

SUBMISSION TO

**VICTORIAN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
COUNCIL (VEAC)**

from

Friends of Warrandyte State Park (FOWSP)



February 2009

**We wish to acknowledge the original owners of this land, the
Wurundjeri tribe.**



Courtesy: Warrandyte Historical Society

Executive Summary



It is of grave concern that less than 30% of Australia's indigenous vegetation remains. Clearing land for urban sprawl has contributed to a biodiversity crisis in Victoria. This has already driven 157 species of native animals and 778 native plant species to the edge of extinction.

The Friends of Warrandyte State Park (FOWSP) have reviewed the VEAC Terms of Reference, the Native Vegetation Framework, Melbourne 2030, Planning for all Melbourne, Port Phillip & Westernport Catchment Management Authority Regional Catchment Strategy 2004-2009 & Port Phillip & Westernport Catchment Management Authority Native Vegetation Plan. On the basis of these reports, and our acquired local knowledge, FOWSP makes the following recommendations:

- more funding is urgently allocated to Parks Victoria (PV) for on ground works and staff;
- volunteer bodies working for the environment be adequately resourced and supported;
- public land ownership be consolidated to achieve landscape scale outcomes; including roadside reserves
- land along the Yarra River in Warrandyte be acquired to create a continuous habitat corridor in public ownership, and to allow effective management of the corridor;
- contradictory and/or confusing legislation be rationalised to promote a clear understanding of responsibilities and thereby setting an set an example (on public land) to private landowners;
- Local laws and State Government policies be aligned with the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 and the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) be resourced to enforce non-compliant private landowners in our area to control pest plants and animals.



INTRODUCTION

Melbourne's Green Wedges are vital to the health and wellbeing of the entire community.

Population growth, urban sprawl, economic development, greed and consumption are causing huge damage to the environment. The current use of resources in Victoria is unsustainable (SOE, 2008, p.23).

It is of great concern that less than 30% of Victoria's indigenous vegetation is left - and one third of this is in private hands! (Port Phillip and Western Port Native Vegetation Plan, 2006, p.4). Of this remainder, only 17% is secured in the Parks system, the remaining forest vegetation being subject to logging. Just 6% of major rivers and tributaries had riparian vegetation in good condition (SOE, 2008, p.41). Yet, the good health of our waterways and native vegetation is essential for the well-being of humans as well as the survival of birds and animals.

Over a period of 65 years, Parks Victoria, local councils, Warrandyte Environment League and FOWSP have collaborated in maintaining the North East Green Wedge. They have enhanced and fought for the parks and reserves, thereby providing bushland for recreational purposes and respite from urban pressures.

This protected bushland, as well as being habitat for wildlife is an essential link to Wurundjeri heritage.

FOWSP is keen to see that this bushland is not lost to further urbanisation.

1.0 Background to the North Eastern Green Wedges

1.1 History of Warrandyte

James Anderson founded Warrandyte in 1839. Gold was discovered in 1851 and gold mining continued to 1910. The dominant Ecological Vegetation Communities (e.g. Box-Stringybark Woodland) are presently regrowing from this era.

Goldmining demanded both structural timber and firewood for the steam-engines associated with mining. Melbourne's steam engines, bakeries, breweries and other industries had a huge appetite for the energy-dense box woods from Warrandyte's hills. Early photographs show these hills as completely denuded of tree cover.

This was followed by farming and planting of orchards, with further clearing, especially of the river flats. More recently there has been the pressure of urban sprawl, including illegal clearing, which continues to this day.

Between 1861 and 1904, majestic eucalypts were cut down and beautiful golden wattles stripped of their bark. Over the next 100 years, mineshafts were used as dumping grounds, forests were filled with car bodies, building materials, rubbish and unwanted pets. Developers tried to claim the land for urban development and golf courses. (Warrandyte Diary, October 2006).

The foresighted citizens of Warrandyte were conservationists who formed the Warrandyte Environment League (WEL) in the early 1960s. WEL fought for land to be added to the then modest state park in Warrandyte, which comprised Pound Bend Reserve, Jumping Creek Reserve and Black Flat.

WEL, together with the Victorian National Parks Association, started the Friends of Warrandyte State Park (FOWSP) in 1982 to preserve, protect and add to the state parks and reserves in this beautiful part of Victoria.

1.2 Growth of FOWSP

From its initial handful of members, FOWSP has grown to more than 300 strong. Membership includes many people from across greater Melbourne as well as from the Warrandyte locality. FOWSP is one of the largest and most successful Friends group in Victoria. It comprises a spectrum of dedicated, talented, people who recognize the essential nature of the environment. The youngest member is 6 years and the oldest 95 years of age.

A handful of FOWSP members started an indigenous plant nursery in 1982.

FOWSP, under the guidance of the Parks Victoria Rangers, gives some 3000 volunteer hours per annum to managing the parks, (worth hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages if the State Government were to pay for these hours).

