

# Tasmania - The Wilderness Isle

Naturetrek Tour Report

18th November – 1st December 2025



Short-beaked Echidna



Cape Barren Goose



Fiordland Penguin



Tawny Frogmouths

Tour report by Don Butcher



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Tour participants: Don Butcher (leader) with six Naturetrek clients

## Day 1

**Tuesday 18th November**

### Departure

Clients' journeys took them via various routes to Australia.

## Day 2

**Wednesday 19th November**

### Arrival in Hobart

We assembled in Hobart, some of us having arrived a day or two earlier. After an airport pick up, we were all together and off to Salamanca for a tasty lunch. After lunch, it was time to head up the slopes of Hobart's iconic mountain: Kunanyi / Mt Wellington. Known in early colonial days as 'Table Mountain', the physical resemblance to Cape Town's Table Mountain is obvious upon first glance. Both marked safe harbour for ships on the southern edge of their respective continents. In 2013, the Tasmanian government announced a dual naming policy, and 'Kunanyi / Mount Wellington' was announced as one of the inaugural geographic features to be named in this way. Kunanyi is the indigenous Palawa kani name for the mountain.

We first stopped on the lower slopes to visit two giant trees, a Bluegum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) and a Stringybark (*E. obliqua*). Both are widespread, iconic Tasmanian trees, typical of drier forest, and it is a real miracle these two examples have escaped the axes and crosscut saws of the earliest Europeans. It was also wonderful briefly to hear the distinctive voices of Swift Parrots zooming from the canopy way above: this was a great start within an hour of lunch. Each year in early spring the east coast forests attract the migratory, Critically Endangered Swift Parrot to seek nectar from the Bluegums' blossom.

A Blotched Blue-tongued Skink was out enjoying sunshine, and we had views of Superb Fairywren and Green Rosella. We heard Shining Bronze and Fan-tailed Cuckoos calling, as well as the first of many days hearing Striated Pardalotes.

We made stops on the mountain, where Crescent Honeyeaters called stridently for the next hour or so. At the end of one track, we admired a group of Strong-billed Honeyeaters, which delighted us with family antics, including allopreening. We encountered evidence of Superb Lyrebird scratchings, but alas no bird materialised. But we were treated to a good look at a Bassian Thrush on the track as we returned. And heard the loud, distinctive voices of Yellow Wattlebird and Black Currawong.

We took in epic views across southeast Tasmania's complex coastline; this was an opportunity for Bruny Island to be pointed out, and with binoculars we could the thin spit of sand that joins North and South Bruny.

Tasmania, here we are! We had already had sightings of five of Tasmania's endemic birds, plus the migratory Swift Parrot and, on the mammal front, the endemic Rufous-bellied Pademelon.

## Day 3

Thursday 20th November

### To Bruny Island

It was a short drive south to Kettering, where we drove onto the car ferry to cross the D'Entrecasteaux channel for Bruny Island. Within our first ten minutes on the island and during a stop at flowering Bluegums, we again heard the distinctive voices of Swift Parrots zooming about. Driving on south, we stopped to climb up the stairs at The Neck rookery, to gaze across the narrow sand spit across to South Bruny. A busy place for visitors throughout the day, it is quite a climb, but so worth it for the breathtaking view. Surprisingly, birds like Superb Fairywren went about their business of raising young almost under our noses as we climbed.

Driving across the narrow spit, we headed for lunch in the Inala Jurassic Garden. A nearby sprawling *Grevillea* with plenty of red flowers was home to the garden's family of New Holland Honeyeaters. It was important to take note of the community chatter provided by these birds, as warning calls can often signal a raptor passing overhead.

After lunch, we walked to the Inala property's purpose-built 'Pardalote Platform', hoping to see the resident colony of Forty-spotted Pardalotes. Two flights of stairs elevated us to the platform, allowing views of birds moving about the mid-storey of the Whitegums (*Eucalyptus viminalis*). Large numbers of Whitegums have been planted on the property, as this is the specific tree the Forty-spotted Pardalote forages in. Inala has made a huge effort to support the bird's future over the last thirty years, not only by planting the critical feeding trees, but also by providing more than eighty nest boxes for the birds to inhabit, while we (and the birds) wait for the young trees to mature and produce natural hollows. It was an incredibly special experience to watch the Forty-spotted Pardalotes foraging. They were very active feeders, hovering and clambering about the foliage. One of the other highlights from the platform was a single Swift Parrot which rocketed past, just above our heads!

