Goanna (1) and snakes (9).

There are 4 frog species. Mammals include 12 species of bat, Short-beaked Echidna, Mallee Ningau (Ningau yvonneae), Common Dunnart (Sminthopsis murina), Western Pygmy Possum (Cercartetus concinnus) and Bolam's Mouse (Pseudomys bolami).

Visit by HFNC

Present: From Hamilton were Glenys & John Cayley, Diane Luhrs & Rod Bird, Hilary & George Turner, and Roger Thompson. Penny Moon from KI and 7 friends also joined us, arriving around mid-day on Saturday. Penny's friends were Trish Mooney (Port Augusta), Kevin Rowsell (Nairne), and Pip Masters, Lyn & Trevor Bolto, Tim Williams and Jane Renwick all from KI.

The ranger had arranged for us to stay at Babbler Campground (Aust84 GPS 33-45-41/140-09-06) and, with the exception of one or two others on 2 days, we had the site to ourselves during our stay.

Diane and Rod stopped at Edenhope to have a look at Lake Wallace. This lake, dry for many years, now had quite a lot of water, although still some 100 m between the end of the jetty and the waterline.

We camped at the **Pertendi Campground** (347 km from Hamilton) on the **Gnarkat Conservation Park** (Sth of Pinnaroo), arriving there at 7 pm on a very wet Friday night. Diane had her new Mercedes Sprinter van and so we avoided having to set up a tent in the rain. John & Glenys stopped earlier at a cabin in Pinnaroo, further north. We were concerned that the rain may have reached Gluepot and made the tracks impassable. Luckily the rain did not then reach Gluepot but we did experience a couple of light showers during our first 2 days at Gluepot. More trying at times were strong winds that made it difficult to find birds and made the camp site a little chilly in the evenings.

Roger had arrived on the afternoon of Friday 16th and had completed the Babbler Camp North Walk then and the Whistler Walk on Saturday morning before the rest of us arrived.

Saturday

The SA party from Kangaroo Island arrived first on Saturday and had just returned from a walk when Diane & I arrived at 1 pm. The distance from Hamilton is about 630 km. Later in the afternoon John & Glenys arrived. Hilary & George drove from Adelaide and also arrived mid-afternoon. George brought his mountain bike.

The mallee species in the camp was Acorn Mallee (*E. oleosa* – the buds appear like ‘egg in a cup’) and these trees were prominent along the South Babbler Camp South Walk (3 km), which Diane & Rod did in the afternoon. Two fungi were seen at camp; an Earthball and a Bracket Fungus (*Crepidotus* sp.).



South Babbler Camp South Walk passes through Black Oak (*Casuarina pauper*) and Mallee, with various Emu Bushes (e.g. *Eremophila maculata*, above), Acacia (e.g. Spine Bush – *A. nysophylla*), Grevillea, Silver Casia (*Senna artemisioides*), Bluebush (e.g. *Maireana sedifolia*), *Triodia scariosa*, Daisy Bush (*Olearia pimeleoides* – shown below) and *Zygophyllum glaucum* (a prolific, yellow-flowered little bush with fruit similar to hop-bush – see also below) and other species.



Other mallee species include Red Mallee (*E. socialis* – buds have a long, pointed cap), Narrow-leaved Red Mallee (*E. leptophylla* – valves just project from capsule) and Yorrell (*E. gracilis* – bud caps are small, smooth, rounded with a dark oil gland at the centre).

Birds seen at the camp or on the South Babbler Camp walk on Saturday 17 Aug 2013:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Grey Butcherbird | 8. Yellow-plumed Honeyeater |
| 2. Rufous Whistler | 9. Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater |
| 3. Willie Wagtail | 10. Red Wattlebird |
| 4. Weebill | 11. White-winged Chough |
| 5. Inland Thornbill | 12. Grey Currawong |
| 6. Red-capped Robin | 13. Australian Magpie |
| 7. White-eared Honeyeater | |

We met the South Australian group and had a chat before dinner at their camp. Most were from Kangaroo Island but a couple came from Port Augusta and were involved in conservation work. Penny Moon had organised them – Brian Moon had stopped at Waikerie to work on his ‘new’ boat that is moored on the river near Waikerie.

Sunday 18th August

We were up at 7.30 Victorian time to find a windy, cool, grey morning and only the Grey Butcherbirds calling. We suggested that the group might like to do the Grasswren Walk.