The members of FOWSP have affiliations with the following individuals, groups, businesses and educational institutions:

Andersons Creek Landcare Group	Melbourne Water
Andersons Creek Primary School	Middle Yarra Landcare Network
ANZ Bank	Nillumbik Reconciliation Group
Austraflora	North Warrandyte Landcare Group
Brushy Park Landcare Group	Osborne Peninsula Landcare Group
Donvale Christian College	Parks Victoria
Friends of Bats Victoria	Sigma Pharmaceuticals
Friends of Kinglake	Stony Creek Landcare Group
Friends of Professors Hill	The University of Melbourne
Friends of the Chase	Victorian National Parks Association
Friends of the Eltham Copper Butterfly	Warrandyte Community Association
Gardiner McInnes Real Estate	Warrandyte Historical Society
Greening Australia	Warrandyte Primary School
Jumping Creek Catchment Landcare Group	Yarra River Keepers Association
La Trobe University	Waterwatch
Land for Wildlife	Wonga Park Environment Group
Warrandyte Diary	
Manningham City Council	

FOWSP carries out the following activities, in cooperation with Parks Victoria Rangers:

- Regeneration and maintenance of parks and reserves.
- Monitoring the health of the Yarra River.
- Controlling weeds, introduced plants and rabbits.
- Waste recovery and recycling of rubbish.
- Nursery activities – collecting seeds, propagation of indigenous plants, monitoring rare and endangered species of plants.
(Currently, volunteers are growing in excess of 60,000 plants per year for revegetation of the parks and reserves or for sale to other bodies and the local community.)
- Educational activities: information nights, seminars, regular newsletters, publications and pamphlets, (refer Appendix 1).
working with school groups
- Provision of work experience to tertiary students.
- Grant-writing to generate income to run the nursery and facilitate work in the parks.
- Ongoing track maintenance and repairing damage caused by trail bikes, mountain bikes and horses.
- Collaboration with Austraflore in the propagation of indigenous plants with commercial potential.

Habitats for native animals and plants have been drastically diminished by urban sprawl. Indigenous animals have been displaced as their habitat has been destroyed, but the Green Wedges provide at least some habitat for them. However, this habitat is fragmented.



2.0 FOWSP contribution toward investigation to “Systematically identify and assess the uses, resources, conditions, values and management of Crown land and public authority land in ” the North Eastern Melbourne Green Wedges.

2.1 Uses

The Green Wedge provides for uses under the following headings:

2.1.1 Habitat for Wildlife both plants and animals

FOWSP has been involved in recording the occurrence and distribution of around 60 species of orchids, with one third classed as rare in the region. New distributions of plants have also been found.

FOWSP runs a nursery for indigenous plants that provides plants for revegetation of the State Park and other nearby sites.

Members have observed some 150 species of birds in this area (*Refer Appendix 3*). Several of the group are researching the habits of koalas, platypus and other local wildlife. The endangered Brush-Tailed Phascogale and Agile Antechinus are now known to be breeding at Stanebrae and other parts of the Warrandyte State Park.

Others monitor the water quality of the Yarra River on a regular basis. It has been noted that Yarra Spiny Crayfish, Australian Grayling, Tupong and Spotted Galaxias have recently started breeding again.

2.1.2 Education

Warrandyte State Park, within the north east area, is used for a variety of educational activities. For example the Parks Victoria rangers run night-time bat and possum prowls for the community, early morning bird-walks and , for children, opportunities to observe and handle “Mini Beasties”.

FOWSP runs seminars and information nights, provides information to interested community members, primary school children and ecology students; conducts nature study walks, publishes books and pamphlets (*refer Appendix 1*).

2.1.3 Economic

The the Green Wedge attracts and supports landscape designers, potters, artists, writers, musicians, environmental engineers, nurseries, orchardists and vigneron. Tourists, attracted to the bush and the river, support galleries, wineries, cafes, restaurants and other local businesses.

2.1.4 Social Involvement

The Warrandyte community is made up of groups of different interests, and many are drawn together to help conserve and protect their environment. FOWSP provides an integrated network, drawing together public resources and private individuals. The membership shares information and provides a pool of labour for joint projects – eg. smaller landcare operations. More than 30 FOWSP members come to Pound Bend each week to propagate plants for revegetation of the parks and reserves and for sale to local residents. In addition to these practical benefits, members derive much mutual support, satisfaction from belonging to this organisation.

2.1.5 Wellbeing

It is apparent that green spaces and water have a soothing physical and mental effect on the human body. The parks provide for the wellbeing of all, whether through enjoyment of nature, walking, riding, canoeing, fishing or swimming.

2.1.6 Artistic

The grassy open forests and river valley of Warrandyte have been an inspiration to generations of artists and potters such as Clara Southern and Elsa Arden. Warrandyte has a fascinating history and culture.

2.1.7 Aboriginal Culture

The Wurundjeri tribe skilfully derived a living from the slender resources of this land for thousands of years. Although little physical evidence of their tenure remains, it is important that we continue to be able to appreciate the “country” that sustained them, “body and soul” for so long.

2.2 Resources, condition, values and management

The vast majority of Crown land and public authority land in our area is under Parks Victoria (PV) management. The Parks Victoria Rangers have developed management plans, to maintain and regenerate the parks. Twenty five years ago, many of the parks were overgrazed, damaged by human activity and covered in rubbish. FOWSP, together with the rangers, carries out weeding, revegetating, rabbit control, and collecting rubbish. These areas are progressing well toward recovery and it is a pleasure to walk in the Parks.



