



Abattoir Swamp Environmental Park

Progress Report: 2021—2025

Prepared by: Friends of Abattoir Swamp



Introduction

Mareeba Shire Council (MSC) formalised a management agreement with the Mitchell River Watershed Management Group (MRWMG) 1 May 2021 for the management of the park for public interest.

Following the execution of the management agreement with MSC, MRWMG drafted Terms of Reference to form a subcommittee of local people who would be keen to maintain close involvement with the park and who have the expertise and passion to ensure that it is managed properly.

This group convened for the first time in June 2021 and have met for discussions and working sessions. The group has become known as the “Friends of Abattoir Swamp”. Carol Iles has served as volunteer Convenor for the Friends since its inception.

This document is a review of progress at the Abattoir Swamp Environmental Park, covering the period 2021-2025.



Carol Iles and Lloyd Nielsen (Friend of Abattoir Swamp)

Management of the Park

The Park is managed to suit both immediate needs (eg, repairs to the birdhide) as well as to advance longer-term goals (eg, design and provision of interpretive signage).

Two management documents have been produced that consider the wetland as a whole. These are:

- “Abattoir Swamp Site Description and Preliminary Report.” June 1993. G. Barnes and M. Newton, and
- “Abattoir Swamp Master Plan: Remediation and Management Actions for Positive Ecosystem Functions,” 2018. J. Brisbin and G. Kay.

These documents describe the history of the wetlands and consider a range of future outcomes for the wetland and surrounds. The 2018 document is structured to encourage ongoing updates and revisions the Park changes over time.

Agreed Principles

The 2018 Master Plan listed 5 Agreed Principles. These are:

1. The wetland is not intended to be a “pristine, natural environment”, insulated from humans and their influences.
2. The wetland should provide habitat and amenity for as much biological life as possible, both in quantity and diversity, supporting endemic, native, and exotic species (within legal constraints).
3. The wetland should be a “collaborating partner” with the primary producers who neighbour it, both offering ecosystem services to, and benefiting from, the ongoing grazing and cane operations.
4. The facilities should be designed to encourage use of the Park as an observation and learning site for our community and visitors.
5. The Management Strategies in this Plan and in future works must seek to minimise ongoing maintenance while maximising the amenity of the Park.

These Principles are used by Friends of the Swamp to guide the activities and strategies undertaken at the Park.



Working and Planning meeting with Friends and Regional NRM stakeholders



Cleaning the Bird Hide



The Park is central to the prime birdwatching country centred on Julatten and the Mount Lewis range, stretching east to the Wet Tropics World Heritage area and connecting westward to a high conservation zone transitioning to the Gulf Savannas.

Reporting against the Principles

Here we present a summary of activities that have been undertaken since 2021, aligned with the 5 Principles.

Principle 1: Accessible and adaptable

The Park has been promoted as a public asset, and visitors are encouraged to experience the amenity of the facility. The Guest Book reveals a steady stream of both locals and visitors who come and comment on what they have seen and learned.

In terms of managing flora at the site, although native species are preferentially tended and protected wherever possible, there is no effort to eradicate non-native species where they are serving as habitat or feed that benefits the rest of the ecosystem.

The key ongoing issue is control/reduction of the Olive Hymenachne, which tends to crowd out all other vegetation in the swampy areas.

Principle 2: Maximise biological abundance

Since 2021, Friends volunteers have concentrated on planting bird attracting flora, removing weeds on the accessible land areas and maintaining pathways and facilities (picnic area and bird hide).

Water testing and a macro-invertebrate survey has been conducted once. The Friends are seeking volunteers interested in continuing this effort.



Field effort to record water quality and collect samples for biodiversity survey (macro-invertebrates)

Principle 3: Collaborating partnerships

The Friends have collaborated with graziers adjacent on the southern side, Matt Allen and Anne Gallagher.

Matt and Anne have a long-standing agistment practice whereby their cattle are allowed selective access to the wetland during the late dry when pasture feed is running low. Their cattle intensively graze on the invasive Olive Hymenachne, helping to provide some limited relief to the wetland areas.

Matt and Anne have been stalwart supporters of the Park. They have donated many hours of their own resources, equipment, and labour to maintaining the perimeter fences. Matt has also brought in his slasher to keep a walk open to the far eastern end of the Park.

On the northern side of the Park a change of land owner has resulted in the cane paddocks being converted into grazing land.



Competition amongst native veg and invasive exotics is a continual process.

Principle 4: Observation and learning

Under the leadership of Georgie Montague, the Friends applied for and obtained a grant from the Queensland Government Gambling Community Benefit Fund

for \$5,285.00 to erect six information signs depicting the history, bird, insect and reptile communities (Appendix 1).

These signs have been put into place and have been well received by locals and visitors who have gained a better appreciation of the wetland and what the area in general has to offer with regards to the wildlife and history. In addition, posters depicting more wildlife of the area have been placed in the bird hide along with visitor and wildlife sightings books.



Keith and Lindsay Fisher, Georgie Montague and Carol Iles

To further improve the information flow a dedicated Facebook page (Friends of Abattoir Swamp <https://www.facebook.com/groups/994812734667471>) has been set up for visitors to post images and share their experiences of visiting the swamp, this site now has 165 members (September 2025).

Lists of all species (Appendix 2) have been compiled by members of the “Friends of Abattoir Swamp” and where appropriate have been integrated with the two previous management plan species lists (July 1993 and 2018-2019).

A bird species brochure, listing 187 birds that could currently be seen at the swamp has been made available in the bird hide (Appendix 3). Over 230 species have been seen here historically, but habitat changes since records were first kept in the late 1990’s have reduced the number of species that can utilise the wetland. Most of this

decline in bird diversity is due to the loss of open water bodies as a result of the invasive Olive Hymenachne.

A new sign directing to the bird hide was made by a local volunteer and repainting of existing signs was carried out. The group also collaborated with local bee experts in protecting native bees.

