

# Climate change adaptation strategies for Australian birds

Final Report

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# **CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION STRATEGIES FOR AUSTRALIAN BIRDS**

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## ABSTRACT

In the first continental analysis of the effects of climate change on a faunal group, we identified that the climate space of 101 Australian terrestrial and inland water bird taxa is likely to be entirely gone by 2085, 16 marine taxa have breeding sites that are predicted to be at least 10% less productive than today, and 55 terrestrial taxa are likely to be exposed to more frequent or intense fires.

Birds confined to Cape York Peninsula, the Wet Tropics, the Top End of the Northern Territory (particularly the Tiwi Islands), the arid zone, King Island and southern South Australia (particularly Kangaroo Island) are most likely to lose climate space. There was some variation in the predictions of the 18 climate models deployed, but all predicted that the rainforest avifauna of Cape York Peninsula is likely to face the strongest challenge from climate change, particularly taxa currently confined to the Iron and Mcllwraith Ranges. For marine birds, those nesting on Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands, the Great Barrier Reef and the Houtman Abrolhos are likely to face the greatest declines in local marine productivity. Changes in local marine productivity may also affect the endemic terrestrial birds of these islands, for which no climate modelling was possible. A small group of beach-nesting and saltmarsh birds may be affected by sea level rise.

Many taxa, and particularly seabirds, are potentially highly sensitive to climate change based on a set of ecological and morphological metrics. Small island taxa were most likely to be both exposed and sensitive to climate change, followed by marine and shoreline taxa. While threatened birds were more likely than non-threatened taxa to be exposed or sensitive to climate change, or both, a substantial proportion was neither.

A key action that needs to be undertaken immediately is fine scale modelling of regions identified as having numerous highly exposed bird taxa, in order to identify climatic refugia within the landscape. Such refugia can then be secured and managed appropriately for the future. The most urgent ongoing action is monitoring, with support for the Atlas of Australian Birds seen as a particularly cost-effective investment. In the future, the most expensive actions will be management of refugia, and captive breeding should all other approaches to conservation in the wild fail. However, most of those for which captive breeding is recommended as a last resort are subspecies of species that are widespread, either in Australia or in New Guinea.

For *in situ* management, the most important actions will be those that are already important – fire management, weed and feral animal control and, for marine taxa, controls on fishing. A small number of species-specific actions are suggested, and there appears to be no urgent requirement for corridors for the maintenance of taxa likely to be threatened with extinction – those few taxa not already living in areas where there are likely to be refugia will require assistance to colonise new climate space.

The cost of management over the next 50 years for persistence in the face of climate change of the 396 bird taxa that are very highly exposed, sensitive or both is

estimated at \$18.8 million per year – \$47,700 per year for each taxon. The biggest ongoing costs are monitoring and direct species management but refugia management and captive breeding may eventually be needed, and will be much more expensive.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

All Australian bird taxa were assessed for their vulnerability to climate change employing the risk model that vulnerability arises from a combination of sensitivity and exposure. We concentrate on identifying those taxa for whom climate change poses a risk of extinction.

Sensitivity to climate change was assessed using seven metrics representing specialisation (food types, feeding habitats, foraging substrates, climate specialisation and relative brain size), reproductive capacity (maximum annual rate of reproduction) and genetic variability (population size). Collectively, these directly or indirectly represent intrinsic traits that are related to the capacity to adapt to climate change. Marine birds were most likely to be sensitive to climate change, followed by those from small islands. Those from mangroves and inland waters had the lowest scores against the sensitivity metrics used.

Over 16.5 million bird location records of 1232 ultrataxa were analysed to assess the probable exposure of Australian bird taxa to climate change. For taxa of terrestrial environments and inland waters, 18 climate models were used to identify the median area of climate space suitable for each taxon in 2085 based on the assumption that current rates of greenhouse gas emissions will continue unabated. For marine taxa, the proxy for exposure used was the projected change in primary productivity in seas within 200 NM of their breeding colonies (i.e. the limits of the Australian Fishing Zone). In the absence of climate models, it was assumed that islands in waters where marine productivity declines may also suffer from an altered climate. The exposure of coastal and mangrove taxa was assessed subjectively based on projections for sea level rise.

Among terrestrial and inland waters bird taxa, exposure is likely to be greatest for taxa confined to Cape York Peninsula, the Wet Tropics, the Top End of the Northern Territory (particularly the Tiwi Islands), the central and southern arid zone, southern South Australia (particularly Kangaroo Island) and King Island. In addition, 61 terrestrial taxa were assessed as being exposed to the effects of projected increases in the intensity and frequency of fires. For marine taxa, projected productivity declines are greatest off eastern Australia, including around Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands, and around the Houtman Abrolhos in south-western Australia. A small number of beach-nesting and saltmarsh taxa are likely to be exposed to sea-level rise. While threatened birds were more likely to be exposed, sensitive or both, many were not and many non-threatened taxa had high scores for exposure and sensitivity metrics.

Modelling of refugia and a continuation of species management are the principal actions recommended for immediate implementation. In the future, refugia management and captive breeding are likely to dominate budgets for climate change adaptation. By far the most important actions are to continue to manage the current stressors to birds including fire, feral herbivores and predators, weeds and fishing, as these are likely to interact synergistically with climate change. Land clearance or fragmentation did not feature among the threats to Australian birds under climate

change in the near future. Similarly corridors, land purchase or habitat restoration had low priority for the most exposed or sensitive taxa.

The total cost over a 50-year period, without imposing a future discount rate or calculating net present value, is estimated to be \$945 million – \$2.4 million for each of the 396 bird taxa that are very highly exposed (177), sensitive (151) or both (68). This amounts to \$19.8 million per year – \$47,700 per taxon.



## 1. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

This project aims to identify adaptation strategies for Australian birds based on modelling, building on a current review of the status of Australian birds.

No continent has yet devised a climate adaptation plan for an entire fauna group. Here we aim to combine sophisticated modelling with an understanding of the biology of each bird species to identify how birds will be affected by climate change, highlighting the species and species groups most likely to be affected. Data from the recent review of threatened Australian birds (Garnett *et al.* 2011) also allows assessment of the cost of management actions. The adaptation plan then applies strategies developed by the NCCARF Terrestrial Biodiversity Network (Shoo *et al.* in press) and others to create a model template on which other adaptation plans can build. Collaboration with BirdLife International has ensured that international adaptation innovations are also included.

Apart from this report the project has also drafted a “Climate change adaptation action plan for Australian birds” that identifies and prioritises birds that require adaptation strategies and where and when to implement these to maximize positive outcomes. This plan will allow government, land managers and conservation organisations to target investment effectively and protect Australian birds now and into the future. It also includes greater discussion about the issues involved in assessing vulnerability to climate change.

The project has objectives in each of the following areas:

Adaptation of existing conservation goals: the project has assessed the conservation goals identified in the 2010 review of threatened Australian birds (Garnett *et al.* 2011) as well as identifying goals for those that may be threatened by climate change. Spatial analysis has been used to help identify geographical synergies in adaptation strategies that can be adopted as well as enable prioritization between goals in terms of urgency.

Landscape design, refugia and multi-use landscapes: the project has assessed the nature of the landscapes required by each threatened or potentially threatened bird species, highlighting those for which climate-induced landscape deficiencies may become a threat. Modelling as well as knowledge of the habitat needs and dispersal characteristics of each bird species is used to help identify which landscapes are in greatest need of active management for climate change.

Interaction with other key stressors: the project has assessed ways in which threats identified by a review of threatened Australian birds could be affected by climate change, and identified potential management strategies. This has been done spatially across multiple species allowing identification of threat overlaps and adaptation synergies that will lead to improved efficiencies in delivery of adaptation strategies as well as prioritisation.

The overall aim has been to provide a product, in the Adaptation Plan, that will be used by conservation practitioners to assist with management of climate change on

the ground. The dataset itself should be an important tool for policy-makers needing an overview of the total investment needed for adaptation and the savings that can be made through integration across taxa and within landscapes.

## **2. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND METHODS**

### ***2.1 Selection of taxa needing adaptation strategies***

#### ***2.1.1 Scope***

This plan aims to understand the vulnerability of all Australian species and subspecies of birds that are resident in Australia or visit on migration to climate change and develop tailored adaptation strategies for those most at risk.

#### ***2.1.2 Geographic range***

This plan covers all of Australia and associated islands on the continental shelf as far north as Boigu and Saibai Islands in Torres Strait, the offshore Commonwealth territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Heard Island and Norfolk Island, as well as Macquarie Island, which is administered by Tasmania, and Lord Howe island, administered by New South Wales. It also includes all seas out to the edge of the Australian Fishing Zone, which is 200 nautical miles except along the border with Papua New Guinea and Indonesia.

#### ***2.1.3 Taxonomy***

The taxa considered in this adaptation plan include all species and subspecies breeding in Australia or for which >100 individuals are likely to visit Australian territory, including oceanic territories, in a year. This includes 708 species, 926 subspecies, and a total of 1,237 ultrataxa (subspecies plus species which have only one subspecies). Use of ultrataxa means that any record classified using this list can readily be converted to any other taxonomy.

Families and genera, and the order in which they are listed, follow Christidis and Boles (2008). Species follow BirdLife International (BirdLife International 2012) so that assessments in the Adaptation Plan are comparable with international assessments. This affects the albatrosses in particular, but also a small number of other taxa, as noted in the text. At the subspecies level the standard used is the Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds (Marchant and Higgins 1990, 1993; Higgins and Davies 1996; Higgins 1999; Higgins *et al.* 2001; Higgins and Peter 2002; Higgins *et al.* 2006a, 2006b, based on Schodde and Mason 1997, 1999) unless otherwise specified. In recent years a number of studies have failed to detect genetic variation between subspecies. We adopt the conservative precautionary view that, while genetic studies can detect differences between populations, some of which may not readily be apparent in the phenotype, a failure to detect variation may reflect incomplete sampling of the genome. The subspecies are presented in alphabetical order.

#### ***2.1.4 Habitat groups***

Because the effects of climate change are going to vary geographically and the nature of models needed to predict change differs between the marine and terrestrial biospheres, it was necessary to divide taxa into one of six categories. For birds that crossed categories, the habitat used most, or likely to be critical in the face of climate

change, was selected. The habitat groups and how they are considered in the adaptation plan are listed below (Table 1).

#### *2.1.4.1 Terrestrial and Inland waters*

Most birds occur primarily on either the mainland of Australia or on the larger offshore islands (Tasmania, Tiwi Islands, Kangaroo Island). For these areas regionalisation of GCMs was possible (see below), allowing projections of the extent to which the current climate experienced by a taxon is still likely to be present in the future, where those climatically suitable areas are likely to occur in the wider landscape and the breadth of the current climates experienced by the taxon compared to those that are potentially available across the entire country. For most birds the breeding and non-breeding ranges largely or entirely overlap. Some, however, migrate. Where the non-breeding range differs from the breeding range, the two ranges are considered separately, although adaptation recommendations are developed for the taxon as a whole. Where either the breeding or non-breeding range is outside Australia, however, only the Australian component of the range is considered here.

#### *2.1.4.2 Coastal (intertidal) and Mangroves*

The Intertidal group includes all taxa that obtain most of their food in the intertidal zone while in Australia. Most are migratory shorebirds that use quite different habitats while breeding, principally freshwater wetlands or grasslands. Others are Australian species that feed intertidally then nest near the sea. A subset of these is the guild of taxa that live most of their lives within mangroves, nesting in the trees and feeding either in the trees or from the mud at low tide. Because maritime and terrestrial climates interact along the coast, models that predict climate impacts on terrestrial or maritime domains alone are unable to account for the interaction between land and sea on temperature and rainfall. Therefore the impact of climate change on these two groups is assessed separately to the other groups.

#### *2.1.4.3 Small island*

Small island species are terrestrial or inland waters taxa that have either colonised oceanic islands or were marooned on continental islands as sea levels rose over the 12,000 year period after 20,000 BP (Alley *et al* 2005). All subspecies on islands are part of widespread species but all the oceanic islands except Norfolk, Lord Howe and Christmas Island also have endemic species not found elsewhere. As with intertidal and mangrove taxa, no regional models have been developed that can predict the extent of climatic change at the scale of these islands. However, unlike with the coastal zone, a much stronger influence of the maritime climate can be expected and, because all are relatively high, sea level rise will have less impact. Therefore exposure to birds on these islands is assessed separately.

#### *2.1.4.4 Marine*

Marine taxa are those that obtain their food primarily from the sea. Most breed on small islands where they are protected from most terrestrial predators, though some will also breed on the mainland. A number of marine species currently visit Australian seas from distant breeding sites so that conservation management of these species for Australia is confined to the marine domain. For such species models of climate at the breeding sites are lacking, because they are either coastal or on small islands, but

there are global models describing changes in the marine habitat that can be adapted to provide some measure of exposure (see below).

**Table 1. The number of Australian bird taxa in each habitat class for which climate change adaptation was considered**

<b>Habitat class</b>	<b>Breeding status</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Subspecies</b>	<b>Ultrataxa</b>
Terrestrial	Breeding and non-breeding	449	713	882
	Breeding only	3	6	6
	Non-breeding only	8	7	10
Inland waters	Breeding and non-breeding	71	41	81
	Non-breeding only	11	2	11
Coastal	Breeding and non-breeding	7	7	9
	Non-breeding only	21	11	24
Mangrove	Breeding and non-breeding	21	50	54
Small island	Breeding and non-breeding	12	28	34
Marine	Breeding and non-breeding	60	42	68
	Breeding only	9	5	12
	Non-breeding only	34	14	41
Total	Breeding and non-breeding	620	881	1,128
	Breeding only	12	11	18
	Non-breeding only	74	34	86
Grand total		706	926	1,232

## **2.2 Exposure and Sensitivity**

To be vulnerable to climate change, a species must be both *exposed* to change and *sensitive* to that exposure (Foden *et al.* 2008; Williams *et al.* 2008; Dawson *et al.* 2011). Exposure “refers to the extent of climate change likely to be experienced by a species” (Dawson *et al.* 2011). Sensitivity may be understood as species-specific properties that modify the potential impact experienced from exposure (*sensu* Williams *et al.* 2008). Some treat adaptability separately to sensitivity (e.g. Chin *et al.* 2010; Summers *et al.* 2012) but here we include it as the opposite end of sensitivity continuum because the relevant traits are so often the same. To identify taxa most in need of adaptation planning we assessed exposure and sensitivity independently.

### **2.2.1 Exposure**

#### **2.2.1.1 Data sets**

##### **2.2.1.1.1 Assembly of data**

Locational data was obtained by BirdLife Australia, component databases of the Atlas of Living Australia and many other sources. Records were consolidated into unique points at a grid size of 2 km x 2 km. For continental terrestrial and inland waters taxa these data were used to create climate space models based on a presence-only species distribution modelling method that assumes that information about where a species occurs provides useful information about the environmental limits of that species. For marine taxa they were used to define breeding ranges (in conjunction with other published data).

##### **2.2.1.1.2 Vetting of data**

As these data were largely collected opportunistically (data collected for other reasons than species distribution modelling) and brought together from disparate sources, it often included errors. The raw observations were therefore validated (cleaned and corrected), first for taxonomic accuracy and then for positional accuracy. Records were validated by creating polygons encompassing the breeding and non-breeding ranges of species and subspecies. Polygons were created using a three step process.

1. A minimum convex polygon was created that encompassed all records.
2. Polygons were then matched against existing distribution maps to identify known major gaps in distribution which were then excluded from the polygons.
3. Outliers were queried and assessed as to whether they were
  - a. wrong;
  - b. vagrants and therefore of little biological significance since they did not represent locations at which the taxon might persist; or
  - c. collected at such a coarse scale that the centre point of the grid in which collected fell outside the expert-derived definition of the range.

Any deemed to be in these categories were excluded from the analysis and the polygon redrawn.

#### **2.2.1.1.3 Definition of geographic range for terrestrial and inland waters birds**

Geographic range was defined for all continental Australian birds using minimum convex polygons encompassing all valid records. This produced an estimate of the Extent of Occurrence (EOO) which is a commonly used measure of species and subspecies spatial distributions (Gaston 1991; Gaston and Fuller 2009; IUCN 2001). Creation of current range maps followed the steps described above by excluding from the EOO all areas known to be unoccupied. However this was not as constrained as the IUCN Red List Area of Occupancy since it was not confined to all occupied 1 km<sup>2</sup> pixels based on a 4 km<sup>2</sup> grid. For a few taxa historical ranges were used for the purpose of modelling as it was considered that these were more representative of the climates in which taxa were previously capable of existing before extirpation as a result of environmental change since European colonisation. Subspecies' ranges and hybrid zones (for sympatric and parapatric taxa) were based largely on Schodde and Mason (1997), Schodde and Mason (1999) and Ford (1987a,b). Where an observation occurred in a hybrid zone it was effectively allocated to all taxa occurring in that hybrid zone (most hybrid zones involved two taxa but a small number involved three or four taxa). For 31 taxa both breeding and non-breeding ranges could be modelled separately. For the purpose of modelling, records of irruptive species away from a core range defined by experts were classified as vagrants and not included in models since irruptive species, by definition, do not persist in the habitat to which they irrupt.

#### **2.2.1.2 Models**

##### **2.2.1.2.1 Selection of climate scenarios**

For this project, we sourced coarse resolution (0.5x0.5 degree or ~50kmx50km) climate projections from Drs Rachel Warren and Jeff Price, Tyndall Centre, University of East Anglia, UK (available at <http://climascope.wwfus.org>). Here, we specifically accessed 18 General Circulation Models (GCMs) for RCP 8.5 (Appendix 1.1). This is a high emission scenario which we considered justified since climate change is occurring at rates tracking the highest of IPCC emission scenarios (Rahmstorf *et al.* 2007). Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs; Appendix 1.2) have been adopted by the IPCC to replace the Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES) used in the AR4 report (Solomon *et al.* 2007); RCPs are to be used in the AR5 IPCC report due in 2014. Although new GCM runs for RCPs have not been fully completed, several research groups have implemented methods to utilize knowledge gained from SRES predictions to recreate predictions for the new RCPs using AR4 GCMs (e.g., Meinshausen *et al.* 2011a, Meinshausen *et al.* 2011b, Rogelj *et al.* 2012). The methods used to generate the GCM predictions for the RCP emission scenarios are defined at <http://climascope.wwfus.org> and in associated publications (e.g., Mitchell and Jones 2005, Warren *et al.* 2008, Meinshausen *et al.* 2011a).

##### **2.2.1.2.2 Downscaling of global models**

Monthly data on temperature (min and max) and precipitation were downscaled to 0.05 degrees (~5km resolution) and 0.01 degrees (~1km resolution) using a cubic spline of the anomalies (deviance from modelled current and modelled future); these anomalies were applied to a current climate baseline of 1976 to 2005 – climate average centred on 1990 (Appendix 1.3). The current climate for ~5km data was



sourced from the Australia Water Availability Project (AWAP; <http://www.bom.gov.au/jsp/awap/>) and for ~1km data was sourced from Anuclim v6.1 (McMahon *et al.* 1995). The downscaled monthly temperature and precipitation values were used to create 19 standard bioclimatic variables (Appendix 1.4). All downscaling and bioclimatic variable creation was done using the climates package in R (<http://www.r-project.org/>; J.VanDerWal unpublished data).

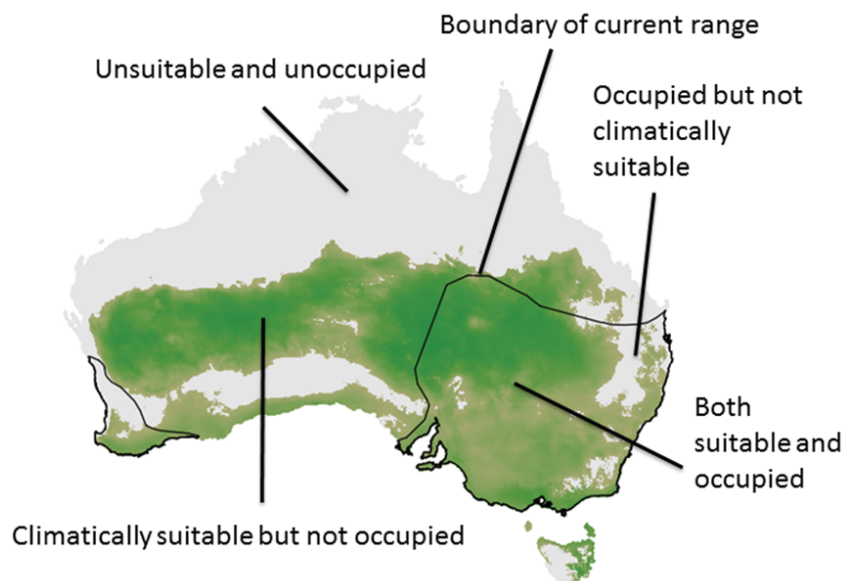
### 2.2.1.2.3 Climate space and summed suitability

Once vetted, the observation records were used to model the current distributions of the ultrataxa prior to projecting into the future onto the AR5 climate data. Here we used Maxent (Phillips *et al.* 2006) as the presence-only distribution modelling algorithm to correlate information about where a species was actually observed to climatic information. Maxent outperforms other modelling approaches for this type of study (Elith *et al.* 2006, Hernandez *et al.* 2006) and is more capable of dealing with small sample sizes than other modelling methods such as Bioclim, Domain or GARP (Hernandez *et al.* 2006). Geographically unique occurrence data were correlated using Maxent to a taxon-specific target group background as recommended by Phillips and Dudik (2008). The background was created for all represented unique geographic localities for bird observation records. For 59 taxa from topographically diverse areas where climatic gradients are steep (Appendix 2), we used climate data calculated for grids at a scale of ~1 km. For all other species we used a climate grid scale of ~5 km. Species were only modelled across continental Australia, Tasmania, the Tiwi Islands and Kangaroo Island. The models were run 11 times; a 10-fold cross-validation for model accuracy statistics was followed by the final model that used all observations of a species. Models were then projected onto the spatial layers representing continental Australia for current and future climates. The models produce a continuous measure of environmental suitability from 0 to 1; not all of this is suitable for the species and thus a threshold was selected that identified the minimum level of environmental suitability in which the species would survive. The method used to select this threshold was one that equates the entropy of the thresholded and original distributions to assess binary presence/absence of suitable climate. This threshold was used as it was assessed to best reflect an environmental suitability limit that was within known ranges of the species. For broad ranging species (i.e., species whose distributions were greater than ~80% of the continent), this threshold was divided by two so that the range was more inclusive. This was done to account for biases in model accuracy and threshold values for broad-ranged species using presence-only climate envelope models (Lobo *et al.* 2008; VanDerWal *et al.* 2009).

Realised distributions are often much smaller than what has been modelled – modelled distributions include all potentially suitable climate for a species. In other cases realised distributions were larger than predicted by the models, or a combination of the two – the modelled climate space extended beyond the boundaries of the realised distribution in some areas but other parts of the realised distribution were predicted as having very low suitability or being below the lowest suitability threshold (Figure 1). Where modelled distributions are larger than the realised distribution it may be because they are potential distributions of species that have not taken into account biotic interactions, dispersal limitations, biogeographic



barriers both now and over the habitat fluctuations of the Quaternary or other factors. Where it is the reverse it may be that the areas predicted to have low or no suitability are occupied only by transient or dispersing individuals or that they are only fleetingly suitable, allowing birds to occupy them temporarily or tenuously. Despite corrections, models can also be biased towards areas with the highest density of observations while definitions of the limits to climatic suitability are particularly influential at the boundaries of modelled distributions. All model summaries and statistics were calculated on both potential and realised distributions whereby the realised distributions were the suitable climate within the observation vetting polygons. All model summaries and statistics were done using the SDMTools package in R (<http://www.r-project.org/>; J.VanDerWal unpublished data).



**Figure 1. Diagrammatic representation of the relationships between modelled climate space and realised distribution.**

In addition, for each modelled distribution, a climate suitability score was calculated for each grid cell by comparing the climate metrics of each cell with those of cells with the highest density of records. The score for each cell is thus a proportion with zero being completely dissimilar and 1.0 being the 90% of cells with the highest density of records. These scores were then summed to calculate a total suitability score for a taxon. For some taxa the summed suitability score is proportional to the population of that taxon (VanDer Wal *et al.* 2009) so that changes in summed suitability represent a change in population size.

From these data it was possible to calculate the following statistics as measures of exposure to shifts in climate space.

- i. the area of modelled climate space or summed suitability currently inside the current range – this is the area known to be occupied currently by the taxon and modelled as having a climate that exceeds suitability thresholds
- ii. the area of modelled climate space or summed suitability currently outside the current range – this is the area which is currently unoccupied by the taxon but, for a variety of reasons, may not be. The ratio of inside to outside provides a crude correlative measure of the extent to which climate is influencing the current distribution, i.e. the higher the ratio, the greater the influence.
- iii. % of the climate space or summed suitability predicted to remain inside the current range in 2085 under RCP 8.5 (i.e. the current rates of emission remaining unchanged) – this represents the extent to which the climate, or the suitability of the climate, changes within the current range. The median score for the 18 GCMs was chosen for calculating exposure, with the 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentile giving a measure of uncertainty around models. A very low percentage indicates that the climate is predicted to become largely unsuitable by 2085.
- iv. % of the current climate space or summed suitability predicted to occur outside the current range in 2085 under RCP 8.5 compared to that currently inside the current range – this is a measure of the area of suitable climate into which a taxon could move in 2085, all else being equal. However such areas may be isolated from the current range or may already be climatically suitable but are unoccupied for a variety of reasons, many of which are likely to remain in 2085.

Metrics iii and iv were then translated into a comparative measure of exposure (Table 2). These are arbitrary but are designed to provide an indicative measure of exposure that can be refined with greater knowledge of the relationship between exposure and vulnerability. Given that some areas outside the range may already be considered suitable but are unoccupied, we considered loss of climate space within a taxon's current range as potentially being more threatening than loss outside. Overall we have been very conservative about assessing which taxa are very highly exposed because of the uncertainty around model predictions. Taxa for which the median scores met the criteria for very highly exposed were considered for the development of adaptation strategies.

**Table 2. Categories of exposure calculated from the percentage of climate space predicted to be inside or outside each taxon's current range in 2085 based on current rates of greenhouse gas emission.**

% Outside	% Inside			
	0	1-10	11-20	>20
0	Very high	Very high	High	Low
1-10	Very high	Very high	High	Low
11-20	Very high	High	Medium	Low
>20	High	High	Medium	Low

### 2.2.1.3 Non-modelled exposure

#### 2.2.1.3.1 Sea-level rise

The effect of sea-level rise on coastal habitats is complex, with modelling requiring very high-resolution digital elevation data along with detailed local knowledge of coastal geomorphology, coastal vegetation, coastal built structures and adjacent land uses, a level of detail that is not available at a national scale. Each bird taxon was therefore assessed subjectively against their reliance on coastal habitats, assuming that sea level is likely to rise by up to a metre in the next century (Church and White 2011). Assessments were based on the extent to which natural adaptation to geomorphological processes that have been occurring for millennia, such as rapid sea level rise (Stanford *et al.* 2006) and higher sea levels than today (Kopp *et al.* 2009; Lewis *et al.* in press), are thought likely to interact with human impacts in Australia that are likely to disrupt that adaptation, like coastal development and increased nest failure rates because of introduced predators. Taxa for which this is occurring were considered very highly exposed; all others were considered to have low exposure.

#### 2.2.1.3.2 Marine environments

The exposure of Australian marine birds to climate change has been reviewed recently by Chambers *et al.* (2011). They note that the effects of climatic variation on top marine predators are poorly known. However, because most seabirds are apex predators, they may be particularly sensitive to changes in climatic and oceanic dynamics, with reduced breeding success and altered timing of breeding. Not all Australian seabirds are affected similarly, with responses varying among species and locations. In addition, the paucity of information on the distribution and biology of seabird prey, foraging patterns and movements of seabirds, and the ability of seabirds to switch between prey species or adjust timing of life-cycles make generalisations about potential effects of future climate change and adaptive capacity in seabirds difficult. This applies both within Australia and elsewhere, where data are similarly sparse. Here we have based exposure on modelled changes in productivity (Steinacher *et al.* 2010), while recognising that the capacity of seabirds to obtain sufficient food is based on the interaction between marine productivity and other

mobile and fixed oceanographic features, such as currents, thermoclines and sea mounts, the interactions between their prey and other fish species etc.

Marine taxa were divided into two categories – near shore and distant feeders with 200 nautical miles (370 km) selected as an arbitrary cutoff between the two as this is the limit of the Australian fishing zone and hence the limit over which Australian authorities have direct jurisdiction for the imposition of mitigation strategies. For some seabirds, such as petrels (Baduini and Hyrenbach 2003), the 200 NM limit may be a realistic reflection of a feeding strategy whereby relatively short chick-provisioning flights are interspersed with much longer flights during which the adult replenishes its reserves. Other seabirds, such as many albatrosses, often fly much greater distances while many coastal species feed much closer to breeding colonies. The coarseness of the modelling data precluded finer scale specification with changes in near coastal productivity in particular being likely to vary greatly from the predictions of global marine models.

Current productivity, projected change to it to 2100, and productivity in 2100 was assessed for a 200 NM radius of each breeding site for each taxon based on maps of current productivity and projected change to it in Steinacher *et al.* (2010). Productivity in 2100 was estimated by summing current and projected change for each relevant pixel. Two metrics were calculated for each taxon: the mean change per pixel ( $\pm$ standard error) and the change in the maximum assuming that many seabirds will concentrate feeding within the areas of maximum available productivity. Predicted productivity declines of  $\geq 10\%$  were considered very highly exposed, of 5-9% highly exposed, 1-4% a medium level of exposure and  $\leq 0\%$  a low level of exposure.

#### **2.2.1.3.3 Fire**

Changes to the frequency and intensity of fire will be influenced by changes in a range of climate parameters (e.g. rainfall, temperature and wind speed), by the response of fuels present in differing vegetation types to rainfall and drought (Bradstock 2010; O'Donnell *et al.* 2011), and by management (Williams & Bowman 2012). The different climate parameters may influence the growth and drying of vegetation (Bradstock 2010), in turn influencing fire regimes which are critical for a number of Australian bird species (Woinarski & Recher 1997; Garnett *et al.* 2011). Ecosystems in southern Australia in particular, where the fuel includes substantial live woody plant material, can expect increases in the frequency, intensity and areal extent of wildfires with warmer and drier conditions (Bradstock 2010). This generates serious exposure for specialist old-growth inhabitants of these environments such as scrub-birds *Atrichornis* spp., bristlebirds *Dasyornis* spp., the Ground Parrots *Pezoporus* spp., Malleefowl *Leipoa ocellata* and Black-eared Miner *Manorina melanotis*. The outlook for hummock grasslands dominated by *Triodia* spp. is less certain and likely to vary across the continent with different climates, patterns of climate change, and associated fuels. Fire frequency may decrease in central Australia (King *et al.* 2013), but is likely to increase in southern areas where hummock grasses occur interspersed with shrubs (e.g. in mallee and mallee heathland). *et al.* Any resultant exposure is of concern for old-growth spinifex specialists such as most members of the genera grasswrens *Amytornis* spp. and emu-wrens *Stipiturus* spp., and especially for the Mallee Emu-wren *Stipiturus mallee*.