Parks Victoria’s highly experienced and professional staff are supported by several volunteer groups, the largest being FOWSP. However, inadequate funding hampers efforts to halt the degrading of the biodiversity and amenity values of this PV managed land. It should be noted that while parklands have greatly increased in size in recent years, on the ground staff numbers have been reduced. More resources are urgently needed to manage threatening processes, especially pests, plants and animals.

The condition of the remnant vegetation varies considerably, consistent with past use, current management, fire history and the effect of encroaching suburbia. Many areas meet the state government criteria for ‘Very High Conservation Significance’ (the highest category under The Framework). The largest areas are generally the most intact although as previously indicated pest plants and animals are threatening this integrity.

South of the Yarra River there are 1 National, 8 State and 3 Regional Sites of Biological Significance documented in Warrandyte State Park and Yarra Valley Park. (MCC 2004, Manningham Biosites, Sites of (Biological) Significance Review). 24 flora and 23 fauna Australian or Victorian Rare or Threatened species or known from south of the river. (*refer Appendix 2.*) More species are known to occur north of the river but current data is not available.

It is well documented that the larger a remnant area the better the habitat value. Fragmentation threatens access and safe passage of individual animals and gene pools of both fauna and flora. Yarra Valley Parklands (YVP) and Warrandyte State Park (WSP) provide an **almost** continuous riparian link from Bulleen to Wonga Park. This link then continues north to Kinglake National Park.

Priority should be given to addressing the missing links through public acquisitions of at least a 20m to 50m strip along the Yarra River, and to funding revegetation of denuded ex-grazing land in the northern link.



3. FOWSP comments on task to “report on the contribution of Crown land and public authority land to Melbourne’s liveability and opportunities for enhancement of this contribution, taking into account relevant state government policies, programs, strategies and ministerial statements relating to the use of open spaces in Melbourne including”

- Native Vegetation Framework
- Melbourne 2030
- Planning for all Melbourne
- Port Phillip & Westernport Catchment Management Authority Regional Catchment Strategy 2004-2009 & Port Phillip & Westernport Catchment Management Authority Native Vegetation Plan.

The Green Wedges have enhanced Melbourne’s liveability by protection of the Yarra River and parks and reserves near Warrandyte. We believe management practices carried out in the Green Wedges are in accordance with the ‘Port Phillip Catchment Management Authority Regional Catchment Strategy’ and ‘Native Vegetation Plan’. It is also in sympathy with the ‘SOE Victoria 2008’ report. However, funding and resources are required for the management to be effective.

We comment on the individual reports below.



Native Vegetation Framework

Purpose of this document: The Framework establishes the strategic direction for the protection, enhancement and revegetation of native vegetation across the State.

Comments: The Framework states that the primary goal is to achieve “*a reversal, across the entire landscape, of the long-term decline in the extent and quality of native vegetation, leading to a Net Gain*”.

It established the three step approach to “*avoid, minimize, offset*” native vegetation losses. Offsets and outcomes are to be measured through the ‘Habitat Hectare’ combined quality/quantity site based measuring system.

The intent of the Framework is currently being undermined in two ways on Crown and Public Authority land:

- Recent exemptions allow some public authorities such as Vicroads to clear as much as one hectare without a permit being required.
- There is a lack of consistency in its application across public land. Some authorities, including Parks Victoria, are not required to obtain permits for clearing native vegetation, exempting them from the three step approach. The outcome is a net loss.

It is noted that VCAT’s recent decisions are undermining the Native Vegetation Framework. A whole of government approach is necessary to achieve the Framework’s aims and intentions.

Melbourne 2030

Purpose of this document: This is a plan to accommodate the relatively high and continuing population growth in the greater Melbourne region.

Comments:

Whilst we note that this plan promises to “protect biological diversity and maintain systems essential to support life” (Principles p.1), the State Government is under pressure to approve via Councils, 620,000 houses over the next 20 years to support the current projected population growth (*Melbourne 2030 in summary* p.1). The government has pushed out the boundaries twice already, so the plan to keep to urban growth boundaries is flawed (Super Review - *Melbourne grows despite 2030 plans*, 5 Dec 2008).

Mason Sier Turnbull, Lawyers, note in their article 24/12/08 “*Supreme Court Set to Consider Melbourne 2030*” that,

“The publication of Melbourne 2030 introduced a new element into planning laws and procedures producing a series of unexpected and unpopular decisions by VCAT””VCAT used the promotion of medium to high density development in Melbourne 2030 to approve the twin towers in a low density suburban location and overturn a rejection of the application by Whitehorse Council”.

Melbourne has limited water – our dams are less than 33% full. People in Victoria are losing their jobs because of the global recession. Unemployment in Australia is forecast to be 800,000 by the end of 2009. Increased resourcing of Parks management, in line with increasing parkland, will provide more employment for people.

Increasing trees in the catchment areas will help our rivers recover and increase water availability.

FOWSP is trying to enhance the “liveability” of our city yet we are worried that our work may be undermined by the urbanisation of what remains of our green wedge. To minimise urban impact, it is vital that urban sprawl be contained by more sustainable housing options.

