



SIGNIFICANT FAUNA IN LOGAN

Local Significant Bird Species

Within Logan City, 242 species of birds have been recorded. Many of these species, whilst having high populations elsewhere in Australia, are uncommon in the Logan area and are therefore considered to be locally significant.

Brief Description of Local Significant Bird Species



1. Australian Hobby - *Falco longipennis*

A small falcon built for speed and aerial agility found in woodlands, open forests and trees that surround watercourses.



2. Barred Cuckoo-shrike - *Coracina lineata*

Closely associated with rainforests, eucalypts, paperbarks, plantations and tropical gardens where it feeds on native fruits.



3. Black-fronted Dotterel - *Euseyornis melanops*

A slender plover which lives in flocks usually in freshwater wetlands, shallow muddy bottomed swamps, billabongs and lake margins rarely seen in saline waters. An Australian resident wader.



4. Common Bronzewing - *Phaps chalcoptera*

Large bodied, ground feeding pigeon found in a diverse range of habitats covering the continent.



5. Chestnut Teal - *Anas castanea*

Feeds at dusk and dawn in small flocks in wetlands preferring salt and brackish coastal estuaries, lakes, tidal mudflats and islands.



6. Speckled Warbler - *Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*

Forages on the ground often in company of other small birds in open eucalypt woodlands with rocky gullies, ridges, tussocky ground cover, scattered logs and sparse shrubbery.



7. Ground Cuckoo-shrike - *Coracina maxima*

Usually in small flocks generally feeding along the ground in sparse open woodlands, mulga, similar semi-arid scrublands, along river tree lines and roadside tree belts.



8. Little Lorikeet - *Glossopsitta pusilla*

Smaller than the rainbow lorikeet, it is found in open country in trees along watercourses and also paddock trees.



9. Pacific Baza - *Aviceda subcristata*

A medium sized hawk which prefers the margins, edges or gaps of a range of forests from rainforest to woodland preferably adjoining closed forest areas and often near water.



10. Red-kneed Dotterel - *Erythrogonys cinctus*

A medium sized plover which uses well vegetated freshwater wetlands working the shallows among emergent vegetation.

For Further Information: www.logan.qld.gov.au, 3412 3412 or council@logan.qld.gov.au





11. Little Bronze Cuckoo - *Chrysococcyx minutillus*
It can be found in dense wet vegetation types; including rainforest edges, paperbark swamps, mangroves and woodlands.



12. Cicadabird - *Coracina tenuirostris*
It is a migratory breeder which feeds in pairs in the canopy of forests, woodlands, mangrove and paperbark swamps. {Male left & Female right}



13. Spotless Crake - *Porzana tabuensis*
It can be found in reed beds and other dense aquatic vegetation around lakes, swamps, salt marshes and mangroves.



14. Black-faced Monarch - *Monarcha melanopsis*
Forages in the dense areas of rainforests, mangroves, eucalypt forests and woodlands feeding on insects.



15. Rufous Fantail - *Rhipidura rufifrons*
Flies and dances above the undergrowth in rainforest, dense wet eucalypt, paperbark swamps, mangrove swamps and riverside vegetation.



16. Satin Flycatcher - *Myiagra cyanoleuca*
Active in mid to upper levels of forests, woodlands, mangroves, coastal heath scrubs and heavy eucalypt forests.



17. Spectacled Monarch - *Monarcha trivirgatus*
Darts and hovers about foliage usually in rainforests, mangroves and also dense wet eucalypt forests.



18. White-eared Monarch - *Monarcha leucotis*
Very active about the canopy and outer margins of rainforests and adjoining eucalypt forests.

Why are they threatened?

Birds are vulnerable to the effects of urbanisation and development, especially with the reduction of nesting and feeding habitat. Threats to birds include:

- Habitat destruction, fragmentation or alteration;
- Road fatalities increase when birds are forced into urban areas due to habitat destruction; and
- Introduced species which decrease native populations through increased predation, competition for food or nesting and also can become a deadly or unhealthy food source e.g. cane toads.

What is Council doing to protect them?

These bird species are an important part of Logan City's natural heritage. Council contributes to its protection through:

- increasing public knowledge of native plants;
- encouraging nature conservation on private land;
- supporting environmental projects;

- protecting significant vegetation through local laws and planning requirements;
- promoting sustainable development;
- protecting and managing natural areas and important wildlife corridors in parks and reserves; and
- participation in regional conservation programs.

What you can do to protect them?

You can help conserve these bird species through the preservation of food sources and their habitats in the Logan area. Between dawn and dusk be careful when driving and keep your pets safely restrained when wildlife is known to be close to your house. You can be assisted by a number of Council's community programs:

- Bushcare;
- Conservation Incentives Program; and
- Envirogrants Program.

For Further Information: www.logan.qld.gov.au, 3412 3412 or council@logan.qld.gov.au

Photos Courtesy of Jeff Eller (JE), Harry Briggs (HB), Mat & Cathy Gilfedder (MC), Tom & Marie Tarrant (TM) <www.aviceda.com.au>, Nevil Lazarus (NL), David Simpson (DS) David & Diane Armbrust (DD), Tony Crittenden (TC) and Michele Sawyer (MS).