Some breeding colonies of marine birds may also be exposed to an increase in fire frequencies (Chambers *et al.* 2011). Fire sensitivity was determined on the basis of published information on each species.

### 2.2.2 Sensitivity

Treatment of sensitivity was structured around three processes: Specialisation, Low genetic diversity and Slow life history (Table 3). Metrics used to quantify each trait are described below along with aggregation methods. Dispersal ability is not used as a predictive trait since exposure modelling allows an assessment of the likely requirements for movement by each species, from which it is possible to calculate whether movement is likely to be achieved with or without assistance.

All metrics have been scaled from 0 to 1 where 0 = not or least sensitive and 1 = highly or most sensitive. ENFA specialisation scores were log-transformed because of an extreme skew, with the lower 50% of taxa scoring between 0.38 and 1.58, the lower 90% below 6.56 but 17 scoring >100 to a maximum of 384. Scaling is unavoidably arbitrary because experimental data are unavailable but reflects discussion among team members about the relevant weighting of levels for each metric, and the contraction of high values so that scaling was not structured by a few outliers and a moderate number of taxa were rated as having either the minimum or maximum for each metric under consideration.

**Table 3. Sensitivity metrics: source, form and scaling.**

Metric	Data source	Data form and type	Scaling of sensitivity
#habitats	HANZAB*	31 categories (13 terrestrial, 6 inland waters, 6 coastal, 6 marine)	0 = >3 habitats 0.33 = 3 habitats 0.67 = 2 habitats 1 = 1 habitat
#food types	HANZAB*	10 categories	0 = >3 food types 0.33 = 3 food types 0.67 = 2 food types 1 = 1 food type
#foraging substrates	HANZAB*	9 categories	0 = 4 or 5 substrates 0.33 = 3 substrates 0.67 = 2 substrates 1 = 1 substrate
ENFA** climate specialisation (Hirzel <i>et al.</i> 2002)	Distributional and climatic data collated for exposure analysis	Continuous: taxa with small climatic ranges have high ENFA specialisation scores	log <sub>10</sub> -transformed. Re-scaled from min.(0.142) – 1 to 0 – 1; taxa with log <sub>10</sub> (ENFA) > 1 scored

Metric	Data source	Data form and type	Scaling of sensitivity
			as 1.
Relative brain size (RBS)	Andrew Iwaniuk: brain volume (ml) for 519 Australian bird species, converted to brain mass (g) using constant 1.036 (refs in Sol <i>et al.</i> 2005)	Continuous: RBS calc'd as residuals from $\log_{10}$ - $\log_{10}$ regression on body mass; extrapolated to missing taxa using mean of nearest relatives	re-scaled from min.–max. to 0 to 1 and inverted so that: 0 = largest RBS 1 = smallest RBS
Population size (2 x no. of adults of limiting sex; approximates effective population size)	Garnett <i>et al.</i> (2011) and miscellaneous sources	Continuous for most small populations; mostly categoric (10,000+) for remainder	0 = 10,000+ 0.2 = 2,500 – <10,000 0.4 = 1,000 – <2,500 0.6 = 250 – <1,000 0.8 = 50 – <250 1 = <50
Annual $r_{\max}$ ***	HANZAB* and Beruldsen (2004)	Continuous: max. clutch size by max. no. of broods per year****	0 = 11+ 0.2 = 6 – 10 0.4 = 3 – 5 0.6 = 2 0.8 = 1 1 = <1

\* HANZAB = *Handbook of Australian, New Zealand & Antarctic Birds* (Marchant and Higgins 1990, 1993; Higgins and Davies 1996; Higgins 1999; Higgins *et al.* 2001; Higgins and Peter 2002; Higgins *et al.* 2006a, b) unless new data available.

\*\* ENFA = Ecological Niche Factor Analysis.

\*\*\* Annual  $r_{\max}$  = the maximum number of young that can be raised in a year.

\*\*\*\* assumed to be two broods per year where a taxon is known to be at least occasionally multi-brooded but no quantitative data are available; annual  $r_{\max}$  for parasitic cuckoos was assumed to be 5–10.

### 2.2.2.1 Specialisation

In a recent comprehensive review of the relationship between specialisation and climate change, Devictor *et al.* (2010) proposed that the realised niche can be quantified using diversity indices such as of habitat classes. We measure habitat specialisation among Australian birds in three dimensions:

1. number of habitat types
2. number of foraging substrate types
3. number of food types

We conducted Ecological Niche Factor Analysis (Hirzel *et al.* 2002) for terrestrial and inland waters taxa whereby climate parameters are weighted by the climate envelope model for that taxon with the national standard deviation for those parameter weights compared with the taxon standard deviation. Taxa with small climatic ranges have high scores.

We also include a measure of relative brain size since birds with larger relative brain size are demonstrably better able to adapt to change (Sol *et al.* 2002, 2005, 2007, 2008; Schuk-Paim *et al.* 2008; Vall-Ilosera & Sol 2009; Carrete & Tella 2011; Maklakov *et al.* 2011; Moussus *et al.* 2011; Reif *et al.* 2011).

#### 2.2.2.2 *Low genetic diversity*

While the link between genetic diversity and evolutionary potential remains unproven, small populations are less likely to be able to adapt to change and very small populations, particularly of species that were once numerous, are likely to suffer from inbreeding depression (Jamieson & Allendorf 2012). Very small populations are also prone to extinction induced by random demographic and environmental events and the Allee effect in which the reproductive rate diminishes as the population declines. Random environmental events more likely to occur as a result of climate change are droughts, heat waves, wildfire, severe tropical cyclones and other extreme or unusual weather events. Estimates have been made of the population size of most rare (and thus threatened) Australian bird taxa (Garnett *et al.* 2011). We have made estimates for the population size of any others that we think likely to have fewer than 10,000 mature individuals.

#### 2.2.2.3 *Slow life history*

The ability to colonise new areas, to recover from climate-induced population shocks, to avoid loss of allelic diversity, inbreeding and demographic stochasticity, is directly related to fecundity. In birds low fecundity is associated to a high extinction risk (Lee & Jetz 2011) and high fecundity with successful colonisation (Duncan *et al.* 1999, 2001), a process with clear parallels to the ability to colonise shifting habitat and exploit new opportunities. While avian clutch size has been employed as a proxy for fecundity in many studies (e.g. Duncan *et al.* 1999; Angert *et al.* 2011; Lee & Jetz 2011), many Australian species have small clutches but are multi-brooded (Yom-Tov 1987; Rowley & Russell 1991). We have therefore used the number of young a female can potentially raise in a year in good conditions, annual  $r_{\max}$ , as an index of fecundity.

#### 2.2.2.4 *Aggregation of data types*

Three data types for the sensitivity analyses are categorical and four are continuous. Categories were summed and converted to ordinal data. One continuous data source (relative brain size) was retained in fully quantitative form, one in semi-quantitative form (ENFA climate specialisation), and the remaining two converted to ordinal classes. All were scaled from 0 to 1 where 0 = not or least sensitive and 1 = highly or most sensitive. Multicollinearity among sensitivity metrics was tested and found to be relatively low. The five specialisation metrics were aggregated into a specialisation measure, then three measures (specialisation, genetic diversity and life history) into an overall measure of sensitivity. Each metric was weighted and measured equally a



*priori* at each step. Specialisation and life history measures were then re-scaled from 0 to 1 before a second aggregation was undertaken. Aggregation was undertaken by taking the Euclidean distance from the origin:

$$S = (x^2 + y^2 \dots n^2)^{1/n}$$

where  $S$  = the sensitive measure, the metrics are  $x, y \dots n$  and  $n$  is the number of metrics.

This aggregation method emphasizes and thus weights high scores for any one metric, thus emphasising features of high sensitivity.

#### 2.2.2.5 Categorization

Terrestrial and inland waters taxa, for which Ecological Niche Factor Analysis (ENFA) specialisation (climate specialisation) was available, were ranked from 1 to 1,230 with 1 being the taxon having the highest aggregated sensitivity score. The 100 most sensitive taxa were then arbitrarily allocated to the category “very highly sensitive”, the next 100 to “high”, the next 100 to “medium” and the remaining 1018 as “low”. All 1,658 taxa, including the marine, coastal, small island and mangrove taxa, were then ranked based on their aggregated scores but without considering the ENFA metric. Any marine, coastal, small island or mangrove taxa that had an aggregated sensitivity score higher than the 100<sup>th</sup> ranked terrestrial or inland waters taxon was categorised as “very highly sensitive” inland waters

### 2.3 Adaptation strategies

Management actions to deal with the consequences of climate change are often collectively referred to as “adaptation strategies” (Smithers and Smit 1997). This reflects a key reality that the goals of management need to be re-set to incorporate climate change, as a failure to do so will very likely ultimately lead to failure (Lawler *et al.* 2010).

For wildlife managers, developing strategies that incorporate climate change presents multiple challenges, particularly the great uncertainty about how the environment will respond. Possible management responses to ecological uncertainty include focussing on actions that are most robust to the state of our knowledge and thus inherently less risky (Groves *et al.* 2012), on actions commensurate with the risk to the taxon, and on actions that do not require detailed local projections of climate change and its impacts (Cross *et al.* 2012). For example, assisted colonisation is generally inherently more risky than improving the quality of existing habitat but may become necessary in more extreme cases of climate change stress (Morecroft *et al.* 2012). Cross *et al.* (2012) offer a flow-chart for making management decisions. Where detailed climate change projections are available, these may usefully be represented for incorporation into simple heuristic models of management (e.g. Lawler *et al.* 2010). More quantitative approaches to dealing with uncertainty of costs and benefits of management actions are also available (e.g. Conroy *et al.* 2011, 2012).

In conceptual terms, the goals of conservation management under climate change may be three-fold: to avoid the impacts of climate change (*resistance*), to promote *resilience* to those impacts, or to facilitate *response* to novel situations (Table 4).



Many management strategies are now pitched in terms of these three concepts (e.g. Millar *et al.* 2007; Galatowitsch *et al.* 2009; Prober *et al.* 2012).

**Table 4. Conceptual approaches to the management of wildlife in the face of climate change (modified from Millar *et al.* 2007 and CCWAPWG 2009).**

Management goals	Explanation and example
Promote <i>resistance</i>	<p>Actively manage to maintain the <i>status quo</i>, or to a previous more desirable state, and forestall impacts of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- control competitive invasive species (could involve controlling climate change refugees)</li> <li>- revegetate to historical habitat states</li> </ul>
Promote <i>resilience</i>	<p>Improve the capacity of populations to recover from disturbance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure reserves contain viable populations able to recover after drought, wildfire or cyclone</li> <li>- create or maintain corridors between similar environments</li> </ul>
Facilitate <i>response</i>	<p>Enable transition to new conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- create or maintain corridors between contrasting environments</li> <li>- assist migration so that species can track shifting climate envelopes</li> <li>- enhance climate-adaptedness of population gene pool with stock from other climate zones</li> <li>- create or modify habitat to suit changed climatic conditions</li> <li>- allow fire regimes to trigger vegetation change appropriate to the new climate</li> </ul>

Biodiversity management commonly occurs at the level of landscapes, ecosystems or protected areas, and manipulation of habitat is rarely undertaken with the interests of just a single species in mind. Yet habitat issues remain at the core of both biodiversity and species management (Table 5). Response to climate change may at times require an emphasis on ecosystem processes and function rather than species (Cumming and Child 2009; Heller and Zavaleta 2009). For example, a key process for the maintenance and enhancement of ecosystem *resilience* is to ensure functional redundancy in which many species occupy similar and potentially overlapping niches. At a broad level, biodiversity richness alone has important links to ecosystem processes (Cardinale *et al.* 2012, Hooper *et al.* 2012). A forest is more likely to be

robust to climate-induced change in insect populations if it contains many rather than just a few insectivores. The pay-off for species management is that diverse ecosystems by definition support more species, and resilient ecosystems provide a greater buffer for populations (Karp *et al.* 2011).

**Table 5. Management options for the conservation of birds in a climate-change world (modified extensively from Mawdsley *et al.* 2009; see also Shoo *et al.* in press).**

Type of management	Practical options
do nothing	–
maintain and enhance habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expand the protected area network</li> <li>• maintain and improve habitat quality</li> <li>• identify, protect and expand refugia</li> <li>• maintain and extend landscape connectivity</li> <li>• create new habitats</li> </ul>
facilitate the response of wild populations (intensive species management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assist colonisation by translocation</li> <li>• enhance the genetics of subspecies</li> <li>• enhance intrinsic population growth rate and manage other threatening processes, e.g. by predator control, habitat manipulation, captive breeding</li> </ul>
preserve populations – the last resort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• save species in captivity</li> <li>• store germplasm</li> </ul>
understand what is happening and may happen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monitor bird populations               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- general surveys (e.g. Atlas)</li> <li>- targeted species-specific monitoring</li> <li>- monitor habitats and threatening processes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• investigate the ecology of species and communities</li> <li>• model habitat and climate envelopes in more detail</li> <li>• model management options</li> </ul>

A key decision to be made in the management of species is whether it is possible and appropriate to manage them where they are, including where they might move too without assistance (*in situ*), whether it is necessary or desirable to manage them

somewhere in the wild where they do not occur (assisted colonisation) or, should extinction in the wild be deemed inevitable, whether *ex situ* management such as captive breeding is necessary, desirable and possible. The answers to these questions may change over time, and a species management strategy may involve positive answers to more than one of these questions simultaneously. Species may be managed within part of their existing range and some individuals translocated outside their current range. Assisted colonisation may occur within the former or current range. Species may establish in new areas unassisted, raising a different set of management questions. Captive breeding may be employed to assist *in situ* management or migration, in addition to a last resort option.

There is yet another management option – to do nothing. For many species, this may be a realistic and appropriate option, but it can only be appropriate under three conditions:

1. after (at least generic) consideration of the consequences;
2. with on-going monitoring in at least a generic manner, e.g. Bird Atlas (Barrett *et al.* 2003); and
3. the flexibility to recognise and respond to changed circumstances in a timely manner.

Given uncertainty about the response of species to climate change, and in particular the possibility of synergistic effects with other stressors (Brook *et al.* 2008), ecological surprises are inevitable (Doak *et al.* 2008), and if we are to conserve Australia's birds we must be able to both detect and respond to both incremental and abrupt change.

Based on the above, the following adaptation strategies were considered for each of the taxa that were both:

- very highly exposed to
  - a shift in a modelled climate space or climatic suitability
  - sea level rise
  - a reduction in marine productivity near breeding sites (marine species only)
  - increases in fire frequency and/or intensity
- very highly sensitive based on the rankings described above

A narrower range of potential strategies was considered for taxa that were either very highly exposed or very highly sensitive but not both.

### **2.3.1 *In-situ management***

#### *2.3.1.1 Expand the protected area network*

In the face of climate change, protected areas will play a key role in the maintenance of biodiversity in general (Hannah *et al.* 2007; Monzon *et al.* 2011) and of bird populations in particular (Hole *et al.* 2009; Şekercioğlu *et al.* 2012), this notwithstanding the need for a major shift in thinking about the goals of protected areas to one that takes better account of climate change. The interaction between climate change and fragmentation means that a greater proportion of fragmented

landscapes must be set aside for conservation to maintain current levels of biodiversity (see 2.3.1.4 below). A key adaptation strategy will be to retain habitat not just where species are currently but also where they are predicted to move to. Geographic shifts in climate may require the establishment of protected areas in regions where none currently exist (Hole *et al.* 2011). It is even conceivable, and perhaps even likely, that novel habitats may need to be created in areas currently committed to other purposes. Methods for identifying optimal placement of protected areas under climate change have already been developed, some of which include birds among the elements in need of protection (Pyke and Fischer 2005; Carvalho *et al.* 2011; Hole *et al.* 2011; Davison *et al.* 2012).

#### 2.3.1.2 *Maintain and improve habitat quality*

Because of the synergistic effect of climate change and other stressors, efforts to maintain, restore and improve habitat quality are key to conservation of many species in the face of climate change. Management actions may include a range of traditional methods such as control of weeds and feral animals and management of fire, as well as novel management actions such as the creation of new habitats. Traditional actions need to reflect the realities of climate change. For example, fire management needs explicit biodiversity goals that incorporate both the effect of climate change on fire regimes and the changing needs of biodiversity. These will involve local decisions informed by both local context and wider spatial and temporal priorities (Heller and Zavaleta 2009). Lemieux and Scott (2011) and Prato (2012) provide perspectives on the decision-making process for protected area managers.

#### 2.3.1.3 *Identify, protect and expand refuges*

Refugia to which species may retreat have facilitated their survival during past climatic changes (Taberlet *et al.* 1998; Tzedakis *et al.* 2002; Byrne 2008; Binney *et al.* 2009; Carnaval *et al.* 2009) and will doubtless again prove critical. They are effective due to the decoupling of the refugial climate from the regional climate, allowing species to persist in an otherwise hostile environment. Crucial properties of refugia include: 1) their ability to protect species from the impact of climate change; 2) their size to account for evolutionary processes and long-term population viability (Ovaskainen 2002); 3) availability (accessibility) to species; and 4) their long-term stability (Jansson 2003; Carnaval *et al.* 2009; Mosblech *et al.* 2011).

Three approaches can be taken to identify refugia. The first is to identify areas that show the greatest buffering from extreme conditions of temperature, water, fire and biotic interactions. Refugia in the face of extreme events include areas that buffer species from cyclones (Murphy and Legge 2007) or heat waves (Welbergen *et al.* 2008). Terrain can help decouple local climates from that experienced by the region by three main mechanisms: cold air drainage, elevation, and slope and aspect effects (Dobrowski 2011). Riparian areas across Australia are particularly important for maintaining a large variety and abundance of wildlife in an otherwise mostly water-limited environment (Williams *et al.* 1994; Bentley and Catterall 1997; Mac Nally *et al.* 2000; Soderquist and Mac Nally 2000; Woinarski *et al.* 2000; Lynch *et al.* 2002; Klein *et al.* 2009); mountainous areas often have higher rainfall, generating local run-off and concentration of water into valleys, as well as providing micro-climates that protect species from high and low temperatures, temperature fluctuations and fire

(Wood *et al.* 2011); rock outcrops are refuges for many species in Australia, providing greater water availability and refuge for fire-sensitive species (Bowman *et al.* 2000; Woinarski *et al.* 2006).

The second approach is to relate species records to climate and environmental data projected onto future climate scenarios (Pearson and Dawson 2003). The advantage of this approach is that perceptions about the importance of the climate of refugia are determined by the needs of species rather than generalised preconceptions. This approach is only as reliable as the species distribution models employed so use of fine-scale environmental variables including topography is essential.

The third approach is to identify past refugia (Eeley *et al.* 1999; Pearson 2006). It has been suggested that areas with the highest level of endemism represent past climatic stability and will change the least with future climate change (Jansson 2003). This approach will be most useful if the threats that drive species into future refugia are the same as in the past, and will also identify refugia that in need of protection.

#### 2.3.1.4 *Maintain and extend ecological connectivity*

Connectivity describes the structure of landscapes that enable birds and other wildlife including plants to move through them to reach new habitat patches or refugia. Connectivity may be provided by continuous habitat, or as “stepping stones” including scattered trees (Manning *et al.* 2006) and feeding sites for migratory shorebirds that may be separated by thousands of kilometres (Battley *et al.* 2012) with continuous habitat for one species being a barrier for another.

Ecological connectivity serves two climate change adaptation goals (Opdam and Wascher 2004):

- to enhance the *resilience* of populations by the formation of metapopulations (Van Teeffelen *et al.* 2012), and
- to facilitate change in the range of populations in *response* to changed circumstances (Travis 2003).

The first goal may be met by habitat corridors at local scales particularly in fragmented landscapes or where habitat is naturally patchy (Saunders and Hobbs 1991), whereas the latter involves connectivity along ecological gradients often at much larger scales of width and distance. Whilst in some situations connectivity may increase the spread of disease and fire, Reed (2004) found that the value of connections among populations outweighed the risk.

Connectivity along major ecological gradients (Whitten *et al.* 2011) may be addressed by projects such as the Alps to Atherton (Great Eastern Ranges) Initiative (DECC 2007a), the Gondwana Link project in Western Australia (Gondwana Link 2012), the Territory Eco-link project in the Northern Territory (PWCNT 2012), the Trans-Australia Eco-link, an extension of the Territory Eco-link through South Australia to the south coast of the continent (DSEWPC 2012), the Habitat 141° Ocean to Outback project along the border between South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales (Habitat 141° 2012); and by re-establishing altitudinal links in the Wet Tropics of north Queensland.

In practice, management to improve connectivity will be of most value to those species for which the pre-management level of connectivity was marginal (Johst *et al.* 2011) with improving connectivity and assisted colonisation being complementary strategies for the spatial management of birds in the face of climate change.

#### 2.3.1.5 *Create new habitats*

The need for new habitats under climate change is perhaps most obvious when the climate envelope suitable for a species moves to areas where no suitable habitat currently exists. Given the time lag involved in the creation of habitats such as forest or woodland, the early identification of target species and areas such as undertaken preliminarily in this study, is imperative. A more conceptually challenging context for the creation of new habitats will arise within existing natural areas where, as climate changes, some vegetation will become maladapted and need modification or replacement. The possible facilitation of forest transitions has already been flagged in a forestry context (Millar *et al.* 2007) and similar thinking may also be necessary for biodiversity conservation. Traditional emphases on local provenance will in many climate change circumstances prove less than optimal for biodiversity conservation (Sgro *et al.* 2011), and use of non-local species is an extension of this perspective. Australian perspectives on use of non-local provenance for revegetation in the face of climate change have already emerged (Booth and Williams 2012; Booth *et al.* 2012; Hancock and Hughes 2012).

#### 2.3.2 **Assisted colonisation**

As climate changes, situations will undoubtedly arise in which the choice for wildlife managers and society is stark: assist colonisation of new locations or lose – or risk losing – a species (or subspecies) (Minteer and Collins 2010; Thomas 2011; Schwartz *et al.* 2012). More subtle, but perhaps equally important situations will arise in which the choice will be between assisted colonisation and loss – or risk of loss – of ecosystem function (Hutton *et al.* 2007; Kreyling *et al.* 2011; Lunt *et al.* 2013). Assisted colonisation (defined broadly to include reintroduction) already plays an important role in the conservation of threatened species in Australia (Short 2009; Sheean *et al.* 2012) and elsewhere, and its application to mitigation of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity is a logical extension of this practice (Thomas 2011). Its potential role in dealing with climate change impacts on taxa is threefold:

- to reduce extinction risk by creating additional populations (the insurance policy);
- to restore populations following catastrophic local events (reintroduction); and
- to facilitate change in the range of populations in *response* to changed circumstances.

Of these, only the third raises new and largely untested challenges because it is more or less unique to climate change mitigation. In Australia, significant legislative and administrative impediments will need to be overcome and cooperation across state boundaries will often be necessary (Burbidge *et al.* 2011).

Notwithstanding, there are substantial ethical and practical concerns with assisted colonisation. While there are risks of assisted colonisation to the source population,

the founder individuals and the recipient ecosystem (Schwartz *et al.* 2012), prior evaluation of the risks should also include those of not undertaking the assisted colonisation (Hoegh-Guldberg *et al.* 2008), and of alternatives to assisted colonisation (Loss *et al.* 2011). Assisted colonisation may be of most value for narrow endemics which are generally neither invasive nor highly competitive and therefore unlikely to be problematic (Thomas 2011).

Enhancement of genetic adaptedness of a population by translocation into it of individuals from another population or even subspecies is a special case of assisted colonisation. This raises questions about local adaptation, outbreeding risks and the integrity of subspecies or populations, as well as disease transmission, although these may be tractable (Weeks *et al.* 2011), and numerous potential problems may be avoided or minimised by moderating the rate of genetic influx typically to little more than one genetically-effective individual per generation.

### **2.3.3 Ex-situ management**

#### *2.3.3.1 Save species in captivity*

As climate changes become more extreme, some species and many populations will go extinct in the wild even where the resources are available for intensive management. Captive breeding has played a key role in the intensive management in the wild of some threatened species (Butchart *et al.* 2006) but is considered very much an option of last resort among the tools available for conservation biology (Snyder *et al.* 1996). As a response to climate change it is recommended only where no-other option is available and where a taxon is unlikely to persist in the wild.

Where there is a reasonable prospect of either preventing extinction in the wild with captive breeding as a contribution, or of restoring a population to the wild from captivity, a range of management considerations arise. Snyder *et al.* (1996) listed the following challenges: (1) establishing self-sufficient captive populations, (2) poor success in reintroductions, (3) high costs, (4) domestication, (5) pre-emption of other recovery techniques, (6) disease outbreaks, and (7) maintaining administrative continuity. Captive breeding can have profound effects on the fitness of subsequent generations when they are released to the wild (Araki *et al.* 2007). In birds, the expression of phenotypic traits in long-term captive populations are at least as different from their expression in wild populations as the differences between subspecies (Tschirren *et al.* 2009).

Captive breeding is usually expensive (e.g. Restani and Marzluff 2001; Walters *et al.* 2010) though high establishment costs can be amortised across time. Costs may also be mitigated through private breeding, including mixed public/private cooperative strategies (Cannon 1996). The involvement of private individual breeders may allow a much larger effective population size to be maintained, but genetic management is likely to be more difficult (El Alqamy *et al.* 2012). It is envisaged that, if birds are taken into captivity because the climate in the wild is no longer suitable then there will be ethical issues about release of excess breeding stock. Populations will therefore need to be managed to match the capacity of the breeding facilities.



#### 2.3.3.2 *Store germplasm*

Genome resource banks have long been thought of as the last option for the conservation of biodiversity (Wildt *et al.* 1997) but new technologies for cryogenic storage of avian germplasm (Glover and McGrew 2012) are making the possibility of using germplasm storage a practical option in the future (Wernery *et al.* 2010). While not suggested for any taxa in this plan, the possibility may exist in future as the technologies continue to improve.

### 2.3.4 **Monitoring and research**

Understanding existing trends and how they might play out in the future relies on sustained monitoring combined with fine-scale modelling (Morecroft *et al.* 2012). Various frameworks have been developed to help make decisions under uncertainty (Polasky *et al.* 2011) but all are improved on a sound knowledge of states, interactions and trends in the existing system allowing decisions to be based on optimising the resources available (Wintle *et al.* 2011).

#### 2.3.4.1 *Monitor bird populations*

Monitoring is essential as the basis for action (Lindenmayer *et al.* 2012a,b), particularly for decisions about the timing of action (McDonnell-Madden *et al.* 2012). For birds much can be achieved through continuing engagement of citizen science through the Australian Bird Atlas (Franklin 1999; Blakers *et al.* 1984; Barrett *et al.* 2002, 2003; Joseph *et al.* 2009; Szabo *et al.* 2011). The costs of monitoring can also be reduced by targeting regions where exposure to climate change is expected to be particularly intense, either through dedicated surveys or by encouraging volunteers to search for target taxa in particular regions. For some taxa, however, only dedicated surveys are likely to provide enough data that can be used to detect trends from a climatic background that may not only be changing but is naturally highly variable at inter-annual and inter-decadal scales.

#### 2.3.4.2 *Monitor habitats and threatening processes*

Ideally any monitoring of individual taxa should be accompanied by or linked to monitoring of both habitat and threats, particularly slow-moving trends that may not be easily reversed and are likely to be exacerbated by climate change (Lindenmayer and Likens 2010). This can be as simple as remote sensing to detect habitat loss (Zerger and McDonald 2012). At other times it will require intense research to detect change in a threatening process as part of adaptive management of a threat. Some monitoring of habitat may detect a threat long before there is any decline in the species (e.g. Manning *et al.* in press), allowing time for prophylactic management.

#### 2.3.4.3 *Investigate the ecology of species and communities*

Many communities are temporary aggregations of interacting species that may disassemble as the constituent species move along different gradients of change (Gilman *et al.* 2010). The ranges of many species are constrained by biotic interactions (Pigot and Tobias 2013) which are likely to change as membership of communities alters. Thus, there is an imperative to be aware of the nature and trend of interactions among species, not just of trends in populations, their landscapes and their threats, and long-term monitoring of the strength of interactions (e.g. Krebs *et al.* 2001) may provide key information about the likely effects of climate change. The



complex nature of interactions means they have great potential to produce ecological surprises.

#### *2.3.4.4 Model habitat and climate envelopes*

Modelling to locate microrefugia must be undertaken at a very fine scale, with the modelling taking into account not just the climate of the niches but also the habitat availability (Gillingham *et al.* 2012; Shoo *et al.* 2011). When the locations of potential refugia can be identified in advance of climate change, appropriate land planning and management can be initiated. Fine-scale modelling can also show the extent to which concern for taxa is justified. However such an approach requires much more detailed information on how species use the environment, and how that use is likely to change in response to climate change.

## **2.4 Costs**

Like Joseph *et al.* (2008), we have attempted to use current costs to identify what may be needed over the next 50 years, using the costs as indicative rather than definitive to illustrate the relative expenditure that might be required for the actions that might be required. Unlike Joseph *et al.* (2008), however, we have not applied a future discount rate because there is dispute on the most appropriate rate to apply (Stern 2006; Nordhaus 2007) and minor variations in the rate can cause major discrepancies in the eventual costs.

All costs are in Australian dollars. The methods used to estimate costs of each of the actions described above (except the more extreme forms of *ex situ* conservation) are as follows:

### **2.4.1 Defined actions**

#### *2.4.1.1 Expand the protected area network*

Land purchase costs or the cost of developing covenants over private land were estimated very approximately on the basis of local rural real estate values in the regions where land will need to be secured for future use by taxa. There are numerous potential mechanisms for land and sea protection, with the most appropriate protection strategy needing to be tailored for each taxon.

#### *2.4.1.2 Identify, protect and expand refuges*

Modelling of terrestrial refuges was estimated for each region as the cost of one technical officer (\$60K) for one year. Identification of more mobile marine refugia will require more detailed research, including tracking of individual seabirds. It is assumed that this will cost \$150k for a standard PhD plus \$50K for satellite tracking. These costs will need to be compared with the greater efficiencies that will be achievable at higher cost from employing professional modellers.

#### *2.4.1.3 Create new habitats*

Costs/ha of restoration published for different habitats (e.g. Louis Berger and Associates 1997 for saltmarsh) were used to calculate restoration costs up to an area thought likely to contain a self-sustaining population of the species concerned.

#### 2.4.1.4 Assisted colonisation

Costs of assisted colonisation and of enhancing the genetics of wild populations by adding individuals from another population were estimated separately for each taxon because some taxa have proven track records for reintroduction (e.g. Black-eared Miner *Manorina melanotis*; Clarke *et al.* 2003) and likely to be relatively inexpensive to move to another new site given the skills required are available and the birds breed readily in captivity, while for others it is likely to prove extremely difficult (e.g. Glossy Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathamii*; Crowley *et al.* 1995). In each case post-release monitoring costs are included in the total package. Costs also include funds for feasibility studies to ensure not only the practicality of moving to a new site but also that the receiving community fully supports the project (Burbidge *et al.* 2012). Standard costs cover employment of a social scientist plus those of mailouts to members of the receiving community and other interested parties.

### 2.4.2 On-going actions

#### 2.4.2.1 Maintain and improve habitat quality

Land management was costed as the wages of one person plus on-costs (\$60,000) and running costs for field expenses at \$40,000 per species. Groups of geographically co-located species were costed in units of \$100,000 depending on the area and number of taxa to be managed and the complexity of the human landscape.