Grasswren Walk (6 km) – at about 9 30 am we drove back along Track 2 and then along Track 7 to the car park. Along Track 7 we saw 8-10 very large feral goats crossing the track ahead. They rapidly vanished into the mallee. We were to see plenty of tracks during the next few days. The goats require little free water in winter and appear to roam freely through this reserve, despite efforts to shoot them and fence them out. However, in the pastoral days, thousands of goats were rounded up here, so the present numbers are low by comparison.

While we began as a group, we soon became a long line of observers, as each person stopped to view different things among the Black Oak, Eremophila, Mallee, Triodia and Bluebush. Diane & I were distracted at the start by the sound of an unknown whistler and we left behind. We found the bird to be Gilbert’s Whistler but, although very vocal, it was shy and disinclined to show itself for a photograph.

A Pied Honeyeater among Eremophila and a party of Chestnut-crowned Babbler were seen. Some members saw either Yellow-throated or Black-eared Miners on the section near the boundary fence but no Striated Grasswrens or Shy Heathwrens were seen. The new fence here has electrified wires, no doubt intended to exclude goats. We were surprised at the close spacing of the wires, all in the lower 60 cm level, with earth wires between and 3 on the top. We were also surprised to see the hundreds of steel posts (from the old fence) lying on the ground. The wide boundary track serves as a firebreak.



Casuarina pauper & Bluebush lined both sides of the Track 7 as we walked off the Boundary track to the car park near the hide, at the intersection of Track 7 & 8. The highlight there was a group of a dozen Brown-headed Honeyeaters arriving in a party, taking a quick swallow of water and then departing as quickly as they came. Yellow-plumed Honeyeaters were conspicuous (see photos).

Birds seen on the Grasswren Walk on Sunday 18 Aug 2013:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| 1. Australian Ringneck | 3. Emu |
| 2. Australian Raven | 4. Miner |

5. Grey Shrike-thrush
6. Chestnut-crowned Babbler
7. Gilbert's Whistler
8. White-winged Chough
9. Weebill
10. Striated Pardalote
11. Jacky Winter

12. Inland Thornbill
13. Yellow-rumped Thornbill
14. Chestnut-rumped Thornbill
15. Yellow-plumed Honeyeater
16. Pied Honeyeater
17. Brown-headed Honeyeater
18. Collared Sparrowhawk



We arrived back at camp at 1.30 pm, as the wind increased in speed. Some elected to have a rest in the afternoon, but Roger did the Black Oak Swamp Walk (6.5 km) while John & Glenys, Diane & Rod, Penny and Hillary took the Babbler Camp North Walk (2.4 km). This walk passes onto and along a small sand dune. The weather was very windy and there was a little shower of rain, both reducing the chance of seeing many birds. This was a very attractive area of Triodia and Mallee, with Black Oak on the sandy-clay flat. A notable sighting there was that of a legless lizard, the Common Scaly-foot (see photo), which narrowly missed being trodden on as it crossed the path to another Triodia plant.



We noted that many little bushes (*Zygophyllum glaucum* or *Maireana pyramidata*?) appeared to be dead, with brittle stems. However, some of these also showed signs of sprouting from the tips – a curious phenomenon.

That evening the KI contingent came over to the Hamilton crew's camp for a drink and a chat before getting around to preparing dinner. The evening was quite windy and cool, so we erected a windbreak around the front of the Sprinter and sat in the sheltered area.

Monday 19th August

This was a cool morning, breezy but fine. After breakfast we drove along Track 6 to Froggy Dam and Hide. Track 6 passed through lovely patches of Mallee, some stands thin-stemmed and quite short. GPS 33-42-14/140-07-21 at the Hide car park.

No birds visited the hide while we were there but there were many birds in the Eremophilas nearby. The highlights were Splendid Fairy-wren and White-fronted Honeyeaters.

Froggy Dam Walk – We walked along the 'Management and Walkers' Track to the boundary fence, turned left along the fence and, after about 300 m beyond the Bouhan Dam (which lies in the property over the fence), then followed an old fence line back through the bush (photo below) to the car park. This 'informal' walk was about 4 km in length. There were plenty of signs of goats.



