Birds of Hobsons Bay’s Coastline

birds are in our nature
Welcome to the Birds of Hobsons Bay’s Coastline booklet

This booklet aims to help you identify Hobsons Bay’s resident and migratory shorebirds, along with some of our more familiar coastline birds and seabirds. Sadly, for a lot of these beautiful birds, their inland and coastal wetland habitats are under pressure, which has resulted in a decline in numbers for some species.

Hobsons Bay has over 20 kms of beaches and foreshore areas. It also has significant coastal wetlands, five creek systems, remnant native grasslands, and important flora and fauna habitats. These habitats are important feeding, sheltering and sometimes breeding grounds for many of the birds in this booklet.

What can we do?

Responsible behaviour around these areas is important in ensuring shorebirds can feed and breed naturally. Actions that you can take include:

• Contain and restrain pets from accessing important shorebird and waterbird habitat.
• Avoid excessive disturbance through noise and visitation where shorebirds and waterbirds are frequenting.
• Raise awareness with relatives, colleagues and friends.
• Respect habitat by disposing of litter appropriately and picking up after pets.
• Join one of the many local environmental volunteer community groups in Hobsons Bay.
• Eliminate using pesticides where possible.
• Adhering to signage within our reserves and foreshore areas.
• Participate in one of BirdLife Australia’s monitoring programs (see pages 33 - 35).

We hope this booklet will inspire you to go and discover birds in wetlands across Hobsons Bay, and join in their conservation through monitoring. Please enter your bird count data online at: http://birdata.birdlife.org.au
Bird identification

This booklet covers 46 bird species that occur regularly along the Hobsons Bay coastline. A further 15 uncommon species are outlined on page 32. For easier identification we have included ID tips for each species.

Bird species are split into three major groups of similar species to make navigating the pages a little faster. Please note some species could easily be classified under multiple of these groups. A detailed index is also located at the back of this booklet.

Wetland birds
Pages 5-18

Shorebirds
Pages 19-27

Seabirds
Pages 27-31
Size

Identification tips

Habitat description

Migrant: Breeds outside Australia

Resident: Breeds in Australia

bp Breeding plumage

nbp Non-breeding plumage

Juv. Juvenile

Threatened species status from Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (as of January 2018)
Wetland birds

AUSTRALIAN PELICAN
Pelecanus conspicillatus

Unmistakable. Fishes in groups
170cm
Freshwater and coastal wetlands

BLACK SWAN
Cygnus atratus

Unmistakable. Often in pairs
1.2m
Freshwater and coastal wetlands
Wetland birds

LITTLE BLACK CORMORANT
*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*

- Entirely black
- 61cm
- Often seen in big flocks
- Freshwater and coastal lagoons

GREAT CORMORANT
*Phalacrocorax carbo*

- Turquoise eye
- Yellow throat patch, white chin
- White ‘thigh’ stripe in breeding plumage only
- 82cm
- Usually found alone. Largest Australian Cormorant
- Marine and freshwater
**LITTLE PIED CORMORANT**  
*Microcarbo melanoleucos*

- Small yellow bill
- White extends past eye to forehead
- No black ‘trousers’
- 61 cm
- Has spiky crest in breeding plumage
- Freshwater, farm dams, bays

---

**PIED CORMORANT**  
*Phalacrocorax varius*

- Long, dark bill
- Orange/yellow between eye and bill, blue eye-ring
- Black ‘trousers’
- 73 cm
- Travels in V formation sometimes in groups of thousands
- Marine and freshwater
Wetland birds

AUSTRALASIAN DARTER
Anhinga novaehollandiae

- Long kinked neck
- Long pointed bill
- 90cm
- Swims very low in water often only with head and neck showing
- Marine and freshwater

PACIFIC BLACK DUCK
Anas superciliosa

- Distinct dark facial markings
- 53cm
- Also called Black Duck
- Freshwater estuaries and bays
GREY TEAL
*Anas gracilis*

- Whitish
- Paler cheeks, throat and flanks than female Chestnut Teal

- 43cm

Female and male identical. Difficult to distinguish from female Chestnut Teal

Freshwater but can be on sea. More common inland than Chestnut Teal

CHESTNUT TEAL
*Anas castanea*

- Less white

- 44cm

Calls also very similar to Grey Teal

Freshwater, tidal flats. More common near coast than Grey Teal
HOARY-HEADED GREBE
*Poliocephalus poliocephalus*