#### 2.4.2.2 Species management

Many species already have active conservation programs or are likely to require them. These were mostly standardised to \$100,000 each as for habitat management above. Some species management is going to require research. These were generally attributed to a PhD stipend of \$150,000 over three years including supervision costs.

#### 2.4.2.3 Captive breeding

To estimate captive breeding costs we sought advice from managers of three captive breeding facilities (Alice Springs Desert Park, Healesville Sanctuary, Priam Australia Pty Ltd) on the costs of establishing and maintaining a facility with 100 pairs of a taxon while maintaining a stud book to ensure genetic variability. On the basis of this we estimated the following costs:

Aviary building costs: \$20,000/breeding unit = \$2,000,000 = \$40,000 p.a. for 50 yrs

Food and expenses: \$30,000 p.a.

Veterinary: \$10,000 p.a.

Staff x 2 \$140,000 p.a. (including on-costs)

TOTAL \$220,000 p.a.

#### 2.4.2.4 Monitoring

Costs of monitoring include the costs of accessing sites, counting birds, data management, analysis and reporting. The estimate for any monitoring program, whether for a single taxon or for multiple taxa from a geographically defined area that

could be monitored simultaneously, was standardised at US\$30K. Costs were lower where there has historically been a high level of involvement from volunteers or where the monitoring requires very little time or travel. They were higher where time and travel costs are likely to be much greater than for standard monitoring (e.g. remote or marine taxa). The Atlas of Australian Birds had a single cost estimate of \$200K to cover coordination of records of multiple taxa provided by volunteers.

## **2.5 Timing**

Some actions must begin immediately; others can be delayed until there is greater certainty about trends. Timing for most taxa was standardised as follows:

### **2.5.1 Immediate actions**

#### *2.5.1.1 Defined actions*

##### **2.5.1.1.1 Land purchase**

Where there is high certainty about a need to acquire habitat for conservation purposes (e.g. coastal locations where inundation is inevitable), land needs to be acquired now before it is alienated for other purposes even if it is not used for the purpose for which it is acquired until a later date.

##### **2.5.1.1.2 Land and species management**

Many aspects of land management need to be undertaken immediately regardless of climate change or taxa will not persist long enough for climate change to affect them. Thus management of existing threats (e.g. Garnett *et al.* 2011) can be seen as an aspect of climate change adaptation because, without it, adaptation will not be possible.

##### **2.5.1.1.3 Surveys**

Surveys, which are separate from monitoring, are needed for some little known taxa to create a baseline for subsequent monitoring and action. Surveys required will either count taxa that are already known or are needed to locate populations of species that can then be managed.

##### **2.5.1.1.4 Refugia modelling**

Fine-scale modelling to identify refugia at a fine scale is becoming increasingly sophisticated. The earlier probable refugia are identified, the sooner their requirements can be incorporated into land use planning and appropriate management of them be initiated.

##### **2.5.1.1.5 Assisted colonisation**

For a few species assisted colonisation is already occurring as part of conservation programs (e.g. Eastern Bristlebird *Dasyornis brachypterus*; Baker 2009). Given this is occurring there is an opportunity to consider immediate adaptation of the assisted colonisation process to incorporate climate change predictions.

### 2.5.1.2 *Ongoing actions*

Actions that must continue indefinitely are costed over the full 50 year period under consideration. These should either start immediately or be continued from existing programs

#### 2.5.1.2.1 **Monitoring**

The sooner monitoring begins the sooner it will be possible to determine when or if action must be taken. Many bird taxa may not need future action so decisions are contingent on there being a solid monitoring baseline that shows trends through a range of recent climatic perturbations so that climate change signals can be detected from the noise. The scale, detail and difficulty of monitoring will need to be determined on a case by case basis. In the current exercise, the level of intensity is reflected in the cost for each taxon.

#### 2.5.1.2.2 **Captive breeding**

Several Australian bird species already have an insurance population in captivity, have captive populations that are already being employed as part of reintroduction programs, or need to have insurance populations created as soon as possible to prevent extinction. These are, and are likely to be held mostly by zoological institutions, but in some cases may involve private aviculturists. It is assumed that these captive populations will need to be maintained for the next 50 years.

#### 2.5.1.2.3 **Species management**

Where threatened taxa already have recovery programs and/or management actions identified in the *Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010* (Garnett *et al.* 2011) it is assumed that these will need to be continued, and probably intensified, as climate changes. As the implications of climate change become apparent many of these recovery plans will need to be revised.

## 2.5.2 **Future actions**

### 2.5.2.1 *Defined actions*

#### 2.5.2.1.1 **Assisted colonisation and genetic augmentation**

For most taxa assisted colonisation and genetic augmentation are considered to be distant events and the only action postulated is research on their feasibility, with the actual costs being deferred until after the next 50 years have elapsed.

#### 2.5.2.1.2 **Establish new habitat**

Some new habitat may need to be established in areas that are not yet suitable (e.g. coastal sites awaiting inundation). Establishment is thus a future action. It is assumed that this will happen at some time in the next 50 years.

#### 2.5.2.1.3 **Marine refugia modelling**

Marine refugia are likely to shift location as marine features that result in patches of high productivity (upwellings, thermoclines etc.) change location. It is assumed that information on their location will be obtained at a time decided from monitoring through detailed research undertaken by PhD students.

### *2.5.2.2 Ongoing actions*

#### **2.5.2.2.1 Captive breeding**

We have assumed that, for taxa where captive breeding is a reasonable possibility, it will be needed in 40 years' time. This figure can only be refined with more detailed research but the possibility of this expense needs to be anticipated. Even if populations persist in the wild, captive breeding has been recommended for taxa for which the climate space disappears on the basis that genetic variability needs to be captured before the population gets too small.

#### **2.5.2.2.2 Refugia management**

We have assumed that additional management of refugia will be needed in 25 years and will then continue indefinitely. While not needed immediately, it is likely to be required before captive breeding is essential.

#### **2.5.2.2.3 Species management**

Future ongoing species management may include provision of supplementary food at sites where natural food supplies may be reduced by climate change, management of coastal nests that may face unsustainable rates of inundation and irrigation of food trees that may be affected by drought. Here we have assumed such actions will not be needed for 25 years, if at all.

### 3. RESULTS AND OUTPUTS

#### 3.1 Data sets

Twenty-nine databases were used to source locational data (Table 6). Together this database consisted of over 29 million locality records – the most comprehensive set of Australian bird records ever assembled for a single project. Of these 16.5 million were considered both valid and unique at a 2 km x 2 km grid size.

**Table 6. Summary of data collated for the project.**

Source of data	No. of unique records	Percentage
BirdLife Australia New Atlas Surveys	7,955,512	48
BirdLife Australia First Atlas Data (1977-81)	2,712,581	16
New South Wales Dept. of Environment, Climate Change and Water (Atlas of NSW Wildlife)	1,275,204	8
Victorian Department of Sustainability and the Environment (Atlas of Victorian Wildlife)	907,628	5
BirdLife Australia Historical Atlas Data (pre-1977)	749,338	5
Northern Territory Department of Natural Resources, Environment, the Arts and Sport	615,173	4
BirdLife Australia Shorebirds 2020 database	560,320	3
BirdInfo	235,820	1
Cumberland Bird Observers	208,617	1
Canberra Ornithologists Group	174,083	1
Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management (Wildnet)	170,000	1
Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment	162,755	1
Eremaea Birds	143,246	1
South Australia Department of Environment and Heritage	105,804	1
BirdLife Australia Australian Bird Count	100,592	1
BirdLife Australia Nest Record Scheme	88,511	1
CSIRO Townsville Biodiversity Group	70,015	<1
Melbourne Water/Arthur Rylah Institute Werribee Treatment Plant counts	60,904	<1
Nature Map - Western Australia	51,194	<1
Victorian Waterbird Database	50,164	<1

Source of data	No. of unique records	Percentage
Heather Gibbs data	39,548	<1
Rhythms of Life	39,065	<1
Murray-Darling Database	31,798	<1
Melbourne Water data - William Steele	11,041	<1
Incidental observations from <i>Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010</i> compilation	3,886	<1
BirdLife Australia Regent Honeyeater Database	3,111	<1
Museum and Art Gallery – Tasmania	2,795	<1
Birdpedia	2,185	<1
BirdLife Australia Orange-bellied Parrot Winter Census and Resights Database	1,727	<1
BirdLife Australia Australian Painted Snipe Database	1,180	<1
BirdLife Australia Carnabys Black-Cockatoo database	1,054	<1
Eastern Mainland Hooded Plover biennial count 2010	584	<1
David Parker Plains-wanderer surveys	220	<1
Sally Bryant Forty-spotted Pardalote surveys	129	<1
Ian Gynther Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (southern, Coxen's) records	95	<1
Murphy, Burbidge <i>et al.</i> Night Parrot data	45	<1
Houston and Melzer 2010 - Capricorn Yellow Chat recovery plan	20	<1
Andrew Black <i>in litt</i> ; Black <i>et al.</i> 2010 grasswren data	16	<1
Atlas of Living Australia OZCAM	2	<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,535,962</b>	

## 3.2 Exposure

### 3.2.1 Taxa of terrestrial environments and inland waters

#### 3.2.1.1 Climate space and summed suitability

##### 3.2.1.1.1 Ultrataxa

Levels of exposure are summarised in Table 7 with details for each taxon in Appendix 3. Summaries are presented in Appendix 9 and maps in Appendix 10. For 75 taxa the median model suggested that there would be no suitable climate space remaining in 2085, either inside or outside the current range, on current rates of greenhouse gas emissions. Even the 10<sup>th</sup> percentile for the 18 GCMs predicts that 25 taxa lose all their

climate space. All but two of these currently occur on the Tiwi Islands, King Island or Cape York Peninsula.

**Table 7. Exposure of Australian bird taxa of terrestrial environments and inland waters to shifts in climate space by 2085 under current rates of greenhouse gas emissions**

Data are the median no. taxa from 18 climate models (range from 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentiles). “% Inside” and “% Outside” are the percentage of the current range estimated to be climatically suitable in 2085 inside and outside the current range respectively; very highly exposed categories highlighted.

% Outside	% Inside				Total
	<1	1-10	11-20	>20	
<1	75 (25-165)	8 (1-19)	10 (0-26)	25 (0-22)	118 (26-232)
1-10	5 (3-51)	34 (2-65)	17 (0-33)	123 (0-144)	179 (2-293)
11-20	0 (0-7)	27 (22-22)	6 (0-15)	109 (0-136)	142 (25-180)
>20	21 (1-36)	9 (0-23)	33 (2-31)	482 (189-928)	545 (279-931)
Total	101 (29-259)	78 (25-129)	66 (2-105)	739 (491-928)	984

The picture is similar for summed suitability with the numbers of taxa predicted to be exposed being slightly higher than for climate space alone (Table 8).

**Table 8. Exposure of Australian bird taxa of terrestrial environments and inland waters to shifts in summed climate suitability by 2085 under current rates of greenhouse gas emissions.**

Data are the median no. taxa from 18 climate models (range from 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentiles). “% Inside” and “% Outside” are the percentage of the summed suitability within the current range estimated to be climatically suitable in 2085; very highly exposed categories highlighted.

% Outside	% Inside				Total
	<1	1-10	11-20	>20	
<1	53 (20-189)	11 (3-27)	13 (3-26)	3 (2-28)	80 (54-244)
1-10	13 (23-103)	84 (8-102)	34 (18-29)	147 (85-186)	278 (145-409)
11-20	0 (2-8)	9 (5-10)	2 (2-15)	133 (70-77)	144 (79-110)
>20	68 (3-58)	10 (8-33)	46 (12-26)	358 (110-662)	482 (213-699)
Total	134 (48-358)	114 (172-24)	95 (60-71)	641 (375-845)	984



Using the categories from Table 2, 122 taxa, or 12.4% of all terrestrial or inland waters bird taxa in Australia, are predicted to be very highly exposed to either a loss of climate space or reduction in climatic suitability using the median of 18 climate models, with 31 taxa being very high highly exposed at the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of all models (Table 9).

**Table 9. Exposure of Australian bird taxa of terrestrial environments and inland waters to shifts in climate space, summed suitability or either by 2085 under current rates of greenhouse gas emissions.**

Data are the median no. taxa from 18 climate models (range from 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentiles); very highly' exposed categories highlighted.

	Climate space	Summed suitability	Overall
Very High	122 (31-307)	161 (56-429)	162 (302-429)
High	84 (23-140)	134 (48-145)	135 (138-145)
Medium	39 (2-46)	48 (27-28)	48 (27-46)
Low	739 (491-928)	641 (375-845)	639 (375-491)

There is substantial clustering of many of the very highly exposed taxa into broad regions (Table 10). Cape York Peninsula stands out but 35 of the species there are represented by subspecies that also occur in New Guinea. Similarly, the climate space for a number of other subspecies is predicted to disappear but the modelling suggests that the same areas become, or remain, suitable for other subspecies occurring elsewhere in Australia.

**Table 10. Regional affiliations of the 167 Australian bird taxa of terrestrial environments and inland waters that are considered most exposed to climate change.**

Region	Exposed taxa		No. taxa where climate space could be filled by other subspecies	No. taxa where replacement unlikely
	Number	%		
Cape York Peninsula	49	29	35	10
South-west Victoria and southern South Australia	39 (Kangaroo Island 17)	23 (10)	10(7)	13 (3)
Arid zone	28	17	13	15
Top End and Tiwi Islands	18 (Tiwis 8)	11 (5)	11 (3)	7 (2)
Tasmania and King Island	13 (King Island 10)	8 (6)	8(7)	5(3)
Wet Tropics	10	6	0	10
Other	10	6	3	5

### 3.2.1.1.2 Species

Many of the most exposed taxa are subspecies. Species with multiple subspecies are more widespread than the subspecies themselves and are thus less likely to be heavily exposed. Exposure of species to either loss of climate space or a reduction in the suitability of that climate space is summarised in Table 11. A list of the 39 considered to have the highest level of exposure is provided in Table 12.

**Table 11. Exposure of Australian bird taxa of terrestrial environments and inland waters to shifts in climate space or summed suitability by 2085 under current rates of greenhouse gas emissions.**

Data are the median no. taxa from 18 climate models (range from 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentiles); very highly' exposed categories highlighted.

%	% Inside				Total
	<1	1-10	11-20	>20	
<1	15	5	3	1	24
1-10	3	16	7	139	165
11-20	0	6	1	100	107
>20	23	4	12	202	241
Total	41	31	23	442	537

**Table 12. List of the 39 terrestrial and inland waters Australian bird species most exposed to either a loss of climate space or a reduction in climatic suitability**

Chestnut-quilled Rock-Pigeon <i>Petrophassa rufipennis</i>	Thick-billed Grasswren <i>Amytornis modestus</i>
Banded Fruit-Dove (Australian) <i>Ptilinopus cinctus alligator</i>	Dusky Grasswren <i>Amytornis purnelli</i>
Papuan Frogmouth <i>Podargus papuensis</i>	Eyrean Grasswren <i>Amytornis goyderi</i>
Sarus Crane (Australian) <i>Grus antigone gillae</i>	Tropical Scrubwren <i>Sericornis beccarii</i>
Oriental Plover <i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Chestnut-breasted Whiteface <i>Aphelocephala pectoralis</i>
Oriental Pratincole <i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Forty-spotted Pardalote <i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>
Palm Cockatoo (Australian) <i>Probosciger aterrimus macgillivrayi</i>	Grey-headed Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus keartlandi</i>
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Black-eared Miner <i>Manorina melanotis</i>
Eclectus Parrot <i>Eclectus roratus</i>	Grey Honeyeater <i>Conopophila whitei</i>
Red-cheeked Parrot <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	Gibberbird <i>Ashbyia lovensis</i>
Princess Parrot <i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>	Tawny-breasted Honeyeater <i>Xanthotis flaviventer</i>
Swift Parrot - breeding only <i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Cinnamon Quail-thrush <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum</i>
Golden-shouldered Parrot <i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>	Chirruping Wedgebill <i>Psophodes cristatus</i>
Hooded Parrot <i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>	Red-lored Whistler <i>Pachycephala rufogularis</i>
Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo (Australian) <i>Cacomantis castaneiventris castaneiventris</i>	Black-backed Butcherbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Cracticus mentalis kempii</i>
Yellow-billed Kingfisher (Australian) <i>Syma torotoro flavirostris</i>	Trumpet Manucode <i>Phonygammus keraudrenii</i>
Fawn-breasted Bowerbird <i>Ptilonorhynchus cerviniventris</i>	Magnificent Riflebird (Australian) <i>Ptiloris magnificus alberti</i>
Mallee Emu-wren <i>Stipiturus mallee</i>	White-faced Robin (Australian) <i>Tregellasia leucops albigularis</i>
Short-tailed Grasswren <i>Amytornis merrotsyi</i>	Northern Scrub-robin (Australian) <i>Drymodes superciliaris superciliaris</i>
White-throated Grasswren <i>Amytornis woodwardi</i>	Thick-billed Grasswren <i>Amytornis modestus</i>
Chestnut-quilled Rock-Pigeon <i>Petrophassa rufipennis</i>	Dusky Grasswren <i>Amytornis purnelli</i>

### 3.2.1.2 Fire

Based on Bradstock (2010) and knowledge of the ecology of species, 61 taxa were listed as being highly exposed to fire (Table 13). These are taxa for which the postulated increase in fire frequency and intensity in shrubby habitats is likely to have greatest effect. It also assumes that spinifex, itself a shrubby grass, will also be affected by increases in shrub growth between spinifex patches.

**Table 133. Australian bird taxa considered likely to be exposed to increases in the frequency and intensity of fires as a result of climate change.**

Orange-bellied Parrot <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Eastern Bristlebird (southern) <i>Dasyornis brachypterus brachypterus</i>
Western Ground Parrot <i>Pezoporus flaviventris</i>	Eastern Bristlebird (northern) <i>Dasyornis brachypterus monoides</i>
Eastern Ground Parrot (Tasmanian) <i>Pezoporus wallicus leachi</i>	Western Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis longirostris</i>
Eastern Ground Parrot (mainland) <i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	Rufous Bristlebird (Coorong) <i>Dasyornis broadbenti broadbenti</i>
Rufous Scrub-bird (southern) <i>Atrichornis rufescens ferrieri</i>	Rufous Bristlebird (Otways) <i>Dasyornis broadbenti caryochrous</i>
Rufous Scrub-bird (northern) <i>Atrichornis rufescens rufescens</i>	Scrubtit (King Island) <i>Acanthornis magnus greenianus</i>
Noisy Scrub-bird <i>Atrichornis clamosus</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri</i>
Southern Emu-wren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Stipiturus malachurus halmaturinus</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia pedleri</i>
Southern Emu-wren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Stipiturus malachurus hartogi</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (eastern) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia pyrrhopygia</i>
Southern Emu-wren (Fleurieu Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus intermedius</i>	Shy Heathwren (eastern mallee) <i>Hylacola cauta cauta</i>
Southern Emu-wren (Tasmanian) <i>Stipiturus malachurus littleri</i>	Shy Heathwren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Hylacola cauta halmaturina</i>
Southern Emu-wren (eastern) <i>Stipiturus malachurus malachurus</i>	Shy Heathwren (Riverina) <i>Hylacola cauta macrorhyncha</i>
Southern Emu-wren (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus parimeda</i>	Shy Heathwren (western) <i>Hylacola cauta whitlocki</i>
Southern Emu-wren (Glenelg) <i>Stipiturus malachurus polionotum</i>	Rufous Fieldwren (Nullarbor) <i>Calamanthus campestris campestris</i>
Southern Emu-wren (western) <i>Stipiturus malachurus westernensis</i>	Rufous Fieldwren (Dorre Island) <i>Calamanthus campestris dorrie</i>
Mallee Emu-wren <i>Stipiturus mallee</i>	Rufous Fieldwren (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Calamanthus campestris isabellinus</i>
Rufous-crowned Emu-wren <i>Stipiturus ruficeps</i>	Rufous Fieldwren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Calamanthus campestris hartogi</i>

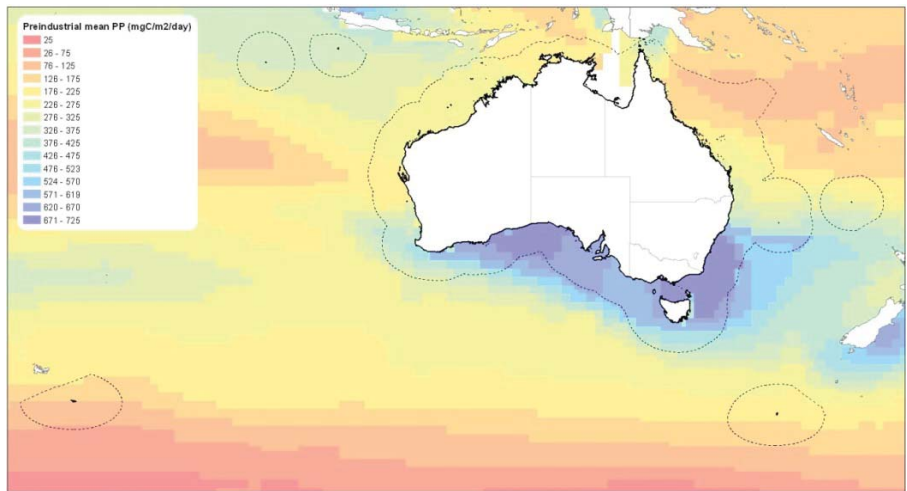
Striated Grasswren (Opalton) <i>Amytornis striatus rowleyi</i>	Rufous Fieldwren (western wheatbelt) <i>Calamanthus campestris montanellus</i>
Striated Grasswren (sandplain) <i>Amytornis striatus striatus</i>	Rufous Fieldwren (west coast) <i>Calamanthus campestris rubiginosus</i>
Striated Grasswren (Pilbara) <i>Amytornis striatus whitei</i>	Rufous Fieldwren (upper Murchison) <i>Calamanthus campestris wayensis</i>
Short-tailed Grasswren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Amytornis merrotsyi merrotsyi</i>	Rufous Fieldwren (Murray mallee) <i>Calamanthus campestris winiam</i>
Short-tailed Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) <i>Amytornis merrotsyi pedleri</i>	Black-eared Miner <i>Manorina melanotis</i>
White-throated Grasswren <i>Amytornis woodwardi</i>	Helmeted Friarbird (Top End sandstone) <i>Philemon buceroides ammitophila</i>
Carpentarian Grasswren <i>Amytornis dorotheae</i>	Western Whipbird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis lashmari</i>
Dusky Grasswren <i>Amytornis purnelli</i>	Western Whipbird (eastern) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis leucogaster</i>
Kalkadoon Grasswren <i>Amytornis ballarae</i>	Western Whipbird (western heath) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>
Eyrean Grasswren <i>Amytornis goyderi</i>	Western Whipbird (western wheatbelt) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis oberon</i>
Black Grasswren <i>Amytornis housei</i>	

### 3.2.2 Mangrove taxa

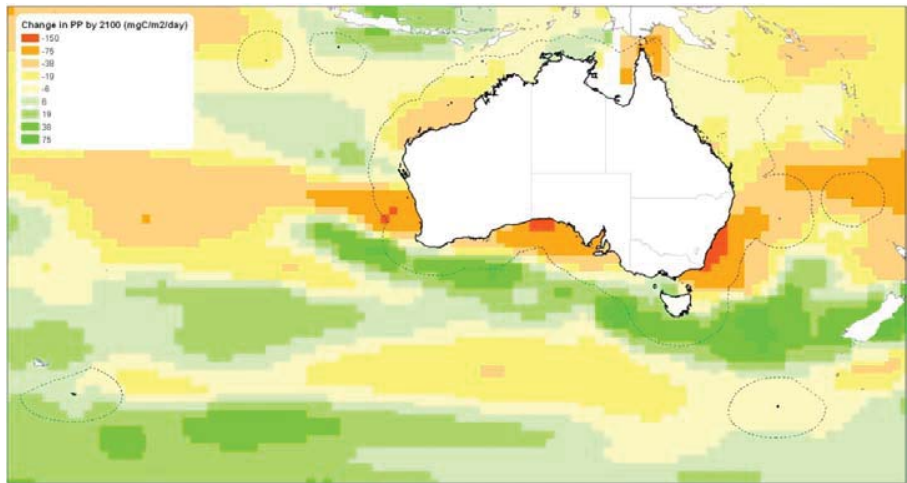
Climatic models could not be developed for mangrove taxa so only exposure to sea level rise and increased storm frequency and intensity were considered. Given that mangroves and their associated fauna have successfully followed sea level changes over millennia, including to higher levels than currently and at faster rates, we considered that mangrove taxa were only likely to be affected where a significant portion of their landward habitat had been developed in a way that would prevent landward expansion as sea levels rise. It was considered that none of the mangrove taxa are likely to be seriously exposed to deleterious effects of sea level rise within the next 100 years because all endemics are in northern Australia where there is ample room for mangrove migration. Similarly, given the periodicity of storms and their localised effect, it was felt that any increase in storm frequency or intensity would still be unlikely to be a substantive threat to any Australian mangrove bird taxon.

### 3.2.3 Marine taxa

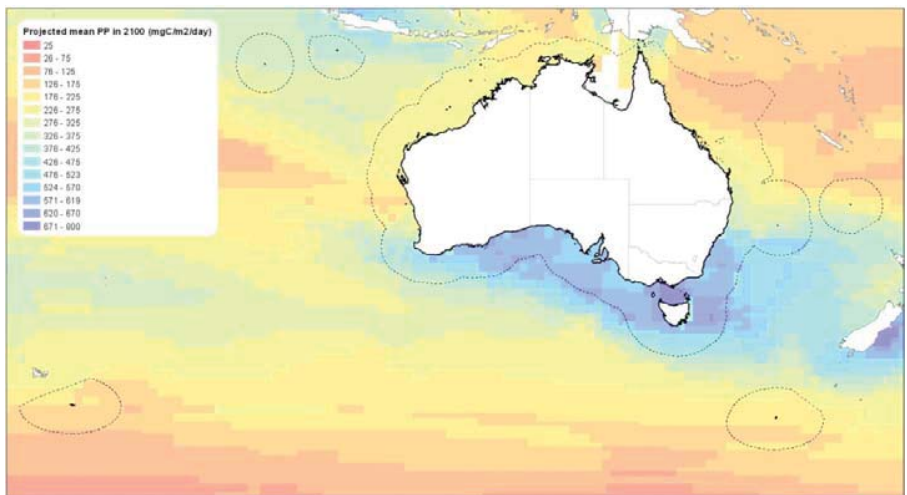
Climatic models could not be developed for marine taxa so exposure was assessed on the basis of changes in marine primary productivity in the vicinity of breeding islands. Current primary productivity, anticipated changes and resultant predicted productivity for waters around Australia are shown in Figure 2.



2a:



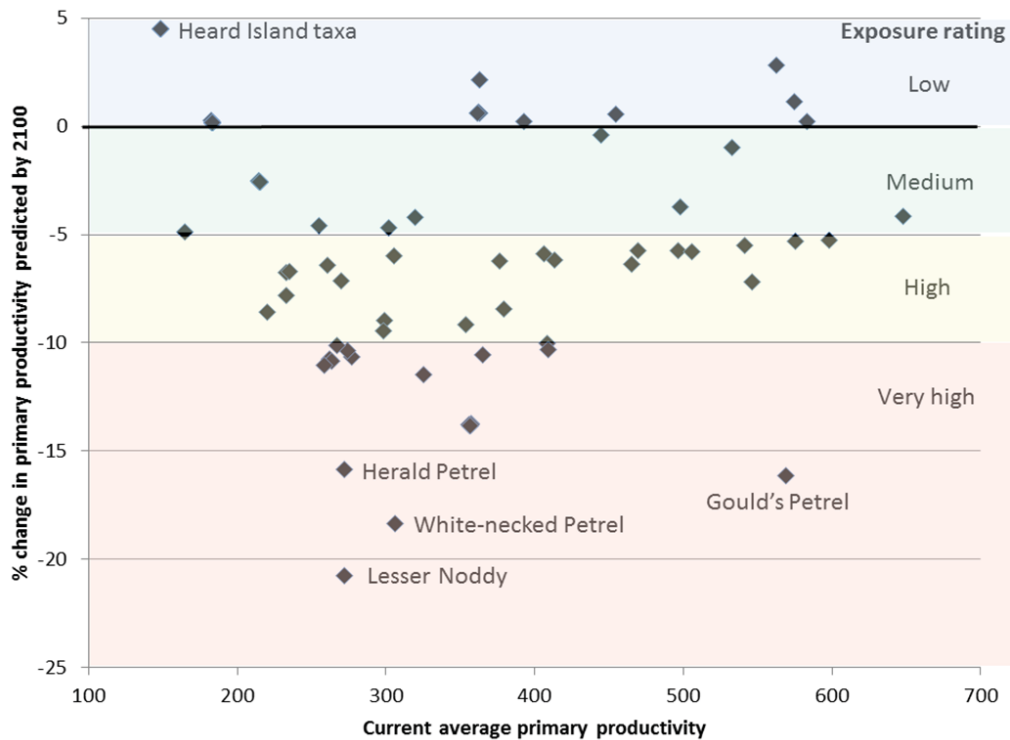
2b:



2c:

**Figure 2. Primary productivity (mg/C/m<sup>2</sup>/day) in waters around Australia (adapted from Steinacher *et al.* 2010) showing the Australian Fishing Zone (dotted lines): a. preindustrial levels; b. anticipated changes by 2100; c. 2100 revised primary productivity.**

On the basis of this it is possible to calculate for all marine bird taxa the predicted change in primary productivity for waters in the vicinity of known breeding sites on Australian territory (including offshore islands). The pattern of change to current levels of productivity near breeding sites is shown for marine taxa in Figure 3. For details see Appendix 4. For maps see Appendix 10.



**Figure 3. Change in average primary productivity (mg/C/m<sup>2</sup>/day) anticipated for 2100 within 200 nautical miles (Australian Fishing Zone) of breeding colonies of Australian seabird breeding taxa, and the exposure rating applied (data from Steinacher *et al.*2011).**

For the purposes of the current exercise, taxa deemed highly exposed to reductions in marine productivity resulting from climate change were those that feed primarily in the Australian fishing zone while provisioning young. All species were assessed where possible and, if appropriate, assumed to be sensitive unless there was evidence to the contrary. This included two taxa that fit this category but were nevertheless excluded from the list of highly exposed marine taxa. The White Tern *Gygis alba* was excluded because research has shown that it breeds more successfully when marine productivity is low because there is less competition (Catry *et al.* 2009). The Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* was excluded because, although breeding success is greatly affected by local changes in marine productivity (Ramos *et al.* 2002), adult terns can shift at least 400 km between successive breeding sites (Spendelow *et al.* 2010). The greatest declines in marine productivity are predicted to occur off eastern Australia so the seabirds breeding in eastern Australia, on Lord



Howe and Norfolk Islands and on parts of the Great Barrier Reef are predicted to be most exposed based on this metric.

The 12 taxa that meet the criteria for being highly exposed are listed in Table 14. Nearly all are tropical taxa. Very recent data on White-necked and Gould's Petrels suggests that they are capable of foraging well beyond the 200 NM limit while breeding (N.Carlile and D Priddel pers.comm.) but it is not known which of these longer trips result in food provisioning for the chicks.

