

PALE- HEADED ROSSELLA



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GALAH



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AUSTRALIAN KING-PARROT



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GLOSSY BLACK-COCKATOO

Behaviour: Usually found feeding or flying in pairs, quiet & inconspicuous when feeding. You may hear the soft clicking of their bills when chewing she-oak cones. Discarded chewed cones are indicators of feeding areas.

Dusty brown- black head & charcoal- black Body with small head crest. Average size 48cm
Males: solid red or red with orange/yellow tail panels.

Females: irregular yellow patches on the head, tail panels tend to be redder with orange/yellow and black bars.

Habitat: Woodlands open Forest dominated by she-oaks

Diet: specialist feeders- seeds in the cones of she-oaks (Allocasuarina and Casuarina)

Breeding: Nest in hollows of mature or dead eucalyptus trees entrance 20-25cm wide and located 10-29m above ground. Nest near drinking water. Lays 1 egg every 1-2years.

Adult bird pairs with a partner for life.

Breeding Season: March to August

Size: 48cm

QLD: Vulnerable

AUSTRALIAN KING-PARROT

Behaviour: Both sexes have a red belly, and green back, wings and tail.

Female: green head and breast.

Male: red head

Habitat: Rainforest or wet sclerophyll forest and urban backyards

Diet: Forage for seeds and fruit

Breeding: Nest deep tree hollows on a bed of wood-dust. Nest Entrance 10m. Lays 3-5 eggs, incubation 20 days

Breeding Season: September to January

Size: 41-43cm

GALAH

Behaviour: Bouncing acrobatic flight, in the cool of the day otherwise shelter in trees Large noisy flocks congregate and roost at night. Rose-red head, neck and underparts with paler pink crown. Grey back, wings and undertail.

Male: dark brown to black irises

Female: pinkish red to reddish-brown irises

Habitat: Timbered habitat near water

Diet: Feed on seeds of grasses and cultivated crops. seen feeding on the ground.

Breeding: Permanent pair bond. Tree hollows on a bed of leaves. Lays 3-4 eggs. 50% of chicks dying in first six months.

Breeding Season: February -July Noth. July - December South

Size: 35-36cm

PALE- HEADED ROSSELLA

Behaviour: Noisy parrot. Geographical variation in colour.

Pale head and all white or blue and white cheek patches. underbelly mainly blue with red under tail. Back is yellow with dark flecks.

Female: slightly duller with off-white underwing stripe.

Habitat: woodlands, grassy understory, tree lined watercourses and urban backyards

Diet: Found foraging on the ground or in shrubs and trees, often in shade. Mainly feed on seeds, fruit and grass, as well as flowers, insects and larvae.

Breeding: Nest in hollows of mature or dead trees, often eucalyptus. eggs are laid on wood- dust.

Lays 4-8 eggs, incubation 19 days

Breeding Season: September to January

Size: 28-34cm

LITTLE LORIKEET

Behaviour: bright green, with black bill surrounded by red.

Habitat: Woodlands, forest, eucalypts, trees along watercourses and open paddocks.

Diet: Flowers, fruit and nectar from bloodwoods and malleucas.

Breeding: Nest holes in tree limbs or tree hollows on decaying wood. Lays 3-5 eggs. Incubation 20 days

Breeding Season: May - November north. June - December or January in south

Size: 16-18cm

RED-TAILED BLACK-COCKATOO

Behaviour: Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo are seen in large noisy flocks.

Males mostly black with crest bright red panels in his tail and a dark grey bill

Female duller black plumage with pale yellow spots on the head, neck and inner wings. Undertail orange-yellow barring.

Habitat: Eucalyptus Forest and woodlands with water courses

Diet: Mainly eat seed from eucalypts, casuarinas and banksia seed pods.

Breeding: Nest in mature or dead eucalyptus trees hollows. Lays 1 sometimes 2 white eggs. The nest is lined with wood dust / woodchips. Incubation 28 days. Seasonal movement and breeding depend on food availability and sub species.

Size: 55-60cm

LITTLE CORELLA

Behaviour: Mostly white, with blue-ring and a pale rose-pink between the eye and bill. sexes are similar

Habitat: large flocks along watercourses and seeding grasses.

Diet: Feed in large noisy flocks. Birds mainly eat on the ground. Grains & Grass seeds as well as bulbs and fruit.