- Dark cap extends below the eye
- Streaked head
- Pale

- **29cm**
- Sits high in the water.
- Has a more upright posture than the Australasian Grebe
- 
- Freshwater

Eurasian coot
*Fulica atra*

- White bill and face plate

- **37cm**
- Frequently swimming, diving.
- Sometimes feeding on land
- 
- Freshwater, pastures and parks
**AUSTRALIAN SPOTTED CRAKE**
*Porzana fluminea*

- Olive-green bill with red base
- Dark grey
- Dense spotting
- Olive legs
- White undertail

**Dimensions:** 21cm

**Notes:**
- Most common crake, but not often seen
- Well vegetated freshwater wetlands

---

**SPOTLESS CRAKE**
*Porzana tabuensis*

- Barred undertail
- Red legs
- No stripes

**Dimensions:** 19cm

**Notes:**
- Rare. Single, sharp ‘kek’ call. Also explosive purrings, from mid-July to December
- Well vegetated freshwater and coastal wetlands
BUFF-BANDED RAIL
Gallirallus philippensis

- White brow
- Buff breast band
- Heavily barred

- 30cm
- Usually secretive but can become habituated at man-made lakes
- Freshwater and coastal lagoons

WHITE-FACED HERON
Egretta novaehollandiae

- White face and upper neck
- Some plumes on back

- 68cm
- Plumes on nape and neck during breeding season
- Freshwater and coastal wetlands, pastures and drains
EASTERN GREAT EGRET
*Ardea alba modesta*

- Yellow bill extends past the eye
- Longer neck in ratio to the body
- 88cm
- Largest Australian egret
- Freshwater and marine

LITTLE EGRET
*Ardea garzetta*

- Black bill and legs
- 61cm
- Smallest Australian egret
- Freshwater and marine
Wetland birds

AUSTRALIAN WHITE IBIS
*Threskiornis molucca*

- **Iridescent head skin**
- **70cm**
- Can be seen in large flocks
- Freshwater, marine and pastures, fields. Scavanges in parks and tips

STRAW-NECKED IBIS
*Threskiornis spinicollis*

- **Straw-like feathers**
- **67cm**
- Can be seen in large flocks
- Freshwater, marine and pastures, fields, dry grasslands
ROYAL SPOONBILL
*Platalea regia*

Black bill

77 cm

Distinct side-to-side movement when feeding

Freshwater and coastal lagoons

YELLOW-BILLED SPOONBILL
*Platalea flavipes*

Yellow bill

83 cm

Distinct side-to-side movement when feeding

Freshwater and coastal lagoons
Wetland birds

**BANDED STILT**
*Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*

- White on neck and back
- Long pink legs
- 39cm
- White back and wingbar in flight
- Saline lakes and saltpans

**BLACK-WINGED STILT**
*Himantopus himantopus*

- Black on neck and back
- Very long pink legs
- 37cm
- All-black wings in flight
- Saline and freshwater wetlands. Coastal intertidal zones
Wetland birds

**RED-NECKED AVOCET**
*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*

- Fine, upcurved bill
- Chestnut head
- 44 cm
- Saline lakes and saltpans. Freshwater wetlands. Coastal intertidal zones
- Feeds in shallow water, rapidly sweeping bill from side to side

**MASKED LAPWING**
*Vanellus miles*

- Yellow wattles
- Wing spurs
- 34 cm
- Large, noisy and often aggressive plover
- Short grass habitats, wetland edges, and modified urban environments
Wetland birds

**BLACK-FRONTED DOTTEREL**
*Elseyornis melanops*

- Brown crown
- Chestnut line
- Black breast-band

- 17cm
- Often in pairs or family groups
- Dry margins of freshwater wetlands. Farm dams

**RED-KNEED DOTTEREL**
*Erythrogonys cinctus*

- Distinctive red knees
- Chestnut racing stripe
- Black breast-band and head with distinctive white throat

- 18cm
- May sometimes swim whilst foraging
- Margins of inland freshwater wetlands including temporary shallows after rain
**RED-CAPPED PLOVER**
*Charadrius ruficapillus*