Birds seen on the Froggy Dan area and walk Monday 19 Aug 2013:

1. Splendid Fairy-wren
2. Southern Whiteface
3. Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo
4. White-fronted Honeyeaters
5. Yellow-plumed Honeyeaters
6. Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
7. Magpie-lark
8. Chestnut-rumped Thornbill
9. Australian Wood Duck
10. White-browed babbler
11. Weebill

We returned to camp via Track 5 and Track 2. After lunch some elected to stay around the camp. Most of the SA contingent left this afternoon, with only Penny and Pip remaining. Roger, Diane & Rod elected to try the Sand Dune Walk.

Big Sand Dune Walk (10.6 km) – we drove back to the homestead and about 2 km west along Track 1 to the parking place for the start of this walk (GPS 33-46-04/140-06-10). Roger did the entire walk while Diane & Rod stopped half way out and turned back to concentrate on birding. There had been very few birds sighted along the track, possibly due to the usual mid-afternoon lull in bird activity but also because of the windy weather. The track itself was a mere pad, winding through the trees along an old fence line.

The trail showed little sign of use or maintenance, but was pleasant to walk along. Wedge-leaved Hopbush (*Dodonaea viscosa* ssp. *angustissima*) and *Eremophila desertii* were noted here.

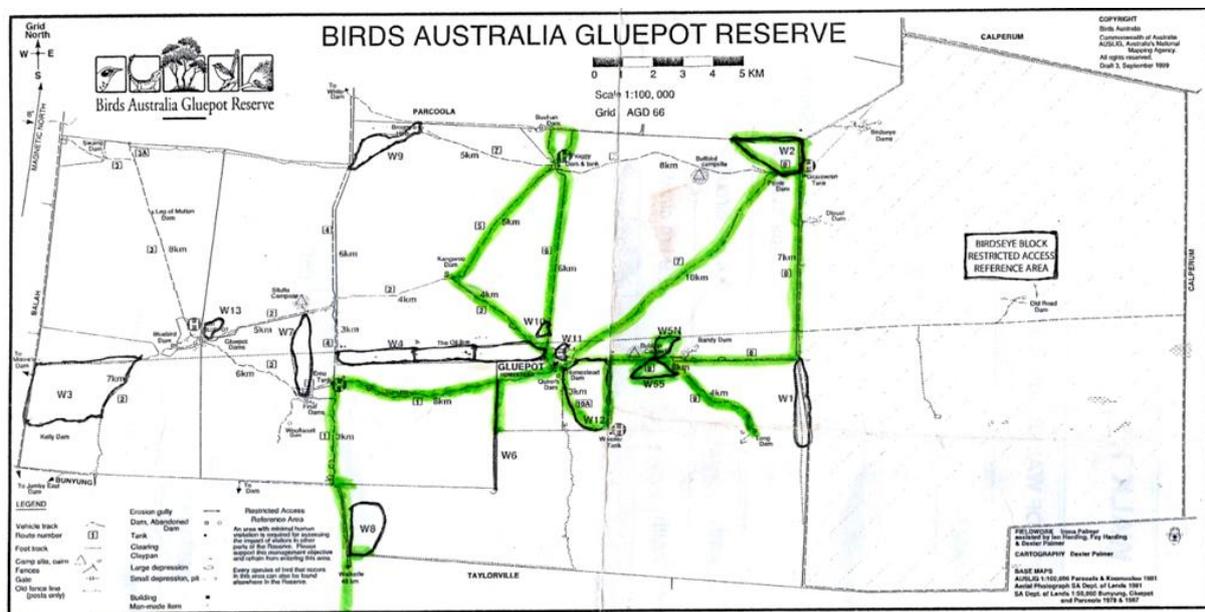
Back along the trail, nearing the car park, we found quite a few birds, including the only Grey Fantail seen on the trip, as well as Southern Whiteface feeding on the ground in the open spaces, and juvenile Hooded Robins flitting from high perches to take insects near the ground.

Roger arrived back as we finished birding; he had reached the high dune where it is possible to look over the landscape in all directions. Red Kangaroos (all juveniles or females) and Western Grey Kangaroos were out grazing as we drove back to camp.



Birds seen on the Big Sand Dune Walk on Monday 19 Aug 2013:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Grey Fantail | 7. Yellow-plumed Honeyeater |
| 2. Hooded Robin | 8. Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater |
| 3. Southern Whiteface | 9. White-fronted Honeyeater |
| 4. Chestnut-rumped Thornbill | 10. Emu |
| 5. Inland Thornbill | 11. Australian Magpie |
| 6. Weebill | |



George had taken a ride on his mountain bike along the tracks of Gluepot, arriving back near dark, having ridden about 70 km.