The importance of the wetland in the local region cannot be underestimated due to its accessibility, especially for the birdwatching tourists both Australian and international. Over the last 10+ years many previously important areas within the Mareeba Shire, which birdwatchers had access, to have been lost, eg. Mareeba Wetlands (private tours only), Mt. Carbine Dam (mining re-commenced), Lake Mitchell (change of tenure preventing access to dam). Most importantly, Mt. Lewis is no longer accessible since Cyclone Jasper damaged the road.



Cyclone Jasper brought intense flooding and the associated sand deposition along eastern boundary buried the fenceline. Mitchell River successfully secured recovery funding to contract neighbours Matt and Anne to repair the fence in 2025.

Principle 5: Minimise effort, maximise amenity

This Principle has been partially addressed in Principle 4 as maintenance has been minimised, partly to allow better plant regeneration and partly by necessity in view of the small number of volunteers and costs beyond the reach of this volunteer group.

Obviously, the Olive Hymenachne is the major problem, having proven difficult to solve by other organisations who have invested a lot of money trying to find a solution. A test program on the nearby Wetherby Station to control the hymenachne will be watched to see if there is any positive outcome from the treatment, which might be applicable to Abattoir Swamp.

Another problem is the state of the car park road which needs attention mainly due to potholes which hold water. This needs remedial work to fix, again beyond the scope of our volunteers.

We hope to be able to continue keeping the area accessible and tidy as it is a valuable resource for the Mareeba Shire attracting many visitors and has become a must-visit site for the many birdwatchers, (estimate 3000+ per year), who come to see some of the unique birds to be found here. Birds such as Lovely Fairy-wren are resident here and more easily seen here than other places.

We hope to continue to work with interested people and organisations such as local landholders, Mareeba Shire Council, Julatten and Molloy Association of Ratepayers and Residents, and Gulf Savannah NRM.



Maintaining open water at the wetland is very important for aquatic birds. Hymenachne constantly closes in the water surface and chokes off oxygen and sunlight needed for a healthy ecosystem.

Friends of Abattoir Swamp



Committee Members

- **Convener** – Carol Iles
- **Treasurer** – Andrew Iles
- **Committee Members** – Keith and Lindsay Fisher, John Brisbin

We would like to thank the following people and organisations in particular for their ongoing support:

- **Angela Toppin** – Mareeba Shire Mayor
- **Lenore Wyatt** – Deputy Mareeba Shire Mayor
- **Nipper Brown** – Councillor and Julatten native
- **JAMARR** - Julatten and Molloy Association of Ratepayers and Residents

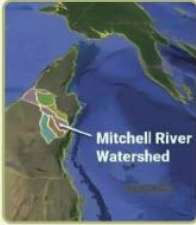
And all local residents and helping hands who have been involved in looking after Abattoir Swamp and have applied their expertise in service to the flora and fauna that make this such a special place.

Appendix 1. Interpretive Signs

WELCOME TO Abattoir Swamp

Site Description

Abattoir Swamp's location makes it an important fragment of the ecotone between the Wet Tropics and the wet-dry Gulf Savanna country. The Swamp covers an area of 9ha and is located at 450m and the catchment is about two square kilometers, extending SW to the Mount Lewis range. Water drains to the SE corner flowing into Bushy Creek and ultimately into the Mitchell River. Rainfall averages about 1300mm and, in extreme rainfall, Bushy Creek to the east can overflow into the swamp. The winter months are generally dry and the swamp usually dries out by late spring.



A Short History of Abattoir Swamp

The name Abattoir Swamp reflects the recent history of this farming area as there was a slaughterhouse on the adjacent hill operating from the early 1950s for about 10 years. The area was grazed until 1989 when it was sold to the Mossman Central Mill who cleared the remaining trees around the swamp to plant sugar cane. A plan to fill in and level the swamp met local opposition, and the start of a World Heritage tree planting scheme led to the mill donating 9ha of the land to the Mareeba Shire Council (MSC) in 1991 for a public conservation reserve. In 1993, after developing a management plan, the Council funded the building of a boardwalk, bird hide, car park and access track.

However, when the funding ceased, only limited maintenance occurred. Since that time the open bodies of water have been overtaken by introduced Olive Hymenachne grass (*H. amplexicaulis*), which interbed with a native variety, and this has led to a rapid decline in waterbird diversity. In 2015 local volunteers obtained funds to re-build the boardwalk and also to reprofile some of the swamp to create more suitable habitat for waterbirds, but the aggressive hymenachne has since overgrown the pools.

A new management plan was developed in 2018, and in July 2021, MSC gave The Mitchell River Watershed Management Group responsibility for all maintenance of the reserve for an initial five years, for which a sub-group of volunteers called the Abattoir Swamp Management Group (ASMG) was formed. ASMG has weeded, planted trees, created paths and installed new signage for visitors, and is working on ways to reduce the impact of hymenachne and potentially improve water quality in the swamp. The Management Plan and a bird brochure can be downloaded from the files link on the Friends of Abattoir Swamp Facebook page, where you can also keep up to date with progress and wildlife observations.



Julatten township circa 1939.

Julatten History

Once home to indigenous peoples such as the Koko Muluridji, Western Yalanji and Djabugay, the area was traversed by prospectors in the 1870's, then opened up as a vital route to the goldfields of the Hodgkinson to the west. By the 1920s there were the beginnings of a small community called Bushy Creek. The vast forested area was slowly cleared and much of the land was used for dairy farming with a butter factory opening in 1924. A school was established that year and by 1926 a branch of the railway was completed from Mt Molloy. A station was built next to the butter factory and the name of the area was changed to Julatten (meaning a small creek). Timber and mining were an important part of the settlement as was growing of a range of crops. The northern area of Euluma was opened up in the 1930's and eventually in 1948 the range road was completed linking Julatten to the coast.

Funded by



Queensland Government



Mitchell River
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT GROUP

HONEYEATERS of Abattoir Swamp

Honeyeaters are some of the most obvious birds seen at Abattoir Swamp, with a remarkable 22 species probing into the flowers of nectar-bearing trees and shrubs. They range in size from the Scarlet Honeyeater, Australia's smallest, to the much larger Blue-faced Honeyeater and friarbirds.