**Table 14. Highly exposed Australian marine bird taxa based on predicted changes to inshore marine productivity.**

White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea) <i>Fregatta grallaria grallaria</i>	Masked Booby (Tasman Sea) <i>Sula dactylatra tasmani</i>
Wedge-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	Common Noddy (Indo-Pacific) <i>Anous stolidus pileatus</i>
Little Shearwater (Tasman Sea) <i>Puffinus assimilis assimilis</i>	Black Noddy (Indo-Pacific) <i>Anous minutus minutus</i>
Herald Petrel <i>Pterodroma heraldica</i>	Lesser Noddy (Houtman Abrolhos) <i>Anous tenuirostris melanops</i>
Gould's Petrel (Australian) <i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i>	Grey Ternlet (western Pacific Ocean) <i>Procelsterna cerulea albivitta</i>
White-necked Petrel (southern) <i>Pterodroma cervicalis cervicalis</i>	Sooty Tern (Pacific Ocean) <i>Onychoprion fuscata serrata</i>

### 3.2.4 Coastal taxa

Climate modelling was not possible for coastal taxa so assessments considered only exposure to sea level rise. Given the history of sea level rise, it is likely that only birds relying on coasts that are backed by built infrastructure are unlikely to be able to shift their use of the environment in line with changing coastal processes. Nevertheless such adaptation has not yet been proven so any taxon that breeds predominantly near the high tide level may suffer from increased nest loss. Given that introduced predators and the human use of coasts may have increased since European arrival, beach-nesting birds may not have the leeway to adapt to rising sea levels that they presumably had during the last sea level rise events. Birds that rely primarily on saltmarshes are also likely to be affected by sea level rise if there is no ground further inland on which new saltmarshes can develop. For non-breeding shorebirds, however, it was assessed that the level of exposure in Australia is likely to be low relative to that of other bird taxa, especially given that the high rate of development along the migratory pathway is likely to mean that Australian shorebird environments are likely to be well below carrying capacity for many decades to come. On the basis of the above, eight taxa were listed as having a very high exposure to sea level rise (Table 15). Of these, the Herald Petrel and the three terns are seabirds and the thornbill is terrestrial. Two other terrestrial taxa, the Orange-bellied Parrot *Neophema*



*chrysogaster* (Loyn *et al.* 1986) and the Cape York subspecies of Star Finch *Neochmia ruficauda clarescens* (Garnett *et al.* 2003), rely on coastal saltmarsh at certain times of year but both have access to large areas of coastline where new marshes can develop without impedance.

**Table 15. Australian bird taxa considered highly exposed to sea level rise.**

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Herald Petrel <i>Pterodroma heraldica</i>
Beach Stone-curlew <i>Esacus giganteus</i>
Australian Pied Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus longirostris</i>
Hooded Plover (eastern) <i>Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis</i>
Little Tern (western Pacific Ocean) <i>Sternula albifrons sinensis</i>
Fairy Tern (New Caledonian) <i>Sternula nereis exsul</i>
Fairy Tern (Australian) <i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>
Slender-billed Thornbill (Gulf St Vincent) <i>Acanthiza iredalei rosinae</i>

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### **3.2.5 Small island taxa**

Climate modelling is not yet possible for small islands so the only assessment of exposure was based on predicted changes to the marine environment in which the islands sit, following Steinacher *et al.* (2010). On this basis Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands and the Houtman Abrolhos, of those islands with endemic terrestrial bird taxa, appear likely to have substantial declines in marine productivity in their vicinity. Whether this indicates climatic changes that will affect the ecology of the islands themselves is unknown. However there are some predictions that the cloud layer on Lord Howe Island may lift up Mts Gower and Lidgbird (DECC 2007b), which could reduce rainfall, and that there is likely to be a reduction in rainfall and an increase in storm frequency on Norfolk Island (DNP 2011).

On this basis, 17 taxa are considered highly exposed to climate change (Table 16).

**Table 16. Australian bird taxa from small islands considered highly exposed to climate change.**

Orange-footed Scrubfowl (Papuan) <i>Megapodius reinwardt reinwardt</i>	Norfolk Island Gerygone <i>Gerygone modesta</i>
Lord Howe Woodhen <i>Gallirallus sylvestris</i>	Golden Whistler (Lord Howe Island) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis contempta</i>
Painted Button-quail (Houtman Abrolhos) <i>Turnix varius scintillans</i>	Golden Whistler (Norfolk Island) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis xanthoprocta</i>
Rainbow Lorikeet (Papuan) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus caeruleiceps</i>	Pied Currawong (Lord Howe Island) <i>Strepera graculina crissalis</i>
Tasman Parakeet (Norfolk Island) <i>Cyanoramphus cookii cookii</i>	Grey Fantail (Norfolk Island) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa pelzelni</i>
Pheasant Coucal (Papuan) <i>Centropus phasianinus thierfelderii</i>	Scarlet Robin (Norfolk Island) <i>Petroica multicolor multicolor</i>
Southern Boobook (Norfolk Island x New Zealand) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i>	Silvereye (Lord Howe Island) <i>Zosterops lateralis tephroleurus</i>
Sacred Kingfisher (Norfolk Island) <i>Todiramphus sanctus norfolkiensis</i>	Slender-billed White-eye <i>Zosterops tenuirostris</i>
Sacred Kingfisher (Tasman Sea) <i>Todiramphus sanctus vagans</i>	

### 3.3 Sensitivity

#### 3.3.1 Sensitivity metrics

A summary of sensitivity metrics is provided in Appendix 5. A full list of sensitivity metrics is provided in Appendices 6-8. For overall rankings see Appendix 9. There were no very strong correlations among sensitivity metrics, the strongest being between *annual r<sub>max</sub>* and *#habitats* –  $r_s = 0.45$  (Table 17). Among the 457 terrestrial species for which the additional metric *ENFA specialisation* was available, correlations were of similar magnitudes as in Table 17 except that *ENFA specialisation* was moderately correlated with *#habitats* ( $r_s = 0.64$ ) – species with a limited climate range occupy fewer habitats. We concluded that multicollinearity among sensitivity metrics was not strong enough to be of concern and therefore used all seven metrics.

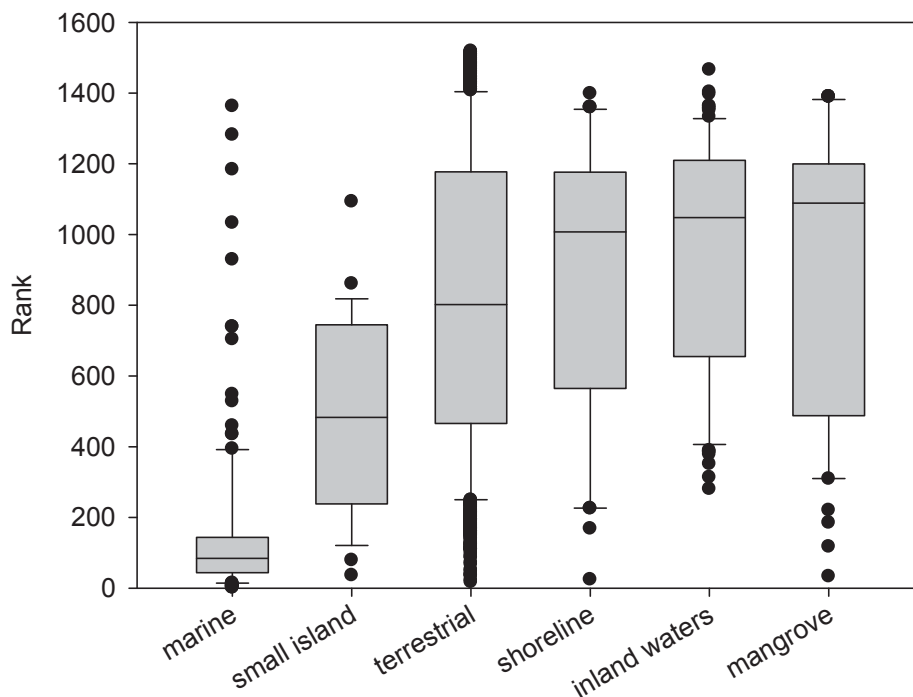
**Table 17. Matrix of Spearman's rank correlations among six sensitivity metrics for 705 Australian bird species**

ENFA climatic specialisation has been excluded because it is available for only a subset of species (see text).

	#food types	#substrates	relative brain size	annual $r_{max}$	population
#habitats	0.36	0.071	-0.032	0.451	0.311
#food types		0.199	0.072	0.307	0.056
#substrates			0.19	-0.079	0.022
RBS				-0.03	-0.002
annual $r_{max}$					0.133

### 3.3.2 Most sensitive taxa

Marine taxa were rated more sensitive on average, with shoreline, mangrove and inland waters taxa least (Figure 4).



**Figure 4 Rankings for sensitivity to climate change for Australian bird taxa by habitat class (ranks include all sensitivity measures except ENFA)**

The most sensitive taxa in each group are listed in Table 18. and the most sensitive species in Table 19. It should be noted that, where there are breeding and non-breeding populations of the same taxon occurring in Australia, as is the case with many seabirds, only the breeding population is considered.

**Table 18. List of Australian bird taxa rated most sensitive to climate change in each habitat class**  
(sensitivity rank in brackets based on all taxa without ENFA, see Appendix 9)

<b>Mangroves</b>	<b>Coastal</b>	<b>Inland waters</b>	<b>Marine</b>	<b>Small islands</b>	<b>Terrestrial</b>
Collared Imperial-Pigeon (Papuan) <i>Ducula mullerii</i> <i>mullerii</i> (33)	Beach Stone-curlew <i>Esacus giganteus</i> (24)	Little Bittern (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ixobrychus minutus dubius</i> (283)	Wandering Albatross <i>Diomedea exulans</i> (1)	Southern Boobook (Norfolk Island x New Zealand) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i> (36)	Glossy Black-Cockatoo (Kangaroo Island) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus</i> (17)
Eclectus Parrot (Papuan) <i>Eclectus poratus polychloros</i> (117)	Asian Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i> (168)	Cotton Pygmy-goose (Australian) <i>Nettapus coromandelianus albipennis</i> (313)	Herald Petrel <i>Pterodroma heraldica</i> (2)	Lord Howe Woodhen <i>Gallirallus sylvestris</i> (79)	Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (southern, Coxen's) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i> (23)
Barking Owl (Papuan) <i>Ninox connivens assimilis</i> (185)	Sooty Oystercatcher (southern) <i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i> (228)	Australasian Shoveler (Australian) <i>Anas rhynchosotis rhynchosotis</i> (351)	Soft-plumaged Petrel <i>Pterodroma mollis mollis/dubia</i> (2)	Glossy Swiftlet (Christmas Island) <i>Collocalia esculenta natalis</i> (121)	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (Helmeted) <i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i> (35)
Singing Starling <i>Aplonis cantoroides</i> (223)	Sooty Oystercatcher (northern) <i>Haematopus fuliginosus ophthalmicus</i> (228)	Pink-eared Duck <i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i> (378)	Fairy Prion (southern) <i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i> (4)	Painted Button-quail (Houtman Abrolhos) <i>Turnix varius scintillans</i> (180)	Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i> (37)

<b>Mangroves</b>	<b>Coastal</b>	<b>Inland waters</b>	<b>Marine</b>	<b>Small islands</b>	<b>Terrestrial</b>
Brown Goshawk (Papuan) <i>Accipiter fasciatus dogwa</i> (309)	Wandering Tattler <i>Tringa incana</i> (320)	Black-fronted Dotterel <i>Eiseyornis melanops</i> (4385)	Kermadec Petrel (western) <i>Pterodroma neglecta neglecta</i> (5)	Pied Currawong (Lord Howe Island) <i>Srepera graculina crissalis</i> (190)	Thick-billed Grasswren (north-western New South Wales) <i>Amytornis modestus obscurior</i> (38)
Dusky Gerygone (southern) <i>Gerygone tenebrosa christophori</i> (310)	Hooded Plover (eastern) <i>Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis</i> (460)	Red-kneed Dotterel <i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i> (386)	White-necked Petrel (southern) <i>Pterodroma cervicalis cervicalis</i> (5)	Emerald Dove (Christmas Island) <i>Chalcophaps indica natalis</i> (212)	Western Whipbird (western heath) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis nigrogularis</i> (47)
Dusky Gerygone (northern) <i>Gerygone tenebrosa</i> (310)	Eastern Reef Egret (eastern) <i>Egretta sacra sacra</i> (485)	Hoary-headed Grebe <i>Polioccephalus poliocephalus</i> (389)	White-tailed Tropicbird (Pacific Ocean) <i>Phaethon lepturus dorotheae</i> (7)	Christmas Island Hawk-Owl <i>Ninox natalis</i> (234)	Brown Thornbill (King Island) <i>Acanthiza pusilla archibaldi</i> (52)
Peaceful Dove (Papuan) <i>Geopelia striata papua</i> (317)	Australian Pied Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus longirostris</i> (501)	Zitting Cisticola (eastern) <i>Cisticola juncidis lavenyi</i> (406)	White-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean) <i>Phaethon lepturus lepturus</i> (7)	Black-faced Sheathbill (Heard Island) <i>Chionis minor nasicornis</i> (236)	Topknot Pigeon <i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i> (67)
Red-cheeked Parrot (Papuan) <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi aruensis</i> (375)	Red-capped Plover <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> (755)	Zitting Cisticola (Top End) <i>Cisticola juncidis leanyeri</i> (406)	White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea) <i>Fregata grallaria grallaria</i> (9)	Southern Emu-wren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Stipiturus malachurus hartogi</i> (246)	White-throated Nightjar (eastern) <i>Eurostopodus mystacalis mystacalis</i> (73)
Mangrove Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone levigaster cantator</i> (421)	Greater Sand Plover (Mongolian) <i>Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i> (785)	Zitting Cisticola (Normanton) <i>Cisticola juncidis normani</i> (406)	Grey-backed Storm-Petrel <i>Garrodia nereis</i> (10)	Scarlet Robin (Norfolk Island) <i>Petroica multicolor multicolor</i> (247)	Scrubtit (King Island) <i>Acanthornis magnus greenianus</i> (87)

**Table 19. List of Australian bird species rated most sensitive to climate change by habitat class (overall rank)**

Mangroves	Coastal	Inland waters	Marine	Small islands	Terrestrial
Collared Imperial-Pigeon <i>Ducula mullerii</i> (33)	Beach Stone-curlew <i>Esacus giganteus</i> (24)	Little Bittern <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> (283)	Wandering Albatross <i>Diomedea exulans</i> (1)	Lord Howe Woodhen <i>Gallirallus sylvestris</i> (79)	Topknot Pigeon <i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i> (67)
Singing Starling <i>Aplonis cantoroides</i> (223)	Asian Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i> (168)	Cotton Pygmy-goose <i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i> (313)	Herald Petrel <i>Pterodroma heraldica</i> (2)	Glossy Swiftlet <i>Collocalia esculenta</i> (121)	White-throated Nightjar <i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i> (73)
Dusky Gerygone <i>Gerygone tenebrosa</i> (310)	Sooty Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i> (242)	Australasian Shoveler <i>Anas rhynchosotis</i> (351)	Soft-plumaged Petrel <i>Pterodroma mollis</i> (2)	Christmas Island Hawk-Owl <i>Ninox natalis</i> (234)	Red Goshawk <i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i> (97)
Mangrove Gerygone <i>Gerygone levigaster</i> (421)	Wandering Tattler <i>Tringa incana</i> (320)	Pink-eared Duck <i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i> (378)	Kermadec Petrel <i>Pterodroma neglecta</i> (5)	Black-faced Sheathbill <i>Chionis minor</i> (236)	Banded Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus cinctus</i> (106)
Broad-billed Flycatcher <i>Myiagra ruficollis</i> (428)	Eastern Reef Egret <i>Egretta sacra</i> (485)	Black-fronted Dotterel <i>Eiseyornis melanops</i> (385)	White-bellied Storm-Petrel <i>Fregetta grallaria</i> (9)	Christmas Island Imperial-Pigeon <i>Ducula whartoni</i> (273)	Noisy Scrub-bird <i>Atrichornis clamosus</i> (109)
Chestnut Rail <i>Eulabeornis castaneiventris</i> (475)	Hooded Plover <i>Thinornis rubricollis</i> (492)	Red-kneed Dotterel <i>Erythrogonyx cinctus</i> (386)	Grey-backed Storm-Petrel <i>Garrodia nereis</i> (10)	Variable Goshawk <i>Accipiter hiogaster</i> (308)	Superb Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus superbus</i> (110)

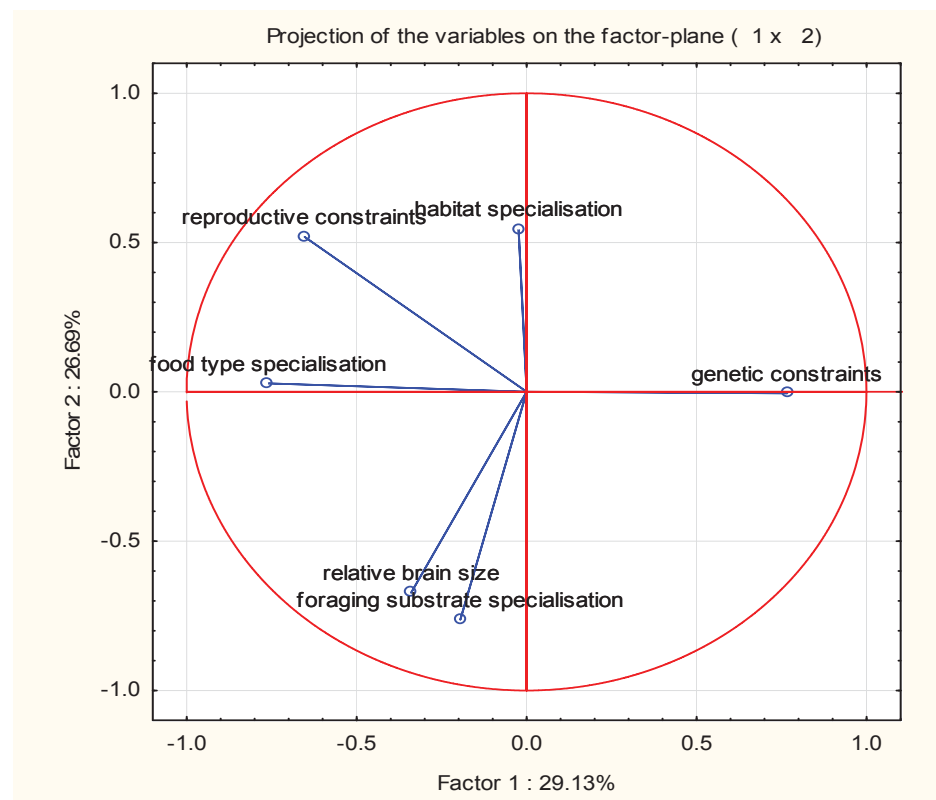
<b>Mangroves</b>	<b>Coastal</b>	<b>Inland waters</b>	<b>Marine</b>	<b>Small islands</b>	<b>Terrestrial</b>
Great-billed Heron <i>Ardea sumatrana</i> (503)	Australian Pied Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus longirostris</i> (501)	Hoary-headed Grebe <i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i> (389)	Grey Petrel <i>Procellaria cinerea</i> (11)	Norfolk Island Gerygone <i>Gerygone modesta</i> (372)	Wompoo Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i> (111)
Mangrove Grey Fantail <i>Rhipidura phasiana</i> (539)	Red-capped Plover <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> (755)	Zitting Cisticola <i>Cisticola juncidis</i> (406)	Abbott's Booby <i>Papasula abbotti</i> (12)	Tasman Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus cookii</i> (482)	White-rumped Swiftlet <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius</i> (123)
Large-billed Gerygone <i>Gerygone magnirostris</i> (553)	Greater Sand Plover <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> (785)	Banded Stilt <i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i> (416)	Christmas Island Frigatebird <i>Fregata andrewsi</i> (13)	Slender-billed White-eye <i>Zosterops tenuirostris</i> (712)	Albert's Lyrebird <i>Menura alberti</i> (125)
Red-capped Flowerpecker <i>Dicaeum geelvinkianum</i> (774)	Grey-tailed Tattler <i>Tringa brevipes</i> (787)	Darter <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> (462)	King Penguin <i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i> (15)	Island Thrush <i>Turdus poliocephalus</i> (752)	Spotted Nightjar <i>Eurostopodus argus</i> (127)



### 3.3.3 What drives the sensitivity of very highly sensitive taxa?

Among ultrataxa rated as very highly sensitive, Principal Components Analysis (PCA) of sensitivity metrics revealed two factors that are most informative (Fig. 5):

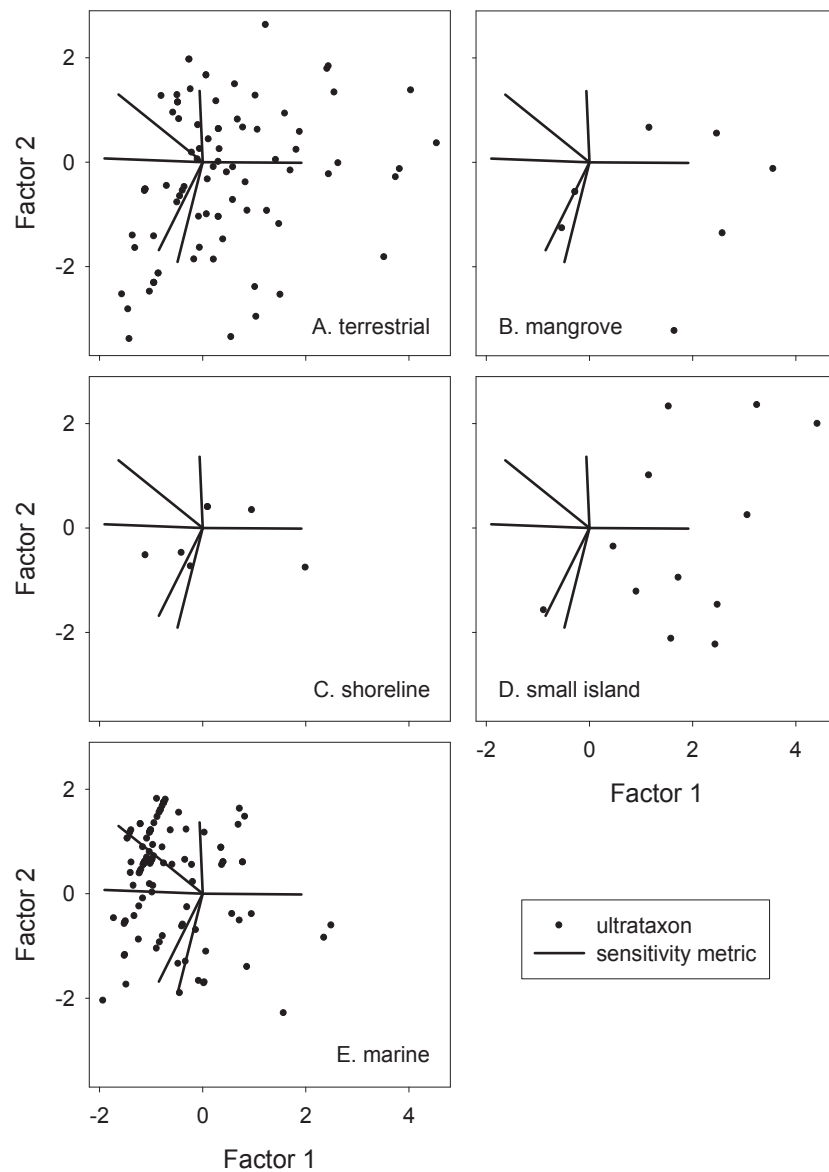
- Factor 1: positively related to genetic constraints (population size) and negatively to food types specialisation (#food types) and reproductive constraints (annual  $r_{\max}$ ).
- Factor 2: positively related to habitat specialisation (#habitats) and reproductive constraints (annual  $r_{\max}$ ) and negatively to small relative brain size (RBS) and foraging substrate specialisation (#substrates);



**Figure 5. The first two factors of a Principal Components Analysis of sensitivity metrics for 218 ultrataxa that are rated “very highly sensitive”.**

All metrics have been scaled from 0 to 1 where 0 = least sensitivity and 1 = most sensitivity. Climate specialisation has been excluded because it is not available for all taxa. The first two factors accounted for 55.8% of the variance, with remaining factors each accounting for no more than a further 15% of the variance.

There were marked differences in scores for the first two PCA factors, and especially Factor 1, between groups of taxa (terrestrial, small island, mangroves, shoreline, marine – no inland water taxa were rated as very highly sensitive; one-way ANOVA: Factor 1 –  $F_{4,213} = 22.6$ ,  $P \ll 0.001$ ; Factor 2 –  $F_{4,213} = 4.1$ ,  $P = 0.003$ ). Terrestrial taxa displayed a wide range of sensitivities (i.e. were widely dispersed across the ordination) but feature a number of potentially genetically-constrained (rare) taxa showing as high scores for Factor 1 (Fig. 6A). The few very highly sensitive mangrove specialists tended weakly to feature because of genetic constraints, small brains and foraging substrate specialisation (Fig. 6B). Very highly sensitive shoreline taxa showed little variation with regard to Factor 2 and an even but wide spread of scores for Factor 1 (Fig. 6C). Small island taxa that are very highly sensitive featured particularly because of genetic constraints (rarity) and displayed a wide range of scores for Factor 2 (Fig. 6D). Very highly sensitive marine taxa displayed a wide range of sensitivity attributes but with a heavy concentration of taxa that were slow breeders with specialisation to food type and habitat (Fig. 6E).



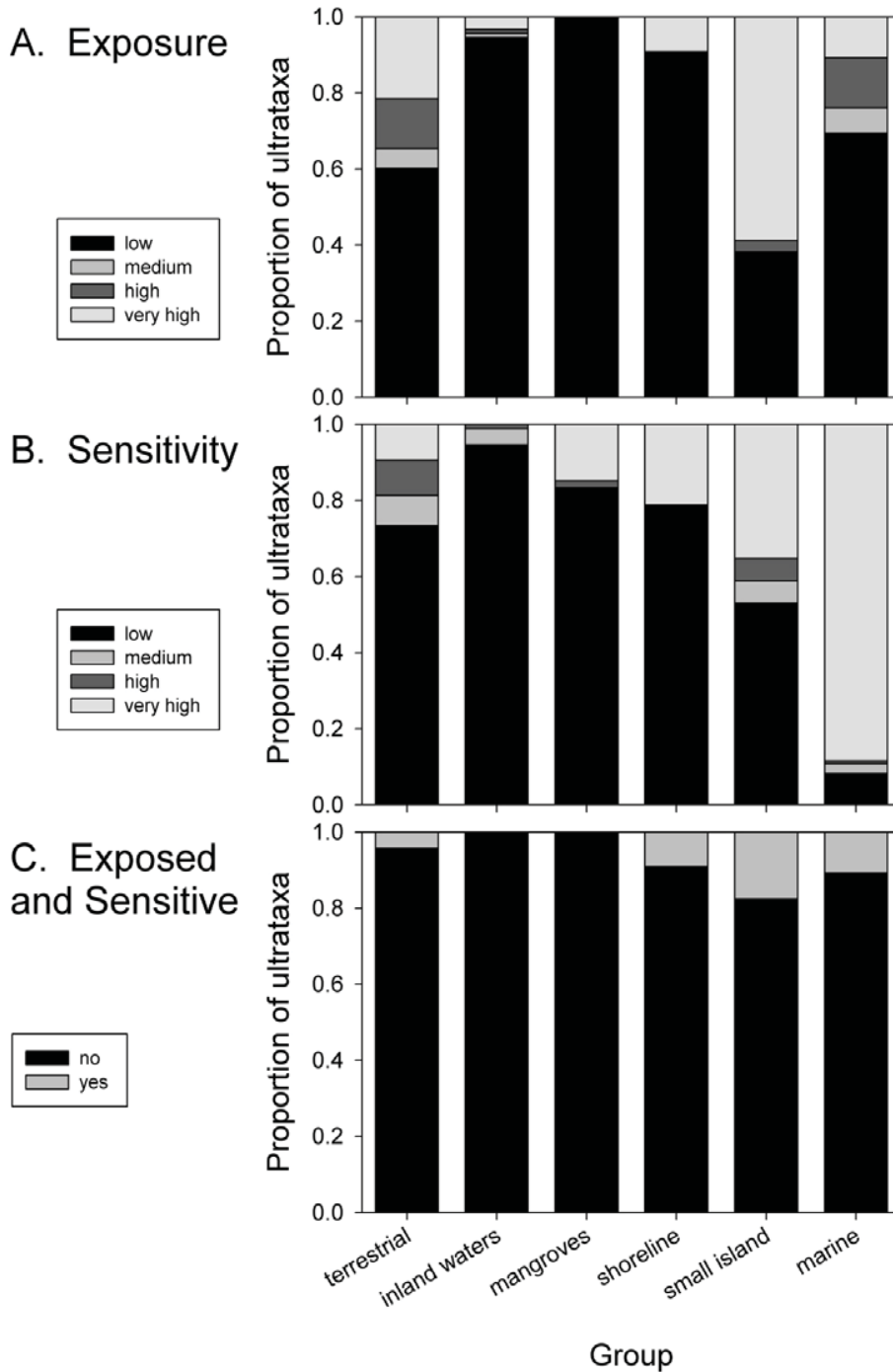
**Figure 6** Position of very highly sensitive ultrataxa in five groups relative to sensitivity metrics in the Principal Components Analysis of Fig. 5.

(The factor scores for sensitivity metrics in Fig. 5 have been multiplied by 2.5.)

### **3.4 Exposure and Sensitivity**

Very highly sensitive taxa were more likely to be marine whereas very highly exposed taxa were more likely to be from small islands (Figure 7A,B). Small island taxa were most likely to be both very highly sensitive and very highly exposed (Figure 7C). No

mangrove or inland water taxa were rated as both very highly sensitive and very highly exposed.



**Figure 7. Proportion of Australian bird taxa in sensitivity and exposure classes by habitat class.**

### 3.5 Threatened taxa

As shown in Figure 8, the more threatened a taxon, the more likely it is to be considered either sensitive or exposed to climate change, or both.