Tuesday 20 August

We had a very cold night, with frost on the tents and vehicles. The morning was bright and sunny, with birds singing.

Babbler Camp South Walk – Diane & I took a short stroll along this walk at 7.30 am. A Crested Bellbird was calling persistently but was hard to find. Eventually we arrived at a Black Oak tree but still could not see the bird. After walking around and about, the bird was eventually discovered sitting on a rough nest of twigs in a fork in the upper part of that tree. We could see its head when it called! It took little notice of us. Other birds of note were Brown Treecreeper and White-browed Babbler.

Birds seen on Babbler Camp South Walk 20 Aug 2013:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Crested Bellbird | 6. Grey Shrike-thrush |
| 2. White-browed Babbler | 7. Grey Butcherbird |
| 3. Brown Treecreeper | 8. Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater |
| 4. Yellow-plumed Honeyeater | 9. Grey Currawong |
| 5. Striated Pardalote | |

Roger left camp in the morning, to do the Gypsum Lunette Walk (5.5 km) on his way out from Gluepot. Hillary and George departed after lunch. After breakfast John & Glenys, with Diane & Rod, drove back along Track 8 to the Whistler Walk (GPS 33-45-44/140-08-18).

Whistler Walk (6 km) – the weather today was much better suited to birdwatching. The walk south to the Whistler Tank and bird hide was most picturesque, passing through various plant communities, from Mallee and Triodia to Black Oak and Bluebush.



Two White-browed Treecreeper and several Chestnut-crowned Babbler were seen on the walk.

A glimpse of a bird was seen running off into the Bluebush as we walked along the trail – this may have been a Chestnut Quail-thrush. Near the hide we flushed Australian Ringnecks from a mallee tree.

From the hide we saw Yellow-plumed Honeyeaters, Spiny-cheeked Honeyeaters and Brush Bronzewing. The Brush Bronzewing saw that we were in the hide and perched on a branch away from the water trough and did not venture nearer to drink. We admired the iridescent green, yellow and purple flash of colours in the wings and the soft pink-purple breast plumage.

A sun-basking Painted Dragon was seen on our walk along the track to the homestead. The dragon had emerged from its hole in the sandy bank at the side of the road and was sprawled out behind a slight fringe of thin branches, seemingly confident that it blended perfectly into the background. The yellow-green-flowered shrub *Mareana pyramidata* was also conspicuous alongside this road.



Nearing the homestead, we passed through the gate to the dam enclosure. This fence excluded goats and kangaroos from the water that lies in 2 dams there.

We saw 1 Australian Wood Duck, 3 Grey Teal and 4 Black-tailed Native Hens on or around the first dam. We looked for White-winged Fairy-wrens there without luck. Near the rangers house we did find Splendid Fairy-wrens.

After a short inspection of literature in the Visitor Centre we walked back along Track 8 to our vehicles.

Birds seen on the Whistler Walk and Dam Enclosure on 20 Aug 2013:

1. Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo
2. Australian Ringneck
3. Yellow-plumed Honeyeater
4. Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
5. Singing Honeyeater
6. Chestnut-crowned Babbler
7. Crested Bellbird
8. Grey Butcherbird
9. Grey Currawong
10. White-winged Chough
11. Grey Shrike-thrush
12. Brush Bronzewing
13. White-browed Treecreeper
14. Chestnut-rumped Thornbill
15. Weebill
16. Willie Wagtail
17. Red-capped Robin female
18. Gilbert's Whistler
19. Rufous Whistler
20. Splendid Fairy-wren
21. Australian Wood Duck
22. Grey Teal
23. Black-tailed Native Hen

After lunch, following the departure of Penny and Pip, Diane & Rod and Glenys & John drove down Track 8 to its intersection with Track 9. We then proceeded to Long Dam, or rather, the remnant of the dam. This dam is one of the many that have been filled in. The parking area (GPS 33-46-53/140-11-33) lies on an open Bluebush plain some 300 m from the original dam. Diane spotted a Nankeen Kestrel perched on the top of a tree some 500 m distant and walked across to verify the identity (I had thought it looked like a Brown Falcon).

Down at the dam site we found a lot of bird activity in a tall, yellow-flowering Mallee (see photo). Birds there included Brown-headed Honeyeaters, Yellow-plumed Honeyeaters and White-fronted Honeyeaters.

After a few minutes the birds flew off to the Grevillea and Eremophila bushes nearby.