The greatest diversity of species can be seen when the yellowish flowers emerge on the paperbark trees along the boardwalk. Other plants such as eucalypt trees, grevilleas and callistemons flower at different times of the year and between them provide a constant food source. Honeyeaters, like most birds, are opportunistic and will exploit other food sources such as fruit and insects, especially when breeding.

Funded by



Queensland Government



Mitchell River
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT GROUP



Scarlet Honeyeater
Myzomela sanguinolenta

The female is small, plain brown with reddish wash on chin. The male has a bright, red head, breast, centre back and rump. Possesses a high pitched tinkling 'tee-dee-dee-dee-doo' call, usually given from the highest dead stick. Locality nomadic following flowers.



White-throated Honeyeater
Meliphreptus albigularis

A small, acrobatic honeyeater, often seen in family groups searching high foliage for small, sugary insects called lerps. This bird also feeds on nectar from shrubs such as grevilleas and callistemons. Call includes a shrill 'pip-pip-pip'. A resident species.



Yellow Honeyeater
Stomiopora flava

An all yellow honeyeater, usually found in pairs. This bird gives a loud, clear 'pri-wheer' call. Very active and fearless when announcing a predator with loud 'tut-tut' calls and a scolding chatter. Even seen to peck tree snakes on the tail. A resident species.



White-cheeked Honeyeater
Phylidonyris niger

A black and white bird with conspicuous white cheek patches and yellow in the wing. Moves locally and from higher altitudes searching for blossoming trees. Also seen catching insects in short flights from treetops. Loud 'chakup' call.



Brown-backed Honeyeater
Ramsayornis modestus

Summer (August-March) migrant from New Guinea, encountered in the paperbark trees along the boardwalk, where it builds domed nests of paperbark strips overhanging the water. Has a pinkish bill and legs, white line under eye and brown scallops (or vertical streaks on immature) on dull white breast. Quieter compared to other birds on this sign!



Brown Honeyeater
Lichmera indistincta

Very loud, varied song heard all year round in dry woodland and swamp trees. Olive-brown, small triangular yellowish spot behind eyes, and yellow edge to wing. Often nests very low to ground. A common resident.

WOODLAND BIRDS of Abattoir Swamp

The area around the car park is mixed forest woodland which provides habitat for a variety of birds. Recent plantings of nectar-rich grevilleas and callistemons attract many honeyeaters, making for easy observation. Woodland birds not only feed on the flora, but on flying insects, grubs from under the bark of trees and notably terps - the starchy covering of insects called psyllids. These sugary treats are a valuable food source to many forms of wildlife, and in their search for sweetness, indigenous people also harvested them.

Some woodland birds follow the flowering of trees so may not be seen all the year round, whilst others are resident. By listening to calls it is possible to locate the birds often feeding high in the canopy.



Mitchell River
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT GROUP



Rufous Whistler
Pachycephala rufiventris
The male is very smart with a grey back, black mask extending to a broad breast-band with a white throat and rufous underparts. The female has a streaked front. Very vocal with a strong ringing song.



Blue-winged Kookaburra
Dacelo leachii
Very similar to the more common Laughing Kookaburra, this northern cousin has a streaked head with no dark mask, a white eye and blue on the wings and tail. Its call is similar to the laughing, but more raucous.



Eastern Yellow Robin
Eopsaltria australis
This is a delightful and inquisitive robin with a grey back and bright yellow breast and rump. It perches on low branches and the sides of trees ready to pounce on prey on the ground. Has a variety of calls including one which is a monotonous single-note.



Forest Kingfisher
Todiramphus macleayii
A medium-sized kingfisher found perched in trees as it forages in the open areas. Usually seen in pairs, the male has a complete white collar, the female has the collar broken by a black band, while both show a white spot on the forehead and in the wing in flight. It has a strong repeated kree-kree call.



Northern Fantail
Rhipidura rufiventris
May be seen perched quietly at eye-level or mid-canopy before flying out to catch insects, often returning to the same branch. Similar to a Grey Fantail, but has a broad grey streaked breast-band and a shorter tail which is less fanned. Has a melodious song.



Little Shrike-thrush
Colluricincla megathyncha
A medium-sized bird that forages from the ground to the canopy. Has a pale bill, dark olive-brown upperparts and rufous or light brown underparts. It has a rich melodious song.

GRASSLAND BIRDS of Abattoir Swamp

The open grasslands in and around Abattoir Swamp provide an important habitat for many species. Birds such as the Brown Quail use the cover it provides as they feed on seeds and shoots. Finches feed on the grass seed-heads, and cisticolas feed and nest in the grass. Fairy-wrens, as well as building well-concealed nests in the grass, also hunt small insects here.

Many of the grasses are introduced species, but some native grasses such as the fine-bladed kangaroo grass still survive in the car park area. The wide-bladed grass around the swamp area is an invasive species of hymenachne, which has taken over the open water. In order to try to control it the local grazier is allowed to let his cattle feed on it during the drier months.



Mitchell River
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT GROUP



Brown Quail
Coturnix ypsilophora
A ground bird which moves through the grass singly, in pairs or small coveys. In non-breeding season these coveys can exceed 30 birds. Found in the grassy woodland and edges of the swamp. Calls are a rising "tu-wee", and shorter "be-quick".



Lovely Fairy-wren
Malurus amabilis
Small bird can be found from ground to mid layers of the woodland and along the edges in grasslands. Breeding male has distinctive black throat and breast, whilst female has all white underparts. White edging to blue tail, which is often half spread. Only found in North-East Queensland.



Red-browed Finch
Neochmia temporalis
A small, olive finch with distinctive red brow and rump which feeds quietly in the grass or on the ground in small flocks. They love to bathe in shallow puddles.



Chestnut-breasted Mannikin
Lonchura castaneothorax
A very smart looking medium-sized finch with a black face, chestnut breast and white belly. Usually seen in small flocks in the grass or feeding on the ground. If startled they all fly at once.



Red-backed Fairy-wren
Malurus melanocephalus
This small bird with long, frequently cocked tail, can be seen perched on fences or on long grass. Breeding male unmistakable with all-black body and bright red back. The female is light brown with a pale front. Often in family groups.