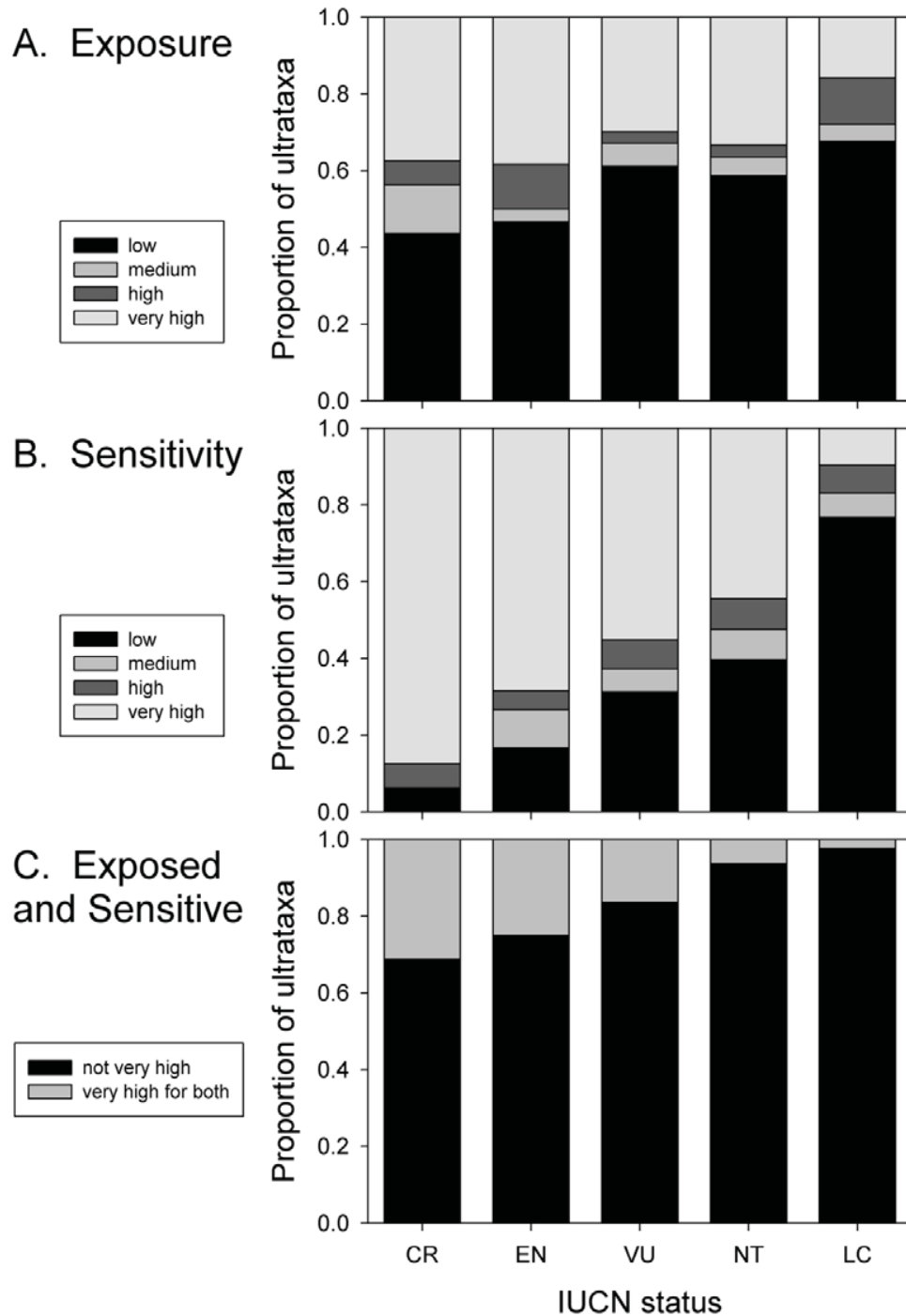


Figure 8. Proportion of Australian bird taxa in sensitivity and exposure classes by five IUCN Red List categories.

### **3.6 Adaptation strategies and associated costs**

Full adaptation strategies were developed for only those birds considered to be both highly sensitive to climate change and very highly exposed. Less intensive actions were developed for those that were either very highly sensitive or very highly exposed but not both. The source of funds in each case is not known but, as currently, is likely to consist of a portfolio of government, private and volunteered input that differs for each taxon.

#### **3.6.1 Immediate actions**

##### *3.6.1.1 Defined actions*

###### **3.6.1.1.1 Modelling of refugia**

Fine scale modelling is needed for multiple areas to identify which sites need protection or conservative management so that can be available as refuges in the future (Table 19). Costs of modelling are averaged across all sensitive and exposed taxa likely to benefit, not just those that are both. The total cost for all modelling is \$785,000 if each region is done separately, as is likely to be necessary if local knowledge is going to be incorporated and local planners involved in the modelling process, though this is only \$6,000 per taxon. For four taxa fine scale modelling is recommended to identify potential sites for assisted colonisation outside the current range should the need arise. This will also require local knowledge and involvement to identify sites that are not only climatically suitable but potentially already have suitable habitat and secure tenure.

**Table 19. Costs of fine scale modelling to identify terrestrial refugia for Australian birds exposed and/or sensitive to climate change (costs AU\$'000)**

	No. taxa	Cost			Total	Cost/taxon
		Exposed only	Sensitive only	Both exposed and sensitive		
Detailed modelling within region						
Arnhem Land	4	30	0	30	60	15
Border Ranges	4	0	15	45	60	15
Cape York Peninsula	56	41	9	11	60	1
Gawler Ranges/Flinders ranges	2	30	0	30	60	30
Kangaroo Island	17	53	0	7	60	4
North-west Cape	1	0	0	60	60	60
Tiwi Islands	8	45	0	15	60	8
Western Victoria	4	45	0	15	60	15
Wet Tropics	24	25	32	3	60	3
Detailed modelling of potential refugia outside current range						
Noisy scrub-bird	1	0	0	60	60	60
Black-eared Miner	1	0	0	60	60	60
Orange-bellied Parrot	1	0	0	30	30	30
Slender-billed Thornbill (Gulf St Vincent)	1	0	0	30	30	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>6</b>

### 3.6.1.1.2 Surveys

Baseline surveys are required for two taxa before planning for climate change can take place. For the Brown Thornbill (King Island) *Acanthiza pusilla archibaldi*, any management can only take place if the continued existence of the subspecies is confirmed. A thorough survey for the subspecies is estimated to cost \$60,000. For the Southern Boobook (Norfolk Island) *Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata* baseline numbers need to be re-established for the population if change is to be detected. Such a survey is estimated to cost \$10,000.

#### **3.6.1.1.3 Baseline taxon management and research**

For three taxa, basic research and management is needed before the effects of climate can be managed. The Forty-spotted Pardalote *Pardalotus quadripunctatus* recently suffered a substantial decline, even in its stronghold on Maria Island off Tasmania, for reasons that are not understood (Bryant 2010). An understanding of the reasons for current declines is essential if the effects of climate change are to be recognised and managed. While more knowledge is desirable on nearly all taxa, for others the basic drivers of population trends are understood sufficiently well that the first steps in climate change adaptation are possible. The cost, estimated at \$150,000, would cover a PhD on the species.

For two King Island subspecies, the Scrubtit *Acanthornis magnus greenianus*, which occurs as a single declining population of about 50 individuals in the centre of a single swamp (Donaghey 2011) and the Brown Thornbill *Acanthiza pusilla archibaldi*, which has not been seen since 2003 (Garnett *et al.* 2011), intensive management is required over the next decade if they are to persist at all. This may require cross-fostering to other species to increase the population size, reintroduction to places from which it has disappeared and intensive fire management. The cost is estimated at \$100,000/yr for 10 years to cover both subspecies.

#### **3.6.1.1.4 Assisted colonisation**

For one species, the Eastern Bristlebird *Dasyornis brachypterus*, there is already a successful program of reintroduction of the southern subspecies *D. b. brachypterus* (Baker 2009), though this is not related to climate change. The tiny, isolated populations of the northern subspecies, *D. b. monoides*, are occasionally monitored but there is no active management, although vacant habitat exists (Garnett *et al.* 2011). If the subspecies is to persist then reintroductions will be needed, as well as assisted colonisation of new sites where habitat is suitable and where climate modelling predicts that the climate space will remain suitable for an extended period. Unlike assisted colonisation for most taxa however, where extended planning and proof of the necessity is prudent, delaying assisted colonisation of *D. b. monoides* may prove fatal. The project is estimated to cost \$300,000, which is the cost of labour and field expenses for translocations. The techniques perfected for *D. b. brachypterus* are directly applicable to this subspecies, reducing research costs. The modelling suggests that areas of north-eastern NSW already known to contain suitable climate space will retain that suitability until at least 2085.

#### **3.6.1.1.5 Land management**

Most land management cannot be undertaken until there is more evidence of the way in which climate change will affect management choices. On Norfolk Island, however, five taxa in the rainforest of the national park will benefit from the immediate removal of a trial eucalypt plantation and its replacement with rainforest. This will not only reduce the risk of fire should the island dry out but will provide additional habitat for native species (DNP 2011). The cost is estimated to be \$750,000 (25 ha at \$30,000/ha), \$15,000 per taxon.

#### **3.6.1.1.6 Land purchase**

For most taxa, land purchase in anticipation of climate change is premature. Either there is excessive uncertainty about whether taxa will respond to climate change in the



ways predicted, there is currently ample land, much of it protected or unlikely to be alienated in the foreseeable future, in the areas likely to contain refugia, or any areas likely to contain refugia in fragmented landscapes (e.g. western Victoria, Kangaroo Island) are already secured for conservation purposes. This is the case with most of the areas where refugia modelling is suggested. However two taxa, Orange-bellied Parrot *Neophema chrysogaster* and Slender-billed Thornbill (Gulf St Vincent) *Acanthiza iredalei rosinae*, rely on saltmarshes in areas where not only are human populations growing but settlement is already pressed hard against the coast. Such areas are likely to offer an increasingly limited range of options for creating alternative habitat as sea level displaces the habitat they currently use. For each taxon a nominal one million dollars has been allocated for land purchase. For the thornbill, which is sedentary, modelling should be able to identify areas for potential purchase fairly readily, and parts of Clinton Conservation Park may already be suitable. Farmland in the region is currently on sale at \$1,000/ha (<http://www.realestate.com.au>). For the Orange-bellied Parrot, which is almost extinct in the wild and migratory, identifying habitat which could be acquired for saltmarsh habitat may simply be too difficult and uncertain to warrant the expenditure, especially as it is questionable whether a shortage of saltmarsh is actually threatening this species. On the assumption that the most likely bottleneck for saltmarsh habitat will be King Island in Bass Strait, \$1 million could purchase 300 ha at current prices (<http://www.realestate.com.au>).

#### 3.6.1.2 Ongoing actions

##### 3.6.1.2.1 Captive breeding

For most taxa, captive breeding is not yet necessary even if it is the best strategy. However, for two taxa identified as climate exposed and sensitive, the Orange-bellied Parrot and the Western Ground Parrot *Pezoporus flaviventer*, captive breeding is already under way and must continue indefinitely. This is estimated to cost \$220,000 per year when aviary construction costs are averaged over the 50 year period. A captive population of Orange-bellied Parrots was established several decades ago and has recently been expanded to maximise its genetic variability. The species is maintained at seven separate institutions and is subject to best practice husbandry and genetic management. Three juvenile Western Ground Parrots are currently in captivity, where they have bred but not raised young, and 110 are believed to be in the wild at one location, the species having disappeared from all other locations over the last decade (Garnett *et al.* 2011; J. Blyth *in litt.*). Unless a captive insurance population is established in the next few years, climate change adaptation will not be necessary because it is likely to be extinct.

##### 3.6.1.2.2 Monitoring

Knowledge of trends is essential for informing action. The total cost of monitoring is estimated to be about \$1.5 million per year, of which two thirds would need to be spent on marine or small island taxa.

As noted above some taxa, especially rare taxa, need specialised techniques for monitoring. More widespread taxa can be monitored using general surveys, such as the Atlas of Australian Birds. Targeted regional monitoring is recommended for areas where substantial numbers of taxa are identified as exposed, sensitive or both. As with

refugial monitoring, costs are averaged for all taxa confined to a region (Table 21), not just those that are both sensitive and exposed.

**Table 20. Annual costs (AU\$'000s) of monitoring Australian bird taxa that may be sensitive or exposed to the effects of climate change, or both.**

Monitoring class	No. taxa	Cost			Total	Cost/taxon
		Exposed only	Sensitive only	Both exposed and sensitive		
<i>Terrestrial, inland water, mangrove and coastal taxa</i>						
Arnhem Land	4	15	0	15	30	7.5
Beach nesting taxa	7	0	9	21	30	4.3
Border Ranges	4	0	8	15	23	5.6
Cape York Peninsula	56	20	4	5	30	0.5
Eungella	6	5	25	0	30	5.0
Kangaroo Island	17	26	0	4	30	1.8
King Island	10	21	0	9	30	3.0
South Australian ranges	11	22	0	8	30	2.7
Tiwi Islands	8	23	0	8	30	3.8
Wet Tropics	24	13	16	1	30	1.3
Dedicated single taxon monitoring	12	15	0	188	232	19.3
Atlas of Australian birds	1060	28	10	6	44 <sup>2</sup>	0.04
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1217</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<i>Marine and small island taxa</i>						
Christmas Island	12	0	30	0	30	2.5
North Keeling Island	10	0	27	3	30	3.0
Coral Sea islands	6	0	15	15	30	5.0
Dirk Hartog Island	2	15	0	15	30	15.0
Cabbage Tree Island	1	0	0	30	30	30.0
Heard Island <sup>1</sup>	15	0	160	0	160	10.7
Heron Island	2	0	0	30	30	15.0
Houtman Abrolhos	6	0	15	15	30	6.0
Lord Howe Island	17	5	7	18	30	1.8
Macquarie Island	22	0	250	0	250	11.4
Marine non-breeding	39	0	200	0	200	5.1
Michaelmas Cay	2	0	0	30	30	15.0
Norfolk Island seabirds	7	0	4	26	30	4.3
Norfolk Island terrestrial birds	8	23	0	8	30	3.8
Raine Island	10	0	18	12	30	3.0

Monitoring class	No. taxa	Cost			Total	Cost/ taxon
		Exposed only	Sensitive only	Both exposed and sensitive		
South-west Western Australian islands	5	0	30	0	30	6.0
Subtotal marine and small islands	139	43	752	201	1000	7.2
Total	396	230	814	496	1540	3.9

1. Heard Island costs are for once every 10 years only as it lacks threats and primary productivity in the vicinity is predicted to increase by 2100.
2. Full Atlas costs, which cover 1045 less exposed or sensitive Australian bird taxa, are estimated at \$200K/yr

### 3.6.1.2.3 Species management

For threatened taxa, existing programs will need to be continued or intensified. None currently have explicit climate change adaptation provisions included within them. Across the 18 taxa for which this is thought to be needed, the cost is \$1.26 million/yr, or \$70,000 per taxon/yr (Table 22).

**Table 21. Costs (AU\$ '000s) of ongoing management of Australian bird taxa needed to sustain them in the face of climate change.**

Taxon	Cost/yr
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i>	100.0
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (Kangaroo Island) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus</i>	100.0
Orange-bellied Parrot <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	100.0
Western Ground Parrot <i>Pezoporus flaviventris</i>	200.0
Tasman Parakeet (Norfolk Island) <i>Cyanoramphus cookii cookii</i> , Southern Boobook (Norfolk Island x New Zealand) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i> , Golden Whistler (Norfolk Island) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis xanthoprocta</i> , Scarlet Robin (Norfolk Island) <i>Petroica multicolor multicolor</i> , Slender-billed White-eye <i>Zosterops tenuirostris</i>	100.0
Noisy Scrub-bird <i>Atrichornis clamosus</i> , Western Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis longirostris</i> , Western Whipbird (western heath) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>	150.0
Southern Emu-wren (Fleurieu Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus intermedius</i>	100.0
Southern Emu-wren (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus parimeda</i>	100.0
Black Grasswren <i>Amytornis housei</i> <sup>1</sup>	14.9
Eastern Bristlebird (northern) <i>Dasyornis brachypterus monoides</i>	100.0
Forty-spotted Pardalote <i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	100.0
Black-eared Miner <i>Manorina melanotis</i>	100.0

1. Costs from Carwadine *et al.* (2011) shared across all beneficiary taxa

### 3.6.2 Future actions

#### 3.6.2.1 Defined actions

##### 3.6.2.1.1 Establish new habitat

Given the rate of sea level rise new saltmarsh may need to be created deliberately for the Orange-bellied Parrot and the Slender-billed Thornbill (Gulf St Vincent). Using relatively old data from Louis Berger and Associates (1997), costs are estimated at \$50K/ha so 100 ha would cost \$5 million. Timing will depend on need, land availability and the rate of sea level rise. For other saltmarsh taxa it is assumed that appropriate habitat will be available in some form as climate changes and that no other new habitat will have to be created to accommodate birds as they shift across the landscape.

##### 3.6.2.1.2 Feasibility study of potential management

For several marine taxa for which the productivity of waters near their breeding sites is predicted to decline, a number of actions can be undertaken to help them adapt to climate change. We therefore recommend a feasibility study to determine which

strategy is most cost-effective – e.g. what is the feasibility of augmenting food for seabirds by reducing fishing intensity in areas where they obtain food while breeding? Could there be other ways of augmenting local food supplies? Alternatively, could new colonies be established in more productive waters if the birds are failing to move there themselves (c.f. Priddel *et al.* 2006; Miskelly *et al.* 2009). The cost of this feasibility study is estimated at \$100,000 shared across 10 seabird taxa.

#### **3.6.2.1.3 Marine refugia modelling**

The identification of marine refugia needs to be undertaken in the future because their location is likely to change, so this is not captured under 3.6.1.1.1. They may also differ for different species. Thus, identification of refugia is assumed to require a separate study of each taxon, which gives a cost of \$2.2 million for 11 marine taxa. Costs are those of a PhD scholarship, associated supervisory costs, and the costs of tracking devices that would be used to locate the sites where the seabirds feed most frequently while provisioning young. Once located, these areas can be the subject of local management (e.g. fishing regulations etc.). For seven taxa, knowledge is required of the basic biology, so it is recommended that the relationship between foraging and breeding success, population density and productivity of surrounding seas is investigated, including tracking to determine use of marine habitat in space and time. For four taxa, much original research has been undertaken so it may only be necessary to investigate the locations and characteristics of key feeding sites during breeding and the means to retain their value under climate change.

#### **3.6.2.1.4 Assisted colonisation**

Three classes of action related to assisted colonisation were considered.

##### *Feasibility studies of genetic supplementation*

For many species the climate space that is predicted to be lost by one subspecies is predicted to be filled by another subspecies. However, the potential replacement subspecies are likely to be prevented from such replacement by the same barriers that led to the evolution of subspecies in the first place. This may mean that the resident subspecies already have the capacity to cope with the new climate but this has never been tested. However, it may also mean that there has been local adaptation to slightly differing climates and the transfer of this genetic capacity could lead to persistence of the species in the landscape even if the subspecies is no longer 'pure' because it now has additional genetic material. There were four cases where it was felt that feasibility studies could be warranted in the future to consider the practicality and social acceptability of moving some individuals of climate-adapted taxa to augment the populations of taxa for which the climate space is predicted to disappear. These are described below. A cost of \$100,000 is estimated for each feasibility study.

*Cape York Peninsula:* Of the 56 exposed or sensitive taxa on Cape York Peninsula, 41 also occur in New Guinea, in some cases as the same subspecies but mostly as separate subspecies. This includes all the rainforest specialists but also six savannah taxa. All but one of the savannah species also has subspecies in the Top End or the Kimberley for which the climate space is predicted to expand into Cape York Peninsula by 2085. Another four savannah subspecies predicted to lose climate space have endemic Australian subspecies from the Top End with climate space distributions that

may extend into the Peninsula.. It is not known whether the climate space of any of the New Guinea taxa is likely to extend over Cape York Peninsula but it may be worth investigating, as is the social acceptability of such genetic transfer among the people of Cape York Peninsula.

*Tiwi Islands:* For seven of the eight endemic Tiwi Island taxa for which it is predicted that the climate space will disappear entirely, there are potentially replacement taxa on the mainland living in very similar habitat as is widespread on the island. The main consideration would appear to be whether the Tiwi Island people would consider genetic augmentation of their fauna with mainland genetic material. \$100,000 is estimated as the cost of a feasibility study to be undertaken should local populations of the endemic subspecies decline. It should be noted that one climatically isolated Tiwi island subspecies, the Tiwi Hooded Robin *Melanodryas cucullata melvillensis*, has already gone extinct (Garnett *et al.* 2011).

*Kangaroo Island:* all of the 17 subspecies endemic to Kangaroo Island have equivalents on the mainland that could be used to augment the local genetic pool, possibly to their benefit as climate changes.

*Hooded Plover:* While it was not possible to model the climate space of the beach-reliant eastern subspecies of Hooded Plover *Thinornis r. rubricollis*, it is under substantial pressure from beach users, pressure that may be exacerbated by rising sea levels. The Western Australian *T. r. tregellasi*, however, nests beside inland salt lakes. It is predicted to have suitable climate space in western Victoria by 2085. The introduction of some *T. r. tregellasi* to Victoria could result in eastern birds nesting away from vulnerable beaches and taking advantage of the fringes of western Victoria's salt lakes. Again, such a proposal would need to be assessed for technical and social feasibility, not least among the many volunteers who protect the beach nests of *T. r. rubricollis*.

*Brown Thornbill:* The King Island subspecies *Acanthiza pusilla archibaldi* may already be extinct, and is predicted to have no climate space by 2085. Introduction of the mainland subspecies *A. p. pusilla*, for which King Island is predicted to remain climatically suitable, could augment any remaining *A. p. archibaldi* on King Island and the increased population restore whatever ecological function *A. p. archibaldi* was fulfilling before it declined. Where possible genetic augmentation should be undertaken long before a population reaches near extinction to maximise retention of locally-adapted variation.

#### *Feasibility studies for assisted colonisation*

For three groups of birds assisted colonisation was considered as an adaptation strategy for the taxon being moved:

*Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands:* the creation of additional populations of Norfolk Island land birds on Lord Howe Island once rats have been eradicated. Lord Howe Island lost five taxa to rats early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century for which Norfolk Island has closely-related equivalents: the Southern Boobook *Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata*, Tasman Parakeet *Cyanoramphus cookii cookii*, Norfolk Island Gerygone *Gerygone modesta*,

Grey Fantail *Rhipidura fuliginosa pelzelni* and the Slender-billed White-eye *Zosterops tenuirostris*. Their establishment on Lord Howe Island would not only help restore that island's biological functionality but would also act as an insurance against climate change induced declines on Norfolk Island.

*Border Ranges*: five taxa from the rainforests of south-eastern Queensland and north-east New South Wales are predicted to lose their climate space by 2085. All five, Coxen's Fig-Parrot *Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni*, both subspecies of Rufous Scrub-bird, *Atrichornis rufescens ferrieri* and *A. r. rufescens*, the northern subspecies of Eastern Bristlebird *Dasyornis brachypterus monoides* and Albert's Lyrebird *Menura alberti*, are predicted to have new climate space available in southern Australia, particularly north-west Tasmania. Such a move could have many consequences and should not proceed without completion of a full risk assessment.

*Assisted colonisation:*

Assisted colonisation may be an option for a range of taxa. For four Endangered or Critically Endangered taxa, it is recommended that this be considered as soon as there is an indication of climate-driven decline in the source population and there is agreement from the receiving community that it should occur. The total cost is estimated at \$2.82 million for four taxa. Costs for different taxa vary greatly.

For the Glossy Black-Cockatoo from central Queensland, *Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus*, the Mount Lofty Ranges is already predicted to be climatically suitable and is predicted to become increasingly so. This area already contains suitable habitat and was occupied by *C. l. halmaturinus* in the 19<sup>th</sup> century before its range retracted to Kangaroo Island. However Glossy Black-Cockatoos are highly specialised, raise one young each year at most and remain dependent on their parents for a long time after they fledge as they learn how to feed on casuarinas and, presumably, where to find food trees. Captive breeding and release is therefore likely to be slow and expensive (Crowley *et al.* 1999). Here, the cost is estimated at \$10,000 per bird with 100 birds being required to ensure a population of sufficient size as founders. It should be noted that this action aims to retain this species in its former South Australian range – for *C. l. erebus* itself suitable CS expands within the northern part of the current range of *C. l. lathami*.

The risks of losing the Southern Boobook on Norfolk Island (*N. n. undulata*) to climate change or other causes could be greatly reduced by reintroducing it to Lord Howe Island. Assuming the social acceptability survey for multiple taxa has a favourable response for the boobook, the process would involve captive breeding of *N. n. undulata* to increase numbers (\$220K/yr for 5 years using refurbished existing aviaries) and subsequent release and monitoring (\$100K/yr x 3 yrs).

Given the high probability that the local subspecies of Brown Thornbill on King Island, *A. p. archibaldi*, is either extinct or so scarce that none can be found, there is potential to introduce individuals of *A. p. pusilla* from the mainland since the island is predicted to retain a suitable climate for this subspecies under climate change. The subspecies is common on the mainland so reintroduction, if agreed to by King Island residents, is expected to involve the capture of 100 individuals of *A. p. pusilla* on the mainland and

transferring them directly to an appropriate site on King Island, a process that would be followed by three years of research and monitoring to ensure their survival. This is costed at one full-time salary plus field costs for one staff member (\$100k/yr for 3 yrs).

The techniques for translocating Black-eared Miners to new locations are well-known (Clarke *et al.* 2003). We suggest that two additional translocations be trialled, but this time to sites for which there is no historical record of occupation but where fine scale refugia modelling suggest will be suitable under climate change, which makes them assisted colonisation. The cost of doing so is estimated at \$50K/site/yr for three years.

### 3.6.2.2 *Ongoing actions*

#### 3.6.2.2.1 **Maintain and improve habitat quality**

Most actions that will be taken to maintain or improve habitat quality are actions that are or should be undertaken to counter current threats to habitat integrity, though with greater intensity. A summary of the investment likely to be required for different regions and the types of actions that are likely to be required are described in Table 23. Fire management is likely to be a key activity in most regions, along with feral animal and weed control.



**Table 223. Additional investment (AU\$'000s) required to manage threats to Australian bird taxa exacerbated by climate change with respect to region, and their attributes.**

Region	No. taxa	Area	Landscape complexity	Potential principal tasks	Units allocated	Cost p.a.
Arnhem Land	4	Large	Low	Fire management, feral herbivore control	4	400
Border Ranges	4	Small pockets	High	Fire management, feral predator control, weed control	1	100
Cape York Peninsula	56	Pockets within large area	Medium	Fire management, feral herbivore control	10	1,000
Dirk Hartog Island	2	Small	Low	Fire management	0.5	50
Kangaroo Island	16	Medium	High	Fire management, native herbivore control, connectivity retention/restoration	5	500
Marine habitat key sites	5	Very large	High	Fishing management, location of key sites, reduction of threats at nest sites	20	2,000
North-west Cape	1	Small	Low	Fire management, fig protection	0.5	50
Gawler and north Flinders Ranges	2	Small pockets	Low	Fire management, feral predator control, reintroductions after local extinctions	1	100
Tiwi Islands	8	Medium	Low	Fire management, feral herbivore control, weed control	3	300
Wet Tropics	24	Large	High	Fire management, feral predator control, weed control, connectivity retention/restoration, reintroductions after local extinctions, management of competition for refugia from common native taxa	10	1,000

#### 3.6.2.2.2 Species management

While habitat management must necessarily take into account the needs of particular components of that habitat, some specific actions have been identified as necessary for individual taxa that cannot easily be grouped under regions. Detailed actions may also become necessary for other taxa as climate change progresses but, for most, too little is known about their current ecology let alone their interactions with the environment under an altered climate for recommendations to be made now.

##### *Supplementary feeding*

The most likely result of climate change for the Lord Howe Woodhen *Gallirallus sylvestris*, the Lord Howe subspecies of Pied Currawong *Strepera graculina crissalis* and the Houtman Abrolhos subspecies of Painted Button-quail *Turnix varia scintillans* is a shortage of food that may occur if there is less rain. It is therefore suggested that the most efficient strategy for maintaining the taxa extant will be provision of food for at the nominal cost of \$1,000 per year. For the button-quail an alternative might be to introduce to the islands food plant species that are better suited to an altered climate (c.f push-pull assisted colonisation; Lunt *et al.* 2013), depending on the acceptability of the other ecological consequences of such an introduction.

##### *Active nest site protection*

Many Australian beach nesting birds are already the subject of extraordinary volunteer effort to protect them from humans, their pets and introduced predators. Sea level rise may mean these efforts will have to include active protection against exceptionally high tides and storm events. Seven taxa may benefit: five are considered very highly exposed to sea level rise: Beach Stone-curlew *Esacus giganteus*, Australian Pied Oystercatcher *Haematopus longirostris*, the eastern subspecies of Hooded Plover *Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis*, western Pacific Ocean subspecies of Little Tern *Sternula albifrons sinensis* and the Australian subspecies of Fairy Tern *Sternula nereis nereis*. Two others, the southern and northern subspecies of Sooty Oystercatcher *Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus* and *H. f. ophthalmicus*, nest rather higher on beaches than the Pied Oystercatcher but may still warrant special attention because rocky coastlines are less malleable than beaches so the capacity of birds that rely on rocky areas for nesting to adapt may be more limited than those using beaches which may move inland as the sea rises. Most of the effort protecting nests will probably continue to be undertaken by volunteers, but additional investment in part-time employment may be needed to link the volunteer activity with the areas most threatened by sea level rise. A single half time position of \$30,000 per year is estimated as being required in about 25 years' time.

##### *Irrigation of food trees*

The Glossy Black-Cockatoo on Kangaroo Island eats the seeds of only one tree *Allocasuarina verticillata*. Seeding of this tree is affected by water and nutrient availability (Cameron 2006; Chapman and Paton 2007). Should food shortage become a problem then select trees could be provided with additional food and water to increase seed productivity. The cost is estimated at \$30,000 per year, starting in 2037.

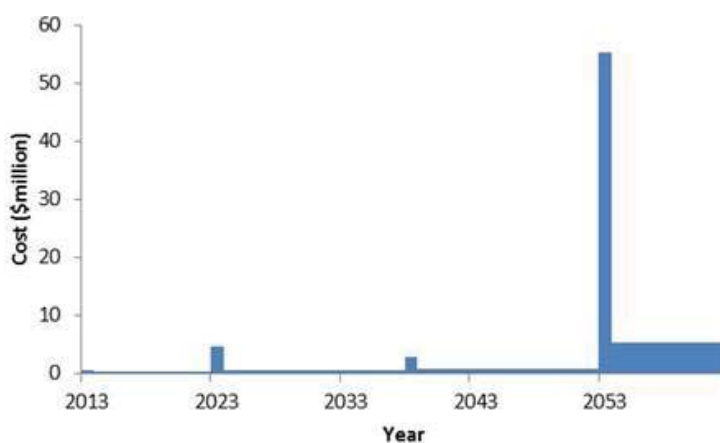
Alternatively the funds could be used for establishing other *Allocasuarina* species that can produce seed under the altered conditions.

#### *Intensified fire management*

For most regions extra fire management is likely to be necessary as the climate changes. Additional fire management, in the form of e.g. greater protection burning, more intense burning across the season to retain a mosaic of fire ages and accelerated response times to fire outbreaks, is thought likely to be required for several individual taxa, though this is often only to focus existing fire management that is already occurring as standard management practice on areas most important for the taxa in question. Taxa for which some form of additional fire management is anticipated are the Western Ground Parrot *Pezoporus flaviventris*, Chestnut-rumped Heathwren from the Flinders Ranges *Hylacola pyrrhopygia pedleri*, and the Western Whipbird from both eastern Australia, *Psophodes nigrogularis leucogaster*, and the western wheatbelt, *Psophodes nigrogularis oberon*. For each, the cost of additional fire planning is nominally set at \$20,000 per year starting in 25 years' time.

