



Trip report Australia

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This report covers different trips I undertook during my Exchange semester in Sydney. It covers Alice Springs to Adelaide (6.-17.9.2018, 11 days), Tasmania (14-28.10.2018, 14 days including volunteering 8 days), Deniliquin (11-15.11.2018, 5 days), a trip from the Cairns region to Sydney (18.11-18.12.2018, 30 days) and Perth/Southwest (31.12.18-16.01.19, 15 days). For the broader Sydney region, a separate, more detailed trip report has been published.

*In total, over 100 mammal and 500 bird species were recorded. Highlights include Yellow-footed Rock Wallaby, Tasmanian Devil, Numbat and Honey Possum, as well as all endemic bird families of Australia. The trip report has a focus on the astonishing mammals of Australia, but points out other Naturalist highlights, especially birds. Mammals, when seen by me, are in **bold**. Bats were recorded with an Echo Meter Touch if not mentioned otherwise. At the end there is a species list.*

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Alice Springs to Adelaide via Uluru

6.-17.9.2018, 11 days

I had a few difficulties on this trip: No car in Alice Springs (ridiculous prizes with an even more ridiculous kilometres limitation), generally difficult desert birding and traveling with a group of non-naturalists. Consequently, I missed quite a few species. It was still a great experience and trip!

I birded the first few days in and around Alice Springs. One of the best birding sites are the Sewage Ponds. To gain access is quite difficult: You need to complete a training online (<https://my.rapidglobal.com/Web/selfregistration/index/634/>) and then find an inducted local to come with you. The best way to see if anyone is going/willing to go is to join the Facebook group "BirdLife Central Australia". The poo ponds were rewarding even in the middle of the afternoon with a highlight Black Falcon!

The Botanical Garden is a nice area to pick up some more birds, including Western Bowerbird with a bower here (-23.706567, 133.883215) and tame **Black-flanked Rock Wallaby**.

The Telegraph Station is another location close within walking distance to Alice Springs that offers rewarding birding. However, the highlight here was a mammal sighting: A pack of **Dingos**. As first I stayed undetected (because of favourable wind), the pups were out playing with each other. After a while, the alpha male (?) spotted me and decided to check me out, always with a safe distance, but he definitely wanted to know, who is there! As I posed no danger, the family started feeding on a killed **Euro** from last night including begging behaviour from the pups, besides trying to feed themselves as well. The highlight followed shortly after, when they decided to chase around another Kangaroo that defended itself with boxing!

Besides this two, **Black-flanked Rock Wallaby** is fairly easy here as well. Spotlighting my way back to town, I found a night roosting **Goulds Wattled Bat**.

For the adventurous, renting a bike and cycling to Ormiston Gorge (-23.626350, 132.728492) is another way to add a few more species: I had Slaty-backed Thornbill on the way and dipped Painted Finch in the Gorge (success later with the car), besides a few birds that I had earlier like Crimson Chat. On this day I also went up Mount Gillen for Dusky Grasswren (found near the top -23.709849, 133.808619, but also on way down) and visited the desert park: Great birding, including Pied and Grey Honeyeater! It's probably worth to do that in two days: Get a ticket for the desert park in the morning (re-entering is possible) and come back in the late afternoon and do one of the other things (Gorge or Mount Gillen) in between.

I did a one-day West MacDonal Rage tour. I found the expected Spinifex Pidgeon in the parking lot of Simpson Gap. A beautiful day!

Picking up our Campervan, I was able to visit Kunothe Bore on my last morning. Not much more in terms of species, quiet on this day.

Then we started driving towards Uluru. As with all the driving, I was surprised how little life one sees. Roadkill is everywhere and often accompanied by carrion eaters corvids and Eagles, but otherwise there is little. On the whole drive, we saw only a handful of alive Kangaroos.



The first night we spend at Kings Creek Station (-24.404390, 131.818625). There was a lot of bat activity. The next day, the Kings Canyon Rim Walk was nice. Spring temperatures were fairly pleasant for us, but unfortunately reptiles just started to come out and I missed the hoped-for Thorny Devil. There was another Spinifex Pidgeon at the start of the walk. South of Kings Creek Station we saw our only **Brumbies** (wild Horses). The area opposite the Station is apparently good for Dromedaries. Uluru was touristy and the walk around the base largely bird empty. However, still very impressive and not to be missed! I did not hear/see Striated Grasswren around the Sunset carpark. A bit of a surprise to have hundreds of people looking at the sunrise the next morning. I like to have them for myself 😊



Then we started the drive down South. It was interrupted by a few stops, including a few bird stops. I dipped on Banded Whiteface and Cinnamon Quail-thrush at the known site (-25.013028, 133.200194), but had only limited time. Somewhere along the way, we also picked up a few **Dingos** (already seen in the Uluru area in carparks) and our only **Dromedary**, as well as the first Emu. A night on a carpark in the middle of the outback with a nice campfire (and Frogmouth) was unforgettable and a trip highlight! A visit to Cooper Pedy was interesting.

At some point towards Port Augusta we also came across the first **Wild Goats**. In Port Augusta Botanical Garden (lot's of birdlife), we finally found some Kangaroos, both **Western Grey Kangaroo** and **Red Kangaroo**. The following morning, we spend at the Mount Remarkable National Park. My friends wanted to do some hiking, I had a certain Rock-Wallaby in mind that (coincidentally of course...) lived in the same park. Looking at the distribution map on Atlas of Living Australia, I had two areas to have a chance of finding my target, probably the pretties macropod of Australia! The first one, Battery Ridge track (-32.810843, 138.030814) was a dip however: Lots of scat, but with high winds, nobody was around. At least it was an excellent area to flip some stones and I found a beautiful Thick-tailed Gecko!

Now I had to march to my second site, hoping to make it before the agreed meeting time with my friends. I arrived in time, put up my scope (around -32.819625, 138.061058, scoping this rockface - 32.823257, 138.057864), and there it was, a beautiful **Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby**! It was sunning itself on this rather cold and windy day. My friends, just returning from their walk, arrived just in time to see this beautiful wallaby as well.

Arriving in Adelaide, our campground (Adelaide Brownhill Creek Tourist Park, -34.985438, 138.626722) had a resident **Koala** (what a coincidence again! 😊). We all got to admire this cute, but not very active (as well as introduced) animal. During spotlighting, there were a lot more **Koalas**, as well as many **Possums**, but not the hoped-for **Southern Brown Bandicoot**, that is supposed to live in the same areas as well.

In Adelaide I got help from a birding pal. Incredibly efficient, we picked up almost all target species in 1.5 days, before my flight back to Sydney.