- **Rufous cap**
- **15cm**
- **Species occurs in Australia between February and August**
- **Coastal mudflats, Sandy intertidal zones, Bare margins of inland and coastal wetlands**
- **Bobs head nervously, darting and stopping abruptly**

**DOUBLE-BANDED PLOVER**
*Charadrius bicinctus*

- **Double bands still evident in non-breeding plumage**
- **19cm**
- **Species occurs in Australia between February and August**
- **Coastal mudflats, Sandy intertidal zones, Bare margins of inland and coastal wetlands, Wet pastures**
Where to find shorebirds in Hobsons Bay
Stony Creek Park
The jetty under the Westgate Bridge is a unique experience with views across saltmarsh and white mangrove habitats. This secluded and tranquil area provides respite for humans and birds from the neighbouring hustle and bustle of suburbia. Our larger waterbirds like the Cormorants, Herons and Egrets are the major bird attractions here.

Sandy Point and Riverside Spit Reserve
Greenwich Bay surrounded by The Strand foreshore and Sandy Point Reserve has always been a haven for Black Swans and Cormorants and when the tide is low small waders like Red-capped Plovers can be found along the sand spit at the end of Sandy Point. The Sandy Point Nature Reserve itself is a common place to see and hear birds, like the Superb Fairy-wren.

Point Gellibrand
The rocky outcrops and rock pools along the area fronting Point Gellibrand Coastal Park are home to a great variety of waterbirds. All sizes of waterbirds can be found here including the larger White-faced Herons, smaller Eurasian Coots and tiny uncommon waders.

Rifle Range/Jawbone Reserve
The lakes in this area are a refuge for a vast array of ducks and water fowl along with our larger iconic species like Pelicans and Spoonbills. Freckled, Blue-billed and Pink-eared Ducks are all odd visitors to this area, which is rapidly colonised in times of drought. Tern species are also frequently observed.

Paisley Challis Wetlands
These areas are best visited when the tide is low and the sand flats are exposed. Pelicans, Swans, Cormorants, and Teals are common all year round. In the warmer months look out for the smaller waders that have made the trip over from Alaska and Siberia to feed up before heading home again in Autumn.
Altona Coastal Park

The sand flats here link up directly with the Paisley Challis Wetlands attracting our wading birds like the resident Black-winged Stilt and our summer visitor from Siberia, the Red-necked Stint. Access is via the Hobsons Bay, Bay Trail.

Seaholme Foreshore

The rocky outcrops here provide great roosting spots for Cormorants, Terns and Pelicans. Being on the Bay Trail ensures good access to this viewing point.

Laverton Creek

When the tide is out you can spot Pied and Sooty Oystercatchers between Altona Pier and the Laverton Creek mouth. Small lagoons which have recently formed along the spit of sand from the Laverton Creek mouth, are ideal habitat for all wading birds. This area is growing in popularity with migratory birds, especially those that are found in the adjacent Ramsar site – Cheetham wetlands.

Truganina Park

The Truganina Park wetlands make for a great starting point with resident waterbirds commonly found in the lakes. Numerous woodland birds can also be spotted in and around the vegetation surrounding the area. You may even spot a bird of prey soaring overhead including Swamp Harrier, Brown Falcon and Black-shouldered Kite.

Truganina Swamp

A Melbourne Water Site of Biodiversity Significance is Truganina Swamp. This is a large but quiet area, which is home to many different bird species feeding in amongst the coastal saltmarsh vegetation.

Skeleton Creek

At the Cheetham wetlands wading shorebirds can be seen by following the Bay Trail to the Pedestrian Bridge, and as you move upstream numerous other wetland and woodland species can be found.
Shorebirds

**COMMON SANDPIPER**
*Actitis hypoleucos*

- White wedge separates dark breast and folded wing
- 20cm
- Found singly. Bobs tail constantly
- Margins of coastal or inland wetlands

**CURLEW SANDPIPER**
*Calidris ferruginea*

- **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED**
- Uniformly grey upperparts
- Big white rump
- Black legs
- White rump without dark central line visible in flight
- Long down-curved bill
- Oil-pump head movement
- 20cm
- Coastal intertidal zones. Inland saline and freshwater marshes
SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER
*Calidris acuminata*