This was the only place where we saw Galahs. The combination of open Bluebush plain and the dense Mallee vegetation near the old dam make this an excellent birding site. There are some very large old-growth Mallee in this area, as also seen elsewhere at Gluepot. One large, spreading tree is shown below, surrounded by a dense shrub understorey.



Birds at Long Dam on 20 Aug 2013:

1. Nankeen kestrel
2. Australian Raven
3. Galah
4. Brown-headed Honeyeater
5. White-fronted Honeyeater
6. Yellow-plumed Honeyeater
7. Willie Wagtail
8. Jacky Winter
9. Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo
10. Chestnut-rumped Thornbill

On returning to camp we had a chat with two birdwatchers from Victoria who had arrive the previous afternoon. Rex Fletcher (Geelong) and his son (Melbourne) were at the start of a 3-week tour to include Gluepot, Flinders Ranges, Sturt National Park and Mungo National Park – and others between! Rex was from Geelong FNC. Today they had driven and walked many miles, finding a few birds that we had not seen, including Striated Grasswren and Chestnut Quail-thrush.

After dinner, those of us left in the camp took a walk along Track 8, using a powerful torchlight to look for mammals and owls. We searched for about an hour but found nothing but Huntsman Spiders on the ground. We found next day that the two men from Victoria referred to earlier had done a spotlight search in their vehicle along the roads. They had seen what they told us was a Barn Owl (but reported later on the board in the Visitor Centre to be a Masked Owl) and a Tawny Frogmouth. Had we searched in the other direction along Track 8 we may have seen the Masked Owl.

Wednesday 21 Aug 2013

We left camp at 9.30 am. John & Glenys called at the Visitor Centre for another look, but we made a short detour on Track 6 to the Airstrip site (GPS 33-45-11/140-07-15).

Airstrip Walk(1.2 km) – this is an open area of Bluebush and many low shrubs (*Eremophila maculata* etc.) and groundcover plants. Perhaps part had been cleared long ago to permit a runway to be established but there is no sign of that now. The brochure describes it as a ‘natural depression’, inundated in the rare high rainfall years. The trail goes around the perimeter of the open area. The higher areas contain Umbrella Wattle (*A. oswaldii*), *Senna artemisoides*, False Sandalwood (*Myoporum platycarpum*) and some old growth Oil Mallee (*E. oleosa*). A few *Casuarina pauper* grow on the edges. We found 2 families of Splendid Fairy-wren on the airstrip, as well as at least one family of White-

winged Fairy-wrens. Chestnut-crowned Babblers were also seen and an inhabited nest was seen in a Black Oak near the trail.



Birds at the Airstrip on 21 Aug 2013:

1. White-winged Fairy-wren
2. Splendid Fairy-wren
3. Chestnut-crowned Babbler
4. Grey Shrike-thrush
5. Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo
6. Grey Butcherbird
7. Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
8. Australian Raven
9. Chestnut-rumped Thornbill
10. Red-capped Robin

We left the Visitor Centre area at 11 am and proceeded along Track 1 towards the entrance of the reserve.

Emu Tank Hide – we stopped at the hide but no birds came to the water trough there.

Taylorville Gate – we stopped here for a while to look for Quail-thrush but did not see any. However, we were fortunate to find a small flock of about 6 Black-eared Miners along the old fence line running to the east. Unfortunately the birds proved hard to photograph. This species can be separated from the more common Yellow-throated Miner (or hybrids) by:

- darker feathering on the lower jaw, appearing darker than throat feathers, rather than lighter (YTM) or the same (hybrids)
- darker feathering on dorsum and rump, with weak or no contrast between the two, compared with a whiter dorsum (YTM or hybrid).

Jacky Winters and Weebills were prominent in the area.



Birds seen at the Taylorville Gate area on 21 Aug 2013:

1. Black-eared Miner
2. Yellow-plumed Honeyeater
3. Jacky Winter
4. Striated Pardalote
5. Red Wattlebird
6. Chestnut-rumped Thornbill
7. Weebill
8. Variegated Fairy-wren female?

As one drives south the land to the left is still Gluepot, that on the right is Taylorville.

Gypsum Lunette Walk – this walk begins at the southern edge of the reserve. The parking area lies at the corner of the south-eastern block of Gluepot (GPS 33-49-16/140-02-54). There is no functional boundary fence extending east.