Tasmania

14-28.10.2018, 14 days including volunteering 8 days

Tasmania is a heaven for mammals. Foxes never managed to establish and so there are several species surviving that are extinct on the mainland. Generally, I decided to drive the biggest distances in the night, whenever possible taking small roads. This payed off: Almost nobody on the road, the reason is simple: There is a big number of animals on the road (particularly Possums are not bothered to even move off). There is a big exception and the reason for the enormous amount of fresh roadkill every night: Road trains. To not add to the roadkill, one must be very careful! I found 45 was usually the maximum speed I was comfortable with and that allowed stopping with a certain safety distance.

I started with a high-intensity 3 days roundtrip before I started volunteering on Bruny Island. Main target was Tasmanian Devil. As in the region around Arthur river the cancer arrived only recently, it still has a good Devil population, so I was heading Northwest. On the way I stopped to look at the day-time active **Platypus** in the Tasmanian Arboretum (-41.229352, 146.300067). Very easy and swimming under the bridge just a meter below me!

Then I headed to the Stanley and "The Nut", to start of what would be a long night. I started waiting for Penguins that never came (although maybe I left to early) at the northern side of town (-40.759034, 145.298168). Already during waiting I saw many Short-tailed Shearwaters coming in. Excitedly I started climbing up (looking at the first of many Tasmanian Padymelons, very common and just like Bennett's wallaby, not mentioned anymore). It was my first time in a shearwater colony by night, what an experience! As a bonus, there was an **Eastern Barred Bandicoot** just at the Chair lift top station as well. I then started a long drive towards Arthur River. Before Roger River I saw a DOR Spot-tailed Quoll, I knew I was on the right track. After Roger River, approximately around -41.088998, 144.987050 I had my first **Tasmanian Devil** run across the road, coincidentally just after a sign to watch out for Devils! I kept going, to see my second devil in the first kilometres after (north) of Arthurs River. The night drive was always very entertaining, animals everywhere! Mostly **Padymelons** and **Wallabies**, but also **Wombat** and **Bandicoot**. I called it a night at Bluff Hill Road (-41.007810, 144.667130). During a very windy morning, I heard Emu-wren, but not the hoped-for Ground Parrot. I got my only "mainland" Blue-winged Parrot, as well as the first Crescent Honeyeater. I started the drive back, looking at my first **Echidna** and Emu-wren (-41.170370, 144.902950).



On the second evening I visited the “Serengeti of Tasmania”, the Narawntapu National Park near Devonport. Numbers of **Kangaroos** and **Wallabies** in the evening were indeed impressive. However, there is also a known colony of Eastern Bettong nearby mentioned in many trip reports. I seemed to have been in the right place (-41.232111, 146.614222) but did not see any in two visits separated by a few hours. It looks like there was major forestry work going on with a logging trail running through the presumed colony grounds. Were the Bettong scared off?

The highlight of the second night was a **Long-nosed Potoroo** on the access road to Liffey Falls Top Carpark, situated east of the waterfall (falls: -41.698156, 146.764379). It is a nice rainforest and the morning birding provided the highlights Scrubtit above the waterfall and Pink Robin not much further down the river where the forest was slightly opening, besides some of the more rainforest prone species such as Strong-billed Honeyeater.

My final night of traveling alone was going to be spend looking for Eastern Bettong. I started looking at a location in Hobart that has held a colony in the past, the Waterworks Reserve (-42.907581, 147.291746). However besides **Feral Cats** nothing besides the usual suspects to be seen. Therefore, I moved on the next location where there were some recent sightings: -42.921601, 147.472759 near Lauderdale. On the meadow above the road I got some quick looks at **Eastern Bettong**. Finally! The next morning, I went to Peter Murell Reserve near Hobart (parking at 42.995893, 147.292724) and had some more endemic birds, especially the still missing Yellow Wattlebird and Yellow-throated Honeyeater.



At this point I had picked up all endemic birds but Forty-spotted Pardalote. Now I started with my volunteering on Bruny Island. This island is a must for the birders and an overnight stay allows the chance to see **Eastern Quoll** (fairly easy on the pastures on the North side) with a chance for **White Wallaby** and **Golden Possum**. Swamp rat was very common in the Cutting grass *Gahnia grandis*, look for their tunnels. Spotlighting can be combined with a visit to the Penguin (and Shearwater) colony at the Neck at dusk. Good birding sites include the ferry landing site (watch out for **Australian Fur Seals** floating near the Salmon farms) with Yellow Wattlebird and Swift Parrot. Another good site was Adventure Bay with flowing trees attracting a substantial part of the Swift Parrots of the world. A hotspot for Forty-spotted Pardalote is Missionary Road. I saw an individual on eye-level (-43.136659, 147.357782)

After the volunteering I was traveling for a few days with non-birding friends. The Port Arthur Historic Site is very impressive, for once not a naturalist, but cultural site.

During this time, I had one target left that I finally managed to see: Eastern Ground Parrot! I heard and then saw one individual on this track (-43.448989, 146.898546) near Lune River just when exiting the forest. Great birding in general and worth a morning. Reward yourself with a visit to the nearby Hastings caves and thermal springs.



Deniliquin

11-15.11.2018, 5 days

Deniliquin I did together with a birdingpal. From Sydney, Deniliquin is reachable within a day of driving. Deniliquin is on the list of birders because of one bird: The enigmatic Plain's Wanderer. This strange bird, a family on its own, is a mixture between Plover and Quail and best found in the night. Phil's Plains Wanderer tours is the best way to see this species at the moment. Even if Phil's tour is not expensive contrary to what other bird guides charge in Australia, best to plan early and join a weekend or another group to keep costs down.

We found a female after almost giving up (2018 was a very dry year and the Plain's Wanderer not as reliable as in other years). What a strange beauty! For the mammalwatcher, there is also a delight usually sighted on the tour: **Fat-tailed Dunnart**. Before we went looking for the Plain's Wanderer, we spend some time looking at other birds, including Painted Honeyeater, Owlet-Nightjar, Banded Lapwing and Inland Dotterel (dip this night). During the night, you will also most likely see all three big species of **Kangaroos**.

Deniliquin itself is also a nice birding area, with the campground (with **Gould's Wattled Bat** and **Little Broad-nosed Bat**) and the island opposite standing out. We attempted to twitch a Little Curlew seen around Lake Cullen (-35.643953, 143.772486), a nice area with lot's of lakes and nice waterfowl. We were also unlucky with Orange Chat at Lake Tutchewop nearby, but still plenty of birds in the area. The sight of (established and though countable) Ostriches on the way near Barham (-35.627035, 144.345406) was rather strange though...