Green corridors must not be viewed as places for expansion of freeways and infrastructure in the future and need protection to ensure their ongoing survival.



Planning for all of Melbourne

Purpose of this document: This is the Victorian Government response to the Melbourne 2030 Audit. It sets the framework for action over the next five years and beyond to help Melbourne grow in a controlled way.

Comments: FOWSP is concerned that decisions by the Development Assessment Committees (DACs) could lead to the breakdown of the Green Wedges and that matters of local significance may be overlooked or ignored.

Although the State government has allocated \$1.4 billion for infrastructure development it is of great concern that it has only allocated \$83.6 million for environmental initiatives. Yet our future depends on a healthy environment. According to Dr McPhail, Commissioner for Sustainability, our country is in a 'parlous' state (SOE Victoria 2008, p. ii), and 'our way of life is not sustainable' *ibid*, p.4).



Port Phillip & Westernport Catchment Management Authority Regional Catchment Strategy 2004-2009

Purpose: To describe the catchment areas and the management and use of those assets in a sustainable and integrated way.

Comment: FOWSP wholeheartedly agrees with the strategy and applauds the consultation process that took place to put this strategy together. We concur with the 97 priority actions and would be pleased assist where ever possible.

Port Phillip & Westernport Catchment Management Authority Native Vegetation Plan (2006)

Purpose: To identify the region's most important areas of native vegetation and to protect, manage and restore them in a strategic and coordinated way.

Comment: FOWSP believes that the analysis of the current situation and the strategic directions and actions are vital to the survival of the remaining 30% of indigenous bushland in Victoria. We are delighted to see such a sensitive and comprehensive plan and would like to work in partnership with the Authority.

The community of Warrandyte has fought hard for 65 years to prevent urbanisation of this beautiful Green Wedge. Any further development will put this area at risk and further endanger some local species which are on the verge of extinction.

FOWSP is working hard to revegetate the area, to prevent further erosion and pollution of the Yarra River.

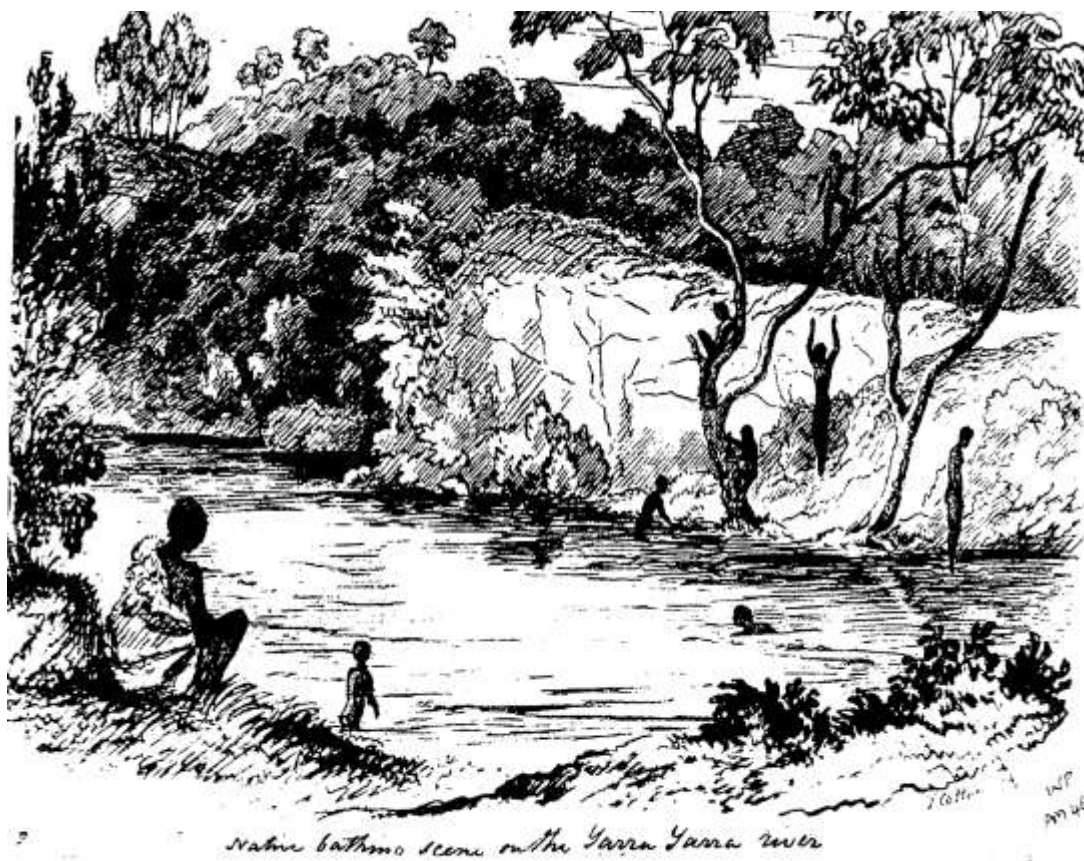
FOWSP would like to be kept informed and allowed to make submissions when appropriate to the Committee of Management. We have 25 years of knowledge and experience in managing the Green Wedge under the guidance of the Park Rangers and local city councils.



RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend that

1. More funding be urgently allocated to Parks Victoria (PV) for on ground works and staff to plan, supervise and implement the works. This would help to address the decline in the quality and quantity of the remaining native vegetation (in line with Net Gain guidelines in Victoria's Native Vegetation Management, A Framework for Action 2002). In our area this would particularly apply to PV Warrandyte Works Depot.
2. Volunteer bodies working for the environment should be adequately resourced and supported. PV and Port Philip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority (PPWCMA) lack the on ground staff to provide practical support to Friends and Landcare groups. With more funding they would be able to better support the "army" of volunteers.
3. Public land ownership be consolidated to achieve landscape-scale outcomes. For example, Wittons Reserve in Wonga Park is a small parcel of council land separating two much larger sections of Warrandyte State Park. Effective management for corridor enhancement, weed or rabbit control is therefore inhibited. Roadsides are variously owned by a local government or by Vicroads, and may alternate ownership along their length. A strategy needs be put in place to consolidate ownership of land through one entity.
4. Land along the Yarra River in Warrandyte be acquired to create a continuous habitat corridor in public ownership. There are currently a small number of private properties who own the river banks. A small section of these properties (eg the area currently under a Land Subject to Inundation Overlay) should be placed under a Public Acquisition Overlay.
5. Contradictory and/or confusing legislation be rationalised to promote a clear understanding of responsibilities and set an example on public land to private landowners. The Native Vegetation Framework requires an "*avoid, minimise, offset*" approach to clearing native vegetation. A recent exemption now allows clearing of up to one hectare of Vicroads land. This is unacceptable when roadsides are often invaluable habitat corridors and gene pool refuges.
6. We recommend it be made easier for private land-owners to carry out weed and rabbit control on roadsides adjacent to their properties, by bringing council local laws that impede their efforts in to line with the Catchment and Land Protection Act (CaLP) 1994. It states that specified weeds and rabbits must be controlled by all landowners on roadsides adjacent to their property. However various council local laws and state government policies prevent or discourage private landowners carrying out any works at all on their roadsides.



Native bathing scene on the Yarra Yarra river

Native bathing scene on the Yarra Yarra River
(from a drawing by J Cotton 1847)

Courtesy: Warrandyte Historical Society

REFERENCES

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5. Manningham Leader, '*Results to smile about*' Dec 10, 2008 p. 1
6. Manningham Weekly, '*Corridor will help protect wildlife*' June 23, 2005
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<http://www.mst.com.au/?id=88>
9. Melbourne 2030
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13. SOE Victoria 2008, *State of the Environment Survey*, Commissioner for Environmental sustainability.
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<http://www.superreview.com.au/article/Melbourne-grows-despite-2030-plans/432986.aspx>
15. The Age, '*Victorians, we are in a terrible state*', Kelly O'Shannasey
16. Warrandyte Diary, '*Conserving the future (and wine) in Warrandyte*' Oct 2006, p.5
17. Warrandyte Diary, '*FOWSP discovers a rare little beauty*' Dec 2006, p. 9
18. Warrandyte Diary, '*Happy birthday FOWSP*' May 2007, p.5
19. Warrandyte Diary, '*Nature Parks Linked*', '*Greening the Yarra*', July 2005, p.3
20. Warrandyte Diary, '*FOWSP charmer goes public*' , June 2007 p.14
23. National Framework for the Management and Monitoring of Australia's Native Vegetation, Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council Department of Environment and Heritage, 2001 ISBN 0 642 254775 0

APPENDIX 1 – FOWSP PUBLICATIONS

Friends of Warrandyte State Park, 1993, “Discover Warrandyte”

[Coupar P. & Van Bockel, D., 1999, “The Flora of Warrandyte”](#)

Houghton, M., 2004, Warrandyte Wattles

Numerous pamphlets such as

- Indigidytes
- Warrandyte Wattles
- Wildflowers
- Fungi
- Eucalypts
- Mosses and Liverworts

Bimonthly newsletters

Booklets and posters

Appendix 2 VROT flora and fauna

VROT Vascular flora

RT = Record Type (FIS – Flora Information System and OTH – Other source); PROP = Species able to be propagated; NAME = Taxon name in Latin (Scientific Name); FAMILYNAME = Taxon family classification; COMMONNAME = Taxon name in English; AROT = Australian Rare or Threatened; VROT = Victorian Rare or Threatened; FFG = (L) Listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act VIC 1988; E/e = Endangered nationally or in Victoria; V/v = Vulnerable nationally or in Victoria; R/r = Rare nationally or in Victoria; K/k = status unknown nationally or in Victoria; D/d = depleted nationally or in Victoria.