- Ginger crown
- Yellowish-green legs
- Dark streaking on undertail coverts
- 20cm
- Migrant, nests in Siberia tundra
- Coastal intertidal zones
  Inland saline and freshwater marshes

RED-NECKED STINT
*Calidris ruficollis*

- Black line on white rump, typical for most stints and sandpipers
- Black legs
- 21cm
- Often in large flocks. Common and widespread
- Coastal intertidal zones
  Inland saline and freshwater marshes
Shorebirds

AUSTRALIAN PIED OYSTERCATCHER
*Haematopus longirostris*

- Black-and-white plumage
- Thick red bill

46cm

Young have a black bill tip

Coastal mudflats
Sandy intertidal zones

SOOTY OYSTERCATCHER
*Haematopus fuliginosus*

- All-black plumage
- Thick red bill

46cm

Young have a black bill tip

Coastal mudflats
Sandy intertidal zones
COMMON GREENSHANK
*Tringa nebularia*

- Slightly upturned bill
- Streaky grey upperparts
- White rump in flight
- Contrasting white belly and undertail
- 33 cm
- Piping three-note alarm call
- Coastal mudflats
- Inland saline and freshwater marshes

LITTLE PENGUIN
*Eudyptula minor*

- Slate-blue
- Flipper
- 40 cm
- Also known as Fairy Penguin.
- Noisy when returns to shore
- Marine
Seabirds

AUSTRALASIAN GANNET
*Morus serrator*

- **Beige cap**
- **juv.**
- **91cm**
- Can breed in huge colonies. Distinct dive bombing fishing technique
- Strictly ocean, large estuaries and bays

SHORT-TAILED SHEARWATER
*Ardenna tenuirostris*

- **Grey-brown**
- **Pale grey under wing**
- **Toes project from tail**
- **45cm**
- Can be seen in huge flocks at sea. Migrate to Antarctic edge to feed.
- Marine

Can be seen in huge flocks at sea. Migrate to Antarctic edge to feed.
SILVER GULL
*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*

- Red bill
- 40cm
- Please do not feed. An over-population of Silver Gulls threatens beach-nesting birds
- Freshwater and coastal wetlands, beaches, parks, pastures and tips

PACIFIC GULL
*Larus pacificus*

- Massive yellow bill with red tip
- Black band on tail visible in flight
- 63cm
- Juv. have chocolate brown plumage and large bill
- Coastal shorelines
CASPIAN TERN
Sterna caspia

- Black crown from bill to nape
- Finely streaked white crown
- Grey upperwings

Patrols beach line sometimes hovers before diving into water
Marine, coastal

COMMON TERN
Sterna hirundo

- Black crown extends from bill to nape
- Dirty white crown
- White forehead
- Black bill
- Black legs

Migrates to Australia in non-breeding season
Coastal
WHISKERED TERN
*Chlidonias hybrida*

- Red bill (and legs)
- Black crown
- Dark grey underparts
- White forehead
- Streaked crown
- Blackish legs (and bill)

**36cm**

- Usually in flocks patrolling back and forth over wetlands
- Freshwater, marshes, estuaries

CRESTED TERN
*Thalasseus bergii*

- Black cap and crest
- Yellow bill
- Grey upperparts
- White forehead merging to black spotting on crown
- Long deeply forked tail in flight
- White underparts

**46cm**

- May be in mixed flocks with other terns and gulls
- Estuaries and marine
In addition to the 46 species shown in this guide, each year a number of uncommon shorebird, waterbird and seabird-species are detected in Hobsons Bay by keen observers. These are species which do not occur in Hobsons Bay on a regular basis, and in most cases, have only ever been recorded a small number of times. These species have not been illustrated here to avoid confusion; however observers should be aware that there is the chance that individuals of the following species may turn up at any time.