Roger walked this circuit on Tuesday but we did not. We had lunch here and then looked for birds in the area along the boundary fence to the east, hoping to see the Scarlet-chested parrot. No sightings had been recorded at the Visitor Centre and we also did not see the birds. However, we did see a lovely pair of Red-capped Robins.



Birds at the Lunette Walk on 21 August 2013:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Crested Bellbird | 6. Australian Raven |
| 2. Grey Shrike-thrush | 7. Chestnut-rumped Thornbill |
| 3. Striated Pardalote | 8. Brown Treecreeper |
| 4. Red-capped Robin | 9. Weebill |
| 5. Grey Currawong | |

Other Walks at Gluepot – most of us did not have time (or energy?) to do the following walks:

- Mallefowl Walk (5.5 km) – Penny and some of the SA group did this walk (boundary at the end of Track 8) but they did not see Mallefowl and the mound there was not in use. This walk enters *Callitris verrucosa* (Native Pine) woodland.
- Black Oak Swamp Walk (6.5 km or 4.5 km) – Roger did this walk, which starts near the Sitella Campsite, and found it very sheltered from the windy conditions.
- Oil Line Walk (6, 10 or 14 km) – Roger did part of this walk which starts from Track 2 and runs along the old telegraph line, mostly on a dune. George also rode his bike along part of it.
- Broggy's Hole Walk (5.5 km) – this walk starts on Track 4, near the western boundary.

Postscript



John & Glenys and Diane & I went home via the Big Desert, travelling down the 4WD Murrayville Track to Nhill. Diane & Rod were travelling later in the afternoon and, upon entering the dirt road that constitutes the Murrayville Track, rain started to fall. Rather than stopping at Moonlight Tank to camp, we pushed on to the Broken Bucket Bore camp. We were concerned that if the rain was heavier further to the south we may become stranded on the wet road.

We arrived at the sealed road at Broken Bucket Bore at 7 pm, in the dark and with the rain settling in. John & Glenys had avoided the rain and stopped in Nhill. The road had been wet in places but OK for 4WD vehicles moving carefully.

Next morning we did some birdwatching and search for things of botanic interest. A Collared Sparrowhawk and a Midget Greenhood (*Pterostylis mutica*?) provided the most interest.



We called in at the **Little Desert Nature Lodge**, to check out the facilities there – it would be possible to use their camp ground or cabins to hold a campout in future years. That could be a base for exploring this NW corner of the adjacent Little Desert National Park. This Lodge is 175 km from Hamilton.

Just down the road is the National Park's Stringybark Walk. We walked along part of that interesting walk but, apart from *Correa reflexa*, the spring wildflowers had yet to appear in earnest. Late September would be a better time to visit.

Back in Hamilton, the total distance travelled on this excursion was 1300 km. The distance from Hamilton to the Gluepot Visitor Centre was 630 km on the route via Gnarkat that we travelled to get there.

Bird list for our Gluepot visit

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Australian Magpie | 25. Magpie-lark |
| 2. Australian Raven | 26. Nankeen Kestrel |
| 3. Australian Ringneck | 27. Pied Honeyeater |
| 4. Australian Wood Duck | 28. Red Wattlebird |
| 5. Black-eared Miner | 29. Red-capped Robin |
| 6. Black-tailed Native Hen | 30. Rufous Whistler |
| 7. Brown Treecreeper | 31. Singing Honeyeater |
| 8. Brown-headed Honeyeater | 32. Southern Whiteface |
| 9. Brush Bronzewing | 33. Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater |
| 10. Chestnut-crowned Babbler | 34. Splendid Fairy-wren |
| 11. Chestnut-rumped Thornbill | 35. Striated Pardalote |
| 12. Collared Sparrowhawk | 36. Variegated Fairy-wren |
| 13. Crested Bellbird | 37. Weebill |
| 14. Emu | 38. White-browed babbler |
| 15. Galah | 39. White-browed Treecreeper |
| 16. Gilbert's Whistler | 40. White-eared Honeyeater |
| 17. Grey Butcherbird | 41. White-fronted Honeyeater |
| 18. Grey Currawong | 42. White-winged Chough |
| 19. Grey Shrike-thrush | 43. White-winged Chough |
| 20. Grey Teal | 44. White-winged Fairy-wren |
| 21. Hooded Robin | 45. Willie Wagtail |
| 22. Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo | 46. Yellow-plumed Honeyeater |
| 23. Inland Thornbill | 47. Yellow-rumped Thornbill |
| 24. Jacky Winter | |