#### **3.6.2.2.3 Captive breeding**

Captive breeding is considered the option of last resort for 29 taxa in addition to the two for which it is already being undertaken (Table 24). For most taxa it is suggested that captive breeding will not be needed for at least 40 years, by which time the extent of their response to climate change and risks to their persistence, particularly from catastrophic events, may be apparent. For the very rare Brown Thornbill from King Island and the Black-eared Miner it is thought that insurance populations may need to be established within the next ten years while, for Forty-spotted Pardalote, captive populations may be needed within 25 years if current trends continue. On this timing, given a cost of \$220,000 per taxon per year, the total cost would be \$1.56 million per year for 50 years. However this expense will be punctuated by the high cost of aviary construction if 25 taxa have to be taken into captivity in 40 years (Figure 9). By the end of 2053 annual costs to maintain 30 taxa in captivity indefinitely would be \$5.4 million per year at today's prices.



**Figure 9. Annual costs of captive breeding of the 30 Australian taxa that or may have to be kept in captivity indefinitely should they be unable to persist in the wild under new climatic conditions.**

**Table 23. Australian bird taxa for which captive breeding may be necessary should they prove as sensitive and exposed to climate change as predicted and adaptation actions fail to stem declines.**

Brown Cuckoo-Dove (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Macropygia amboinensis quinkan</i>	Southern Emu-wren (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus parimeda</i>
Chestnut-quilled Rock-Pigeon <i>Petrophassa rufipennis</i>	Short-tailed Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) <i>Amytornis merrotsyi pedleri</i>
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus assimilis</i>	Scrubtit (King Island) <i>Acanthornis magnus greenianus</i>
White-rumped Swiftlet (Chillagoe) <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius chillagoensis</i>	Brown Thornbill (King Island) <i>Acanthiza pusilla archibaldi</i>
Palm Cockatoo (Australian) <i>Probosciger aterrimus macgillivrayi</i>	Forty-spotted Pardalote <i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i>	Yellow-tinted Honeyeater (Tiwi Islands) <i>Lichenostomus flavescens melvillensis</i>
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (Kangaroo Island) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus</i>	Black-eared Miner <i>Manorina melanotis</i>
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (Cape York Peninsula, Marshall's) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma marshalli</i>	Chowchilla (northern) <i>Orthonyx spaldingii melasmenus</i>
Eclectus Parrot (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi</i>	Western Whipbird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis lashmari</i>
Noisy Pitta (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pitta versicolor simillima</i>	Black Currawong (King Island) <i>Strepera fuliginosa colei</i>
Spotted Catbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ailuroedus melanotis joanae</i>	Friilled Monarch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Arses telescopthalmus lorealis</i>
Western Bowerbird (North-west Cape) <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus carteri</i>	Yellow-breasted Boatbill (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer flaviventer</i>
Southern Emu-wren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Stipiturus malachurus hartogi</i>	Northern Scrub-robin (Australian) <i>Drymodes superciliaris superciliaris</i>
Southern Emu-wren (Fleurieu Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus intermedius</i>	Horsfield's Bushlark (Tiwi Islands) <i>Mirafra javanica melvillensis</i>

### 3.6.3 Total costs

The total costs of climate change adaptation for Australian birds based on the assumptions and methods described in this report are summarised in Table 25. In today's dollars, with no future discounting, the annual cost would be \$18.8 million per year or \$47,500 per taxon that is considered exposed or sensitive to climate change, or both. For the full 50 years it would be \$941 million, or \$2.4 million per taxon. The most expensive items are the ongoing costs of refugia management once those are

identified, secured and managed for climate change adaptation, captive breeding for a relatively small number of taxa should their survival in the wild become untenable, monitoring and the management of individual taxa, and management of threatened taxa that need individual attention if they are to persist long enough for climate change adaptation to be necessary.

**Table 24. Costs/yr (AU\$'000s) of climate change adaptation for the next 50 years for Australian bird taxa that are highly sensitive, highly exposed or both (total taxa 396: exposed 177, sensitive 151, both 68)**

	Exposed	Sensitive	Both	Total	Cost/taxon
<i>Immediate costs</i>					
<i>Defined projects</i>					
Assisted colonisation	-	-	120	120	0.30
Land management	450	-	300	750	1.89
Land purchase	-	-	2,000	2,000	5.05
Modelling	268	56	456	780	1.97
Surveys	-	-	70	70	0.18
Species management	-	-	1,150	1,150	2.90
<i>Ongoing costs</i>					
Captive breeding	-	-	440	440	1.11
Monitoring	230	646	467	1,344	3.39
Species management	60	-	1,205	1,265	3.19
<i>Potential future costs</i>					
<i>Defined projects</i>					
Assisted colonisation			2,800	2,800	7.07
Establish new habitat			1,400	1,400	3.54
Feasibility study for genetic supplementation	230	64	407	700	1.77
Feasibility study of potential management			100	100	0.25
Marine refugia modelling			2,000	2,000	5.05
<i>Ongoing costs</i>					
Captive breeding	-	-	1,606	1,606	4.06
Refugia management	1,009	388	820	2,217	5.60
Species management	-	-	73	73	0.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>15,414</b>	<b>18,815</b>	
No. taxa	176	154	66	396	
Cost/taxon	13	7	234	47.5	

## 4. DISCUSSION

### 4.1 *In situ* adaptation

In identifying the actions required to assist birds to adapt to climate change, the principal message is do more of the same, much more. This message is not new, and may be applicable to most intact landscapes – generally the best adaptation to climate change will be to enhance the resistance and resilience of taxa *in situ* (Millar *et al.* 2007). Most threats are likely to intensify, not change in nature. Fire, weeds, feral herbivores, predators and over-fishing are all likely to need continued management regardless of the climate. It should also be noted that, while threatened birds were more likely to be exposed or sensitive to climate change, many were not. Continued management of threatened species will be needed regardless of climate change – for the most part climate change only intensifies some threats by acting synergistically with them. Only for beach-nesting and saltmarsh-dependent taxa does climate change provide a certain threat, though even then the severity of sea level rise as a threat is uncertain and the birds and their habitat may shift more easily than we anticipate, as they have during earlier phases of sea level fluctuation.

One threat that, surprisingly, seems to be relatively unimportant with respect to climate change adaptation is the effects of clearance and habitat fragmentation that has already taken place. For the intensively used parts of eastern and south-western Australia the climate change models suggest that the climate space of resident birds will shift towards the coast but largely to areas with relatively intact natural environments. This does not mean that there may not be substantial local extinctions as the inland habitats in particular become climatically unsuitable, but the taxa themselves are likely to have climate space remaining within or adjacent to their current ranges. This may be partly an artefact of the very high cutoff we placed on classifying taxa as extremely exposed to climate change, which meant that taxa on the fringes of the continent that lost all or most of their climate space were more likely to be included. Nevertheless none of the very highly sensitive taxa were birds of the habitats that have been favoured for development. Thus, it is in the relatively intact landscapes of Cape York Peninsula, the Wet Tropics uplands, Kangaroo Island and the Tiwi Islands where most *in situ* adaptation will need to occur, and where climate change refugia will need to be identified.

The other surprising absence among the *in situ* management options was the need for the retention of corridors for conservation of entire taxa, although they are an essential part of the conservation of taxa within fragmented habitats (Chambers *et al.* 2005). Almost all taxa requiring refugia are already occurring in the habitats where the refugia are likely to persist. A small number do lose all their climate space but may have climatically suitable areas develop in other parts of the country. In each case, however, corridors will not play a part in linking new and old climate space – the transfer will need to be through assisted colonisation.

## **4.2 Assisted colonisation and genetic augmentation**

### **4.2.1 Genetic augmentation**

There are many cases where the climate space for one subspecies will entirely disappear from an area but that of a sibling subspecies will entirely encompass it. The importance of environment in the expression of genetic traits is an area of intense research (e.g. Andrew *et al.* 2010) and the risk of compromising the capacity of local populations to adapt can be of concern (Laikre *et al.* 2010; Byrne *et al.* 2011). The challenge is that conservation managers are caught between the dangers of both inbreeding depression in which, when populations shrink deleterious genes are expressed, and outbreeding depression in which local adaptation is overwhelmed (Edmunds 2006). Thus, before any genetic augmentation is contemplated, feasibility studies will need to be undertaken that include assessment of the acceptability to the local human community who ultimately will live with the consequences and participate in the management of the new genetic material (Burbidge *et al.* 2011).

For the most part, the nature of the adaptations that may be lacking in one subspecies but appear to be present in the other are not known. For the Hooded Plover, however, the adaptation would appear to be behavioural – one subspecies nests beside saline lakes across south-western Australia and has low exposure or sensitivity to climate change. The other nests only on beaches where it is beset not only by a wide range of existing threats but will now have to cope with sea-level rise in areas where coastal development is most intense. There would appear to be many advantages of introducing the traits of one subspecies to the other in terms of conserving the species in eastern Australia. However the new entity would not be the same – it would be in a habitat not currently used by eastern Hooded Plover and have different genetic material. The philosophical underpinnings of the purpose of conservation would need to be quite clear before such genetic augmentation was contemplated and the ultimate decision will necessarily be political, a judgement on how society values such novel entities. Curiously, were the eastern Hooded Plover to move to lakes for breeding of their own accord, it would probably be seen as a remarkable adaptation to climate change.

### **4.2.2 Assisted colonisation**

Assisted colonisation is recommended for very few taxa. For just one, the Critically Endangered northern subspecies of Eastern Bristlebird, we recommend that it occur immediately. For another four we suggest it should be considered seriously if local adaptation proves unlikely. In two cases, the area into which the taxon would be transferred is small and isolated (King Island, Lord Howe Island) and in three cases the taxon being assisted to colonise would be fulfilling the ecological functions of close relatives that have disappeared in the recent past (c.f. Lunt *et al.* 2013). In the final case, that of the Black-eared Miner, the proposed assisted colonisation would be an extension of recent management to areas where climate modelling suggest the species' climate space will persist. In no case do any of the taxa have biological characteristics that suggest they would pose any threat to the receiving environment, though all would need to be assessed thoroughly before any movement occurred. Similarly, the taxa for which assisted colonisation feasibility studies are recommended,



those from Norfolk to Lord Howe Islands and from the rainforests of the Border Ranges to areas identified by fine scale modelling further south, are all taxa with low fecundity and highly specialised habitat. However such movement may not prove necessary for three of the mainland taxa – Albert's Lyrebird and the two subspecies of Rufous Scrub-bird. Their current habitat is intact and protected and they are among the most ancient of Australian passerines, suggesting they have had the capacity to weather much climate change in the past.

### **4.3 Ex situ conservation**

We recommend captive breeding only as a last resort option. While recognising it is currently essential for two parrot species, and may be for a few other very scarce taxa in the near future, we share the view of those managing the breeding programs that they are insurance populations just in case management of wild birds fails, and that the ultimate objective is to retain wild populations or restore them as soon as possible after threatening processes are ameliorated. However we have necessarily included captive breeding as an option should society wish to invest in retention of taxa where attempts to retain them in the wild are unlikely to succeed. And we have suggested that the captive breeding be initiated in about 40 years, several decades before the time when the models predict all their climate space will be gone, so that the captive populations have a realistic chance of persistence with a full complement of the wild genetic diversity.

In many ways, the number of taxa for which captive breeding could be contemplated in the next 50 years is relatively small. Several bird taxa that are facing threats other than climate change probably have higher priority for captive breeding resources than those listed here.

In the meantime, there probably needs to be public debate about the extent to which all genetic variation needs to be retained and whether retention of captive populations of subspecies for which the species is secure warrants the investment. Just three of the taxa recommended for captive breeding are species (Chestnut-quilled Rock-Pigeon, Forty-spotted Pardalote, Black-eared Miner) in addition to the two parrots already in or mooted to be kept (Orange-bellied and Western Ground Parrot). The remaining 25 are subspecies of species that are likely to persist in the wild, even if not in Australia for some of the Cape York Peninsula taxa. Quite apart from the resources required, the technical challenge of retaining any semblance of the original form past a few generations in captivity will be formidable, if not prohibitive (Araki *et al.* 2009).

### **4.4 Uncertainty**

Predicting the consequences of climate change for birds is somewhat analogous to projecting a regression line beyond the data points used to fit the line in the first place. The underlying assumption is that trends into the future will be simple linear extrapolations of existing relationships, for example of taxa to climate even if mediated by food supply, vegetation or other factors including the complex web of ecological interactions. Whilst there is considerable evidence that some species are already tracking their climate envelopes (Parmesan and Yohe 2003), and that the ability or need to do so is related to species-specific traits such as ecological generalism (Pöyry



*et al.* 2009; Reif and Flousek 2012) which we have approximated with our assessment of sensitivity, it is also possible that the predictive power of this conceptual model is limited and will decline with time. Evidence of geographic responses to past climate change, notably during and since the last glaciation that peaked c. 18,000 years ago, is mixed (e.g. Graham *et al.* 1996; Roberts and Hamann 2012) – and places particular emphasis on the role of refugia (Hilbert *et al.* 2007; Byrne 2008). Even if extrapolation were robust, limits to the accuracy of predictions would also arise due to inevitable quirks and constraints of the modelling process, including assumptions about projected climate change itself.

Uncertainty reinforces the need for monitoring, frequent revision of outlooks, and flexibility in management responses.

#### **4.4.1 Sensitivity**

We have devoted considerable energy to developing a measure of sensitivity. There is no justified benchmark or standard available; notwithstanding a few applications, the notion of sensitivity is at best moderately developed conceptually and weakly developed metrically. The choice of metrics, their quantification and conversion to sensitivity indices, and their aggregation into an overall measure all involve best judgement and compromise to facilitate generalisation across a wide range of taxa. Further, our study is probably the first to apply a consistent measure of sensitivity to an entire avifauna, imposing constraints on data availability and relevance in rating and comparing, for example, small forest passerines with nomadic desert waterbirds and seabirds nesting on coral cays.

Dispersal ability is a key species-specific trait that we were unable to generalise and formally incorporate into our sensitivity measure. In assessing individual taxa, we were surprised how limited its relevance appeared, as indicated by the relatively few taxa for which we recommended assisted colonisation. The general mobility of birds, along with an evolutionary history of long-term climate change in a flat landscape (necessitating long-range responses) and seasonal and interannual climate fluctuations, may have predisposed most Australian species to adapt to change by moderate- to long-distance dispersal (Keast 1960; Kingsford and Norman 2002). However, exceptions are likely to be frequent and almost certainly under-rated by our study because of our emphasis on the threat of national rather than regional extinction and that we didn't quantitatively incorporate the effect of human pressure on habitat. The focus for dispersal is likely to be species that have or are persistent only in refugia, and those reduced to refugia by human- or climate-change-induced fragmentation of habitat. The degree of habitat specialisation in the Australian avifauna may add to the importance of refugia.

#### **4.4.2 Exposure**

We have already explored the assumptions of climate space models in the methods section. The relationship between climate and the realised, potential and fundamental niche of taxa remains a vexed question (Soberón and Nakamura 2009). Further, in Australia, relationships to climate may be less relevant than more direct relationships to vegetation type compared to higher latitudes of the northern hemisphere where much work in testing climate space models has been undertaken. These higher latitudes

were largely glaciated in recent geological time and the vegetation that has developed since lacks the local and regional variation evident in Australia and other warmer temperate and tropical regions that were not glaciated. On the other hand, both a recent history of glaciation and environmental change at high latitudes, and a history of climatic vicissitude in Australia suggest the promotion of a generalist avifauna in both places that may respond similarly to climate change – the contrast being with the diverse and specialised rainforest avifaunas of Africa, South-East Asia and central and South America.

Climate envelope models are either not available for, or not very relevant to, marine, coastal and small island taxa, and we have made more subjective judgements about the exposure of these taxa. Change to marine productivity, as used in this study, provide a marine analogy to climate space but the exposure of marine taxa to climate change is far more complex and would need to be explored at a local and taxon level over time to understand its full implications. It is unclear how effective a proxy change to marine productivity is for other processes likely to generate exposure for marine birds, for example latitudinal and other geographic shifts in sea surface temperatures and the food sources that track these changes.

#### **4.4.3 Vulnerability**

Though the conceptual model of vulnerability (Williams *et al.* 2008; Dawson *et al.* 2011), of which we have employed a variant, requires that taxa be both exposed and sensitive, it is possible that extreme vulnerability may arise without very high levels of both. It is for this reason that we have provided lists of taxa with very high ratings for either one in the absence of the other. For example, if a taxon has strong habitat specificity and no dispersal capacity because the next suitable habitat patch is too far away, it may be seriously adversely affected by even mild exposure to climate change that generates a tipping point for its habitat.

The conceptual model also fails to incorporate the complexity of ecological webs (McMahon *et al.* 2011) except insofar as climate provides a useful generalised proxy for them. It is not possible to incorporate this complexity across a wide range of taxa, though some progress has been made in doing so for single taxa that are relatively well-understood (e.g. Harris *et al.* 2012). This complexity suggests that non-linear responses are likely to be frequent, providing an important qualifier to extrapolation.

The vulnerability of taxa we have identified, along with that of many taxa we have not, should be reviewed on a case-by-case basis in due course. We flag here a few key regional uncertainties in the vulnerability assessment of Australian birds.

Our modelling has flagged the possibility that the climate to support rainforest on Cape York Peninsula will be replaced by a climate suitable for savanna, potentially driving a suite of rainforest-specialist birds to extinction. Assisted colonisation of a few to the Wet Tropics may provide a feasible conservation measure (Anderson *et al.* 2012), though the recent models we have applied here do not corroborate Anderson *et al.*'s findings. In any case the presence of close relatives and other likely competitors may render this inappropriate for many of the Cape York Peninsula rainforest taxa. However, our modelling runs counter to the observation that rainforests in the area are

currently expanding at the expense of savanna, an effect attributed to exclusion of traditional fire regimes (Russell-Smith *et al.* 2004a,b). A CO<sub>2</sub> fertilisation effect may also favour rainforest over savanna. How these conflicting trends will resolve may not become apparent for decades, but we flag the possibility of transition of rainforest to a more seasonal and drought-tolerant monsoon forest, a habitat not currently well-developed in Australia but which may continue to support some, but probably not all of the Cape York rainforest specialists.

Another major source of uncertainty in vulnerability arises with fire regimes in spinifex-dominated landscapes and their effect on the number of taxa that depend on old-growth spinifex environments. The outlook for southern spinifex landscapes with heavy interspersed woody vegetation (e.g. mallee) is not bright. However, the outlook for central and north Australian spinifex landscapes and their birds is much less certain, and there appears to be a reasonable prospect for successful interventions in the form of fire management, tempered however by the remoteness of many of these landscapes.

The vulnerability of beach-nesting taxa to rising sea-levels is also a major source of uncertainty. We have flagged a number of species for more intensive monitoring – both of the birds and of coastal geomorphological processes – but it is possible that some will prove quite able to track rising coastlines successfully as they have done at a massive scale since the last glaciation.

On the other hand, some vulnerabilities are likely to have gone undetected in this study. Of particular concern are those where biotic interactions may play a key role. As possible examples, we note that speciose Australian granivore and honeyeater assemblages commonly involve fine partitioning of resources within seemingly homogenous landscapes. Subtle changes to resource availability are already implicated in the decline of rich-patch specialists such as the Gouldian Finch *Erythrura gouldiae* (Woinarski 1999) and Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera phrygia* (Ford 2011a). We anticipate further shifts within these and similarly diverse assemblages under climate change with positive impacts for some taxa and negative effects for others that are difficult to predict.

#### **4.4.4 Actions**

Uncertainty with the actions needed for management arises not only with the need for action but also its timing and outcomes.

In some environments, change may come incrementally and be detected in time for an adequate response provided that monitoring is frequent and robust. In others, we envisage ecosystem tipping points that may occur abruptly and unpredictably. Laurance *et al.* (2011) identify the Australian ecosystems most prone to tipping points. In either situation, distinguishing change with consequences for management (whether attributable to climate change or other stressors) from variation in populations and processes that will be self-correcting is an additional challenge. For example, drought is a normal, occasional feature of most Australian environments to which species are well-adapted and from which populations and ecosystems can be expected to recover. However, and especially in parts of Australia where rainfall is expected to decrease,

become more seasonal or even just change in seasonality (in combination, that is virtually everywhere), droughts are also likely to be major ecosystem tipping points – events that generate new states that may be more ecologically matched to a changed climate – but which may drive populations and taxa to extinction. Thresholds of tolerance will vary among taxa (and ecosystems) and will be lowered (potentially massively so) by other stressors. The key to dealing with this uncertainty is *not* to concentrate on the question: *is this drought [or other event] a normal drought [or other event]?* but rather *is this a potential tipping point for a population, taxon or ecosystem?* Droughts, for instance, appear already to have been tipping points driving populations of some birds in remnant woodlands of south-eastern Australia to extinction (Ford 2011b; Watson 2011). However the tipping points arising for other birds and from other stresses are little understood.

Given uncertainty in the detection of population change, identification of its cause and extrapolation of the trend, the timing of management responses is a key issue. Whilst in general, a precautionary and early response is desirable, limited resources will doubtless drive a decision-making process involving the setting of priorities and there are at least some circumstances where delaying the response is desirable even in the absence of resource constraints (McDonald-Madden *et al.* 2011). McDonald-Madden *et al.* (2011) specifically address the optimal timing of assisted colonisation, but the principles outlined have potential for application to other management issues.

Given that the outcomes of management are also uncertain, and at risk of labouring the point, management must operate in an adaptive manner (Walters 1986). This is considerably more than just monitoring of populations – it requires that management be treated as an experiment so that the success or failure of management can be attributed to a process and management amended appropriately. This is true “learning by doing”, a further development of which is the “adjustive management” paradigm of Maris and Bechet (2010) which incorporates both scientific uncertainty (which management will work?) and normative uncertainty (which biodiversity to conserve and why?).

#### **4.4.5 Cost uncertainties**

Costings aim to allow comparisons between classes of action and give some indication of the scale of the cost of climate change adaptation. Most studies of future expenditure included a future discount rate to calculate net present value. Here we have not done so because the uncertainties are so great that the figures are only representative of relative costs rather than appraisals of required expenditure. By 2053, when most captive breeding is postulated to begin, the world will be an entirely different place in terms of society, technology, the wealth of nations and the availability of resources. Even immediate costs are highly variable.

That said, the cost of \$47,700 per taxon per year is not greatly dissimilar to the \$120,000 spent on each of 111 threatened bird species in Australia during 1990-2000 (Garnett *et al.* 2003) or the median annual cost/taxon estimated as required for long-term persistence of threatened and at risk species in New Zealand (\$130,205; McCarthy *et al.* 2012). McCarthy *et al.* (2012) do calculate a much higher annual cost for downlisting all birds on the IUCN Red List over a ten year period

(\$848,000/taxon/year) but that was without looking at synergies across taxa. Here we have found that great savings can be made by monitoring, modelling and managing groups of taxa in areas likely to be subject to the greatest climate change.

#### **4.5 Costs of climate change adaptation**

A billion dollars over 50 years for conserving Australia's birds in the face of climate change is paltry compared to the costs of biodiversity loss. Of course, this figure is on top of the management that is already occurring, or should be, to manage protected areas, support threatened species, and reduce biodiversity loss from private lands. Nevertheless it is not prohibitive, especially as more than half of the costs are necessarily postponed until the results of monitoring are known.

Of the immediate costs, monitoring is the largest, followed by existing commitments to species management that aims to retain taxa that are already threatened. Of the monitoring costs, two-thirds are for monitoring marine birds. This is an area where there could be efficiency gains through consolidation of results and better direction of monitoring programs to answer particular questions relating to climate change; optimization analysis could prove useful (Possingham *et al.* 2012).

Of the terrestrial monitoring, the Atlas of Australian birds offers by far the best value for money. While it is not designed for the monitoring of threatened taxa, most of which need specialist techniques, it is highly effective at tracking large scale trends that are also likely to affect threatened taxa, as well as highlighting areas of concern among more common species. One problem is that the Atlas of Australian Birds, for which over three quarters of the records for the current modelling were derived, is not freely accessible. Sustained public investment in the Atlas of Australian Birds would appear to be highly desirable to ensure the best data are available for assessing the impacts of climate change in a timely manner.

Future costs are dominated by refugia management and captive breeding. Both may be under-estimates of the true cost of managing climate change effects but cannot be better estimated until impacts have started to emerge. Significantly, they are concentrated in a fairly small proportion of the landscape and are unlikely to compete with commercial interests in any major way. Overall adaptation to climate change for Australian birds ought to be affordable in an economy the size of Australia's given our legal and international obligations to conserve biodiversity.

## 5. GAPS AND FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

### 5.1 Knowledge gaps and research directions

Key knowledge gaps and further directions for research have already been discussed in the *Research Activities and Methods* section. Probably the key concept is that appraisals such as this study constitute only a preliminary assessment, and indeed consider only one aspect of conservation priorities – threats to taxa which may lead to extinction or the threat thereof. More detailed projections of population change and their management implications is required for a subset of Australian bird taxa identified by this and other studies, and by future monitoring. These assessments will likely involve finer-scale species distribution models which incorporate factors other than climate, along with the most recent available General Circulation Models. They will also – and perhaps even more importantly – involve taxon demographics, interactions with key elements of habitat and other species, and the role of stressors additional to climate change. Depending on the availability of information and the resources to appraise it, these may vary from heuristic models to detailed demographic-bioclimatic models. Examples of the latter include those for an Australian forest bird (Harris *et al.* 2012), an Australian tropical waterbird (Traill *et al.* 2009), an endangered Australian reptile (Fordham *et al.* 2012) and a beach-nesting bird in Florida (Chu-Agor *et al.* 2012).

Detailed modelling of individual taxa will, where appropriate, involve identification of taxon-specific refugia. Supplementary to this, generic appraisal of refugia at regional scales, and the management necessary to optimise their value for a range of biodiversity, is also a key area for further research.

Basic ecological research may seem hard to justify in a time of challenge and tight priorities. However, we emphasize the value of autecology, comparative ecology of the related and co-existing species, and of ecosystem ecology with an emphasis on stressors and tipping points, as particularly important – indeed essential – background for the successful management of threatened taxa. Detailed recommendations on the Glossy Black-Cockatoo, for instance, were only possible because of intensive research carried out over several decades. Such knowledge is lacking for most taxa, and the response of managers has often been to manage the landscape and hope for the best. While this will work for many taxa, some will fall through the cracks, as evidenced by the recent loss of the Christmas Island Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus murrayi* (Martin *et al.* 2012).

The loss of significant numbers of a threatened goose (Shaughnessy and Haberley 1994; Halse *et al.* 1995) and of a threatened cockatoo (Saunders *et al.* 2011) following heat waves illustrates the potential for extreme climate events to threatened taxon survival. Currently such sensitivities are not predictable and we were unable to include any measure in our assessment of sensitivity. All species and most subspecies have come through a period of warmer climate 120,000 years ago, but the net rate of speciation slowed substantially during the even warmer Eocene (Jetz *et al.* 2012) suggesting that temperatures higher than a few degrees may cause substantial bird extinctions. Increasingly, we are able to identify the genes responsible for adaptations



and fitness and understand what will be likely to happen to them under different management scenarios. An important area of work will be to relate this new knowledge to the probability that particular taxa will be sensitive to climatic stressors such as excessive heat, and then provide the means by which such stressors can be mitigated.

## **5.2 Skills gaps**

The litany of uncertainties about the predictions points to a range of skills gaps that will need to be filled through the iterative process of preparing for climate change. Of highest priority will be to increase the regional predictive skills of models so that there is greater certainty about which parts of the landscape need to be secured and managed for climate change adaptation. Currently, broadscale mapping allows some projections to identify taxa that are likely to be exposed, but the breadth between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentile for different climate models illustrates the extent of our uncertainty about how climate will change at a local level. The climate models will undoubtedly improve, enabling re-evaluation and clarification of priorities for climate change adaptation action. We envisage that an exercise similar to the current project could usefully be conducted every decade to track both changes in the birds and their distributions and advances in modelling and potential adaptation responses.

There is also uncertainty arising because of the historically low level of investment in monitoring. While the Atlas of Australian Birds provides some benchmarks, the hiatus between them has meant that the baseline for even the more common Australian taxa has been punctuated by gaps. While Atlas recording has continued after the most recent period of intense recording (1998-2002), there would be great merit in increasing the area and intensity of coverage, particularly in the more remote parts of the country where exposure to climate change is likely to be greatest. In a country as variable as Australia, detecting climate signals will be difficult without strong baselines. That said, there are increasingly sophisticated modelling approaches that make it possible to take advantage of patchy data to understand shifts in bird distributions (VanDerWal *et al.* 2013).

## **5.3 Funding gaps**

Apart from an on-going chronic shortage of funding for the threatened species management, the need for which will likely greatly increase with climate change, major funding gaps are in the areas of monitoring and modelling.

Mention is made above of the potential benefits for substantial sustained investment in the Atlas of Australian Birds as a means of creating a national biodiversity baseline. While technical programs will monitor many elements of biodiversity at a general level, the strengths of the Atlas are its low cost, wide coverage, capacity to respond flexibly to areas of need, and its buy-in from the general public for whom an attachment to the natural world is a necessary prerequisite for public investment in biodiversity conservation.

The same sentiment underlies the suggestion that substantial funds need to be invested in modelling, particularly at the local scale. While it is often technically feasible to design landscapes top-down, take up by local decision-makers about land planning

is going to be far greater if they have participated in the modelling process, can understand its underlying assumptions, have a chance to challenge the constituent data and create the research questions, and have ownership of the final outputs. Such local involvement requires substantial upfront investment but the return on investment, and local leverage of support, will be far greater than the delivery of local models by modellers who are unfamiliar with the area and local decision-makers.

Future funding requirements for refugia management and captive breeding could be substantial, and will reflect philosophies and economic conditions at the time. However, anticipation of future costs can allow planning. For captive breeding, substantial savings can undoubtedly be made by involving the private sector. However, legal and policy restrictions that reflect a suspicion of aviculture and its impact on the conservation of wild birds, currently inhibit such collaboration. The need for a substantial funding commitment to captive breeding may open up constructive dialogue with aviculturists so that costs can be shared between the public and private sectors.



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## APPENDIX 1. CLIMATE SCENARIOS AND BIOCLIMATIC VARIABLES

### Appendix 1.1: Representative Concentration Pathways used in analysis.

RCP	Short Description	Detailed Description
RCP3PD	Low RCP with Peak & Decline (2005-2500)	The RCP 3-PD is developed by the IMAGE modelling team of the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency. The emission pathway is representative for scenarios in the literature leading to very low greenhouse gas concentration levels. It is a so-called peak scenario its radiative forcing level first reaches a value around 3.1 W/m <sup>2</sup> mid-century returning to 2.6 W/m <sup>2</sup> by 2100. In order to reach such radiative forcing levels greenhouse gas emissions (and indirectly emissions of air pollutants) Are reduced substantially over time. The final RCP is based on the publication by Van Vuuren et al. (2007).
RCP45	Medium-Low RCP with stabilisation from 2150 onwards (2005-2500)	The RCP 4.5 is developed by the MiniCAM modeling team at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory's Joint Global Change Research Institute (JGCRI). It is a stabilization scenario where total radiative forcing is stabilized before 2100 by employment of a range of technologies and strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The scenario drivers and technology options are detailed in Clarke et al. (2007). Additional detail on the simulation of land use and terrestrial carbon emissions is given by Wise et al (2009).
RCP6	Medium-High RCP with stabilisation from 2150 onwards (2005-2500)	The RCP 6.0 is developed by the AIM modelling team at the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) Japan. It is a stabilization scenario where total radiative forcing is stabilized after 2100 without overshoot by employment of a range of technologies and strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The details of the scenario are described in Fujino et al. (2006) And Hijjoka et al. (2008).
RCP85	High RCP	The RCP 8.5 is developed by the MESSAGE modelling team and the IIASA Integrated Assessment Framework at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) Austria. The RCP 8.5 is characterized by increasing greenhouse gas emissions over time representative for scenarios in the literature leading to high greenhouse gas concentration levels. The underlying scenario drivers and resulting development path are based on the A2r scenario detailed in Riahi et al. (2007).