For further information on these species, please consult your Australian bird field guide of choice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Jaeger</td>
<td>Stercorarius parasiticus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar-tailed Godwit</td>
<td>Limosa lapponica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-tailed Godwit</td>
<td>Limosa limosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Curlew</td>
<td>Numenius madagascariensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairy Prion</td>
<td>Pachyptila turtur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluttering Shearwater</td>
<td>Puffinus gavia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Knot</td>
<td>Calidris tenuirostris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey Plover</td>
<td>Pluvialis squatarola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latham's Snipe</td>
<td>Gallinago hardwickii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nankeen Night-heron</td>
<td>Nycticorax caledonicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Golden Plover</td>
<td>Pluvialis fulva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Knot</td>
<td>Calidris canutus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp Harrier</td>
<td>Circus approximans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whistling Kite</td>
<td>Haliastur sphenurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-bellied Sea-eagle</td>
<td>Haliaeetus leucogaster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Shorebirds 2020 program coordinates the national shorebird population monitoring in Australia. Volunteers from the Australasian Wader Studies Group (AWSG) and BirdLife Australia have carried out monitoring of key shorebird areas in Australia since 1981. Shorebird count data aids conservation by highlighting population trends and identifying threats to shorebirds.

Using the shorebird count data the project is able to declare Key Biodiversity Areas (see page 35) and influence land management and on-ground conservation management actions, to reduce disturbances to foraging or nesting shorebirds.

The project needs your help to conduct annual counts at key shorebird areas. We also work to discover and mitigate the factors behind local and national population declines. www.birdlife.org.au/shorebirds2020

In addition to monitoring shorebird numbers, the project is keen to gain a better understanding of what puts shorebirds at risk in Australia. By recording human activity, fluctuations in shorebird numbers can be directly related to the type and frequency of disturbance. This can improve applications of the count data and help with conservation planning and wetland management.

Once you have recorded your shorebird data you can enter them directly into the online database http://birdata.birdlife.org.au.au or post the form to BirdLife Australia, 60 Leicester St Carlton VIC 3053.
A Long Term National Bird Monitoring Project

The Atlas of Australian Birds is one of BirdLife Australia’s greatest resources, allowing the organisation to track changes in birds across the country. Since 1998 a dedicated band of over 10,000 volunteers have amassed close to one million surveys, comprising over 15 million bird records.

Important uses of the data collected include:

• The State of Australia’s Birds report series: tracking trends in bird populations and their health
• Action Plan of Australian Birds: assessment and recovery action summaries for all Australian birds
• Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas: data collection and reporting on Australia’s vast IBA network

If you want to put your birdwatching skills to good use and help conserve Australia’s birds, please contact the Birdata team via atlas@birdlife.org.au or sign-up to contribute http://birddata.birdlife.org.au.au

Making your counts count
Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are the focal sites for BirdLife Australia’s biodiversity conservation work. They are identified and monitored by the BirdLife International partnership according to global scientific criteria. There are over 300 KBAs across Australia. BirdLife Australia aims to take an annual snapshot of the threats and conservation actions through a yearly KBA Easter Health-check.

The data gathered are extremely valuable, and shows us where we need to focus our conservation work. For each KBA, the Health-check is conducted by a registered KBA ‘Guardian’, who are assigned to a specific KBA. The role of the Guardian is open to anyone with environmental knowledge and an interest in conservation and does not require extensive bird ID skills.

If you are interested in KBAs or in becoming a Guardian, please visit [http://birdlife.org.au/projects/KBA](http://birdlife.org.au/projects/KBA) or contact the national program manager on kba@birdlife.org.au
Migration research and leg-flags

The Australasian Wader Studies Group (AWSG) was formed in 1981 and is now a Special Interest Group of BirdLife Australia, which focuses on research on ‘waders’, or shorebirds, in Australia and throughout their migration routes in the Asia-Pacific. The wader flagging program has revolutionised wader migration studies. The program started in Australia in 1990, and a flagging protocol has been developed for the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, which enables any country, or in some cases regions within a country, to join the scheme.

The “flag” is a small coloured plastic band with a tab on the end. Flags can be placed either on the upper part of the leg (the tibia), the lower (the tarsus), or both upper and lower. Flags can also be engraved with an alphanumerical code. Easily seen by an observer, it means that, unlike with banding/ringing, the bird does not have to be re-caught to find out in which region it has been banded and when.

The table opposite lists the colours of the flags being placed on shorebirds by countries following the EAAF flagging protocol. In most cases, the colour flag(s) is placed on the right leg, and the metal band on the left leg. However the leg on which the flag(s) are located is not critical in determining the flagging origin of the bird. Some birds may also have coloured bands (rings) as well as flags for special projects. The position of these bands and which leg they are on, is important. The colour combinations have been carefully coordinated to ensure that all researchers throughout the Flyway benefit from the program, and do not confuse other people’s research (and their own) by not following the protocol.