Breeding: Pair for life. nest site suitable tree hollow, lined with wood shavings, usually used for several years. Lays 2 to 4 eggs. Incubation 25 days

Breeding Season: When conditions are suitable

Size: 35-42cm

RAINBOW LORIKEET

Behaviour: Often seen in loud & fast-moving flocks, or in communal roosts at dusk.

Both sexes look alike, a blue (mauve) head and belly, green wings, tail and back.

Habitat: Wide range of habitats including rainforest, woodland and urban areas.

Diet: Forage on flowers of shrubs and trees to harvest nectar & pollen. Also eat fruits, seed & some insects.

Breeding: Eggs laid on decayed wood, usually in a hollow limb of eucalypt tree. Seasonally nomadic in response to flowering or fruiting plants. Lays 2 eggs. Incubation 23 days

Breeding Season: June to January

Size: 28-32cm

**YELLOW- TAILED BLACK -
COCKATOO**



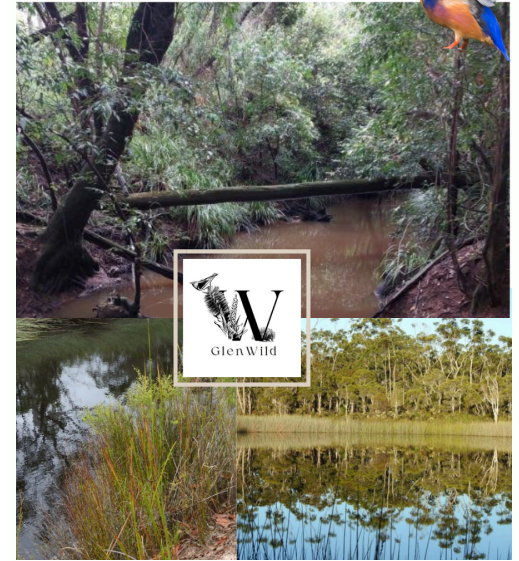
SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO



SCALY-BREASTED LORIKEET



GlenWild



Glenwild brochures and games are a list of all wildlife species known to live or visit Glenwood and sounding areas including Forestry. Information provided is a general overview of habitat, food, and breeding seasons. All photographs were taken by local wildlife watchers and kindly shared. Photographs were the best available at the time 2023/2025 Contributors have adhered to Birdlife Australia's "Ethical Birding Guidelines" (2012)

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SCALY-BREASTED LORIKEET

Behaviour: Red beak and eyes. All green Head. green upper -wings and body. Marked with yellow scales on the breast and neck. Two tone , red-orange underwings with grey trailing edges

Habitat: Lowland eucalypt forest and woodland. Heathlands and well treed urban areas and parks.

Diet: Nectar and pollen that they harvest with their brush-tongues. mostly eucalypts, also melaleucas, callistemons and banksias. Forage garden plants nectar, pollen, fruits and seeds

Breeding: Hollows limbs, lined with decayed wood or broken branch. of eucalyt tree. Nest are 3- 25 m above ground. Lays 2 eggs, incubation 24 days

Breeding Season: August- February

Size: 22-24cm

SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO

Behaviour: Noisy Large white parrot. dark grey-black bill, a distinctive sulphur-yellow crest and a yellow wash on the underside of the wings.

Female: red-brown eye
Male: dark brown eye

Habitat: Timbered habitat.

Diet: Berries, seeds,nuts and roots. when not eating birds will bite off smaller branches and leaves from trees.

Breeding: Large tree hollows. Lays 1-3 eggs, incubation 30 days

Breeding Season: August- January south. May - September north.

Size: 45-50cm

YELLOW- TAILED BLACK - COCKATOO

Behaviour: Large cockatoo, seen in large flocks. mostly black plumage, with body feathers edged with yellow. Yellow cheek patch and yellow panels on the tail.

Female: larger yellow cheek patch, pale grey eye-ring. white upper bill. Black marking in yellow tail feathers.

Male: Pink eye-ring, grey -black upper bill.

Habitat: Eucalypt woodlands and pine plantations.

Diet: Seed from native trees and pinecones. also feed on ground plants and insects.

Breeding: Large tree hollows, lined with wood-chips. Lays 2 eggs, usually only 1 chick survives

Breeding Season: Variable

Size: 55-65cm