RT	PROP	NAME	FAMILY NAME	COMMON NAME	AROT	VROT
OTH	*	Dianella sp. aff. longifolia (Benambra)	Phormiaceae	Arching Flax-lily	K	v
OTH	*	Geranium solanderi	Geraniaceae	Austral Crane's-bill		v
OTH	*	Acacia verniciflua (Bacchus Marsh Variant)	Mimosaceae	Bacchus Marsh Varnish Wattle	V	v
OTH		Pterostylis sp. aff. plumosa	Orchidaceae	Bearded Greenhood	R	r
FIS	*	Nicotiana maritima	Solanaceae	Coast Tobacco		e
OTH	*	Acacia leprosa (Dandenong Range variant)	Mimosaceae	Dandenong Range Cinnamon Wattle	R	r
OTH		Pterostylis sp. aff. parviflora	Orchidaceae	Eastern Tiny Greenhood		k
FIS		Petalochilus prolatus	Orchidaceae	Fertile Finger-orchid		k
FIS	*	Cardamine papillata	Brassicaceae	Forest Bitter-cress		v
FIS	*	Corysanthes fimbriata	Orchidaceae	Fringed Helmet-orchid		r
FIS	*	Carex chlorantha	Cyperaceae	Green-top Sedge		k
FIS	*	Dianella amoena	Phormiaceae	Matted Flax-lily	E	e
FIS	*	Geranium sp. 3	Geraniaceae	Pale-flower Cranesbill		r
FIS	*	Amphibromus fluitans	Poaceae	River Swamp Wallaby-grass	V	k
FIS	*	Pomaderris vacciniifolia	Rhamnaceae	Round-leaf Pomaderris		v
FIS		Corunastylis despectans	Orchidaceae	Sharp Midge-orchid	K	R
FIS	*	Goodia lotifolia var. pubescens	Fabaceae	Silky Golden-tip		r
FIS		Levenhookia sonderi	Stylidiaceae	Slender Stylewort		r
FIS	*	Desmodium varians	Fabaceae	Slender Tick-trefoil		k
FIS	*	Bolboschoenus fluviatilis	Cyperaceae	Tall Club-sedge		k
FIS	*	Carex iynx	Cyperaceae	Tussock Sedge		k
FIS	*	Fimbristylis velata	Cyperaceae	Veiled Fringe-sedge		r

FIS	*	Billardiera scandens var. brachyantha	Pittosporaceae	Velvet Apple-berry		r
FIS		Arachnorchis oenochila	Orchidaceae	Wine-lipped Spider-orchid	V	v

VROT Vertebrate Fauna

Name = Species name in English; AROT = Australian Rare or threatened; VROT = Victorian Rare or threatened; Latin Name = Species name in Latin; Grp_Desc = Group description; Sub_Desc = Subgroup description; Records = Numbers of records in study area; time period of records; number of Sites of (Biological) Significance (SOS) in which the species has been recorded; CEn/cen = Critically endangered nationally and in Victoria; E/e = Endangered nationally and in Victoria; V/v = Vulnerable nationally and in Victoria; Ir = Lower risk, near threatened; ins = Insufficiently known, suspected of being in one of the above categories; cmp = Comprising several taxa.

NAME	AROT	VROT	LATIN NAME	GRP_DESC	SUB_DESC	RECORDS
Australian Grayling	V	v	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Freshwater Fish	N/A	4; 1900; 2 SOS
Azure Kingfisher		Ir	<i>Alcedo azurea</i>	Birds	Waterbirds	19; 1950-2001; 6 SOS
Barking Owl		e	<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Birds	Other Birds	2; 1986-90; 3 SOS
Brown Quail		Ir	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Birds	Other Birds	6; 1986-2001; 0 SOS
Brush-tailed Phascogale		v	<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	Mammals	N/A	54; 1944-2002; 7 SOS
Common Bent-wing Bat		cmp	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	Mammals	Bats	5; 1961-92; 3 SOS
Common Dunnart		v	<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	Mammals	N/A	1; 1986; 1 SOS
Diamond Firetail		v	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Birds	Other Birds	3; 1898-1999
Glossy Grass Skink		Ir	<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	Reptiles	Lizards	1; 1991; 0 SOS
Great Egret		v	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Birds	Waterbirds	65; 1971-2001; 11 SOS
Grey Goshawk		v	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Birds	Other Birds	9; 1986-99; 2 SOS
Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	v	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Mammals	Bats	6; 1989-2001; 1 SOS
Large-footed (Southern) Myotis		Ir	<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Mammals	Bats	2; 1989-92; 1 SOS
Lewin's Rail		v	<i>Rallus pectoralis</i>	Birds	Waterbirds	4; 1986-1999; 3 SOS
Little Egret		e	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Birds	Waterbirds	6; 1988-2000; 0 SOS
Macquarie Perch	CEn	e	<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	Freshwater Fish	N/A	34; 1920-2000; 3 SOS
Musk Duck		v	<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Birds	Waterbirds	5; 1986-97; 4 SOS
Murray Cod		e	<i>Maccullochella peelii peelii</i>	Freshwater Fish	N/A	8; 1916-72; 2 SOS
Nankeen Night Heron		Ir	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Birds	Waterbirds	73; 1897-2001; 11 SOS
Powerful Owl		v	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Birds	Other Birds	71; 1974-2001; 15 SOS
River Blackfish		ins	<i>Gadopsis marmoratus</i>	Freshwater Fish	N/A	12; 1864-98; 1 SOS
Royal Spoonbill		v	<i>Platalea regia</i>	Birds	Waterbirds	22; 1961-99; 2 SOS
Southern Toadlet		v	<i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i>	Amphibians	N/A	10; 1961-96; 5 SOS
Swift Parrot	E	e	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Birds	Other Birds	13; 1977-98; 6 SOS