On the way back to Sydney, we took a bit a slower pace. During a day around Leeton with its nice Fivebough Wetlands (-34.533612, 146.424225) we found Superb Parrot and Spotless and Spotted Crake in the wetland, completed by Baillon's Crake in Griffon's Campbells Swamp (-34.229542, 146.031302) with some resident Cockatiels. \$



East Coast Trip: Cairns to Sydney

18.11-18.12.2018, 30 days, together with Simon Greppler

Cairns

Cairns is a good place to start to familiarize yourself with many of the more common birds. It is also a gateway to the Great Barrier reef, which allows you to see seabirds like Noddies, Boobies and Terns. I made a trip to Green Island (also Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove, Beach Stone-Curlew, Wandering Tattler) and Michelmas Cays with Seastar cruises which are very birder-friendly. Ask about taking the boat around the Cay, which allowed me to see Roseate Tern.

Cairns itself has a few birding spots that are worth mentioning: The Botanical Garden and the Esplanade make for some quality birding. Key species in Cairns are Little Kingfisher (winter visitor, departed at the start of November) and Mangrove Robin, which was easy in the early morning at the mangroves north of the Esplanade, an area that also holds Large-billed Gerygone. For Papuan Frogmouth ask local birders for their nests/day-roosts. I also saw some while spotlighting. If you need advice with a certain bird species, you can ask the very helpful "4 o'clock club". They sit on a bench at the Esplanade in front of the RSL club, (about here -16.916934, 145.775147) – after 4 o'clock of course. There is a few more spots around Cairns worth visiting if you have a car: Catana Wetlands (-16.829680, 145.704653) can always hold a surprise and nearby backroads can be good for Crimson Finch. The Mangrove Boardwalk (-16.883552, 145.761073) starting on the road towards the airports holds both Lovely Fairy-wren and Collared Kingfisher.

I did some spotlighting around the Botanical Garden, including a short loop inside the Mount Whitfield Conservation Park. I had Striped Possum on the Rainforest Boardwalk and along the Freshwater Lake just at the exit of the Rainforest Boardwalk. On the loop I saw **Northern Brown Bandicoot** and **Red-legged Padymelon**. Close to Cairns night market, there is also a big Fruit bat Colony consisting of both **Spectacled** and **Little Red Flying-fox**. The main tree is here (-16.920589, 145.775009).



Tablelands and Daintree

There are a lot of smaller sites on the Tablelands and the variety seems a bit overwhelming at first. Still, we found it rewarding to visit all the different sites, as each seemed to have a slightly different species composition. Driving at night, you need to take extreme care not to run over the abundant wildlife! As in many nights on this trip, we had snakes crossing the road, usually Pythons. The first few places we visited were around Atherton, the most important one for birding are in order of appearance coming from Cairns: Cathedral Fig Tree (-17.177569, 145.659592), Lake Barrine (-17.250223, 145.635762), Lake Eacham (-17.284725, 145.625191), Curtain Fig Tree (-17.286117, 145.573670), Hasties Swamp (-17.298837, 145.476246) and Mount Hypipamee National Park (-17.428380, 145.486247).

Touring these sites for 1.5 days got us many of the specialities of the region. Of the more difficult birds we found some easy Pied Monarchs at the Cathedral Fig Tree and an individual at Lake Eacham, Chowchilla at Lake Barrine (also many Musky Rat-Kangaroo, walk slow and quiet), and Sarus crane on fields south of Atherton (with a chance of Brolga coming to sleep at Hasties Swamp). During a spotlighting session around the Curtain Fig Tree, a Lesser Sooty Owl put on a show for us, posturing against an enemy we never got to see. Here we also saw our first of the common **Giant White-tailed Rat** (seen on most sites around the Tablelands, therefore not mentioned anymore). **Green Possum** was another species we saw here; also during the day sleeping on branches around Lake Eacham and at the Kingfisher Lodge. Towards Herberton several **Rufous Bettong** were foraging along the road (-17.453045, 145.459030). Further on, we saw a **Platypus** in a Creek (-17.456727, 145.415326) and **Northern Greater** and **Sugar Glider** a bit up the road. Glimpses of a Feathertail Glider were also obtained at another site in the general area.

Spotlighting in Mount Hypipamee National Park we found our first **Lumholtz's Tree-Kangaroo**, as well as **Herbert River** and **Lemuroid Possums**.

We later returned to this excellent region, because we failed to find one of our most sought-after birds of the trip: Golden Bowerbird! After a tip from other travellers we discovered a true wildlife-

watching gem: Possum Valley Rainforest Cottages! A few kilometres past Mount Hypipamee National Park, ask Paul, the lovely host, about Golden Bowerbird, he will be happy to help you. The property offered superb birding with Crimson Rosella *nigrescens* and many of the Wet tropic endemics. Rufous Owl was heard during the night, frogs were abundant and on the way in a Tree Kangaroo was “blocking” the street (more seen at night). You get the idea! Booking early advised.



The next destination on our itinerary was the area around Kingfisher Lodge (-16.594042, 145.340267). On the way there are a few interesting areas to stop. We were mainly looking for Black-throated Finch (one of our major dips). A good area seems to be Lake Mitchell with a promising looking dam (-16.786605, 145.355632) and the causeway. Pull up here (-16.794414, 145.358012) to scan the lake itself for Cotton Pygmy-geese and other water birds. Another area we visited was Davies Creek National Park. We went there to search for **Northern Bettong**. We found an individual after some hours road cruising Davies Creek Road. Other mammals found were two **Northern Quoll**, a **Common Rock-rat** (-17.023289, 145.586326) and several macropod species. **Northern Free-tailed Bat** and **Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat** were recorded. Also, a Black-headed Python was nice. In Mareeba look for the tame **Mareeba Rock-wallabies** at Granite Gorge Nature Park (-17.041192, 145.351012). We also had Great Bowerbird there.

Around the Kingfisher Lodge property there is a few interesting sites: Most importantly the Mount Lewis Road and clearing at the top (-16.592907, 145.275402) that is a known spot for Blue-faced Parrotfinch. Be there very early in the morning and check the Red-browed Firetail group. The area is also the only readily accessible site for **Daintree River Possum**: It took us very long to find one, finally about 500 metres down the road from the clearing. During searching, we also found a **Prehensile-tailed Rat**, several Chameleon Geckos and a Southern Boobook *lurida*, as well as a **Little Bent-wing Bat**. South of the Lodge is McDougall Road where before sunset White-browed Crake was easily scoped (-16.601830, 145.327370) and the Abattoir Swamp parking area that holds Northern Fantail (-16.635816, 145.325655). A stay at Kingfisher Lodge is almost a must, as their grounds offer the best chances for two key bird species and other exceptional mammal and birdwatching. Buff-breasted Paradise Kingfisher, once back from their overwintering grounds, are plentiful and easy. The other species, Red-necked Crake, is a toughie: For us this meant taking shifts sitting at the pond! After more than two hours of waiting (after an unsuccessful attempt on the first day), it finally showed up in the morning on day two. What a great bird! Spotlighting was very productive with at least 13 species of mammals recorded on the grounds within one evening! Highlights included **Rakali** at the creek, **Yellow-footed Antechinus rubeculus** behind the fridge in the public kitchen, **Bush Rat** and

Fawn-footed Melomys under the bird feeders, **Eastern Long-eared Bats** and a four metres long Scrub Python in the orchard.