Just before some brief rain came over, a Swamp Harrier put on a show not far away. We patiently waited out the rain underneath the Pardalote Platform for around fifteen minutes, and then walked the tracks of the six-hundred-hectare reserve, getting good views of the endemic Tasmanian Thornbill, plus orchids at our feet and old growth Stringybark trees above. Another highlight was provided by the Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoos which floated above us.

## Day 4

Friday 21st November

### Fluted Cape cruise

As we drove to the cruise, it was wonderful to catch a Hooded Plover family on the coast; it was so good to see them successfully raising chicks on a beach less frequented by people and dogs. Further east we made a stop at two large old Bluegums, which feature in a watercolour painting dated to 1792! We discovered and watched a nesting Striated Pardalote in one of these trees on the point.

We joined our skipper Mike aboard a purpose-built boat, and after a briefing we travelled around Fluted Cape past Penguin Island, named many years ago for a 'Crested Penguin' seen by Furneaux in 1773. Notably, twenty minutes later we had an amazing sighting of a Fiordland Penguin standing on its own a few metres from the water! It was a long way from its usual range of the southwest of New Zealand's South Island. On the return journey, we had

Common Dolphins riding the bow wave, and several Australasian Gannets and Shy Albatrosses. The huge dolerite cliffs were even more impressive as we looked west on the return journey.

After the cruise, we enjoyed lunch at a restaurant, then headed into a nearby cool temperate rainforest, where we were lucky to have good views of Pink Robin.

After dinner we headed off for a successful night tour, with several Eastern Quolls, Long-nosed Potoroo and a beautiful Tasmanian Boobook.

## Day 5

**Saturday 22nd November**

### Bruny to Mt Field

Leaving Bruny Island, we passed through Hobart on our way up the Derwent Valley, and encountered large numbers of Eurasian Coots and Black Swans near Bridgewater. Some tracks in the Mount Field National Park allowed us the opportunity to walk at the feet of some giant Tasmanian eucalypts, called Swampgums (*Eucalyptus regnans*). There are currently examples of these trees measuring a hundred metres tall, and records of some taller. Again, the Striated Pardalote's constant calling added to the soundscape; this is a widespread bird with other subspecies across mainland Australia.

The walk to Russell Falls blew us away! A Myrtle Beech tree growing on the edge of the last drop of falling water made this waterfall truly unique. Down below the falls, the Soft Treeferns were spectacular in size, and when we tuned in our eyes, we realised that old Sassafras trees had started their lives on the soft furry trunk of old tree ferns.

## Day 6

**Sunday 23rd November**

### Strahan via Lake St Clair

We had a big day ahead of us. Stopping at a large farm dam gave views of huge numbers of waterfowl, like Australian Shelduck, Hardhead, Australian Shoveler, Pacific Black Duck, Hoary-headed Grebe, Tasmanian Nativehen and a large number of Eurasian Coots.

The weather was mercifully clear for our big day of travel to the west coast town of Strahan. We stopped for lunch at Derwent Bridge, and had great views of a curious Short-beaked Echidna feeding. We all delighted in watching this powerful digger stand up on its back legs to reach and probe for ants on a boulder.

After lunch, we squeezed in a brief walk to Lake St Clair. This glacial lake is also Tasmania's deepest; it was recently mapped by a team of scientists at 163m deep. We heard the by-now-familiar Striated Pardalote chattering away on the lake's edge. Before leaving Lake St Claire, a cheeky Black Currawong hunted for insects on our bus, nearly stepping inside to join us!

To break the western trip up, we had two short rainforest walks. We were enchanted by these mossy Gondwanan wonderlands, although both were unfortunately quiet for birds. After dining in our hotel's restaurant, we took a short drive to the Strahan airfield at sunset to listen for Ground Parrots. We heard the distinctive, high-pitched

ascending, whistle briefly, a sound that really added to the magic feel of dusk across the button grass. While we came up short on seeing the Ground Parrots, we had three large groups of Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoos fly by at dusk.

## Day 7

**Monday 24th November**

### Gordon River cruise and drive to Cradle Mountain

The walk down to the wharf from our accommodation up on the hill gave us an opportunity to spot Eastern Spinebills, their loud excited voices giving them away. We also spied Little Wattlebird, another bird with a distinctive voice, perhaps best described as arhythmic percussive song.

Our cruise had sublime weather, unlike the one in the south-west. Our allocated seats on the starboard side were perfect for the five-hour cruise. The catamaran headed out of Macquarie Harbour through Hell's Gates. Up the vast Macquarie Harbour we cruised silently, thanks to the quiet electric motor, then headed up the lower Gordon River. We were often up on deck, bow or stern, searching the endless forested river's edge for Azure Kingfisher, but we had no luck.