\*source: <https://tntcat.iiasa.ac.at:8743/RcpDb/dsd?Action=htmlpage&page=welcome#descript>

**Appendix 1.2: Eighteen Global Climate Models used in analysis.**

Abb.	Global Climate Model	Group	URL for further info
cccma-cgcm31	Coupled Global Climate Model (CGCM3)	Canadian Centre for Climate Modelling and Analysis (CCCma)	<a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-CCCMA-CGCM3_1-T47-change.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-CCCMA-CGCM3_1-T47-change.html</a>
ccsr-miroc32hi	MIROC3.2 (hires)	CCSR/NIES/FRCGC - Japan CCSR = Center for Climate System Research - University of Tokyo NIES = National Institute for Environmental Studies FRCGC = Frontier Research Center for Global Chance - Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) (The University of Tokyo is a National University Corporation and NIES and JAMSTEC are Independent Administrative Institutions)	<a href="http://www-pcmdi.llnl.gov/ipcc/model_documentation/MIROC3.2_hires.pdf">http://www-pcmdi.llnl.gov/ipcc/model_documentation/MIROC3.2_hires.pdf</a>
ccsr-miroc32med	MIROC3.2 (medres)	CCSR/NIES/FRCGC - Japan CCSR = Center for Climate System Research - University of Tokyo NIES = National Institute for Environmental Studies FRCGC = Frontier Research Center for Global Chance - Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) (The University of Tokyo is a National University Corporation and NIES and JAMSTEC are Independent Administrative Institutions)	<a href="http://www-pcmdi.llnl.gov/ipcc/model_documentation/MIROC3.2_hires.pdf">http://www-pcmdi.llnl.gov/ipcc/model_documentation/MIROC3.2_hires.pdf</a>
cnrm-cm3	CNRM-CM3	Centre National de Recherches Meteorologiques - Meteo France - France	<a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-CNRM-CM3-change.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-CNRM-CM3-change.html</a>

Abb.	Global Climate Model	Group	URL for further info
csiro-mk30	CSIRO Mk3.5 Climate Model	The Centre for Australian Weather and Climate Research	<a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-CSIRO-MK3-change.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-CSIRO-MK3-change.html</a>
gfdl-cm20	CM2.0 - AOGCM	Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory - NOAA	<a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-GFDL-CM2-change.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-GFDL-CM2-change.html</a>
gfdl-cm21	CM2.1 - AOGCM	Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory - NOAA	<a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-GFDL-CM2_1-change.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-GFDL-CM2_1-change.html</a>
giss-modeleh	GISS ModelE-H and GISS ModelE-R (which differ only in ocean component)	Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS) - NASA - USA	<a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-NASA-GISS-EH-change.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-NASA-GISS-EH-change.html</a>
giss-modeler	GISS ModelE-H and GISS ModelE-R (which differ only in ocean component)	Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS) - NASA - USA	<a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-NASA-GISS-ER-change.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-NASA-GISS-ER-change.html</a>
iap-foals10g	FGOALS1.0_g	LASG - Institute of Atmospheric Physics - Chinese Academy of Sciences - P.O. Box 9804 - Beijing 100029 - P.R. China	<a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-LASG-FGOALS-G1_0-change.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-LASG-FGOALS-G1_0-change.html</a>
inm-cm30	INMCM3.0	Institute of Numerical Mathematics - Russian Academy of Science - Russia.	<a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-INM-CM3-change.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-INM-CM3-change.html</a>

Abb.	Global Climate Model	Group	URL for further info
ipsl-cm4	IPSL-CM4	Institut Pierre Simon Laplace (IPSL) - France	<a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-IPSL-CM4-change.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-IPSL-CM4-change.html</a>
mpi-echam5	ECHAM5/MPI-OM	Max Planck Institute for Meteorology - Germany	<a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-MPI-M-ECHAM5-change.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-MPI-M-ECHAM5-change.html</a>
mri-cgcm232a	MRI-CGCM2.3.2	Meteorological Research Institute - Japan Meteorological Agency - Japan	<a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-MRI-CGCM2_3_2-change.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-MRI-CGCM2_3_2-change.html</a>
ncar-ccsm30	Community Climate System Model - version 3.0 (CCSM3)	National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) -	<a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-NCAR-CCSM3-change.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-NCAR-CCSM3-change.html</a>
ncar-pcm1	Parallel Climate Model (PCM)	National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) - NSF (a primary sponsor) - DOE (a primary sponsor) - NASA - and NOAA	<a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-NCAR-PCM-change.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-NCAR-PCM-change.html</a>
ukmo-hadcm3	HadCM3	Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research - Met Office - United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-UKMO-HADCM3-change.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-UKMO-HADCM3-change.html</a>
ukmo-hadgem1	Hadley Centre Global Environmental Model - version 1 (HadGEM1)	Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research - Met Office United Kingdom	<a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-UKMO-HADGEM1-change.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/ar4/model-UKMO-HADGEM1-change.html</a>

### **Appendix 1.3: Thirty-year climate coverage**

30-year climate coverage:		
Year Represented	Start	End
<i>Current</i>		
1975*	1961	1990
1990	1976	2005
<i>Future</i>		
2015	2001	2030
2025	2011	2040
2035	2021	2050
2045	2031	2060
2055	2041	2070
2065	2051	2080
2075	2061	2090
2085	2071	2100

\*used only in perennality analysis

#### **Appendix 1.4: Bioclimatic variables**

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BIO1	Annual Mean Temperature
BIO2	Mean Diurnal Range (Mean of monthly (max temp - min temp))
BIO3	Isothermality (BIO2/BIO7) (* 100)
BIO4	Temperature Seasonality (standard deviation *100)
BIO5	Max Temperature of Warmest Month
BIO6	Min Temperature of Coldest Month
BIO7	Temperature Annual Range (BIO5-BIO6)
BIO8	Mean Temperature of Wettest Quarter
BIO9	Mean Temperature of Driest Quarter
BIO10	Mean Temperature of Warmest Quarter
BIO11	Mean Temperature of Coldest Quarter
BIO12	Annual Precipitation
BIO13	Precipitation of Wettest Month
BIO14	Precipitation of Driest Month
BIO15	Precipitation Seasonality (Coefficient of Variation)
BIO16	Precipitation of Wettest Quarter
BIO17	Precipitation of Driest Quarter
BIO18	Precipitation of Warmest Quarter
BIO19	Precipitation of Coldest Quarter

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**APPENDIX 2. TAXA MODELLED AT A 1 KM SCALE BECAUSE THE TOPOGRAPHIC ROUGHNESS OF TERRAIN THEY OCCUPY IS LIKELY TO CAUSE STEEP CLIMATIC GRADIENTS**

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Brown Cuckoo-Dove (Wet Tropics)	Spotted Pardalote (Wet Tropics)
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (Wet Tropics)	Eastern Spinebill (Wet Tropics)
White-rumped Swiftlet (Chillagoe)	Lewin's Honeyeater (McIlwraith Range)
Southern Boobook (Wet Tropics)	Yellow-spotted Honeyeater (Wet Tropics)
Sooty Owl (Wet Tropics - Lesser)	Graceful Honeyeater (Wet Tropics)
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (Wet Tropics - Red-browed)	Bridled Honeyeater
Australian King-Parrot (Wet Tropics)	Eungella Honeyeater
Crimson Rosella (Wet Tropics)	Yellow-faced Honeyeater (Wet Tropics)
Superb Lyrebird (northern New South Wales)	Macleay's Honeyeater
Albert's Lyrebird	Chowchilla
Rufous Scrub-bird	Chowchilla (northern)
Rufous Scrub-bird (southern)	Chowchilla (southern)
Rufous Scrub-bird (northern)	Eastern Whipbird (Wet Tropics)
White-throated Treecreeper (Eungella)	Olive Whistler (northern New South Wales)
White-throated Treecreeper (Wet Tropics)	Little Shrike-thrush (Wet Tropics)
Spotted Catbird (Wet Tropics)	Bower's Shrike-thrush
Tooth-billed Bowerbird	Yellow Oriole (Wet Tropics)
Golden Bowerbird	Pied Currawong (Wet Tropics)
Satin Bowerbird (Wet Tropics)	Grey Fantail (north-eastern)
Pilotbird (Snowy Mountains)	Spectacled Monarch (Wet Tropics)
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (Wet Tropics)	Pied Monarch
Fernwren	Pied Monarch (southern)
Atherton Scrubwren	Pied Monarch (northern)
Large-billed Scrubwren (Wet Tropics)	Yellow-breasted Boatbill (Wet Tropics)
Brown Gerygone (Eungella)	Paradise Riflebird
Brown Gerygone (Wet Tropics)	Grey-headed Robin (Australian)
Yellow Thornbill (Wet Tropics)	Horsfield's Bushlark (Wet Tropics)
Mountain Thornbill	Bassian Thrush (Wet Tropics)
	Blue-faced Parrot-Finch (Australian)

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### Appendix 3. Metrics for assessing the exposure of terrestrial and inland waters Australian bird taxa to climate change, and the climate drivers of current climate space

Taxon	Area of modelled climate space (1,000's km <sup>2</sup> )				% current climate space predicted to remain in 2085				% current summed suitability score predicted to remain in 2085				Drivers of current climate space (% influence)
	inside current range		outside current range		inside current range		outside current range		inside current range		outside current range		
	range	current	range	current	range	current	range	current	range	current	range	current	
<b>Southern Cassowary (Australian) <i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i></b>	24	35	35	35	14	26	7	7	26	7	7	7	Precipitation of wettest quarter (50%), annual precipitation (26%)
<b>Emu <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i></b>	7,605	237	71	71	2	75	2	2	75	2	2	2	Precipitation of wettest quarter (38%)
Emu (mainland) <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	7,605	230	70	70	2	74	2	2	74	2	2	2	Precipitation of wettest quarter (38%)
<b>Australian Brush-turkey <i>Alectura lathamii</i></b>	602	203	50	50	32	56	22	22	56	22	22	22	Annual precipitation (38%)
Australian Brush-turkey (southern) <i>Alectura lathamii lathamii</i>	135	67	195	195	137	66	27	27	66	27	27	27	Precipitation of wettest quarter (51%)
Australian Brush-turkey (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Alectura lathamii purpureicollis</i>	471	128	1	1	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	Precipitation of driest quarter (28%), precipitation of wettest quarter (25%)
<b>Malleefowl <i>Leipoa ocellata</i></b>	1,296	535	46	46	31	36	21	21	36	21	21	21	Annual mean temperature (43%), annual precipitation (22%), precipitation of wettest quarter (22%)
<b>Orange-footed Scrubfowl <i>Megapodius</i></b>	223	100	115	115	100	182	119	119	182	119	119	119	Precipitation of wettest quarter (78%)

Taxon	Area of modelled climate space (1,000's km <sup>2</sup> )		% current climate space predicted to remain in 2085		% current summed suitability score predicted to remain in 2085		Drivers of current climate space (% influence)
	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	
<b>reinwardt</b>							
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (southern Queensland) <i>Megapodius reinwardt castanonotus</i>	38	24	57	48	32	19	Precipitation of wettest quarter (50%), precipitation of driest quarter (27%)
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (Papuan) <i>Megapodius reinwardt reinwardt</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (western) <i>Megapodius reinwardt tumulus</i>	112	111	112	303	210	425	Precipitation of wettest quarter (51%), temperature seasonality (21%)
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Megapodius reinwardt yorki</i>	90	30	9	5	3	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (67%)
<b>Stubble Quail <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i></b>	5,328	964	55	3	52	4	Precipitation of driest quarter (31%), max temperature of warmest month (22%), max temperature of warmest month (22%)
<b>Brown Quail <i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i></b>	4,504	581	109	19	116	11	Annual precipitation (69%)
Brown Quail (mainland) <i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>	4,440	647	108	20	115	11	Annual precipitation (59%)
Brown Quail (Tasmanian) <i>Coturnix ypsilophora ypsilophora</i>	64	24	22	2	13	1	Max temperature of warmest month (80%)

Taxon	Area of modelled climate space (1,000's km <sup>2</sup> )		% current climate space predicted to remain in 2085		% current summed suitability score predicted to remain in 2085		Drivers of current climate space (% influence)
	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	
<b>King Quail <i>Coturnix chinensis</i></b>	635	347	88	68	87	52	Annual precipitation (60%)
King Quail (western) <i>Coturnix chinensis colletti</i>	224	278	114	449	234	600	Precipitation of wettest quarter (65%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)
King Quail (eastern) <i>Coturnix chinensis victorise</i>	406	253	75	56	72	43	Annual precipitation (37%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)
<b>Magpie Goose <i>Anseranas semipalmata</i></b>	1,577	203	134	34	191	33	Precipitation of wettest quarter (43%)
<b>Spotted Whistling-Duck <i>Dendrocygna guttata</i></b>	40	124	100	435	108	271	Temperature seasonality (74%), precipitation of wettest quarter (23%)
<b>Plumed Whistling-Duck <i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i></b>	4,163	2,020	97	73	104	37	Annual mean temperature (30%), annual precipitation (20%)
<b>Wandering Whistling-Duck (Australo-Papuan) <i>Dendrocygna arcuata australis</i></b>	1,771	215	111	40	167	45	Precipitation of wettest quarter (43%), annual mean temperature (29%)
<b>Musk Duck <i>Biziura lobata</i></b>	1,418	447	59	14	58	12	Annual mean temperature (40%), max temperature of warmest month (23%)
<b>Freckled Duck <i>Stictonetta naevosa</i></b>	1,844	1,248	106	131	120	152	Precipitation seasonality (33%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)

Taxon	Area of modelled climate space (1,000's km <sup>2</sup> )		% current climate space predicted to remain in 2085		% current summed suitability score predicted to remain in 2085		Drivers of current climate space (% influence)
	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	
<b>Cape Barren Goose <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i></b>	77	147	54	72	39	56	Max temperature of warmest month (41%), temperature seasonality (25%)
Cape Barren Goose (south-western) <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea</i>	2	12	52	553	18	162	Temperature seasonality (32%), annual mean temperature (21%)
Cape Barren Goose (eastern) <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	74	126	36	54	20	35	Max temperature of warmest month (38%), temperature seasonality (26%)
<b>Black Swan <i>Cygnus atratus</i></b>	4,843	1,928	93	34	95	28	Precipitation of driest quarter (55%)
<b>Radjah Shelduck (Australo-Papuan) <i>Tadorna radjah rufitergum</i></b>	750	106	129	58	218	75	Precipitation of wettest quarter (64%)
<b>Australian Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadornoides</i></b>	2,145	689	72	27	66	15	Annual mean temperature (72%)
<b>Australian Wood Duck <i>Chenonetta jubata</i></b>	4,938	1,345	84	22	82	13	Precipitation of driest quarter (75%)
<b>Pink-eared Duck <i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i></b>	5,377	2,276	61	26	63	19	Precipitation of wettest quarter (23%)
<b>Cotton Pygmy-goose (Australian)</b>	384	118	77	38	67	26	Annual mean temperature (31%), precipitation of driest

Taxon	Area of modelled climate space (1,000's km <sup>2</sup> )		% current climate space predicted to remain in 2085		% current summed suitability score predicted to remain in 2085		Drivers of current climate space (% influence)
	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus albipennis</i>							
Green Pygmy-goose <i>Nettapus pulchellus</i>	1,068	152	98	28	80	19	quarter (20%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
Australasian Shoveler (Australian) <i>Anas rhynchosotis rhynchosotis</i>	1,887	650	60	16	57	14	Precipitation of wettest quarter (57%), precipitation seasonality (21%)
Grey Teal <i>Anas gracilis</i>	6,812	1,120	100	16	115	18	Precipitation of driest quarter (49%)
Chestnut Teal <i>Anas castanea</i>	1,162	180	55	10	56	12	Precipitation of driest quarter (57%)
Pacific Black Duck <i>Anas superciliosa</i>	6,318	1,601	100	25	119	22	Max temperature of warmest month (52%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
Hardhead <i>Aythya australis</i>	6,163	1,685	99	27	129	32	Precipitation of driest quarter (61%), annual precipitation (26%)
Blue-billed Duck <i>Oxyura australis</i>	1,263	651	60	28	59	22	Precipitation of driest quarter (43%)
Red-tailed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Annual mean temperature (49%)
White-tailed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
White-tailed Tropicbird (Pacific)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available

Taxon	Area of modelled climate space (1,000's km <sup>2</sup> )			% current climate space predicted to remain in 2085			% current summed suitability score predicted to remain in 2085			Drivers of current climate space (% influence)
	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range			
Ocean) <i>Phaethon lepturus dorotheae</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available	
White-tailed Tropicbird (Christmas Island) <i>Phaethon lepturus fulvus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available	
White-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean) <i>Phaethon lepturus lepturus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available	
Australasian Grebe (Australian) <i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	6,498	1,421	100	22	122	20	20	20	Precipitation of wettest quarter (27%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)	
Hoary-headed Grebe <i>Poliiocephalus poliiocephalus</i>	7,284	190	100	3	92	3	3	3	Annual mean temperature (60%)	
Great Crested Grebe (Australian) <i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>	2,529	1,418	100	75	95	39	39	39	Precipitation of driest quarter (50%)	
White-headed Pigeon <i>Columba leucomela</i>	145	34	70	51	53	30	30	30	Annual precipitation (42%), precipitation of driest quarter (30%)	
Brown Cuckoo-Dove <i>Macropygia ambainensis</i>	242	54	83	42	67	27	27	27	Annual precipitation (38%), precipitation of driest quarter (28%)	
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (east coast) <i>Macropygia ambainensis</i>	173	23	59	40	41	22	22	22	Precipitation of driest quarter (33%), annual precipitation (26%)	

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	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range			
<i>phasianella</i>										
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Macropygia amboinensis quinkan</i>	30	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (41%), precipitation of wettest quarter (32%)
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (Wet Tropics) <i>Macropygia amboinensis robinsoni</i>	66	19	66	66	46	38	15	15	15	Precipitation of wettest quarter (49%), precipitation of driest quarter (29%)
<b>Emerald Dove <i>Chalcophaps indica</i></b>	441	150	108	108	74	137	65	65	65	Annual precipitation (74%)
Emerald Dove (eastern) <i>Chalcophaps indica chrysochlorea</i>	247	51	82	82	34	71	21	21	21	Annual precipitation (50%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
Emerald Dove (north-western) <i>Chalcophaps indica longirostris</i>	190	205	106	106	341	194	360	360	360	Precipitation of wettest quarter (72%)
Emerald Dove (Christmas Island) <i>Chalcophaps indica natalis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Common Bronzewing <i>Phaps chalcoptera</i></b>	7,723	180	77	77	1	59	2	2	2	Annual mean temperature (56%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)
<b>Brush Bronzewing <i>Phaps elegans</i></b>	515	174	53	53	14	52	15	15	15	Max temperature of warmest month (65%)
Brush Bronzewing (eastern) <i>Phaps elegans elegans</i>	358	222	57	57	21	55	17	17	17	Max temperature of warmest month (71%)

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Brush Bronzewing (western) <i>Phaps elegans occidentalis</i>	165	121	32	86	23	75	Annual mean temperature (39%), temperature seasonality (22%)
<b>Flock Bronzewing <i>Phaps histrionica</i></b>	2,687	779	109	55	87	41	Max temperature of warmest month (59%)
<b>Crested Pigeon <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i></b>	7,288	250	100	4	106	3	Temperature seasonality (46%), annual mean temperature (20%)
Crested Pigeon (eastern) <i>Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i>	5,113	2,166	55	18	45	10	Temperature seasonality (28%), max temperature of warmest month (26%)
Crested Pigeon (western) <i>Ocyphaps lophotes whitlocki</i>	2,761	1,738	94	81	103	88	Precipitation seasonality (32%), annual precipitation (31%)
<b>Spinifex Pigeon <i>Geophaps plumifera</i></b>	1,689	1,117	122	149	203	202	Precipitation seasonality (34%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
Spinifex Pigeon (Pilbara) <i>Geophaps plumifera ferruginea</i>	614	616	136	423	153	363	Max temperature of warmest month (48%)
Spinifex Pigeon (eastern) <i>Geophaps plumifera leucogaster</i>	940	955	0	29	0	20	Precipitation seasonality (36%), max temperature of warmest month (31%)
Spinifex Pigeon (north-western) <i>Geophaps plumifera plumifera</i>	291	223	127	386	266	598	Precipitation seasonality (36%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
<b>Partridge Pigeon <i>Geophaps smithii</i></b>	137	121	107	442	192	458	Precipitation of wettest quarter (64%), precipitation of



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Partridge Pigeon (western) <i>Geophaps smithii blaauwi</i>	16	198	100	7,161	141	6,228	driest quarter (23%)			
Partridge Pigeon (eastern) <i>Geophaps smithii smithii</i>	121	50	77	69	61	36	Precipitation of wettest quarter (43%), precipitation seasonality (36%)			
<b>Squatter Pigeon</b> <i>Geophaps scripta</i>	653	342	56	29	46	17	Precipitation of wettest quarter (56%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)			
Squatter Pigeon (northern) <i>Geophaps scripta peninsulae</i>	265	188	36	15	29	7	Precipitation of wettest quarter (28%), annual mean temperature (23%)			
Squatter Pigeon (southern) <i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	468	128	60	39	58	27	Precipitation seasonality (36%), temperature seasonality (21%)			
<b>White-quilled Rock-Pigeon</b> <i>Petrophassa albipennis</i>	197	275	107	526	217	897	Precipitation of wettest quarter (29%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)			
White-quilled Rock-Pigeon (western) <i>Petrophassa albipennis albipennis</i>	192	254	109	556	227	968	Precipitation seasonality (38%), precipitation of wettest quarter (25%)			
White-quilled Rock-Pigeon (Stokes Range) <i>Petrophassa albipennis boothi</i>	2	690	5	3,796	1	932	Precipitation seasonality (41%), precipitation of wettest quarter (25%)			

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<b>Chestnut-quilled Rock-Pigeon</b> <i>Petrophassa rufipennis</i>	33	52	0	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (42%), precipitation of driest quarter (40%)
<b>Diamond Dove</b> <i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	5,906	1,062	102	24	130	17	Max temperature of warmest month (59%)
<b>Peaceful Dove</b> <i>Geopelia striata</i>	5,659	2,090	101	39	126	31	Annual precipitation (37%), max temperature of warmest month (31%)
Peaceful Dove (Pilbara) <i>Geopelia striata clelandi</i>	499	500	116	612	198	830	Precipitation of driest quarter (43%), max temperature of warmest month (26%)
Peaceful Dove (Papuan) <i>Geopelia striata papua</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Peaceful Dove (eastern) <i>Geopelia striata placida</i>	5,083	2,435	94	38	89	19	Annual precipitation (38%), max temperature of warmest month (29%)
<b>Bar-shouldered Dove</b> <i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	2,152	216	104	27	122	19	Precipitation of wettest quarter (36%), annual mean temperature (26%), annual mean temperature (26%)
Bar-shouldered Dove (Pilbara) <i>Geopelia humeralis headlandi</i>	68	36	1	1	0	0	Precipitation of driest quarter (57%), precipitation seasonality (20%)
Bar-shouldered Dove (eastern) <i>Geopelia humeralis humeralis</i>	1,210	300	74	39	69	25	Precipitation of driest quarter (35%), annual mean temperature (32%)
Bar-shouldered Dove (northern)	1,195	127	113	24	163	20	Precipitation of wettest quarter (65%), precipitation

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<i>Geopelia humeralis inexpecta</i>									seasonality (24%)	
<b>Wonga Pigeon <i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i></b>	318	54	64	28	53	18			Precipitation of driest quarter (54%), annual precipitation (25%)	
<b>Banded Fruit-Dove (Australian) <i>Ptilinopus cinctus alligator</i></b>	32	33	9	3	2	1			Precipitation of wettest quarter (45%), precipitation of driest quarter (32%)	
<b>Wompoo Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i></b>	177	54	65	27	48	15			Annual precipitation (62%)	
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus assimilis</i>	50	32	1	0	0	0			Precipitation of wettest quarter (41%), temperature seasonality (32%)	
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (Wet Tropics) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus keri</i>	43	14	78	18	41	7			Precipitation of wettest quarter (55%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%)	
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (southern) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus magnificus</i>	95	12	55	31	34	17			Precipitation of driest quarter (27%), annual precipitation (20%), precipitation seasonality (20%), precipitation of wettest quarter (20%)	
<b>Superb Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus superbus</i></b>	136	34	65	18	48	10			Annual precipitation (57%)	
<b>Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus regina</i></b>	362	145	93	60	122	57			Annual precipitation (69%)	

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Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove (western) <i>Ptilinopus regina ewingii</i>	144	135	57	120	105	145	Precipitation of wettest quarter (51%), temperature seasonality (21%)			
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove (eastern) <i>Ptilinopus regina regina</i>	215	83	66	35	63	28	Annual precipitation (56%)			
Christmas Island Imperial-Pigeon <i>Ducula whartoni</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
Collared Imperial-Pigeon (Papuan) <i>Ducula mullerii mullerii</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
Torresian Imperial-Pigeon <i>Ducula spilorrhoa</i>	441	140	498	101	133	55	Not available			
Topknot Pigeon <i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	200	48	90	51	73	30	Annual precipitation (40%), precipitation of driest quarter (27%)			
Tawny Frogmouth <i>Podargus strigoides</i>	7,205	195	77	3	73	3	Annual precipitation (48%), precipitation of driest quarter (28%)			
Tawny Frogmouth (western) <i>Podargus strigoides brachypterus</i>	5,122	604	37	5	37	29	Precipitation of driest quarter (49%), annual mean temperature (22%)			
Tawny Frogmouth (northern) <i>Podargus strigoides phalaenoides</i>	1,580	109	96	13	100	22	Precipitation seasonality (57%)			

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Tawny Frogmouth (eastern) <i>Podargus strigoides strigoides</i>	1,512	353	61	9	51	6	Precipitation of driest quarter (79%)			
<b>Papuan Frogmouth <i>Podargus papuensis</i></b>	135	107	13	9	9	4	Precipitation of wettest quarter (68%)			
Papuan Frogmouth (southern) <i>Podargus papuensis baileyi</i>	21	21	94	74	73	35	Precipitation of wettest quarter (61%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)			
Papuan Frogmouth (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Podargus papuensis rogersi</i>	115	69	3	4	1	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (49%), temperature seasonality (26%)			
<b>Marbled Frogmouth <i>Podargus ocellatus</i></b>	56	61	14	56	8	29	Annual precipitation (56%)			
Marbled Frogmouth (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Podargus ocellatus marmoratus</i>	27	15	3	0	1	2	Temperature seasonality (52%)			
Marbled Frogmouth (Plumed) <i>Podargus ocellatus plumiferus</i>	32	33	12	69	6	27	Annual precipitation (29%), precipitation seasonality (29%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)			
<b>White-throated Nightjar (eastern) <i>Eurostopodus mystacalis mystacalis</i></b>	527	62	77	19	73	16	Precipitation of driest quarter (52%), annual precipitation (28%)			

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<b>Spotted Nightjar <i>Eurostopodus argus</i></b>	7,121	419	100	7	105	4	Precipitation of driest quarter (58%)
<b>Large-tailed Nightjar (Australasian) <i>Caprimulgus macrurus schlegelii</i></b>	374	144	82	30	88	33	Precipitation of wettest quarter (62%)
<b>Australian Owlet-nightjar <i>Aegotheles cristatus</i></b>	7,705	229	100	3	91	3	Precipitation of driest quarter (54%)
Australian Owlet-nightjar (mainland) <i>Aegotheles cristatus cristatus</i>	7,640	261	100	4	92	4	Precipitation of driest quarter (52%)
Australian Owlet-nightjar (Tasmanian) <i>Aegotheles cristatus tasmanicus</i>	68	24	42	0	19	0	Max temperature of warmest month (70%)
<b>Glossy Swiftlet <i>Collocalia esculenta</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Glossy Swiftlet (Christmas Island) <i>Collocalia esculenta natalis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>White-rumped Swiftlet <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius</i></b>	65	37	29	10	27	6	Precipitation of wettest quarter (48%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)
White-rumped Swiftlet (Chillagoe) <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius chillagoensis</i>	2	44	0	0	0	0	Precipitation seasonality (50%)

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White-rumped Swiftlet (Queensland coast) <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius terraereginae</i>	63	32	29	9	26	5	Precipitation of wettest quarter (49%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)			
White-throated Needletail (eastern) <i>Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus</i>	910	134	65	7	65	8	Precipitation of driest quarter (82%)			
Fork-tailed Swift (eastern) <i>Apus pacificus pacificus</i>	5,952	183	108	3	106	5	Temperature seasonality (29%), annual precipitation (22%)			
Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel <i>Hydrobates monorhis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
Leach's Storm-Petrel (Pacific Ocean) <i>Hydrobates leucorhoa leucorhoa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
Matsudaira's Storm-Petrel <i>Hydrobates matsudairae</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
Wilson's Storm-Petrel <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
Wilson's Storm-Petrel (Antarctic) <i>Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
Wilson's Storm-Petrel (subantarctic) <i>Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			

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<i>Grey-backed Storm-Petrel Garrodia nereis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>White-faced Storm-Petrel (Australian) Pelagodroma marina dulciae</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Black-bellied Storm-Petrel (Pacific Ocean) Fregetta tropica tropica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea) Fregetta grallaria grallaria</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Wandering Albatross Diomedea exulans</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Tristan Albatross Diomedea dabbenena</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Antipodean Albatross (Auckland Islands) Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Northern Royal Albatross Diomedea sanfordi</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Southern Royal Albatross Diomedea epomophora</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available



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<i>Black-browed Albatross Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Campbell Albatross Thalassarche impavida</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Shy Albatross Thalassarche cauta</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>White-capped Albatross Thalassarche steadi</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Salvin's Albatross Thalassarche salvini</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Grey-headed Albatross Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross Thalassarche carteri</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Buller's Albatross Thalassarche bulleri</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Buller's Albatross (southern) <i>Thalassarche bulleri bulleri</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Buller's Albatross (northern) <i>Thalassarche bulleri platei</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available

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<i>Sooty Albatross Phoebastria fusca</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Light-mantled Sooty Albatross Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Southern Giant-Petrel Macronectes giganteus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Northern Giant-Petrel Macronectes halli</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Southern Fulmar Fulmarus glacialisoides</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Cape Petrel Daption capense</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Cape Petrel (northern) Daption capense australe</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Cape Petrel (southern) Daption capense capense</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Blue Petrel Halobaena caerulea</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Broad-billed Prion Pachyptila vittata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Salvin's Prion Pachyptila salvini</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available