Golden-headed Cisticola
Cisticola exilis
This tiny long-tailed warbler is found only in grasslands, often perched at the top of a grass stem. The breeding male has a gold head and may be seen displaying by a hovering, flight high in the air ending in a steep dive. The female and non-breeding male has a dark head and back and pale front. Listen for their "zee" call.

REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS of Abattoir Swamp

Once the wet season has set in, it is well worth a visit to the swamp at night. The cacophony of frog calls can be deafening with the White-lipped Tree Frog leading the chorus and often they will call all day too! The tiny Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog can often be seen on the leaves of grasses along the swamp during the day.

Funded by
Queensland Government Mitchell River
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT GROUP



**White-lipped
Tree Frog**
Litoria infrafronata



**Black-throated
Rainbow-skink**
Carlia rostralis
This skink can be found in the woodlands north from about Townsville.



Keelback
Tropidonophis mairii
This harmless snake is found in freshwater and mainly eats frogs and is able to eat small Cane Toads, which are poisonous, without being harmed.



Lace Monitor
Varanus varius
This monitor can grow up to 2m and is generally found on the ground, but is a very competent tree climber. Its diet is birds, mammals or other reptiles plus eggs and carrion.



**Scrub Python
(or Amethystine Python)**
Simalia kinghorni
This python, which can grow up to 5m, is quite variable in colour. Its diet is primarily birds and mammals.



Roth's Tree Frog
Litoria rothii



**Eastern Dwarf
Tree Frog**
Litoria fallax

DRAGONFLIES & DAMSELFLIES of Abattoir Swamp

Over 330 species of Dragonfly and Damselfly have been recorded in Australia with about 20 species being recorded within the Environmental Park.

What is the difference between dragonflies & damselflies?

Damselflies are generally very slender insects, usually holding the wings against their bodies at rest and have a notifiable space between the eyes. Dragonflies have larger, diamond-shaped bodies, look bulkier, are stronger fliers, usually holding the wings at 90° to the body at rest and have eyes which are closer together, sometimes joining.

Adults hunt large numbers of live prey like mosquitoes and midges, which they usually capture whilst in flight. For this reason they are considered beneficial insects. They are agile fliers propelling themselves in six directions: upward, downward, forward, backward, to left and to right at speeds of up to 40kph.

Dragonflies are one of the most easily observed insects both in the grassy areas of the car park and in the wetlands. Damselflies are mainly confined to the open water in the wetlands.

Funded by
Queensland Government Mitchell River
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT GROUP

DAMSELFLIES



Red-tipped Shadefly
Argiolestes rubescens



Slender Reedling
Isolestes tenuissimus



Redtail
Coryphaea dactylopsila

DRAGONFLIES



Red Swampdragon
Aeschna robusta



Darkmouth
Brachyptera dorsalis



Black-headed Skimmer
Zygoptera nigritarsis



Scarlet Percher
Diplacodes haematodes



Painted Grasshopper
Neurothemis sp.



Green Skimmer
Zygoptera viridis



Fiery Skimmer
Zygoptera ignea



Graphic Flutterer
Rhyothemis sp.