If you observe a flagged shorebird during any survey or field outing, please take special note of the colour, position, and engravings of the flags or rings on the bird, and enter the information along with a date and location on the AWSG webpage. You can also send information about your sighting directly to flagging@awsg.org.au. This will ensure that sightings will be reported to the original flagger promptly, and that no valuable records are lost. All flag observations will be acknowledged with a formal flag-sighting report containing a sighting history of the bird you have observed. You can also view additional combinations and information by visiting the EAAF Partnership website: http://eaaflyway.net

www.awsg.org.au
facebook.com/AustralasianWaderStudiesGroup/
Flag combinations

Aust. NSW
Aust. SA
Cambodia
China (Yaluijiang)
Sumatra
Japan (N. Hokkaido)
Mongolia
Philippines
India

Aust. NT
Aust. TAS
Hong Kong
China (Chongming)
West Papua
Japan (E. Hokkaido)
Myanmar
Russia (Sakhalin)
Thailand

Aust. N-WA
Aust. QLD
China (Taiwan)
China (Hainan)
Java & Bali
Japan (Tokyo)
NZ North
Russia (Kamchatka)
USA (Alaska)

Aust. S-WA
Aust. VIC
China (Jiangsu)
China (Bohai)
Japan (Kyushu)
Malaysia
NZ South
Russia (S Chukotka)
Vietnam

Guide:

Left leg
Band
Flags
Right leg

Green
Yellow
Red
Orange
Light green
Light blue
Dark blue
Black
White
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avocet Red-necked</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coot Eurasian</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormorant Little Black</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormorant Great</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormorant Little Pied</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormorant Pied</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crake Australian Spotted</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crake Spotless</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darter Australasian</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dotterel Black-fronted</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dotterel Red-kneed</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck Pacific Black</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egret Eastern Great</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egret Little</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganet Australasian</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grebe Hoary-headed</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenshank Common</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gull Pacific</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gull Silver</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heron White-faced</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibis Australian White</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibis Straw-necked</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapwing Masked</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oystercatcher Australian Pied</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oystercatcher Sooty</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelican Australian</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penguin Little</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plover Red-capped</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plover Double-banded</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail Buff-Banded</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandpiper Common</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandpiper Curlew</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandpiper Sharp-tailed</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shearwater Short-tailed</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoonbill Royal</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoonbill Yellow-billed</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stilt Banded</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stilt Black-winged</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stint Red-necked</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swan Black</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teal Chestnut</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teal Grey</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tern Caspian</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tern Common</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tern Crested</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tern Whiskered</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Birds of Hobsons Bay’s Coastline has been compiled by Birdlife Australia’s Nick Bradsworth with support from Caroline Wilson.

This booklet was developed by Hobsons Bay City Council as part of their joint partnership with the Port Philip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority as part of the Federal funded Ramsar Protection Program.

For more information or if you are interested in volunteering visit birdlife.org.au, call 1300 730 075 or email info@birdlife.org.au

The illustrations in this booklet are from the Handbook of Australian, New Zealand, and Antarctic Birds, and non-breeding Whiskered Tern by Nicolas Day.

© BirdLife Australia 2018

This work is copyright. You may reproduce this material in unaltered form only (retaining this notice) for your personal, non-commercial use or use within your organisation. Apart from any use as permitted under the Copyright Act 1968, all other rights are reserved. Requests and inquiries concerning reproduction and rights should be addressed to Commonwealth Copyright Administration, Attorney General’s Department, National Circuit, Barton ACT 2600 or posted at http://ag.aglink.ag.gov.au/ Copyright/CommonwealthCopyrightAdministration.

First published 2018

ISBN: 978-0-9873140-7-9

Back image: Australian Spotted Crake - Nick Bradsworth
Australia's voice for birds since 1901

BirdLife Australia is dedicated to achieving outstanding conservation results for our native birds and their habitats. With our specialised knowledge and the commitment of an Australia-wide network of volunteers and supporters, we are creating a bright future for Australia's birds.

Add your voice

join us  volunteer  donate

birdlife.org.au