We disembarked for the short loop walk at St John's landing. Stepping into the mossy wonderland of the rainforest was one of the highlights of the trip: we encountered a huge ancient Huon Pine, fallen over but still living. We also found giant Myrtle Beech trees and Celery Top Pines. Tasmanian Thornbills chattered away and provided spectacular views, unlike the constantly calling yet cryptic Crescent Honeyeaters above us.

Our next stop was the former convict station, Sarah Island, which was cleared of vegetation back in the old days. It may seem a grim place, yet it is a revegetation and regeneration success story. We saw plenty of Soft Treeferns hosting epiphytic plants, the woolly trunks the perfect nursery for various trees and shrubs that grow from their big trunks. After Sarah Island, lunch was served on board the boat, and we headed back to Strahan.

We drove north towards Cradle Mountain along the Murchison highway, via the mining towns of Zeehan and Rosebery. There was plenty of rainforest along the way. Then, approaching Cradle Mountain, the sign of smoke was a concern, but was no doubt a planned burn before the rain predicted to arrive tomorrow.

## Day 8

**Tuesday 25th November**

### Cradle Mountain, Devils at Cradle

After a night of soft rain on the roof, the day arrived with classic mountain weather: cold, wet and windy. We were all glad for those extra layers of warm clothing we had packed! We drove south into the National Park and parked near Pencil Pine Falls. From the shelter of the visitor centre, we ventured out to the east on the Rainforest Walk, with good views of Tasmanian Scrubwren and Pink Robin near the lookout over the falls. We then walked across to the Enchanted Forest Walk and came across another Short-beaked Echidna hunting for ants in the button grass. The Enchanted Forest Walk was as its name suggests, and followed a lovely stream.



Afro-Australian Fur Seals



(captive) Tasmanian Devil

Thankfully the wind eased off, so we drove up to Dove Lake and navigated the walk out to Glacier Rock, which was quite pleasant. This large boulder had been shifted by the power of the ice many thousands of years ago. On the walk out, we had good views of Crescent Honeyeater, and back at our accommodation for lunch we had views of Wombats grazing.

Then we set off to listen to the keeper's talk at Devils at Cradle. As always, we got a quality insight into the latest situation facing our endangered Devils, and the two species of Quolls.

## Day 9

**Wednesday 26th November**

### Cradle to Narawntapu

This morning, we headed north. Not far down the road from Cradle Mountain, a pair of Wedge-tailed Eagles perched in a dead tree. It was a very photogenic moment, with a beautiful forested background illuminated with morning light, the sun cutting through the morning mist.

Our next stop was in search of Platypus. We were delighted to find them swimming and diving regularly, at times having a scratch while floating on the surface. Further north, two Banded Lapwings were in a ploughed paddock, along with several Masked Lapwings.

On the north coast, at Narawntapu National Park, we had a short walk along the back of the coastal dunes to a bird hide. From the hide we were treated to a single Musk Duck, Black Swans, Hardhead, Pacific Black Duck, several Hoary-headed Grebe and Purple Swamphen. Not far from the vehicle, we had great views of a Shining Bronze Cuckoo calling in a Melaleuca tree. Returning to the bus, we walked the large open grassy plain for views of Tasmania's largest mammal. The Eastern Grey (Forester) Kangaroos, a family animal, looked very relaxed sleeping in the sun, in a group of eight.

We then head for our accommodation in the northern city of Launceston. Our English group members commented on the 'strange' pronunciation of the town (to their ears). Well, we do and say things differently here! Perhaps it would be safer to say we headed to Laannie!

**Day 10****Thursday 27th November****Launnie, Bicheno & Freycinet**

Leaving our hotel, we headed to a small lake within the bounds of this northern city. A surprising hub of avian life greeted us, with several nesting cormorants on an island, and through the scope we noticed a strange bowing behaviour from a Little Pied Cormorant. There were also Royal Spoonbills roosting on the island. Back in the bus we headed to another suburban wetland, where we discovered three roosting Tawny Frogmouths; they were surprisingly easy to see in the sun, and not at all well camouflaged.

We drove up to Cape Tourville and saw a tame Bennett's Wallaby in the carpark, huge numbers of seabirds, including Greater Crested Terns, roosting on The Nuggets, an island offshore. There are four granite islands, and the largest provides a flat grassy space about 300m by 150m.

Back down the hill, we checked into Freycinet, one of our favourite places, for two nights. We were treated to brilliant sunset from the restaurant as we enjoyed our dinner.