Common Glider
Zygoptera communis

Appendix 2. Species Lists

Yearly Bird Species Recorded 2022-2025

Total Confirmed Species	2022	2023	2024	2025		2022	2023	2024	2025		2022	2023	2024	2025		2022	2023	2024	2025		2022	2023	2024	2025
Orange-footed (Scrubfowl) Megapode				✓	Black-necked Stork			✓	✓	Laughing Kookaburra	✓	✓	✓	✓	Striated Pardalote	✓	✓	✓	✓	Lemon-bellied Flyrobin (Flycatcher)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brown Quail				✓	Royal Spoonbill	✓				Blue-winged Kookaburra	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fairy Gerygone	✓		✓	✓	Eastern Yellow Robin	✓	✓	✓	✓
Magpie Goose	✓	✓	✓		Straw-necked Ibis	✓	✓	✓	✓	Nankeen Kestrel			✓	✓	White-throated Gerygone			✓	✓	Pale-yellow Robin		✓	✓	✓
Wandering Whistling-Duck	✓		✓		Australian White Ibis	✓		✓		Australian Hobby					Large-billed Gerygone	✓	✓	✓	✓	Golden-headed Cisticola	✓			✓
Black Swan			✓		Brolga			✓		Brown Falcon		✓			Large-billed Scrubwren	✓	✓	✓	✓	Australian Reed Warbler				✓
Green Pygmy-goose	✓				Black Bittern		✓	✓	✓	Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo	✓	✓	✓	✓	Varied Sittella	✓		✓	✓	Tawny Grassbird	✓	✓	✓	✓
Australian Wood Duck	✓				Nankeen Night-Heron	✓				Pale-headed Rosella					Australasian Figbird	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fairy Martin	✓	✓		✓
Hardhead	✓				Eastern Cattle Egret	✓		✓	✓	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	✓	✓	✓	✓	Olive-backed Oriole				✓	Tree Martin	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pacific Black Duck	✓	✓	✓		White-necked Heron		✓	✓	✓	Red-winged Parrot	✓	✓			Green (Yellow) Oriole	✓		✓	✓	Welcome Swallow	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Teal	✓		✓		Eastern Great Egret	✓	✓	✓	✓	Rainbow Lorikeet	✓	✓	✓	✓	Grey-headed (Grey) Whistler	✓	✓	✓	✓	Silvereye	✓	✓	✓	✓
Australasian Grebe		✓	✓		Plumed (Intermediate) Egret			✓		Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	✓		✓	✓	Rufous Whistler		✓		✓	Common Myna		✓		
White-headed Pigeon	✓			✓	White-faced Heron				✓	Double-eyed Fig-Parrot		✓		✓	Golden Whistler	✓	✓	✓	✓	Metallic Starling	✓		✓	✓
Spotted Dove	✓	✓	✓		Little Egret		✓	✓		Red-winged Parrot	✓	✓	✓	✓	Little (Rufous) Shrike-thrush	✓	✓		✓	Mistletoebird	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brown Cuckoo-Dove	✓	✓	✓	✓	Little Pied Cormorant	✓		✓	✓	Noisy Pitta				✓	Bower's Shrike-thrush - E	✓		✓	✓	Sahul Sunbird	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pacific Emerald Dove	✓		✓	✓	Little Black Cormorant	✓		✓	✓	Great Bowerbird	✓		✓	✓	Grey Shrike-thrush				✓	Scaly-br (Nutmeg) Mannikin				✓
Crested Pigeon	✓				Australasian Darter	✓		✓	✓	Lovely Fairy-wren			✓	✓	Eastern Whipbird	✓	✓			Chestnut-breasted Mannikin	✓	✓	✓	✓
Squatter Pigeon	✓				Bush Stone-curlew		✓			Red-backed Fairy-wren	✓	✓	✓	✓	Barred Cuckoo-shrike			✓		Red-browed Finch	✓		✓	✓
Diamond Dove	✓				Banded Lapwing	✓				Banded Honeyeater	✓	✓	✓		Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike		✓	✓	✓	Double-barred Finch	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peaceful Dove	✓	✓	✓	✓	Masked Lapwing	✓		✓	✓	White-streaked Honeyeater	✓				Sahul Cicadabird	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Bar-shouldered Dove	✓	✓	✓	✓	Comb-crested Jacana	✓		✓		White-cheeked Honeyeater	✓	✓	✓	✓	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Torresian Imperial-Pigeon	✓	✓			Latham's Snipe					Brown Honeyeater	✓	✓	✓	✓	White-winged Triller	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Wompoo Fruit-Dove	✓				Black-shouldered Kite	✓	✓	✓	✓	Blue-faced Honeyeater	✓		✓	✓	Varied Triller				✓	Radjah Shelduck – escapees?	✓			
Superb Fruit-Dove	✓				Square-tailed Kite	✓	✓	✓	✓	White-throated Honeyeater	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pied Currawong		✓							
Topknot Pigeon	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pacific Baza	✓	✓	✓	✓	White-naped Honeyeater	✓	✓	✓	✓	Black Butcherbird				✓					
Tawny Frogmouth	✓	✓			Wedge-tailed Eagle	✓		✓	✓	Black-chinned Honeyeater	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pied Butcherbird	✓	✓	✓	✓					
White-throated Needletail	✓				Little Eagle					Macleay's Honeyeater - E	✓		✓	✓	White-breasted Woodswallow	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Australian Swiftlet	✓	✓	✓	✓	Swamp Harrier		✓		✓	Little Friarbird		✓	✓	✓	Yellow-breasted Boatbill	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Pacific (Fork-tailed) Swift		✓		✓	Spotted Harrier			✓		Hornbill Friarbird	✓	✓	✓		Northern Fantail	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Pheasant Coucal	✓	✓	✓	✓	Grey Goshawk				✓	Noisy Friarbird	✓	✓	✓		Willie Wagtail	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Eastern Koel	✓	✓			Brown Goshawk	✓	✓	✓	✓	Dusky Honeyeater	✓	✓	✓	✓	Australian Rufous Fantail	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Channel-billed Cuckoo	✓		✓	✓	Collared Sparrowhawk		✓			Scarlet Honeyeater	✓	✓	✓	✓	Grey Fantail	✓		✓	✓					
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	✓				White-bellied Sea-Eagle		✓	✓	✓	Eastern Spinebill	✓				Spangled Drongo	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	✓	✓		✓	Whistling Kite	✓		✓	✓	Brown-backed Honeyeater	✓	✓	✓	✓	Leaden Flycatcher				✓					
Little Bronze-Cuckoo	✓	✓	✓	✓	Brahminy Kite		✓		✓	Rufous-throated Honeyeater	✓				Satin Flycatcher									
Fan-tailed Cuckoo		✓	✓	✓	Black Kite	✓		✓	✓	Yellow-spotted Honeyeater	✓	✓	✓	✓	Restless Flycatcher		✓		✓					
Sahul Brush Cuckoo	✓	✓	✓	✓	Rainbow Bee-eater	✓	✓	✓	✓	Lewin's Honeyeater	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pied Monarch - E	✓			✓					
Buff-banded Rail	✓		✓	✓	Dollarbird	✓		✓	✓	Cryptic Honeyeater - E	✓	✓	✓	✓	White-eared Monarch	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Spotless Crane	✓	✓	✓	✓	Little Kingfisher		✓		✓	Yellow Honeyeater	✓	✓	✓	✓	Spectacled Monarch	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Pale-vented Bush-hen	✓	✓	✓	✓	Azure Kingfisher	✓		✓	✓	Bridled Honeyeater - E	✓		✓	✓	Black-faced Monarch	✓	✓	✓	✓					
White-browed Crane	✓	✓	✓	✓	Forest Kingfisher	✓	✓	✓	✓	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	✓	✓	✓	✓	Magpie-lark	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Dusky Moorhen	✓		✓		Sacred Kingfisher	✓	✓	✓	✓	Spotted Pardalote					Torresian Crow				✓					
Purple (Australasian) Swamphen	✓				Buff-br Paradise Kingfisher				✓	Red-browed Pardalote	✓				Victoria's Riflebird - E	✓	✓	✓	✓					