A daytrip to the Mount Carbine area (if you are not heading to Cooktown) is recommended. Bustard Downs with the E Mary Road holds some dry-country specialists like Australian Bustard. It is one of the sights where access was a bit unclear. It seems like the camping area is currently not accessible. We still saw some nice birds in the area: Bustard was seen several times along the Highway and E Mary Road (-16.577147, 145.191764). A few km up the road is the McLeod River crossing (park here -16.499471, 145.003322). As it was 42 degrees and midday, we did not expect a lot. We were wrong! The next 30 min was a birding feast with many species of honeyeater along the river, most notable Banded, Rufous-throated and White-gaped. Some of the best birding of the trip, with the Honeyeaters foraging along the river at eye-level, trying to escape the heat.

North of the Lodge, direction Mosman, we lucked out with a Little Kingfisher reported on eBird: After some minutes of waiting, this tiny, flying jewel showed well at Flin Creek (-16.574136, 145.407260). In Mosman the Mosman Gorge parking area is well-known for its Squatter Pigeons.



On the way to the Daintree, in Newell, there is an excellent high tide wader roost, visible from the beach (-16.433171, 145.406068). We visited several times and were never disappointed with rarities like Little Curlew, Oriental Pratincole and Sanderling. New birds were present every time. The Daintree river area offers the best chances for 4 key bird species: Large-billed Heron (at the time of our visit difficult to impossible), Spotted Whistling Duck (almost guaranteed, as their roosting tree is near the boat ramp, unfortunately a storm the night before disrupted their regular schedule for us...) , Black Bittern (seen both on the Cruise and the day before while birding the river) and Shining Flycatcher (easy on the cruise). Also 4+ metre long Saltwater crocodiles are an impressive sight! The cruise was with the Daintree Boatman, apparently the best choice for birders. Taking the ferry across the river we hoped to find the elusive Bennett's Tree Kangaroo and Cassowaries. The Tree Kangaroo we dipped (good spots apparently boardwalks at Discovery Center -16.238631, 145.432382 and Marrdja Boardwalk, -16.137871, 145.440529), the bird we probably just didn't have enough time, as they are seen quite reliably, for example at the Car Park of the Discovery Center (-16.238631,

145.432382). At least we observed **Diadem Roundleaf Bats**, that were perch-hunting, usually a few metres above the ground hanging from lianas and branches. **Little Bent-wing Bat** was recorded too.



Cairns to Brisbane

The last stop of the broader Cairns region was already on the way South: Etty Beach (-17.558390, 146.090078). This little, pretty Beach is famous for habituated Cassowaries that can be observed walking around the beach. It didn't take long and we were looking at a male with a chick walking around. Sometimes hard to get a natural shot without tourists or cars in the background, but still a memorable bird!

The next area was Ingham. Here we visited the excellent Tyto Wetland. It is named after its most famous resident, Eastern Grass Owl! And indeed, in the evening at the Grass Owl lookout (-18.662543, 146.141922), a rather curious bird circled above us for quite some time, checking us out! On the way back, we found multiple Long-tailed Nightjars. The day was also not bad with Spotless Crake, Rufous-throated Honeyeater and White-browed Robin. The night we spend looking for Mahogany Glider towards the Wallaman Falls area (unsuccessfully). At least we picked up a **Cape York Rat** and **Fawn-footed Melomys** when driving down again. The next day we drove to Hidden Valley cabins (-18.977888, 146.037241) hoping to see **Sharman's Rock Wallabies**, where we met the very nice and helpful owners. Eventually we spotted one Rock-Wallaby, as well as **Greater Gliders** and a Pseudomys-mouse nearby. They also offer tours to see Platypus. We should have stayed the night as it is a beautiful area with many birds (Cicadabird, and dry forest inland species, including chances for Barking Owl and Spotted Nightjar) and reptiles (Nortern Death Adder seen by us). But we were still on Glider Mission! Quite late we arrived at Jourama Falls Picnic area (-18.857877, 146.126756), where we lucked out with a quickly found **Mahogany Glider**!

Next we headed towards Townsville. Townsville has a big wetland (Townsville Town Common Conservation Park) where we saw the only Brolga of our trip. We dipped on both Australian

Pratincole and Eastern Yellow Wagtail, but were happy to get some advice on where to find Rufous Owl in town. On Magnetic Island are easy to see habituated **Allied Rock-wallaby** (-19.153163, 146.869498) and (introduced) Koalas.

The next general area of interest, mostly for mammalwatching, is Airlie beach/Proserpine. Peter Faust Dam on Lake Proserpine offers easy viewing of **Unadorned Rock-Wallaby** on the dam wall and habituated at the Lion Campground (-20.363905, 148.394497) a few kilometres down the road. **Echmidas** were plentiful and we saw a **Northern Quoll** as well. We dipped on Greater Glider. The true rarity of the area is **Proserpine Rock Wallaby**: Shy and hard to separate from the Unadorned, it is a challenge to see and identify! After some hours with “maybies” and a roadkill where we heard the car break unsuccessfully, we finally saw some individuals together with Unadorned in front of the quarry (-20.369701, 148.379398). Some Identification pointers: Bigger size, slightly greyish shiny fur (less shaggy), a white tail tip that is often hard to see and we also got the feeling the tail might be a bit longer.

Our next goal was Eungella Honeyeater near Eungella. Sadly, forest fires thwarted our plans. The rainforest (not supposed to burn like that!) burnt down largely around Eungella and we were denied access as the fire was still burning. Finger’s crossed that it survived (there were a few patches unburnt), but the “traditional sites” might need a few years to hold birds again. On the way up we stopped at Boulder Creek Park where we found White-eared Monarch (finally, tough bird to see!) and a surprise Pale-vented Bush-hen. In nearby Mackay a quick visit to a mangrove patch got us Mangrove Honeyeater.