**Day 11****Friday 28th November****Wineglass Bay cruise**

Our Wineglass Bay cruise started off pretty bumpy, and being outside on deck was a bit wild, though at the southern tip of the peninsula the waters settled down substantially and we had views of a massive White-bellied Sea Eagle nest, with a juvenile bird absolutely dwarfed by the structure. Plenty of Black-faced Cormorants perched on a nearby low island; cruising on, we waited patiently for glimpses of Humpback Whales. Our skipper Noah gave them plenty of space, and we were rewarded by the whales coming to visit us. We had great views of Shy Albatross floating on the water offshore. It was also heartening to see Caspian Tern and Greater Crested Terns hunting bait fish.

Returning back to Freycinet, some of the group opted to walk up to the saddle, which provided a stunning view of Wineglass Bay. Glimpses of Tasmanian Scrubwren and a female Golden Whistler were had along the way. A second brilliant sunset from our Freycinet restaurant capped off a great day.

**Day 12****Saturday 29th November****Maria Island**

This was a great place to wake up, with small waves meeting the shoreline below our rooms, and Little Wattlebird and Grey Butcherbird heralding the day. After an early breakfast, we headed for the Maria Island ferry. During our passage, we were impressed by thirty Australasian Gannets resting in the channel, and a White-bellied Sea Eagle cruised overhead.

It was very special to find Cape Barren Geese greeting us off the ferry! Maria Island is just wonderful. There are virtually no cars (just walkers and the odd cyclist) and a whole lot of wildlife. The windy spring seemed to have

moved the Wombats away from the exposed western grassy slopes. During lunch, in a sheltered grassy patch surrounded by vegetation, we managed a great view of a Short-beaked Echidna tearing up the ground. Not far away, a young Southern Brown Bandicoot was working away excitedly at a rotting log. Surprisingly, a Swift Parrot spun overhead, not all that close to any flowering Bluegums, their main food source. Maria Island has had a very successful Swift Parrot breeding season. Maria and Bruny Island have no predatory Sugar Gliders, which predate the young birds. Very content, we headed to Hobart, our accommodation, and a wonderful meal in the hotel's restaurant.

## Day 13

Sunday 30th November

### Departure

After our final delicious breakfast, our group departed Hobart; some were staying on in Australia and two clients shuttled to the airport to make a morning flight. I'd like to say a big thank you to each of you for making this such an enjoyable tour. It was such a privilege to share great birding and nature moments across many special parts of Tasmania, and it was wonderful to have your insights into English plants and animals. I wish you all many more wonderful years of travel.

## Day 14

Monday 1st December

### Arrival home

After very long journeys, clients returned home to the UK.

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## Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

E=Endemic, I=Introduced		November 2025										
Common name	Scientific name	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>								✓			
Cape Barren Goose	<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>											✓
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Australian Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>					✓					✓	
Maned Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	✓	✓	✓							✓	
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>					✓			✓	✓	✓	
Australasian Shoveler	<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>					✓						
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>			✓		✓			✓			
Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>		✓						✓	✓		✓
Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>		✓								✓	
Indian Peafowl - I	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>						✓					
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>		✓								✓	
Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>					✓			✓	✓		
Shining Bronze Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	H	✓	H	H				✓			
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>			H								H
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	H	H									
Spotted Dove - I	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>										✓	
Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>									✓		
Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>					✓						
Brush Bronzewing	<i>Phaps elegans</i>		✓							✓		
Tasmanian Nativehen - E	<i>Tribonyx mortierii</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>					✓				✓		✓
Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>									✓		
Sooty Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>		✓	✓	✓							✓
Pied Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>		✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓
Hooded Plover	<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i>			✓								
Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Thinornis melanops</i>									✓		
Banded Lapwing	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓

E=Endemic, I=Introduced		November 2025										
Common name	Scientific name	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>										✓	✓
Greater Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>									✓	✓	✓
White-fronted Tern	<i>Sterna striata</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Silver Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>		✓	✓						✓	✓	✓
Pacific Gull	<i>Larus pacificus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Little Penguin	<i>Eudyptula minor</i>			✓								✓
Fiordland Penguin	<i>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</i>			✓								
Australasian Gannet	<i>Morus serrator</i>			✓						✓		✓
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>										✓	
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			✓			✓			✓	✓	✓
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>						✓			✓		✓
Black-faced Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>			✓			✓			✓	✓	✓
Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>										✓	
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>											✓
Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>										✓	
Tasmanian Boobook - E	<i>Ninox leucopsis</i>			✓								
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	✓								✓		
Brown Goshawk	<i>Tachyspiza fasciata</i>							✓				
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>	✓		✓						✓	✓	
White-bellied Sea Eagle	<i>Icthyophaga leucogaster</i>	✓	✓		✓						✓	✓
Laughing Kookaburra - I	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	✓		✓	✓	H			✓		H	✓
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>									✓	✓	
Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Zanda funerea</i>			✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	✓								✓		✓
Little Corella - I	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>					H						
Long-billed Corella - I	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>						H					
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	H	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
Ground Parrot	<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>						H					
Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	H	✓	✓								✓
Green Rosella - E	<i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	H	✓