Other Fauna Species Recorded: 2021-2025

Dragonfly Species	Moths
Redtail <i>Ceriatrigon aeruginosum</i>	<i>Cotana serranotata</i>
Eastern Billabongfly <i>Austroaegion watsoni</i>	<i>Enispa parva</i>
Red-tipped Shadefly <i>Argioctenidia rubescens</i>	<i>Pingasa blanda</i>
Australian Emperor <i>Anax papuensis</i>	<i>Glycythyma chrysorycta</i>
Red Swampdragon <i>Agrionoptera insignis allogenis</i>	<i>Anthela astata</i>
Black-headed Skimmer <i>Crocothemis nigrifrons</i>	Yellow Tussock Moth <i>Eupractus lutea</i>
Fiery Skimmer <i>Orthetrum villasovittatum</i>	Magpie Moth <i>Nyctemera secundiana</i>
Green Skimmer <i>Orthetrum serapia</i>	Looper Moth <i>Comibaena mariae</i>
Palemouth <i>Brachydiplax denticauda</i>	Guava Moth <i>Ophiura disjunctus</i>
Darkmouth <i>Brachydiplax duivenbodei</i>	Variiegated Avatha <i>Avatha discolor</i>
Scarlet Percher <i>Diplacodes haematodes</i>	Lapet Moth <i>Porela cinerea</i>
Wandering Percher <i>Diplacodes bipunctata</i>	Pale Striated Hawk Moth <i>Hippotion boerhaviae</i>
Chalky Percher <i>Diplacodes trivialis</i>	Cup Moth <i>Doratifera</i> Sp.
Painted Grasshawk <i>Neurothemis stigmatizans</i>	
Pygmy Percher <i>Nannodiplax rubra</i>	Other Insects
Red Arrow <i>Rhodothemis lieftincki</i>	Muscleman Tree Ant <i>Podomyrma gastralis</i>
Common Glider <i>Tramea loewii</i>	<i>Polyrhachis thusnelda</i>
Sapphire Flutterer <i>Rhyothemis princeps</i>	Owfly sp.
Graphic Flutterer <i>Rhyothemis graphiptera</i>	Rentz's Treerunner Mantis <i>Ciulfina rentzi</i>
Australian Tiger <i>Ictinogomphus australis</i>	Crane Fly
	Bugs
Butterfly Species	Orange Paper Wasp
Varied (Common) Eggfly <i>Hypolimnas bolina</i>	Crusader Bug <i>Mictis profana</i>
Common Albatross <i>Appias paulina</i>	Green Jewel Bug <i>Lampromicra senator</i>
Tawny Coster <i>Acraea terpsicore</i>	Shield bug <i>Bromocoris souefi</i>
Clearwing Swallowtail <i>Cressida cressida</i>	
Ulysses Butterfly <i>Papilio ulysses</i>	Beetles
Red-banded Jezebel <i>Delias mysis</i>	Leaf Beetle <i>Phyllochoris cyanicornis</i>
Swamp Tiger <i>Danaus affinis</i>	
Small Green-banded Blue <i>Psychonotis caelius</i>	Spiders
Common Crow <i>Euploea core</i>	Orb Weaver genus <i>Neoscona</i>
Red-banded Jezebel <i>Delias mysis</i>	Northern Jewel Spider <i>Gasteracantha fornicata</i>
	Stick Insects
	Wuelfing's Stick Insect <i>Acrophylla wuelfingi</i>

Amphibian Species
Marbled Frog <i>Limnodynastes convexiusculus</i>
Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog <i>Litoria fallax</i>
Dainty Tree Frog <i>Litoria gracilentia</i>
White-lipped Tree Frog <i>Litoria infrafronata</i>
Montane Toadlet <i>Uperoleia altissima</i>
Cane Toad* <i>Rhinella marina</i>
Reptile Species
Black-throated Rainbow-skink <i>Carlia rostralis</i>
Striped skink <i>Ctenotus</i> spp.
Common Tree snake <i>Dendrelaphis punctulata</i>
Tortoise <i>Elseya</i> sp.
Taipan <i>Oxyuranus scutellatus</i>
Keelback <i>Tropidonophis mairii</i>
(Scrub) Amethystine Python <i>Simalia kinghorni</i>
Brown Tree Snake <i>Boiga irregularis</i>
Eastern Water Dragon <i>Physignathus lesseuri</i>
Eastern Blue-tongue <i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>
Lace Monitor <i>Varanus varius</i>
Frill-necked Lizard <i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>
Mammals
Agile Wallaby <i>Macropus agilis</i>
Northern Brown Bandicoot <i>Isodon macrourus</i>
Striped Possum <i>Dactylopsila trivirgata</i>



ABATTOIR SWAMP ENVIRONMENTAL PARK

A DAY AT THE SWAMP

Gather at Geraghty Park Sunday 30 Aug

10:00 - 2:00pm

Free Sausage Sizzle

Thanks CLE ALL'S BUTCHERY

Interpretive walk and talk with

Michael Anthony - Sid Clayton - Claire Baker
Alan Gillanders - Peter Alden - Carol Iles

BIRDS - REPTILES - TREES - WEEDS - BUGS - HISTORY - FUTURE

See and celebrate our region's natural wonders.
Displays - Demonstrations
Ask the Experts
Planning and Funding

*kids & oldies
nature lovers
farmers & graziers
all welcome*

Australian Grebe
by Sydney Australia Wildlife

Supported by

Northern Gulf Resource Management Group, Mareeba Shire Council, Mitchell River Council, Tolmie and Mt Meehan Association of Residents & Businesses, NMRP

