White-bellied Sea Eagle

Rather Common, nest black but has a dark overall appearance. Wide variety of freshwater habitats, feeds by gliding and diving, 34cm.

Australian Pelican

Pink-eared Duck

Distinctive duck can occur in large flocks. Freshwater lakes. Large bill used for surface feeding. 38cm.

Australian Wood Duck

Common species that nests in high tree hollows. Agricultural and grassland habitats, feeds by grazing. 46cm.

Chestnut teal

Common. Brightly-coloured males differ from female (blue), Freshwater and marine shallows, feeds by dabbling and upending. 46cm.

Pink-eared Duck

Plumed Whistling Duck

Occasional visitor: a nomadic species. Freshwater Grazes on aquatic vegetation and grases. 60cm.

Plumed Whistling Duck

Australian Shelduck

Rare. A large dark brown duck. Freshwater bodies and open pasteland. Grazes on grass and in shallow water. 46cm.

Australian Shelduck

Eurasian Coot

White wattlehead and red eyes. Aquatic diving waterfowl with bised face. Large bills. Aquatic diving. Large water bodies. Feeds by diving for aquatic vegetation. 38cm.

Eurasian Coot

Distinctive plumage. Can be shy and secretive, diving to crevices in vegetation. When disturbed in open ground. 70cm.

Buff-banded Rail

Australia's smallest rails, shy and easily disturbed. Feeds on small invertebrates in muddy fringes adjoining reed beds. 16cm.

Buff-banded Rail

Australain Black Duck

Waterbird with red eyes. Aquatic diving. Large water bodies. Grazes on grass and in shallow water. 46cm.

Australain Black Duck

Wood Duck


Wood Duck

Dusky Moorhen

Common waterbird with orange sheld and yellow-tipped toes. Larger size than Swampy margins and pools. 38cm.

Dusky Moorhen

Eurasian Coot

Available by the end of March. Shoveler Males have large pouch, Female has large shield and large bill. 46cm.

Domestic Goose

Many unwanted pets eventually end up in Australia's waterways and suburban parks. Extensive hybridisation by Mallards has decimated the Grey Duck in New Zealand.

Muscovy Duck

Aylesbury Duck

Familiar black and blue duck. Freshwater Grazes on aquatic vegetation and grases. 46cm.

Common Teal

Muscovy Duck

Aylesbury Duck

Eurasian Coot

Although not as aggressive as the mallard, the black swan can be quite a menace to a small waterway. 43cm.

Black Swan

Australain Black Duck

Feeding ducks bread

Many people may be killing the ducks with kindness, as an oversupply of bread creates health problems and feeds to polluted waterways.

Eurasian Coot

Many introduced waterfowl eventually end up in Australia’s waterways and suburban parks. Extensive hybridisation by Mallards has decimated the Grey Duck in New Zealand.
**Eastern Great Egret**
Largest of the egret family, snake-like neck 70 cm from others. A stalker hunts for fish in vegetated creeks or tidal wetlands.

**Intermediate Egret**
Formerly known as plumbeous egret, non-breeding plumage lacks plum luster. Lives stealthily to hunt for frogs in vegetated shallows.

**Little Egret**
Quite delicate. Hunts for small fish by wading in shallow water and fast-flowing creeks. Often in rocky open waterways with little vegetation.

**Striated Heron**
A small, shy heron found on coastal and inland waterways lined with mangrove or casuarina. Often seen flying low over water when disturbed.

**Black-winged Stilt**
Most widespread and well-known gull species and an excellent guide to all others. Prefers coastal habitat and inland waters.

**Caspian Tern**
Large tern with a bright red bill similar to a Silver Gull. Hunters and plungers into open water when hunting small fish.

**Little Pied Cormorant**
Widespread, common resident. Found in a wide variety of wetland habitats. Hunts by diving and swimming after fish.

**Australian White Ibis**
Very common. Formerly called Sunset Ibis, this waterbird has adapted well to roosting in urban areas.

**Orange-billed Gull**
Rare, shy and secretive. Semi-nocturnal, often flushed from thick vegetation or small wooded streams.

**Great Cormorant**
Largest cormorant. White throat patch is useful for observing and swallowing large fish. Found in most wetland habitats.

**Great Crested Grebe**
Uncommon, found in large bodies of water, waterways and lakes. Dives for feeding and emergence vegetation is present.

**Red-kneed Dotterel**
Regular visitor breeding when conditions are right. Feeds along muddy or sandy fringes of shallow pools.

**Northern Rainbow Lorikeet**
Endemic to Australia, this parrot is one of the most common birds in the world. Prefers inland lakes, paddocks.

**Little Black Cormorant**
Common resident, lives a wide variety of wetland habitats. Hunts by diving and swimming amongst floating reeds.

**Hoary-headed Grebe**

**Red-necked Grebe**
Common breeding species. Found in lakes, inlets and coastal wetlands.

**Red-necked Avocet**
Rare shorebird with grey legs, found in salt lakes, mudflats and shallow inland waters.

**Latham’s Snipe**
Grumpy bird, often seen foraging from long grass and reed beds. Prefers mud for overwintering.

**Whiskered Tern**
An uncommon summer migrant. Often seen in estuaries or along waterways leading to inland lakes.

**Philippine Tern**
A small, white-fronted tern found in rare cases in estuaries or along waterways leading to inland lakes.

**Common Black-capped Petrel**
A large seabird often seen roosting on the coastline. Prefers estuaries and coastal wetlands.

**Pied Cormorant**
Mainly coastal, this large cormorant is commonly seen on larger inland waterways.

**Pied Oystercatcher**
A small, white-fronted oystercatcher found on larger inland waterways and coastal shorebird. Has a creamy white patch on the crown.

**Royal Spoonbill**
Common visitor to both freshwater and estuarine wetlands. Unusual bill is used to catch muddy shelly for invertebrates.

**Yellow-billed Spoonbill**
Common visitor to inland freshwater wetlands. Unusual bill is used to collect muddy shelly for invertebrates.

**Australasian Darter**
Similar in but unrelated to common darter. Has a longer, more pointed bill. Prefers coastal habitats.

**Silver Gull**
Most widespread and well-known gull species and an excellent guide to all others. Prefers coastal habitat and inland waters.

**Caspian Tern**
Large tern with a bright red bill similar to a Silver Gull. Hunters and plungers into open water when hunting small fish.

**Whiskered Tern**
An uncommon summer migrant. Often seen in estuaries or along waterways leading to inland lakes.

**Banded Tern**
A large estuarine tern often seen in estuaries and along waterways leading to inland lakes.