APPENDIX 3 – BIRDS from the Vertebrate fauna list of WSP

VERTEBRATE FAUNA LIST - WARRANDYTE STATE PARK

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Significance	Distribution & Status	Frequency of Occurrence
BIRDS				
Stubble Quail	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	W	PY-Breed	rare seasonal visitor
Brown Quail	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	VMW	P	rare seasonal visitor
Painted Button-quail	<i>Turnix varia</i>	W	Y-Breed	rare seasonal visitor
Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Brush Bronzewing	<i>Phaps elegans</i>	W	PY-Breed	uncomm/restricted resident
Buff-banded Rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	VMW	Y	sporadic summer migrant
Australian Spotted Crane	<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	MW	district	Glynn's Wetland YVP
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>		PY-Breed	comm/restricted resident
Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	W	PY	occasional visitor
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		PY-Breed	uncomm/restricted resident
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>		PY-Breed	rare/restricted resident
Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Polocephalus polocephalus</i>	W	district	Heritage Golf Club
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		PY	uncomm/restricted
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	W	PY	rare/restricted
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	W	PY	rare/restricted
Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	MW	PY	rare/restricted
Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	W	overhead	rare
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>		PY-Breed	rare resident
Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Elseymoris melanops</i>	W	district	Glynn's Wetland YVP
Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	VMW	district	Glynn's Wetland YVP
Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>		PY	uncomm seasonal visitor
Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>		PY	uncomm seasonal visitor
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	W	PY	rare seasonal visitor
Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>	MW	Y	rare seasonal visitor
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	W	PY	rare seasonal visitor
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>		PYF-Breed	rare resident
White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	W	PY	rare seasonal visitor
Nankeen Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	MW	PY	rare seasonal visitor
Australian Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Australian Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	MW	district	Glynn's Wetland YVP
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>		PY-Breed	uncommon resident
Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>	W	PY	uncomm seasonal visitor
Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	W	Y	rare seasonal visitor
Australasian Shoveler	<i>Anas rhynchos</i>	MW	district	Heritage Golf Club
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>	VMW	district	Heritage Golf Club
Blue-billed Duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	VMW	district	Heritage Golf Club
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	W	Y	occasional visitor
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>		PYF-Breed	rare resident
Grey Goshawk	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	VMW	district	Glynn's Wetland YVP
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>		PY-Breed	rare resident
Little Eagle	<i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i>	MW	PY	rare seasonal visitor
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	MW	Y	rare seasonal visitor
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>		PY	rare seasonal visitor
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	MW	Y	rare possible resident
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	MW	PY	rare possible resident
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco bengora</i>		PY	rare seasonal visitor
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>		Y-Breed	rare resident
Southern Boobook	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>		PYF-Breed	rare resident
Barking Owl	<i>Ninox connivens</i>	VMW	YF	rare possible resident
Powerful Owl	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	VMW	PYF-Breed	rare resident
Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident

VERTEBRATE FAUNA LIST - WARRANDYTE STATE PARK

Musk Lorieet	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>		PYF-Breed	rare seasonal visitor
Purple-crowned Lorieet	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	MW	PY	rare seasonal visitor
Little Lorieet	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	MW	PY-Breed	rare seasonal visitor
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>		PYF	uncomm seasonal visitor
Gang-gang Cockatoo	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>		PYF	uncomm seasonal visitor
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Long-billed Corella	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	W	PY-Breed	uncommon resident
Galah	<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>		PY-Breed	uncommon resident
Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Australian King-Parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	MW	PYF-Breed	rare resident
Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	VMW	PY	rare sporadic visitor
Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>		PYF-Breed	rare resident
Australian Owlet-nightjar	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>		PYF-Breed	rare resident
Azure Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo azurea</i>	MW	PY	rare winter migrant
Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>		PYF-Breed	rare spring migrant
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	MW	Y-Historical	Yarra Brae 1988
Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	MW	Y-Historical	Yarra Brae 1988
White-throated Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>		Y-Breed	rare summer migrant
White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>		overhead	common summer migrant
Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>		overhead	sporadic summer migrant
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>		PYF-Breed	uncomm spring migrant
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>		PYF-Breed	uncomm spring migrant
Brush Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	W	Y-Breed	rare spring migrant
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon spring migrant
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon spring migrant
Superb Lyrebird	<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	MW	Y	rare winter visitor
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Tree Martin	<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon spring migrant
Fairy Martin	<i>Hirundo ariel</i>		PY-Breed	rare spring migrant
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon spring migrant
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Leaden Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	MW	YF-Breed	rare spring migrant
Satin Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>		PYF-Breed	rare spring migrant
Restless Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>		PYF-Breed	rare resident
Jacky Winter	<i>Microeca fascians</i>	W	YF-Breed	rare spring migrant
Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica multicolor</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Red-capped Robin	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>		Historical	Bend of Islands 1988
Flame Robin	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>		PY	rare winter visitor
Pink Robin	<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	MW	PY	rare winter visitor
Rose Robin	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	MW	Y-Breed	rare spring migrant
Hooded Robin	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	VMW	Historical	Bend of Islands 1988
Eastern Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>		PYF-Breed	common spring migrant
Olive Whistler	<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	MW	YF	rare winter visitor
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Maggie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Crested Shrike-tit	<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Eastern Whipbird	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	MW	Y	sporadic winter visitor
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>		PYF-Breed	uncomm spring migrant
Cicadabird	<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	MW	Historical	Bend of Islands 1988
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>	MW	PY-Breed	rare spring migrant
Spotted Quail-thrush	<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	MW	Y	rare winter visitor