Plant species recorded

Trees	Swamp Mahogany <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Vine	Additional Plant Species Recorded in 1993
Northern Wattle <i>Acacia crassicaarpa</i>	Broad-leaved Paperbark <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>	Aus. Native Duchman's Pipe <i>Aristolochia thozetii</i>	Knotweed <i>Percicaria</i> sp. (weed?)
Silky Wattle <i>Acacia holoserica</i>	Macaranga <i>Macaranga involucreata</i>	Pastel Flower <i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Water Lily <i>Nymphaea</i> sp. (extinct?)
Spike Wattle <i>Acacia polystachya</i>	Red Kamala <i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Cockspur Thorn <i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	Water Snowflake <i>Nymphoides indica</i> (extinct?)
New Guinea Wattle <i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i>	Mango <i>Mangifera superba</i>	Lawyer vine <i>Calamus radicalis</i>	Yellow Snowflake <i>Nymphoides icrenata</i> (extinct?)
Red Ash <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Paperbark Tea-tree <i>Melaleuca quinquinervia</i>		Nardoo (extinct?)
Sarsaparilla <i>Alphitonia petrei</i>	Leichardt Tree <i>Nauclea orientalis</i>	Ferns	Wandering Jew (weed)
Hank Milkwood <i>Alstonia muelleriana</i>	Bleeding Heart <i>Omalanthus novo-guineensis</i>	Swamp Shield-Fern <i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i>	<i>Caldesia</i> <i>Caldesia</i> sp. (3 species occur in Australia)
Blush Walnut <i>Bellschmedia obtusifolia</i>	Pandanus <i>Pandanus</i> sp.	Climbing Maidenhair <i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	<i>Limnophila</i> sp (5 species occur in Australia)
Fart Bush <i>Brenya stipitata</i>	Quinine Bush <i>Pelatostigma pubescens</i>		Blue Hyacinth <i>Monochoria cyanea</i>
Scrub Turpentine <i>Canarium australasicum</i>	Wild Pear <i>Persoonia falcata</i>		Ferny Azolla <i>Azolla pinnata</i>
Corky Bark <i>Carallia brachiata</i>	Cocky Apple <i>Planchonia careya</i>		
Rose She-oak <i>Casuarina torulosa</i>	Creek Premna <i>Premna serratifolia</i>		
Native Olive <i>Chionanthus ramiflorus</i>	Umbrella Tree <i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Lily	Additional Grasses & Sedges Recorded in 1993
Medicine Bush <i>Coelospermum reticulatum</i>	Brown Birch <i>Scolopia braunii</i>	<i>Schelhammra multiflora</i>	<i>Sceria poaeformis</i>
Northern Laurel <i>Cryptocarya hypospodia</i>	River Cherry <i>Syzygium tierneyanum</i>	Flax Lily <i>dianella</i> sp	Large Sedges <i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Glossy Tamarind <i>Cryptocarya laevigata</i>	Damson <i>Terminalia sericocarpa</i>		Small Sedges <i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Rusty laurel <i>Cryptocarya mackinnoniana</i>	False Fig <i>Timonius timon</i>		Sedge <i>Funbrisylis</i> sp.
Brown laurel <i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i>	Pandanus sp.	Orchids	Sedge <i>Fuireana</i> sp.
Blue Nun <i>Delarbrea michiana</i>	Native Gardenia <i>Larsenaikia ochreata</i>	Tea-Tree Orchid <i>Dendrobium canaliculatum</i>	Spikerush <i>Eleocharis</i> sp. (acuta?)
Bony Quandong <i>Elaeocarpus arnhemicus</i>			
Silver Quandong <i>Elaeocarpus augustifolius</i>	Grasses		
Poplar Gum <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i>	Kangaroo Grass <i>Themeda triandra</i>	Weeds	
Cadaga <i>Eucalyptus trrelliana</i>	Golden Beard Grass <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>	Buddha Pea <i>Aeschynomene indica</i> *	Additional Trees Recorded in 1993
Broad-leaved Poplar Gum <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i>	Swamp Ricegrass <i>Leersia hexandra</i> *	Billy Goat Weed <i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> *	Hickory Wattle <i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i> sp. aff.
Ghost Gum <i>Eucalyptus papuana</i>	Black Speargrass <i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Pea Vine <i>Centrosema pubescens</i> *	
Blue Gum <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Para grass <i>Brachiaria mutica</i> *	Crowsfoot <i>Eleusine indica</i>	
Corkwood <i>Euodia elleryana</i>	Forest Bluegrass <i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i>	Lantana <i>Lantana camara</i> *	*Introduced Species
Pink Poplar <i>Euroschinus falcata</i>	Guinea Grass <i>Panicum maximum</i> *	<i>Ischameum australe</i>	
Cluster Fig <i>Ficus congesta</i>	Dallis Grass <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> *	Primrose <i>Ludwigia</i> spp.	
Small-leaved Fig <i>Ficus obliqua</i>	Giant Rat's Tail Grass <i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i> *	Giant Sensitive Weed <i>Mimosa invisa</i> *	
Sandpaper Fig <i>Ficus opposita</i>	Tully Koronivia Grass <i>Urochloa humidicola</i>	Common Sensitive Weed <i>Mimosa pudica</i> *	
Sandpaper Fig <i>Ficus coronata</i>	Molasses Grass <i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	Common (Australian) Sage <i>Salvia plebeia</i> *	
Banyan <i>Ficus virens</i>	<i>Brunoniella acaulis</i> subsp. <i>acaulis</i> (small herb)	Flannel Weed <i>Sida cordifolia</i> *	
Weeping Fig <i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Wombat Berry <i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	<i>Sida Retusa</i> (Paddy's Lucern) <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> *	
Cheesetree <i>Glochidion Haveyanum</i> v. <i>harveyanum</i>	Bootlace bush <i>Wikstroemia indica</i>	Devils Fig <i>Solanum torvum</i> *	
Swamp Rice Grass <i>Leersia hexandra</i> *	Many Flowered Matrush <i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Snakeweed <i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i> *	
Glossy Tamarind <i>Guioa acutifolia</i>	Cocky Apple <i>Planchonia careya</i>	Urena Burr (Caesar Weed) <i>Urena lobata</i> *	
Foambark <i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	<i>Tricoryne</i> sp	Tobacco Weed (Elephant's Foot) <i>Elephantopus mollis</i> *	
Brown Bollywood <i>Litsea leefeana</i>	<i>Labellia leucotos</i>		
Bollywood <i>Litsea breviumbellata</i>			

Appendix 3: Visitors Brochure

BRIEF HISTORY OF ABATTOIR SWAMP

Agriculture started in Julatten around 1920 and to begin with it was mainly dairy cattle with a butter factory situated near the Bushy Creek crossing. The name Abattoir Swamp reflects the fact that the landowner had a butchery nearby from 1952 to the early 1960s.

By the late 1980's sugar cane had become the dominant crop and in 1989 Abattoir Swamp and the surrounding area was sold to Mossman Sugar Mill. There was a move to drain the wetlands for cane-growing, but local residents, in particular Maureen Clayton, agitated for the Swamp, by then a renowned bird refuge, to be saved.

In 1991 the Mill donated the area to Mareeba Shire Council to manage as a Conservation Reserve, and in 1992 responsibility for improvements was handed to Mareeba Shire Wet Tropics Tree Planting Unit. These included walkways, plantings, a boardwalk, birdhide, picnic shelter and car park.

Over the following two decades a South American pasture grass called Olive Hymenachne began to invade the open water of the swamp. After the boardwalk fell into disrepair Job Find (now TRACQs) replaced it with recycled plastic board in 2015/16. The local ratepayers group, JAMARR, then sourced a grant with help from Mitchell River Watershed Management Group (MRWMG) and in 2018, Council took on the excavation of some deeper waterholes. Unfortunately hymenachne had a resurgence and by 2021 no open water was visible.