E=Endemic, I=Introduced		November 2025											
Common name	Scientific name	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Musk Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus concinnus</i>												H
Superb Fairywren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Forty-spotted Pardalote - E	<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>		✓										
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	H	✓	✓	H	H	H	✓	H	H	H	H	
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>												✓
Tasmanian Thornbill - E	<i>Acanthiza ewingii</i>	H		✓			✓	✓	✓				
Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	H			✓						✓		✓
Tasmanian Scrubwren - E	<i>Sericornis humilis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>					H	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Crescent Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>	✓	H			H	H	H	✓				
New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	✓		✓							✓	✓	✓
Yellow-throated Honeyeater - E	<i>Nesoptilotis flavicollis</i>					H	H	H	✓				
Black-headed Honeyeater - E	<i>Melithreptus affinis</i>		✓										H
Strong-billed Honeyeater - E	<i>Melithreptus validirostris</i>	✓	✓										
Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>					H	H		✓	✓	✓	✓	H
Yellow Wattlebird - E	<i>Anthochaera paradoxa</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓
Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>												✓
Black-faced Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>			✓						H			
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>												✓
Black Currawong - E	<i>Strepera fuliginosa</i>	✓		H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	✓								✓		✓	
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>									H	✓		H
Grey Shrikethrush	<i>Colluricinclla harmonica</i>	✓	H			✓				✓			
Australian Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	✓	H	H	H								✓
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	✓	✓		✓	H	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Satin Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>		H										
Forest Raven	<i>Corvus tasmanicus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pink Robin	<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>			✓	✓				✓				
Flame Robin	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>		✓										✓
Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica boodang</i>		✓		✓								

E=Endemic, I=Introduced		Scientific name	November 2025									
Common name	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Dusky Robin - E	<i>Melanodryas vittata</i>		✓									
Eurasian Skylark - I	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>									✓		
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	
Common Starling - I	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Bassian Thrush	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	✓			✓							
Common Blackbird - I	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Beautiful Firetail	<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>		✓									
House Sparrow - I	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
European Greenfinch - I	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓							✓			
European Goldfinch - I	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	H	

## Mammals

E=Endemic		Scientific name	November 2025									
Common name	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Platypus - E	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>								✓			
Short-beaked Echidna	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>				✓		✓				✓	
Southern Brown Bandicoot - E	<i>Isoodon obesulus</i>										✓	
Eastern Barred Bandicoot - E	<i>Perameles gunnii</i>											
Swamp Antechinus - E	<i>Antechinus minimus</i>											
Tasmanian Dusky Antechinus - E	<i>Antechinus swainsonii</i>											
Spotted-tailed Quoll - E	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>											
Eastern Quoll - E	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>				✓							
Tasmanian Devil - E	<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>								(✓)			
Common Wombat - E	<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>								✓			
Little Pygmy Possum - E	<i>Cercartetus lepidus</i>											
Eastern Pygmy Possum - E	<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>											
Common Brush-tailed Possum - E	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>											
Sugar Glider	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>											
Eastern Ring-tailed Possum - E	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>											

E=Endemic		<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>November 2025</b>										
<b>Common name</b>			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Eastern Bettong - E		<i>Bettongia gaimardi</i>											
Long-nosed Potoroo - E		<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>				✓							
Eastern Grey Kangaroo - E		<i>Macropus giganteus</i>									✓		
Red-necked Wallaby - E		<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>									✓		
Rufous-bellied Pademelon - E		<i>Thylogale billardierii</i>											
Afro-Australian Fur Seal		<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>				✓							
Lesser Long-eared Bat - E		<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>											
Little Forest Bat - E		<i>Vespadelus vulturnus</i>											
a bat		Chiroptera sp.			✓								
Common Water Rat		<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>											
Eastern Swamp Rat - E		<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>											
Common Dolphin		<i>Delphinus delphis</i>				✓							
Humpback Whale		<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>										✓	

## Reptiles

E=Endemic		<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>November 2025</b>										
<b>Common name</b>			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Blotched Blue-tongued Skink - E		<i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i>	✓										