VERTEBRATE FAUNA LIST - WARRANDYTE STATE PARK

Musk Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>		PYF-Breed	rare seasonal visitor
Purple-crowned Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	MW	PY	rare seasonal visitor
Little Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	MW	PY-Breed	rare seasonal visitor
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>		PYF	uncomm seasonal visitor
Gang-gang Cockatoo	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>		PYF	uncomm seasonal visitor
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Long-billed Corella	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	W	PY-Breed	uncommon resident
Galah	<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>		PY-Breed	uncommon resident
Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Australian King-Parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	MW	PYF-Breed	rare resident
Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	VMW	PY	rare sporadic visitor
Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>		PYF-Breed	rare resident
Australian Owllet-nightjar	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>		PYF-Breed	rare resident
Azure Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo azurea</i>	MW	PY	rare winter migrant
Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>		PYF-Breed	rare spring migrant
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	MW	Y-Historical	Yarra Brae 1988
Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	MW	Y-Historical	Yarra Brae 1988
White-throated Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>		Y-Breed	rare summer migrant
White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>		overhead	common summer migrant
Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>		overhead	sporadic summer migrant
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>		PYF-Breed	uncomm spring migrant
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>		PYF-Breed	uncomm spring migrant
Brush Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	W	Y-Breed	rare spring migrant
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx basalus</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon spring migrant
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon spring migrant
Superb Lyrebird	<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	MW	Y	rare winter visitor
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Tree Martin	<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon spring migrant
Fairy Martin	<i>Hirundo ariel</i>		PY-Breed	rare spring migrant
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon spring migrant
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Leadon Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	MW	YF-Breed	rare spring migrant
Satin Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>		PYF-Breed	rare spring migrant
Restless Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>		PYF-Breed	rare resident
Jacky Winter	<i>Microeca fascians</i>	W	YF-Breed	rare spring migrant
Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica multicolor</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Red-capped Robin	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>		Historical	Bend of Islands 1988
Flame Robin	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>		PY	rare winter visitor
Pink Robin	<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	MW	PY	rare winter visitor
Rose Robin	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	MW	Y-Breed	rare spring migrant
Hooded Robin	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	VMW	Historical	Bend of Islands 1988
Eastern Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>		PYF-Breed	common spring migrant
Olive Whistler	<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	MW	YF	rare winter visitor
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Maggie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Crested Shrike-tit	<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Eastern Whipbird	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	MW	Y	sporadic winter visitor
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>		PYF-Breed	uncomm spring migrant
Cicadabird	<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	MW	Historical	Bend of Islands 1988
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>	MW	PY-Breed	rare spring migrant
Spotted Quail-thrush	<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	MW	Y	rare winter visitor

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VERTEBRATE FAUNA LIST - WARRANDYTE STATE PARK

White-throated Gerygone	<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	MW	Y-Breed	rare spring migrant
Weebill	<i>Smicromis brevirostris</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Striated Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Yellow Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Buff-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>			
Speckled Warbler	<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	VMW	Historical	Fourth Hill 1988
Rufous Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	MW	PY-Breed	rare spring migrant
Clamorous Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>		PY-Breed	common spring migrant
Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>		PY-Breed	uncommon resident
Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon spring migrant
Varied Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
White-throated Treecreeper	<i>Cornocates leucophaeus</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Red-browed Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris erythrops</i>		Historical	Bend of Islands 1988
Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>		PYF-Breed	common winter visitor
White-naped Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>		PYF-Breed	common
Brown-headed Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>		PYF-Breed	common
Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Regent Honeyeater	<i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i>	VMW	Historical	PB/YB 1988; Koormong 93
Lewin's Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	MW	Unknown	?vagrant
Fuscous Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i>	MW	Historical	PB/YB 1988; likely sporadic
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>		PYF-Breed	common
White-eared Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	MW	Historical	PB/YB 1988 (Manna Gum)
White-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>		PY-Breed	uncommon resident
Crescent Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera</i>		PYF	rare winter visitor
New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Bell Miner	<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>		PY-Breed	uncommon resident
Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanoccephala</i>		PY-Breed	common resident
Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>		P	sporadic winter visitor
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Little Friarbird	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	MW	Historical	PB/YB 1988 (Manna Gum)
Noisy Friarbird	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	MW	P	PB Nov 2003
Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Olive-backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon spring migrant
White-winged Chough	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>		PYF-Breed	common winter visitor
Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>		PYF-Breed	rare resident
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Bassian Thrush	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	MW	PYF	rare winter visitor
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>		PYF	uncommon winter visitor
Little Raven	<i>Corvus mellori</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Introduced species				
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		PY	rare resident
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		PY	rare visitor
Spotted Turtle-Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>		PYF-Breed	uncommon resident
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		P	Warrandyte township
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		PY-Breed	uncommon resident
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		PY-Breed	uncommon itinerant
European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		Y	rare itinerant
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>		PY-Breed	uncommon resident
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		PYF-Breed	common resident