In July 2021 the Mareeba Shire Council transferred management for 5 years to the Mitchell River Watershed Management Group. There is now a volunteer sub-group, the Abattoir Swamp Management Group, whose task is to maintain the reserve by taking on maintenance and education tasks.

More than 200 species of birds have been recorded here over the last thirty years. However, with the change of habitat many of the water birds are no longer seen, though the trees are still used by many species. Methods to control the hymenachne are being explored and these currently include grazing by cattle. The hope is to make the whole area of Abattoir Swamp once more a haven for a diverse range of wildlife.

The birdlist of 187 species has been compiled from Abattoir Swamp Management Group records plus Birddata and e-Bird records. This list does not include historical records of birds no longer expected to occur here anymore.

Abattoir Swamp is located on the Mossman – Mount Molloy Road just south of the Hunter Creek bridge, Julatten, Atherton Tableland, Queensland.

Facebook:- Friends of Abattoir Swamp
Email:- as-convenor@mitchell-river.com.au



Northern Fantail



<https://www.birdlifeng.org/>



Abattoir Swamp Bird List

Abattoir Swamp Management Group



Brochure printed by KPBL August 2025

Abattoir Swamp Bird List

Orange-footed (Scrubfowl)	Spotless Crake	Black Kite	Eastern Spinebill	Willie Wagtail
Megapode	Pale-vented Bush-hen	Rainbow Bee-eater	Brown-backed Honeyeater	Australian Rufous Fantail
Brown Quail	White-browed Crake	Dollarbird	Rufous-throated Honeyeater	Grey Fantail
Magpie Goose	Dusky Moorhen	Little Kingfisher	Yellow-spotted Honeyeater	Spangled Drongo
Wandering Whistling-Duck	Purple (Australasian) Swamphen	Azure Kingfisher	Lewin's Honeyeater	Leaden Flycatcher
Black Swan	Black-necked Stork	Forest Kingfisher	Cryptic Honeyeater - E	Satin Flycatcher
Green Pygmy-goose	Royal Spoonbill	Sacred Kingfisher	Yellow Honeyeater	Restless Flycatcher
Australian Wood Duck	Straw-necked Ibis	Buff-br Paradise Kingfisher	Bridled Honeyeater - E	Pied Monarch - E
Radjah Shelduck	Australian White Ibis	Laughing Kookaburra	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	White-eared Monarch
Hardhead	Brolga	Blue-winged Kookaburra	Spotted Pardalote	Spectacled Monarch
Pacific Black Duck	Black Bittern	Nankeen Kestrel	Red-browed Pardalote	Black-faced Monarch
Grey Teal	Nankeen Night-Heron	Australian Hobby	Striated Pardalote	Magpie-lark
Australasian Grebe	Eastern Cattle Egret	Brown Falcon	Fairy Gerygone	Torresian Crow
White-headed Pigeon	White-necked Heron	Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo	White-throated Gerygone	Victoria's Riflebird - E
Spotted Dove	Eastern Great Egret	Pale-headed Rosella	Large-billed Gerygone	Lemon-bellied Flyrobin (Flycatcher)
Brown Cuckoo-Dove	Plumed (Intermediate) Egret	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Large-billed Scrubwren	Eastern Yellow Robin
Pacific Emerald Dove	White-faced Heron	Red-winged Parrot	Varied Sittella	Pale-yellow Robin
Crested Pigeon	Little Egret	Rainbow Lorikeet	Australasian Figbird	Golden-headed Cisticola
Squatter Pigeon	Little Pied Cormorant	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	Olive-backed Oriole	Australian Reed Warbler
Diamond Dove	Little Black Cormorant	Double-eyed Fig-Parrot	Green (Yellow) Oriole	Tawny Grassbird
Peaceful Dove	Australasian Darter	Red-winged Parrot	Grey-headed (Grey) Whistler	Fairy Martin
Bar-shouldered Dove	Bush Stone-curlew	Noisy Pitta	Rufous Whistler	Tree Martin
Torresian Imperial-Pigeon	Banded Lapwing	Great Bowerbird	Golden Whistler	Welcome Swallow
Wompoo Fruit-Dove	Masked Lapwing	Lovely Fairy-wren	Little (Rufous) Shrikethrush	Silvereye
Superb Fruit-Dove	Comb-crested Jacana	Red-backed Fairy-wren	Bower's Shrikethrush - E	Common Myna
Topknot Pigeon	Latham's Snipe	Banded Honeyeater	Grey Shrikethrush	Metallic Starling
Tawny Frogmouth	Black-shouldered Kite	White-streaked Honeyeater	Eastern Whipbird	Mistletoebird
White-throated Needletail	Square-tailed Kite	White-cheeked Honeyeater	Barred Cuckoo-shrike	Sahul Sunbird
Australian Swiftlet	Pacific Baza	Brown Honeyeater	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	Scaly-breasted (Nutmeg) Mannikin
Pacific (Fork-tailed) Swift	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Blue-faced Honeyeater	Sahul Cicadabird	Chestnut-breasted Mannikin
Pheasant Coucal	Little Eagle	White-throated Honeyeater	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	Red-browed Finch
Eastern Koel	Swamp Harrier	White-naped Honeyeater	White-winged Triller	Double-barred Finch
Channel-billed Cuckoo	Spotted Harrier	Black-chinned Honeyeater	Varied Triller	
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	Grey Goshawk	Macleay's Honeyeater - E	Pied Currawong	187 Species
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	Brown Goshawk	Little Friarbird	Black Butcherbird	E = Wet Tropic Endemic
Little Bronze-Cuckoo	Collared Sparrowhawk	Hornbill Friarbird	Pied Butcherbird	
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Noisy Friarbird	White-breasted Woodswallow	
Sahul Brush Cuckoo	Whistling Kite	Dusky Honeyeater	Yellow-breasted Boatbill	
Buff-banded Rai	Brahminy Kite	Scarlet Honeyeater	Northern Fantail	