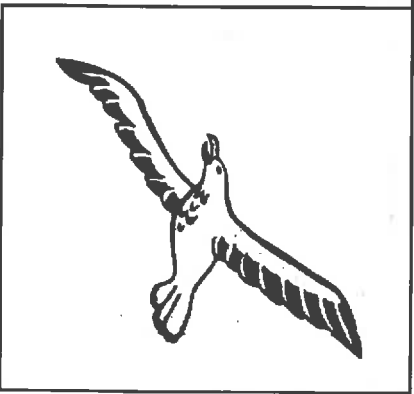


N S
N

- Regent parrot
- Restless Flycatcher
- Richard's Pipit
- Royal Spoonbill
- Rufous Songlark
- Rufous Whistler
- Sacred Kingfisher
- Silver Gull
- Silvereye
- Singing Honeyeater
- Southern Boobook
- Southern Whiteface
- Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
- Spotted Pardalote
- Straw-necked Ibis
- Striated Pardalote
- Striped Honeyeater
- Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
- Superb Fairy-wren
- Swamp Harrier
- Tawny Frogmouth
- Tree Martin
- Varied Sittella
- Variagated Fairy-wren
- Wedge-tailed Eagle
- Weebill
- Welcome Swallow
- Whistling Kite
- White-backed Swallow
- White-breasted Woodswallow
- White-browed Babbler
- White-browed Woodswallow

- White-eared Honeyeater
- White-faced Heron
- White-fronted Chat
- White-fronted Honeyeater
- White-necked Heron
- White-plumed Honeyeater
- White-winged Chough
- White-winged Tiller
- Willie Wagtail
- Yellow Thornbill
- Yellow-billed Spoonbill
- Yellow-plumed Honeyeater
- Yellow-rumped Thornbill
- Yellow-throated Miner
- Zebra Finch

- Introduced Birds
- House Sparrow
 - European Goldfinch
 - Common Starling
 - Common Blackbird
 - Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon)



Birds that can be found at
Wilabalangaloo

Compiled by Doug Holly
November 2004

Apostlebird	Cockatiel	Little Corella
Australasian Grebe	Collared Sparrowhawk	Little Crow
Australian Hobby	Common Bronzewing	Little Eagle
Australian Magpie	Crested Bellbird	Little Friarbird
Australian Owllet-nightjar	Crested Pigeon	Little Grassbird
Australian Pelican	Crimson Chat	Little Pied Cormorant
Australian Raven	Crimson Rosella(Yellow form)	Little Raven
Australian Ringneck(Mallee form)	Darter	Magpie Lark
Australian Shelduck	Dusky Woodswallow	Masked Lapwing
Australian Spotted Crane	Emu	Masked Woodswallow
Australian White Ibis	Eurasian Coot	Mistletoebird
Australian Wood Duck	Fairy Martin	Mulga Parrot
Barn Owl	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	Musk Duck
Black Kite	Galah	Nankeen Kestrel
Black Swan	Gilbert's Whistler	Nankeen Night Heron
Black-eared Cuckoo	Golden Whistler	Noisy Miner
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	Great Cormorant	Orange Chat
Black-faced Woodswallow	Great Egret	Pacific Black Duck
Black-fronted Dotterel	Grey Butcherbird	Painted Button-quail
Black-shouldered Kite	Grey Currawong	Pallid Cuckoo
Black-tailed Native Hen	Grey Fantail	Peaceful Dove
Blue-faced Honeyeater	Grey Shrike-thrush	Peregrine falcon
Brown Falcon	Grey Teal	Pied Butcherbird
Brown Goshawk	Hardhead	Pied Cormorant
Brown Songlark	Hoary-headed Grebe	Purple Swampphen
Brown Treecreeper	Hooded Robin	Purple-crowned Lorikeet
Brown-headed Honeyeater	Horsefield's Bronze-Cuckoo	Rainbow Bee-eater
Caspian Tern	Inland Thornbill	Red Wattlebird
Chestnut Teal	Jacky Winter	Red-backed Kingfisher
Chestnut-crowned Babbler	Laughing Kookaburra	Red-capped Robin
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	Little Black Cormorant	Red-kneed Dotterel
Clamorous Reed-warbler	Little Button-quail	Red-rumped Parrot

Biological significance:

The vegetation contained within the application area is considered to provide important habitat because it is suitable for the following nine bird species of conservation significance, all recorded within 5-15 km in the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Bird Atlas during 1977-1981. In addition, the Regent Parrot was observed in the area during the field inspection.

Species	Rating	
	SA	MM
PEACEFUL DOVE	U	U
SOUTHERN WHITEFACE	C	U
STRIPED HONEYEATER	V	V
APOSTLEBIRD	R	R
WHITE-WINGED CHOUGH	V	V
MALLEE RINGNECK	U	U
PEREGRINE FALCON	R	R
CHESTNUT-CROWNED BABBLER	U	U
REGENT PARROT	V	V

SA=South Australia; MM=Murray Mallee

V=Vulnerable: rare and in danger of disappearing from the wild in the long term

R=Rare: occurring infrequently, either locally abundant in a limited area or sparsely distributed over a wide area

U=Uncommon: declining and inadequately conserved, but not yet rare or vulnerable

C=Common

The value of the application area to wildlife is enhanced by its position adjacent to the River Murray and because it forms part of a belt of vegetation running north along the River and eventually connecting with the pastoral lands.