Rockhampton was the next general area. North of it is Mount Etna with the Capricorn Caves. They held the biggest Australian colony of **Little Bent-wing Bat** that were indeed easily picked up in the evening. The area was also heavily affected by a very recent forest fire that left some tree trunks still smoking. Therefore, **Black-striped Wallabies** were concentrated in the unburnt area around the Capricorn Cave campground. The reason why we came to this area was Ghost Bats: We dipped, and their population seemed to have taken a hit in recent years already before the fire. The lake surrounding Rockhampton Botanical Garden and Golf Course held some Freckled Ducks. A visit to Cheetham Saltwoks for Yellow Chat and Cisticola was unsuccessful. Maybe we were too late in the day. At least we saw Brown Songlark, as well as both Mangrove Gerygone and Honeyeater close by (-23.634939, 150.697958).

Next up was Tin Can Bay. At the Dolphin Centre (-25.901745, 153.013274), wild but very habituated **Australian Humpback Dolphins** are fed daily and are therefore reliable. Who would miss out on a free buffet? However, personally I would not count this a wildlife highlights of the trip...

We stayed at Rainbow Beach for the night. Unfortunately, we had limited time due to the timing of the dolphin feeding but the area within the Great Sandy National Park, especially Teewah Pump Station Road (-26.046858, 153.036837), after a while unpassable with our car, looks like it has lots of potential!

On the way to the greater Brisbane region, the Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve provided our first Logrunner and Russet-tailed Thrush.



Greater Brisbane Area

The greater Brisbane area was our next big birding destination. Whereas for mammals, driving between Cairns and Brisbane is essential for several species, especially the Rock-Wallabies, you will not miss too much in terms of bird species that are not possible elsewhere, except Eungella Honeyeater.

There are quite a few sites around Brisbane. The furthest inland was a try for Black-breasted Buttonquail at Jarraman State Forest's Roger's Day Use Area (-26.834589, 151.958639). The Buttonquail had been reported from this general area a couple of times, we dipped. Based on the experience from the Postman Track later we did not walk around enough and gave up too early in the day. But honestly, the area is very ugly, a planted Pine plantation with understory strongly dominated by the invasive Lantana bush. Definitely one of the least inspiring and ugliest places I have seen in Australia! In the general area we saw our first **Red-necked Wallaby**.

Driving back to Brisbane we looked at a **Brush-tailed Rock-Wallaby** at Perseverance Dam (-27.286386, 152.119855) near Crows Nest.

In the North of Brisbane is Postman's Track (parking at -27.254739, 152.857404) close to Lake Samsonvale. It offers excellent chances to see (Button)quails. During two mornings, we found King and Brown Quail, as well as Red-chested and Painted Buttonquail. It is hard work, lots of walking the tracks until the birds flush. It is essential to have a really good idea what to look for in a flying bird, views are short! With the King Quail I got onto the female (which is in flight very difficult to tell apart from the male Buttonquails), luckily the pair flushed to both sides of the path and kept contact calling. The male then crossed the path giving short but good views. This was in the high grass area close to the lake. The Red-chested Buttonquail was flushed during the day in the same general area and was singing at night close to the parking. Brown Quail and Painted Buttonquail were in the forest along the main track down to the lake. Red-bellied Black Snake, **Red Deer** and **Red-necked Wallaby**

were also seen. **Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat**, **Ride's Free-tailed Bat** and **White-striped Free-tailed Bat** were recorded. At least the first and last species are audible to the human ear and are probably safely identifiable in the field based on audible call and look only.

Next we visited a high tide roost near Toorbul (-27.047930, 153.108910). I am sure it has lots of potential to turn up interesting species, however it is disturbed too much both by residents driving past and a local birdwatcher/photographer sat too close for any non-local, shyer birds.

D'Aguilar National Park offers good chances for night birds, we dipped on Marbled Frogmouth, but got good looks of a Sooty Owl near Maijala/Browns Road. We also looked unsuccessfully for Buff-rumped Thornbill and Quail-Thrush in the Bellbird Grove area. However, we did pick up a Square-tailed Kite. Unfortunately at night the area turns into a racing ground. No wonder we saw no mammals from the road (**Southern Greater Glider** though at Manorina though). As in all rainforest areas we visited around Brisbane, we eventually saw both **Red-necked and Red-legged Pademelons**. Red-necked comes out to graze in the evening, Red-legged is usually observed in the forest, also during the day. **Australasian Bent-wing Bat** and **Chocolate Wattled Bat** were recorded.

Next up was the Port of Brisbane Shorebird Roost (-27.376492, 153.185441). Come at high tide. Access is difficult, as a key is required: During week days you can ask at the Port of Brisbane headquarters for the key. On weekends and holidays you can call security to open the gate for you. Their phone number is on the gate. Shorebirds are plentiful in the area and already visible on the mudflats between the Port and Thorneside to the south-east.



[Brisbane to Sydney](#)

To the South of Brisbane is Lamington National Park with the famous O'Reilly's Rainforest Retreat. The area is nice, though there are many people around in the day. Target birds were Albert's Lyrebird, Paradise Riflebird and Plumed Frogmouth. They were difficult, maybe because it was getting late in spring. The Lyrebird was seen shortly 10 minutes after arrival and then not for the rest of our two day stay despite intense searching. The Riflebird we tracked down after two hours of following the call through the forest (called every 10-15 min, switched tree every 3-4 call) and only after receiving a tip about a local territory and the Plumed Frogmouth (also after a local tip) was heard only. Many other birds showed wonderfully: Sooty Owl was calling a lot close to the resort, we saw a bonus Stubble Quail within the resort grounds and who doesn't like handfeeding King Parrots, Crimson Rosella and best of all Regent Bowerbirds. Bring/buy appropriate food: Regent Bowerbird like raisins.

Short-eared Possum and **Common Ringtail** were seen on a nightwalk following the tracks East, as well as **Pademelons**.

We saw quite a few lizard species including Leaf-tailed Gecko, a Golden Crowned Snake and the stunning Lamington Spiny Crayfish during our visit.

At Gibraltar Range National Park we looked for the extremely secretive Rufous Scrubbird, but failed. On the Mulligan's Campground (-29.515602, 152.358998) by night we had an excellent observation of a **Narrow-toed Feathertail-Glider** and **mystery wallabies**. Originally, we thought we were looking at Parmas, but received opinions that the ones photographed looked more like a young Red-necked Pademelon. We saw about 5 animals during a nightwalk covering the campground up to Mulligans hut. Make up your own mind: inaturalist.org/observations/19168086, or even better visit and write me what kind of wallaby is using the area! There is still a Parma sighting on ala.org.au where we had the mystery wallaby.

As we were still looking for Rufous Scrubbird, we decided to visit Gloucester Tops. Near the parking area (-32.095374, 151.596791), we succeeded in finding a singing individual.

On the way, we visited The Old Bar (-31.955755, 152.602165) holding a wintering group of Aleutian Terns. Access is somehow difficult/confusing, make sure you don't disturb the nesting Little Terns.

Due to the time, we had to skip a productive night driving area near Forster, The Lakes Way.

Apparently good for Quoll, Dingo and herping.



Sydney area

We did a nightwalk both in Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park (West head road, park at the gate - 33.653657, 151.259248) looking unsuccessfully for Eastern Pygmy Possum, although finding snakes and **Brown Antechinus**, and Royal National Park (pipeline track near Heathcote) with **Sambar Deer** at the edges of Heathcote and an unidentified Feathertail Glider.

Further South is Barren Ground with a chance for Ground Parrot (dipped), Pilotbird (in the forested part at the start of the road leading to the picnic area -34.674290, 150.712504) and Eastern Bristlebird (look for singing individuals on any trails in heath near the picnic area). The nightwalk was uneventful besides a **Wombat**, but the area is supposedly good for Long-nosed Potoroo and Spot-tailed Quoll.

We then transferred to the Capertee Valley, stopping near Jamberoo along the Swamp Road (-34.649121, 150.813217) for farmland birds like Larks, Bushlark and Qails and near Penrith for Buff-rumped Thornbill (trail starts -33.674010, 150.749560).

The Capertee Valley is the authors favourite place in Australia! Birding is good around the campsites in Glen Davis (-33.125838, 150.281499 and -33.123955, 150.323321), down the Crown Station Road (-33.134094, 150.150741) and towards Capertee National Park. Roadsides are excellent throughout the area, but please respect locals and their land. A map with birding spots can be found here (<http://archive.lithgow.nsw.gov.au/tourism/caperteebirds.pdf>). Beside birds, mammals like **Red-necked Wallaby**, **Wombat** and **Grey Kangaroo** are numerous and the place is absolutely stunning, being the widest canyon of the world. There is free public camping past Glen Davis as well as public camping within Glen Davis, conveniently also some of the best birding spots in the valley.



Misses

On this trip, we missed a few things we thought would be easy and we would pick up at some point. In the tableland we missed Yellow-bellied Glider, go with one of the guides to maximize your chances. We completely missed Squirrel Glider and did not see Koala. We did not try for Herbert's Rock Wallaby. Of course, many more species of bats, smaller marsupials and rodents would be possible.

Birdwise, we dipped Spotted Whistling Duck because of bad luck, Black-throated Finch and Great-billed Heron as tough species and Eungella Honeyeater due to fire. A few of the Buttonquails would have been possible, especially Black-throated. The owls need to be targeted: Despite many hours of nightwalking/driving, we only heard the occasional owl (besides Boobook) by chance. We failed to find a spot for Barking Owl and missed.



Perth/Southwest

31.12.18-16.01.19, 15 days

I went to southwestern Western Australia, starting from Perth for 16 days (31.12.-16-01.2018). I managed to see all the Western endemic birds but Western Fieldwren, as well as most bigger mammals of the region and the stunning Thorny Devil. Bird breeding season was clearly coming to an end which made finding some apparently quite common endemics quite tricky. It was a relaxed trip, I did some hiking, snorkling and touristy things as well. The weather was generally good, sometimes quiet hot during the day, but refreshingly cool most mornings. In this trip report I will provide information about the sites visited and some information about their frequency. Before and during this trip I was greatly supported by different people: Jimmy and Roy were of valuable help finding Numbat and Dean took me out with his boat looking for Albatross.

Planning was made easier by a couple of excellent resources: Birding the trip report by Grundstein et al. (2017) was helpful for birds. The Blog of James Lamb (quollingaround.wordpress.com/) provides plenty of information about the region and its mammals and herps. Current eBird records completed the planning.

The main objective of this trip was to find the (current-day) monotypic endemic southwestern Western Australia mammal families Numbat and Honey Possum and the (controversial) Australian bird family Crested Shrike-tit which has eluded me in the East. Though the trip outline was focused on these three and until I found these three, I neglected other targets.

In Perth, I was slightly delayed due to the Hopeman Cup and an urge in me to support fellow countryman Federer playing Tennis (I just watched...). At least this allowed me to visit some sites around Perth. Rottnest Island, where I missed Federer by a day but at least saw plenty of Quokkas, is where the influencers and hipsters of this world become mammalwatchers, at least until they have their #quokkaselfie. Birds of interest include Rock Parrots (that I did not find or search). The snorkelling is quite good, you will need a wetsuit!

There are two dams worth birding for the more common endemics, Victoria dam (-32.035890, 116.069035 with nice photo opportunities for Fairy-Wren) and Wungong Dam (-32.194005, 116.058690).



Next up was the region around Dryandra National Park. The first of my three targets, the Numbat has bigger populations surviving in three areas, Perup (more South), Dryandra and nearby Boyagin Rock. I

was visiting all of these areas, however only saw Numbat in the last one. It is a bit hit and miss: With the help of a friendly local with not only a much bigger car (which allows to take some more tracks), but also knowledge about this fascinating termite-eater, it took me about a day to find the first Numbat, followed by two more within a few hours. When I returned later and searched for another morning, I did not find anything again. Numbats can be anywhere within the reserve, I suspect the population density is at its maximum and though everywhere is Numbat territory. They like logs (also to jump into when disturbed, so search carefully) and spotting is easier when the forest is open. There seem to be a few more such areas in the Eastern part of the reserve. Best tactic is to drive slowly (around 10 km/h, enough to throughout search the area). Most tracks are 2WD suitable (Wattlebird is not). Driving around I found some target species that I saw only in the Dryandra region: Rufous Treecreeper and Blue-breasted Fairy-Wren.

At Dryandra I had a very successful night there: I only started after 9, due to visiting the very recommended Barna Mia sanctuary, but then had Woylie (many), Tamar Wallaby (Gura Road, around -32.756712, 116.953878), Brushtail Wallaby and Western Quoll (both around -32.791543, 116.905647 on Tominglay Road "leaving" Dryandra towards the West). During this night, as well as a second, I missed Phascogale and Pygmy Possum. If you visit Dryandra, it's worth to speak with the caretakers of the Lion village, a very helpful and nice couple!

There is another nature reserve close to Dryandra: Tutanning. Based on James' tip, I looked for Thorny Devil on the Bandicoot drive. This one is walkable from the Friends of Tutanning hut (-32.560029, 117.333550, track to hut from Marshall road/unnamed dirt track -32.565401, 117.323517, all should be fine for 2WD). After walking the track 8 times (from the hut to intersection at -32.560512, 117.342428), as well as many other tracks in 1.5 days, I found one on the track! A long nightwalk the night in between did not produce anything interesting, in fact for 3 hours I had one Brushtail Possum and one Frogmouth...



I was also visiting the beautiful Stirling range, where I stayed in the lovely Stirling Range retreat. Here it took me an afternoon/evening and morning to find the Western Crested Shriketit. As this was my

main target, I neglected others, like Western Fieldwren and “Mallee” Whipbird. For the Whipbird, it is probably better to be at the Bluff Knoll Road car park (-34.367552, 118.241974) at Dawn, I was there later and did not hear anything. Around the retreat, I failed to find Honey Possum, but recorded **South-western Freetail Bat** and **Southern Forest Bat**.

Cheyne Beach is currently the best site for **Honey Possum**. They can be active in the day as well, especially dawn/dusk on cloudy days. I did not see one during the days, as well as my first night. It probably did not help that it was raining at the start and after that still very windy. I still covered significant ground. Anyway, for the second night, I switched tactic: Red light and walking very quiet, slowly scanning the flowering bushes with my binoculars. And it worked! After half an hour I had excellent binocular views of a seemingly undisturbed Honey Possum checking the flowers for nectar. The Cheyne Beach bird trio was fairly difficult: I could secure a few views of the Bristlebird during my 2 days, had the Whipbird in view once (heard a few times) and only heard Noisy Scrubbird. If you want to see the Scrubbird the best strategy seems to be sitting with this track (-34.881741, 118.406928) in view and wait for the territory holder to cross. During the day, I visited the beautiful Waychinicup Inlet (-34.893383, 118.333795).

Close by 2 people bay I visited twice during the night. The second night I had a **Quenda** (Southern Brown Bandicoot), besides the fairly reliable **Quokkas**. This is all in the picnic area close to the beach. Apparently, there is Western Ringtail as well, which I missed.

A little note to the ones using maps.me for Navigation: The track via Homestead Road proposed from Cheyne Beach to 2 People Bay is not passable.

On the way to Lake Muir and close by Perup, I visited some Tourists sites: The Valley of the Giants Tree Top Walk (-34.979123, 116.893333) was spectacular (with bonus Red-eared Firetail near the entrance gate) and the Gloucester Tree (-34.447550, 116.056072) worth the detour as well. Close to Lake Muir I did the Thomson Road (starts -34.441374, 116.637106), looking for Long-billed Black Cockatoo. Eventually I found a couple. I missed Western Corella, so I drove the extra kilometres to Rocky Gully where at the start of the “town” there were a few to greet me! Happy I drove towards Perup, seeing a flock of about 50 more on the way. On the trails of Perup Nature Guesthouses (-34.175554, 116.593217) I was looking for Phascogale mainly, I found a Bushy-tailed tail... I also saw some **Tamar Wallaby** and **Woylies** doing the trails. Leaving, I spotlighted twice a pair of **Western Ringtails** from the road (saving me the night out in Busselton), driving NW towards Mayanup. In the morning, I looked for Numbat along Corbalup Road (-34.096807, 116.509920), unsuccessful of course. However, I had my first and only Western Thornbill of the trip on this road. Quite possibly I overlooked some in Perup and Dryandra concentrating on other things and assuming they would be common...

Back to the Coast, I visited the capes (Cape Leeuwin and Cape Naturalist) for landscape and Rock Parrots, Busselton Jetty for beautiful for snorkelling and Rockhampton for Australian Sea Lion. I was lucky that a very nice local took me out near Cape Leeuwin with his boat, trying to find some seabirds. With 3 species of Albatross and some Fleshy-footed Shearwater, we were really lucky! The Rock parrots, apparently reliable at the lighthouse of Cape Leeuwin were not seen for a week when I was there... Well, ebird had another tip (Quarrie Bay -34.365124, 115.137836), and so I went, I saw, and I photographed this beautiful parrot. They can be tricky to see in the heath, wait until they fly and call to localize them. Cape Naturalist is a spot to see migrating Blue Whales, as well as Humpback and Southern Right, unfortunately I was there at the wrong time. The Rockhampton **Australian Sealions** are visible with a scope from the shore, laying on the beach of Seal island.



Sydney

Most of the time between July 2018 and February 2019

Much more details can be found in the document “A naturalist’s guide to Sydney”.

=> refers to places/things that are outlined in more details in the report.

A range of mammals can be found around Sydney. The most common mammals are the introduced rats. =>Fruit bats are obvious, especially at the roosts and when flying out over the city at dusk. Microbats are common in the larger parks and some nature reserves. **Long-nosed Bandicoots** and **Swamp Wallaby** are common in some suburban nature reserves. **Eastern Pygmy Possum** is a bit of a speciality and with some luck viewable, especially in flowering Banksia. =>Ku-ring-gai-Chase-National park offers the best chances. Antechinuses are widespread, but identification is difficult. Rodents besides the introduced ones are difficult to see, to mention are Water rat, **Bush rat** and New Holland Mouse. Echidna is not uncommon, but difficult to find, one place is the North Head. Another Australian icon, the =>**Koala** is rare in the Sydney region with only one major population left. The => Blue Mountains offer good mammalwatching with Greater Glider, Spot-tailed Quolls and **Wombats**. In the water, there is regularly =>**Humpback whales**, as well as **Bottlenose dolphins** visible from the shore, with many more species possible when taking a =>pelagic. I had **Minke Whale** on a Kiama pelagic. There is a seal colony (probably with both species, **Australian** and **New Zealand Fur Seals**) somewhere in front of the Macquarie lighthouse, usually visited by the Whale Watching boats. Basking seals can be seen in the harbour as well.



Birding: Within the city, there is attractive species such as => Parrots, =>Fairy-Wrens and even =>Penguins and =>Powerful Owls. The most sought-after birds in the Sydney region are probably =>Regent Honeyeater, =>Rockwarbler and =>Superb Lyrebird. Good central birding areas include =>Centennial park and Botanical Garden, a bit further out are =>Sydney Olympic Park, Dee Why Lagoon, Long Reef Point (waders at low tide in summer), Manly Dam and =>Warriewood Wetland/Irrawong Reserve. With a car, =>Royal National Park, =>Ku-ring-gai-Chase-National Park, as well as Pitt Town Lagoon area and Bushells Lagoon area are rewarding. In Wianamatta Nature reserve and Castlereagh Nature Reserve some dryland birds such as Red-capped Robin and Buff-rumped Thornbill are possible. With a weekend, the =>Blue Mountains, possibly with the fantastic =>Capertee Valley are options, as well as Jervis Bay and Barren Grounds National Park (both with Eastern Ground Parrot and Eastern Bristlebird, I prefer the latter area) are within reach.





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What really stands out in this country is the hospitality, kindness and generosity of people! Some of them writing pages of advice, others going out of their way to show me an animal. You each contributed to this amazing year!

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Also a huge thanks to the iNaturalist.org community for help with the ID of many other groups!





Mammal species list

Short-beaked Echidna	common in TAS. Peter Faust Dam QLD and in SW WA a few
Platypus	easiest in TAS, Arboretum. Also Tablelands QLD
Northern Quoll	Davies Creek Road, Tablelands QLD
Eastern Quoll	Bruny Island, TAS
Tasmanian Devil	around Arthur River, TAS
Brown Antechinus	a few around Sydney NSW: Ku-rin-gai Chase NP, Royal NP, Warriewood Wetland
Yellow-footed Antechinus	Kingfisher Lodge, Tablelands QLD
Fat-tailed Dunnart	Plain's Wanderer trip Deniliquin NSW
Northern Brown Bandicoot	widespread, for example Kingfisher Lodge, Tablelands QLD and Warriewood Wetlands, Sydney NSW
Southern Brown Bandicoot	TAS
Eastern Barred Bandicoot	Stanley, TAS
Long-nosed Bandicoot	Liffey Falls access road, TAS
Koala	Royal National Park Sydney NSW (difficult), Adelaide SA (introduced)
Common Wombat	widespread: Easy in TAS and Capertee Valley NSW
Eastern Pygmy Possum	Ku-rin-gai Chase NP, Sydney NSW
Short-eared Possum	O'Reilly's, Lamington NP, QLD
Common Brushtail	widespread and easy
Lemur-like Ringtail	Mount Hypipamee NP QLD
Greater Glider	a few in QLD: Tablelands, Hidden Valley, Brisbane
Common Ringtail	widespread and generally easy, not so in TAS
Daintree River ringtail	Mount Lewis, Tablelands QLD
Herbert River Ringtail	Mount Hypipamee NP, Tablelands QLD
Green Ringtail	widespread in the Tablelands QLD
Striped Possum	Botanical Gardens, Cairns QLD
Sugar Glider	widespread
Mahogany Glider	Jarouma Falls, near Ingham QLD
Broad-toed Feathertail Glider	Tablelands QLD
Narrow-toed Feather Glider	Gibraltar Range QLD
Musky Rat-kangaroo	Tablelands QLD: Mount Lewis and Lake Barrine

Eastern Bettong	Tablelands QLD
Northern Bettong	Davies Creek Road, Tablelands QLD
Long-nosed Potoroo	one in TAS
Lumholtz's Tree-kangaroo	a few in the Tablelands QLD
Agile Wallaby	common within distribution
Black-striped Wallaby	Capricorn Caves, Rockhampton QLD
Western Grey Kangaroo	common within distribution
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	common within distribution, more difficult in TAS
Parma Wallaby	a maybe in Mulligan's Campground, Gibraltar National Park QLD
Pretty-faced Wallaby	a few
Wallaroo	Alice Springs NT, NE QLD, Capertee NSW
Red-necked Wallaby	common within range, especially TAS
Red Kangaroo	fairly common within range
Allied Rock-wallaby	Magnetic Island, Townsville QLD
Unadorned Rock-wallaby	Lake Proserpine QLD
Mareeba Rock-wallaby	Mareeba, Tablelands QLD
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	Perseverance Dam near Brisbane QLD
Sharman's Rock Wallaby	Hidden Valley cabins QLD
Proserpine Rock-wallaby	Lake Proserpine QLD
Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby	Mount Remarkable National Park SA
Tasmanian Pademelon	common in TAS
Red-legged Pademelon	fairly common within range
Red-necked Pademelon	fairly common within range
Swamp Wallaby	fairly common within range: For example in Warriewood Wetland, Sydney NSW
Common Water Rat	Kingfisher Lodge, Tablelands QLD
Fawn-footed Melomys	fairly common in rainforests in Tablelands QLD, including reliable at Kingfisher Lodge
House Mouse	very widespread
Australian Bush Rat	Kingfisher Lodge, Tablelands QLD, O'Reilly's, Lamington National Park QLD, Sydney NSW
Cape York Rat	near Wallaman Falls area near Ingham
Australian Swamp Rat	TAS
Brown Rat	Sydney NSW
Black Rat	common in many habitats
Giant White-tailed Uromys	common in Tablelands QLD
Common Australian Rock Rat	Davies Creek Road, Tablelands QLD
European Hare	Sydney NSW
European Rabbit	common
Black Flying Fox	Ingham, Tablelands QLD, colony in Sydney NSW
Spectacled Flying Fox	Tablelands QLD, colony in Cairns
Gray-headed Flying Fox	common, colony in Sydney NSW
Little Red Flying Fox	colony in Cairns QLD (nomadic)
Diadem Roundleaf Bat	Cape Tribulation QLD
Smaller Horseshoe Bat	Coff Harbour QLD
Eastern Long-eared Bat	Kingfisher Lodge, Tablelands QLD
White-striped Free-tailed Bat	widespread. Audible call
Northern Free-tailed Bat	Davies Creek Road, Tablelands QLD

Ride's Free-tailed Bat	Postman Track, Brisbane QLD
South-western Free-tailed Bat	Stirling Range Retreat WA
Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat	Davies Creek Road, Tablelands QLD, Postman Track QLD
Chocolate Wattled Bat	Barren Ground NP NSW
Gould's Wattled Bat	Deniliquin NSW
Australain Bent-wing Bat	Barren Ground NP NSW
Little Long-fingered Bat	Cape Tribulation QLD, Capricorn Caves, Rockhampton QLD
Little Broad-nosed Bat	Deniliquin NSW
Southern Forest Bat	Stirling Range Retreat WA
Large-footed Myotis	Capertee Valley NSW
Domestic Cat	common
Dingo	common in centre
Red Fox	common
Australasian Fur Seal	TAS, Sydney NSW
New Zealand Fur Seal	Sydney NSW
Horse (Brumby)	near Kings Creek Station, Kings Canyon NT
Wild Boar	Daintree QLD
One-humped Camel	centre
Red Deer	Brisbane QLD
Fallow Deer	Adelaide SA
Javan Rusa	Sydney NSW
Goat	centre
Common Minke Whale	Pelagic from Kiama NSW
Humpback Whale	common in migration time along East Coast
Short-beaked Common Dolphin	Foster NSW, pelagic from Sydney NSW and Kiama NSW
Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin (Inshore)	Foster NSW
Bottlenose Dolphin (Offshore)	pelagic from Sydney NSW and Kiama NSW