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Salvin's Prion (western) <i>Pachyptila salvini salvini</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Antarctic Prion <i>Pachyptila desolata</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Slender-billed Prion <i>Pachyptila belcheri</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Fairy Prion <i>Pachyptila turtur</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Fairy Prion (northern) <i>Pachyptila turtur turtur</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Fairy Prion (southern) <i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Fulmar Prion (southern) <i>Pachyptila crassirostris eatoni</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>White-chinned Petrel <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Westland Petrel <i>Procellaria westlandica</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Black Petrel <i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available

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Grey Petrel <i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Bulwer's Petrel <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Wedge-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Buller's Shearwater <i>Ardenna bulleri</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Flesh-footed Shearwater <i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Sooty Shearwater <i>Ardenna grisea</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Short-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Streaked Shearwater <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Fluttering Shearwater <i>Puffinus gavia</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Hutton's Shearwater <i>Puffinus huttoni</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Little Shearwater <i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Little Shearwater (Tasman Sea)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available

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<i>Puffinus assimilis assimilis</i>										
Little Shearwater (New Zealand) <i>Puffinus assimilis elegans</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Little Shearwater (Western Australian) <i>Puffinus assimilis tunneyi</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Tahiti Petrel <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i></b>										
Tahiti Petrel (Pacific Ocean) <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata rostrata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Tahiti Petrel (New Caledonian) <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata trouessarti</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Kerguelen Petrel <i>Lugensa brevirostris</i></b>										
<b>Kermadec Petrel (western) <i>Pterodroma neglecta neglecta</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Herald Petrel <i>Pterodroma heraldica</i></b>										
<b>Soft-plumaged Petrel <i>Pterodroma mollis mollis/dubia</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>White-headed Petrel <i>Pterodroma</i></b>										
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available

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<i>lessonii</i>										
<b>Great-winged Petrel <i>Pterodroma macroptera</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Great-winged Petrel (New Zealand) <i>Pterodroma macroptera gouldi</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Great-winged Petrel (western) <i>Pterodroma macroptera macroptera</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Providence Petrel <i>Pterodroma solandri</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Mottled Petrel <i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Gould's Petrel <i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Gould's Petrel (New Caledonian) <i>Pterodroma leucoptera caledonica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Gould's Petrel (Australian) <i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>White-necked Petrel <i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available

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White-necked Petrel (southern) <i>Pterodroma cervicalis cervicalis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Black-winged Petrel <i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Common Diving-Petrel <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Common Diving-Petrel (southern) <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Common Diving-Petrel (Australasian) <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix urinatrix</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
South Georgian Diving-Petrel <i>Pelecanoides georgicus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
King Penguin <i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Gentoo Penguin (subantarctic) <i>Pygoscelis papua papua</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Southern Rockhopper Penguin <i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available

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Southern Rockhopper Penguin (eastern) <i>Eudyptes chrysocome filholi</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Macaroni Penguin <i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Royal Penguin <i>Eudyptes schlegeli</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Little Penguin (Australian) <i>Eudyptula minor novaeollandiae</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Lesser Frigatebird (Indo-Pacific) <i>Fregata ariel ariel</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Great Frigatebird <i>Fregata minor</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Christmas Island Frigatebird <i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Abbott's Booby <i>Papasula abbotti</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Australasian Gannet <i>Morus serrator</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Masked Booby <i>Sula dactylatra</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Masked Booby (Indo-Pacific) <i>Sula</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available



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<i>dactylatra personata</i>										
Masked Booby (Tasman Sea) <i>Sula dactylatra tasmani</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Red-footed Booby <i>Sula sula</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Brown Booby (Indo-Pacific) <i>Sula leucogaster plotus</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Darter (Australo-Papuan) <i>Anhinga melanogaster novaehollandiae</i></b>	4,838	2,713	101	62	143	69	143	69	69	Annual precipitation (36%)
<b>Little Pied Cormorant (Australasian) <i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos melanoleucos</i></b>	5,654	1,849	104	37	136	35	136	35	35	Annual precipitation (44%)
<b>Great Cormorant (Australian) <i>Phalacrocorax carbo carboides</i></b>	4,271	2,697	98	68	95	50	95	50	50	Precipitation of driest quarter (60%)
<b>Little Black Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i></b>	5,136	2,544	102	52	149	67	149	67	67	Annual precipitation (28%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%)
<b>Pied Cormorant (Australian) <i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Temperature seasonality (43%)
<b>Black-faced Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Temperature seasonality (38%), max temperature of

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<i>fuscescens</i>							warmest month (34%)
<b>Imperial Shag <i>Leucocarbo atriceps</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Imperial Shag (Heard Island) <i>Leucocarbo atriceps nivalis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Imperial Shag (Macquarie Island) <i>Leucocarbo atriceps purpurascens</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Australian Pelican <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i></b>	5,716	2,049	101	37	145	46	Temperature seasonality (22%), annual precipitation (20%)
<b>Black-necked Stork (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus australis</i></b>	1,968	250	110	39	175	43	Precipitation of wettest quarter (67%), annual mean temperature (22%)
<b>Australasian Bittern <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i></b>	691	377	52	27	53	26	Precipitation of driest quarter (43%)
<b>Little Bittern (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ixobrychus minutus dubius</i></b>	916	368	85	129	89	126	Precipitation of driest quarter (33%), max temperature of warmest month (20%)
<b>Black Bittern (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ixobrychus flavicollis australis</i></b>	1,549	261	107	39	136	31	Precipitation of wettest quarter (63%)
<b>White-necked Heron <i>Ardea pacifica</i></b>	6,219	1,671	100	27	133	30	Precipitation of driest quarter (28%), max temperature of warmest month (25%), max temperature of warmest

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<b>Great Egret (eastern) <i>Ardea alba modesta</i></b>	5,670	2,048	102	38	143	41	month (25%) Annual precipitation (40%)
<b>Intermediate Egret (Asian) <i>Ardea intermedia intermedia</i></b>	3,449	1,678	107	109	138	59	Annual precipitation (43%), annual mean temperature (24%)
<b>Great-billed Heron <i>Ardea sumatrana</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (76%)
<b>Cattle Egret (eastern) <i>Ardea ibis coromanda</i></b>	1,402	220	109	20	117	21	Annual precipitation (37%), temperature seasonality (25%)
<b>Striated Heron <i>Butorides striatus</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Temperature seasonality (35%), annual precipitation (26%)
Striated Heron (eastern) <i>Butorides striatus macrorhyncha</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Annual precipitation (50%)
Striated Heron (western) <i>Butorides striatus stagnatilis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of driest quarter (51%)
<b>Pied Heron <i>Egretta picata</i></b>	454	176	145	181	226	203	Precipitation of wettest quarter (53%), precipitation seasonality (22%)
<b>White-faced Heron <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i></b>	6,479	1,461	100	23	114	21	Precipitation of driest quarter (44%), annual precipitation (30%)

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Little Egret (Australasian) <i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>	3,391	1,486	112	92	156	102	Temperature seasonality (41%)
Eastern Reef Egret (eastern) <i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Nankeen Night-Heron (Australo-Papuan) <i>Nycticorax caledonicus hilli</i>	5,453	2,057	103	42	139	39	Annual precipitation (54%)
Glossy Ibis <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	4,316	2,869	70	35	82	24	Annual mean temperature (26%)
Australian White Ibis <i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	5,411	196	133	4	153	8	Annual precipitation (40%), max temperature of warmest month (21%)
Straw-necked Ibis <i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	5,250	2,224	103	47	136	46	Annual precipitation (43%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)
Royal Spoonbill <i>Platalea regia</i>	3,786	2,658	98	103	123	81	Annual precipitation (31%)
Yellow-billed Spoonbill <i>Platalea flavipes</i>	5,411	2,229	95	37	106	34	Precipitation of driest quarter (54%)
Osprey (eastern) <i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Temperature seasonality (51%)
Black-shouldered Kite <i>Elanus axillaris</i>	7,640	225	97	3	94	5	Precipitation of driest quarter (37%), max temperature of warmest month (28%)

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Letter-winged Kite <i>Elanus scriptus</i>	5,027	2,510	61	36	55	37	37	37	Max temperature of warmest month (40%)	
Square-tailed Kite <i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	5,960	754	104	16	115	12	12	12	Annual precipitation (54%)	
Black-breasted Buzzard <i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	4,629	597	106	39	108	24	24	24	Precipitation of driest quarter (41%), annual mean temperature (34%)	
Pacific Baza (Australian) <i>Aviceda subcristata subcristata</i>	875	81	134	25	121	20	20	20	Annual precipitation (33%), precipitation of wettest quarter (22%)	
White-bellied Sea-Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	2,370	1,341	88	67	97	50	50	50	Temperature seasonality (48%), annual precipitation (21%)	
Whistling Kite <i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	7,689	184	101	2	128	3	3	3	Precipitation of wettest quarter (23%), min temperature of coldest month (20%)	
Brahminy Kite (Australo-Papuan) <i>Haliastur indus girrenera</i>	471	286	81	97	118	100	100	100	Precipitation of wettest quarter (34%), temperature seasonality (26%)	
Black Kite (Australo-Papuan) <i>Milvus migrans affinis</i>	5,317	2,295	97	46	87	32	32	32	Annual mean temperature (43%), max temperature of warmest month (28%)	
Brown Goshawk <i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	7,755	185	99	2	106	3	3	3	Annual precipitation (50%), max temperature of warmest month (27%)	
Brown Goshawk (northern) <i>Accipiter fasciatus didimus</i>	1,606	241	105	31	136	25	25	25	Precipitation seasonality (54%), precipitation of wettest quarter (32%)	

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Brown Goshawk (Papuan) <i>Accipiter fasciatus dogwa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Brown Goshawk (southern) <i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i>	6,609	653	97	5	86	4	Precipitation of driest quarter (53%), max temperature of warmest month (22%)
Variable Goshawk (Christmas Island) <i>Accipiter hiogaster natalis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Collared Sparrowhawk (Australian) <i>Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus</i></b>	7,748	184	100	2	111	3	Max temperature of warmest month (43%), annual precipitation (26%)
<b>Grey Goshawk (Australian) <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i></b>	761	158	131	44	134	40	Annual precipitation (42%), temperature seasonality (20%), temperature seasonality (20%)
<b>Spotted Harrier <i>Circus assimilis</i></b>	7,370	415	97	6	108	4	Annual mean temperature (33%) annual precipitation (33%), annual mean temperature (33%) annual precipitation (33%)
<b>Swamp Harrier <i>Circus approximans</i></b>	4,816	718	118	29	129	28	Max temperature of warmest month (57%)
<b>Red Goshawk <i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i></b>	1,760	167	127	14	146	17	Precipitation of wettest quarter (63%)
<b>Wedge-tailed Eagle <i>Aquila audax</i></b>	7,752	186	99	2	81	2	Precipitation of driest quarter (43%), annual mean temperature (25%)
Wedge-tailed Eagle (mainland)	7,682	238	99	3	83	3	Precipitation of driest quarter (29%), max temperature of

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<i>Aquila audax audax</i>							warmest month (25%), max temperature of warmest month (25%)
Wedge-tailed Eagle (Tasmanian) <i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>	70	23	43	1	24	0	Max temperature of warmest month (84%)
<b>Little Eagle (Australian) <i>Hieraetus morphnoides morphnoides</i></b>	7,678	213	100	3	122	4	Annual mean temperature (26%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
<b>Nankeen Kestrel (Australasian) <i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i></b>	7,749	184	100	2	105	2	Max temperature of warmest month (25%)
<b>Brown Falcon (Australian) <i>Falco berigora berigora</i></b>	7,755	184	100	2	104	2	Annual mean temperature (31%), precipitation seasonality (25%)
<b>Australian Hobby <i>Falco longipennis</i></b>	7,743	185	100	2	107	3	Precipitation of driest quarter (39%), max temperature of warmest month (24%)
Australian Hobby (southern) <i>Falco longipennis longipennis</i>	3,635	1,836	69	8	70	6	Precipitation of driest quarter (53%), max temperature of warmest month (23%)
Australian Hobby (inland) <i>Falco longipennis murchisonianus</i>	5,403	1,119	101	24	116	20	Precipitation of driest quarter (67%)
<b>Grey Falcon <i>Falco hypoleucos</i></b>	4,654	2,220	97	47	63	22	Temperature seasonality (37%), max temperature of warmest month (24%)

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<b>Black Falcon <i>Falco subniger</i></b>	4,842	2,662	51	25	48	17	Precipitation seasonality (27%), annual mean temperature (21%)
<b>Peregrine Falcon (Australian) <i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i></b>	7,346	184	98	3	98	4	Max temperature of warmest month (60%)
<b>Sarus Crane (Australian) <i>Grus antigone gillae</i></b>	216	239	9	8	6	3	Precipitation of wettest quarter (51%), precipitation seasonality (23%)
<b>Brolga <i>Grus rubicunda</i></b>	3,376	2,651	84	93	77	42	Annual mean temperature (40%)
<b>Purple Swamphen <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i></b>	2,735	1,084	120	85	148	80	Precipitation of driest quarter (45%), max temperature of warmest month (22%)
Purple Swamphen (eastern) <i>Porphyrio porphyrio bellus</i>	2,727	1,182	132	113	173	126	Precipitation of driest quarter (59%)
Purple Swamphen (western) <i>Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus</i>	49	36	51	62	43	31	Precipitation seasonality (34%), annual mean temperature (33%)
<b>Chestnut Rail (Australian) <i>Eulabeornis castaneiventris castaneiventris</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (59%)
<b>Red-necked Crake <i>Rallina tricolor</i></b>	28	18	47	26	31	14	Precipitation of wettest quarter (68%)
<b>Lewin's Rail <i>Lewinia pectoralis</i></b>	347	209	66	37	67	43	Precipitation of driest quarter (47%), temperature seasonality (23%)



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Lewin's Rail (Tasmanian) <i>Lewinia pectoralis brachipus</i>	14	58	38	103	17	46	Max temperature of warmest month (78%)
Lewin's Rail (Eastern Australian) <i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i>	329	163	67	38	71	47	Precipitation of driest quarter (47%), temperature seasonality (21%)
<b>Buff-banded Rail <i>Gallirallus philippensis</i></b>	2,602	501	139	46	185	58	Temperature seasonality (35%), precipitation of driest quarter (31%)
Buff-banded Rail (Cocos Keeling Islands) <i>Gallirallus philippensis andrewsi</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Buff-banded Rail (Australian) <i>Gallirallus philippensis mellori</i>	2,602	501	139	46	185	58	Temperature seasonality (35%), precipitation of driest quarter (31%)
Lord Howe Woodhen <i>Gallirallus sylvestris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Baillon's Crane (Australo-Papuan) <i>Porzana pusilla palustris</i>	788	410	61	41	71	43	Precipitation of driest quarter (35%), max temperature of warmest month (20%)
Australian Spotted Crane <i>Porzana fluminea</i>	4,695	158	65	5	56	6	Annual mean temperature (43%)
Spotless Crane (Australasian) <i>Porzana tabuensis plumbea</i>	1,579	985	102	194	136	263	Max temperature of warmest month (54%)

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<i>White-browed Crane Amaurornis cinerea</i>	392	67	229	152	426	231	Precipitation of wettest quarter (58%)			
<i>Pale-vented Bush-hen (Australo-Papuan) Amaurornis olivaceus ruficrissus</i>	181	81	184	105	182	109	Annual precipitation (38%), precipitation of wettest quarter (21%)			
<i>White-breasted Waterhen (eastern) Amaurornis phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
<i>Black-tailed Native-hen Tribonyx ventralis</i>	5,832	978	78	15	71	13	Precipitation of wettest quarter (29%)			
<i>Tasmanian Native-hen Tribonyx mortierii</i>	46	28	24	5	13	2	Max temperature of warmest month (72%)			
<i>Dusky Moorhen (Australian) Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>	1,392	347	67	16	61	13	Precipitation of driest quarter (61%)			
<i>Eurasian Coot (Australian) Fulica atra australis</i>	5,648	2,114	97	39	99	31	Precipitation of driest quarter (47%), max temperature of warmest month (26%)			
<i>Australian Bustard Ardeotis australis</i>	7,049	307	101	8	115	5	Precipitation seasonality (46%), annual mean temperature (33%)			
<i>Black-faced Shearwater (Heard Island) Chionis minor nasicornis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			

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<b>Bush Stone-curlew</b> <i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	5,328	915	113	30	161	25	Precipitation of wettest quarter (36%)			
<b>Beach Stone-curlew</b> <i>Esacus giganteus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
<b>Australian Pied Oystercatcher</b> <i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
<b>Sooty Oystercatcher</b> <i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
Sooty Oystercatcher (southern) <i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
Sooty Oystercatcher (northern) <i>Haematopus fuliginosus ophthalmicus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
<b>Black-winged Stilt</b> <i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	6,334	1,508	101	24	123	25	Temperature seasonality (21%)max temperature of warmest month (21%), temperature seasonality (21%)max temperature of warmest month (21%)			
<b>Red-necked Avocet</b> <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	2,616	2,203	74	35	63	25	Annual mean temperature (24%), min temperature of coldest month (20%), min temperature of coldest month (20%)			
<b>Banded Stilt</b> <i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	966	382	77	32	85	30	Annual mean temperature (42%)			

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	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	
<i>Pacific Golden Plover Pluvialis fulva</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Grey Plover Pluvialis squatarola</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Red-capped Plover Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Temperature seasonality (45%), min temperature of coldest month (22%)
<i>Double-banded Plover (New Zealand) Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Lesser Sand Plover Charadrius mongolus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Lesser Sand Plover (Mongolian) Charadrius mongolus mongolus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Lesser Sand Plover (Kamchatkan) Charadrius mongolus stegmanni</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Greater Sand Plover (Mongolian) Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<i>Oriental Plover Charadrius veredus</i>	1,736	213	2	4	1	2	Precipitation of driest quarter (57%), precipitation seasonality (20%)
<i>Inland Dotterel Charadrius australis</i>	3,381	282	46	10	41	7	Annual precipitation (66%), precipitation of wettest quarter (22%)

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<b>Black-fronted Dotterel</b> <i>Elseyaornis melanops</i>	7,741	184	100	2	140	3	3	3	Temperature seasonality (24%), annual mean temperature (20%)	
<b>Hooded Plover</b> <i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Temperature seasonality (42%), annual mean temperature (21%)	
Hooded Plover (eastern) <i>Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Temperature seasonality (39%)max temperature of warmest month (39%), temperature seasonality (39%)max temperature of warmest month (39%)	
Hooded Plover (western) <i>Thinornis rubricollis tregellasi</i>	236	93	67	104	62	120	120	120	Annual mean temperature (35%), min temperature of coldest month (22%)	
<b>Red-kneed Dotterel</b> <i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i>	7,651	202	100	3	140	5	5	5	Annual mean temperature (31%), precipitation seasonality (23%)	
<b>Banded Lapwing</b> <i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	5,393	445	77	4	61	4	4	4	Precipitation seasonality (39%), annual mean temperature (28%)	
<b>Masked Lapwing</b> <i>Vanellus miles</i>	4,502	1,540	112	50	106	30	30	30	Precipitation of driest quarter (48%), annual precipitation (26%)	
Masked Lapwing (northern) <i>Vanellus miles miles</i>	2,172	500	32	24	38	20	20	20	Precipitation seasonality (60%)	
Masked Lapwing (southern) <i>Vanellus miles novae-hollandiae</i>	2,332	492	77	10	70	9	9	9	Precipitation of driest quarter (82%)	

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									inside current range	
<i>Plains-wanderer Pedionomus torquatus</i>	203	485	43	51	22	29	Precipitation seasonality (35%)			
<i>Comb-crested Jacana (Australian) Irediparra gallinacea novaehollandiae</i>	1,185	190	106	56	142	64	Precipitation of wettest quarter (51%), annual mean temperature (24%)			
<i>Australian Painted Snipe Rostratula australis</i>	5,651	379	117	8	139	11	Precipitation of driest quarter (34%)			
<i>Latham's Snipe Gallinago hardwickii</i>	1,074	235	62	11	58	10	Precipitation of driest quarter (69%)			
<i>Pin-tailed Snipe Gallinago stenura</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
<i>Swinhoe's Snipe Gallinago megala</i>	765	231	193	151	439	286	Precipitation seasonality (42%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)			
<i>Black-tailed Godwit (eastern Siberian) Limosa limosa melanuroides</i>	2,260	774	96	49	100	52	Temperature seasonality (52%)			
<i>Bar-tailed Godwit Limosa lapponica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
<i>Bar-tailed Godwit (western Alaskan) Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
<i>Bar-tailed Godwit (northern Siberian) Limosa lapponica menzibieri</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			

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<b>Little Curlew <i>Numenius minutus</i></b>	1,644	1,831	42	79	52	61	Temperature seasonality (27%), min temperature of coldest month (23%)
<b>Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Whimbrel (eastern Siberian) <i>Numenius phaeopus variegatus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Eastern Curlew <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Terek Sandpiper <i>Xenus cinereus</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Grey-tailed Tattler <i>Tringa brevipes</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Wandering Tattler <i>Tringa incana</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Common Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i></b>	5,029	1,159	109	26	145	45	Temperature seasonality (56%), min temperature of coldest month (20%)
<b>Marsh Sandpiper <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i></b>	6,284	189	81	3	92	8	Temperature seasonality (41%)
<b>Wood Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i></b>	7,198	189	106	3	178	6	Temperature seasonality (31%), annual mean temperature (25%)

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<b>Ruddy Turnstone (Palaeartic)</b> <i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Asian Dowitcher</b> <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Great Knot</b> <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Red Knot</b> <i>Calidris canutus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Red Knot (New Siberian Islands) <i>Calidris canutus piersmai</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Red Knot (north-eastern Siberia) <i>Calidris canutus rogersi</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Sanderling</b> <i>Calidris alba</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Red-necked Stint</b> <i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Long-toed Stint</b> <i>Calidris subminuta</i>	4,172	1,341	128	35	265	75	Temperature seasonality (33%)
<b>Pectoral Sandpiper</b> <i>Calidris melanotos</i>	2,322	1,195	71	26	69	32	Max temperature of warmest month (47%)
<b>Sharp-tailed Sandpiper</b> <i>Calidris acuminata</i>	7,017	184	105	3	132	6	Temperature seasonality (51%)



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<i>Curlew Sandpiper Calidris ferruginea</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available	
<b>Broad-billed Sandpiper (eastern Siberia) <i>Limicola falcinellus sibirica</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available	
<b>Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available	
<b>Red-backed Button-quail (Australian) <i>Turnix maculosa pseutes</i></b>	864	321	106	66	113	53	140	53	Precipitation of wettest quarter (71%)	
<b>Black-breasted Button-quail <i>Turnix melanogaster</i></b>	70	136	48	253	17	140	140	140	Precipitation of driest quarter (42%), precipitation of wettest quarter (21%), precipitation of wettest quarter (21%)	
<b>Chestnut-backed Button-quail <i>Turnix castanotus</i></b>	353	219	57	23	49	18	18	18	Precipitation of wettest quarter (58%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%)	
<b>Buff-breasted Button-quail <i>Turnix olivii</i></b>	45	232	13	63	8	31	31	31	Precipitation of wettest quarter (61%)	
<b>Painted Button-quail <i>Turnix varius</i></b>	1,187	266	52	12	54	12	12	12	Max temperature of warmest month (38%), precipitation of driest quarter (29%)	
Painted Button-quail (Australian) <i>Turnix varius varius</i>	1,187	266	52	12	54	12	12	12	Max temperature of warmest month (38%), precipitation of driest quarter (29%)	
Painted Button-quail (Houtman)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available	

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Abrolhos) <i>Turnix varius scintillans</i>							
Red-chested Button-quail <i>Turnix pyrrhothorax</i>	4,031	2,902	94	47	116	41	Annual precipitation (45%), max temperature of warmest month (20%)
Little Button-quail <i>Turnix velox</i>	6,894	187	91	2	53	1	Temperature seasonality (26%), max temperature of warmest month (26%), annual precipitation (26%),
Oriental Pratincole <i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	1,121	336	7	4	6	4	Precipitation of driest quarter (65%)
Australian Pratincole <i>Stiltia isabella</i>	4,845	2,153	40	39	33	25	Precipitation of driest quarter (31%)
Brown Skua <i>Stercorarius lonnbergi</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Pomarine Jaeger <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Arctic Jaeger <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Long-tailed Jaeger <i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Common Noddy (Indo-Pacific) <i>Anous stolidus pileatus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Black Noddy (Indo-Pacific) <i>Anous</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available

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<i>minutus minutus</i>										
Lesser Noddy (Houtman Abrolhos) <i>Anous tenuirostris melanops</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
White Tern (Indo-Pacific) <i>Gygis alba candida</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Grey Ternlet (western Pacific Ocean) <i>Procelsterna cerulea albivitta</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Bridled Tern (Indo-Pacific) <i>Onychoprion anaethetus anaethetus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Sooty Tern <i>Onychoprion fuscata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Sooty Tern (Indian Ocean) <i>Onychoprion fuscata nubilosa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Sooty Tern (Pacific Ocean) <i>Onychoprion fuscata serrata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Little Tern (western Pacific Ocean) <i>Sternula albifrons sinensis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Fairy Tern <i>Sternula nereis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available

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Fairy Tern (New Caledonian) <i>Sterna nereis exsul</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Fairy Tern (Australian) <i>Sterna nereis nereis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i></b>	4,899	2,256	63	30	70	30	Min temperature of coldest month (53%)
Gull-billed Tern (south-east Asian) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica affinis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Gull-billed Tern (Australian) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica macrotarsa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Whiskered Tern (eastern) <i>Chlidonias hybrida javanicus</i></b>	7,463	197	100	3	115	5	Temperature seasonality (24%), annual mean temperature (23%)
<b>White-winged Black Tern <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i></b>	2,570	739	110	53	169	91	Temperature seasonality (45%)
<b>Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Roseate Tern (Australasian) <i>Sterna dougallii gracilis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available

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<b>White-fronted Tern <i>Sterna striata</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Black-naped Tern (Australasian) <i>Sterna sumatrana sumatrana</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Common Tern (Siberian) <i>Sterna hirundo longipennis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Antarctic Tern <i>Sterna vittata</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Antarctic Tern (New Zealand) <i>Sterna vittata bethunei</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Antarctic Tern (Indian Ocean) <i>Sterna vittata vittata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Lesser Crested Tern (eastern) <i>Thalasseus bengalensis torresii</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Crested Tern (Australasian) <i>Thalasseus bergii cristata</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Pacific Gull <i>Larus pacificus</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Pacific Gull (western) <i>Larus pacificus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available

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<i>georgii</i>							
Pacific Gull (eastern) <i>Larus pacificus pacificus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Kelp Gull (Pacific Ocean) <i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Silver Gull (Australian) <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	3902	821	80	27	79	24	Not available
Palm Cockatoo (Australian) <i>Probosciger aterrimus macgillivrayi</i>	55	44	1	2	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (45%), temperature seasonality (30%)
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	3,447	2,097	88	48	89	23	Precipitation seasonality (40%), precipitation of wettest quarter (28%)
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (north-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii banksii</i>	1,095	489	50	26	54	20	Precipitation of wettest quarter (37%)
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i>	22	7	0	0	0	0	Annual mean temperature (50%), precipitation seasonality (37%)
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (north-western) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	947	233	109	39	137	37	Precipitation of driest quarter (46%), precipitation of wettest quarter (21%), precipitation of wettest quarter

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<i>macrorhynchus</i>							(21%)
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-western) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	53	26	27	33	12	10	Precipitation seasonality (39%), annual mean temperature (35%)
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (inland) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii samueli</i>	937	1,037	19	57	17	36	Temperature seasonality (41%)
<b>Glossy Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	451	49	51	27	50	21	Precipitation of driest quarter (59%)
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (central Queensland coast) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus</i>	127	165	14	198	7	186	Precipitation of driest quarter (37%), precipitation seasonality (27%)
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (Kangaroo Island) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus</i>	5	9	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (53%), precipitation seasonality (28%)
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (south-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	390	42	57	29	52	21	Precipitation of driest quarter (62%)
<b>Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	563	141	63	9	55	7	Precipitation of driest quarter (42%), max temperature of warmest month (36%)

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Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	426	87	62	24	51	22	Precipitation of driest quarter (77%)
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (western) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus whiteae</i>	76	45	0	8	0	2	Annual mean temperature (40%), precipitation seasonality (27%)
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (Tasmanian) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus xanthanotus</i>	71	90	67	3	36	1	Max temperature of warmest month (35%), annual mean temperature (21%), annual mean temperature (21%)
<b>Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	206	109	51	87	46	78	Annual mean temperature (35%), precipitation seasonality (28%)
<b>Baudin's Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>	50	28	15	29	4	10	Annual mean temperature (39%), precipitation seasonality (35%)
<b>Gang-gang Cockatoo</b> <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	202	156	57	50	48	35	Precipitation of driest quarter (68%)
<b>Major Mitchell's Cockatoo</b> <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	3,487	866	15	11	9	8	Precipitation of wettest quarter (45%)
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	688	358	76	24	38	11	Precipitation of driest quarter (30%), precipitation of wettest quarter (29%)



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Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (western) <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri mollis</i>	2,401	560	12	9	6	6	Annual precipitation (43%)
<b>Galah</b> <i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	7,668	171	98	2	86	1	Annual mean temperature (29%), max temperature of warmest month (24%)
Galah (eastern) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus albiceps</i>	3,925	1,561	73	16	53	8	Precipitation of driest quarter (55%), precipitation seasonality (20%)
Galah (northern) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus kuhli</i>	2,471	344	24	11	17	7	Precipitation seasonality (81%)
Galah (western) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus roseicapillus</i>	2,665	2,020	104	105	90	59	Annual precipitation (34%), precipitation seasonality (30%)
<b>Long-billed Corella</b> <i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	173	508	66	143	37	53	Max temperature of warmest month (43%), annual mean temperature (23%)
<b>Western Corella</b> <i>Cacatua pastinator</i>	105	100	21	76	15	58	Precipitation seasonality (38%), annual mean temperature (34%)
Western Corella (northern) <i>Cacatua pastinator butleri</i>	104	48	44	86	29	61	Annual mean temperature (35%), precipitation seasonality (31%)
Western Corella (southern, Muir's) <i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i>	4	11	7	26	1	7	Precipitation seasonality (42%), annual mean temperature (26%)

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	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	
<b>Little Corella <i>Cacatua sanguinea</i></b>	6,282	1,552	101	25	153	33	Annual mean temperature (20%)max temperature of warmest month (20%), annual mean temperature (20%)max temperature of warmest month (20%)
Little Corella (eastern) <i>Cacatua sanguinea gymnopsis</i>	3,957	2,451	55	21	49	11	Precipitation of driest quarter (27%), temperature seasonality (21%)
Little Corella (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Cacatua sanguinea normantoni</i>	293	404	26	48	28	46	Precipitation seasonality (54%)
Little Corella (north-western) <i>Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea</i>	1,712	1,037	121	161	190	187	Precipitation of driest quarter (51%), precipitation seasonality (27%)
<b>Sulphur-crested Cockatoo <i>Cacatua galerita</i></b>	2,980	942	94	24	81	13	Annual precipitation (69%)
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (northern) <i>Cacatua galerita fitzroyi</i>	835	373	106	100	164	103	Precipitation seasonality (41%), precipitation of driest quarter (31%)
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Cacatua galerita galerita</i>	2,202	1,213	69	14	59	8	Precipitation of driest quarter (49%), annual precipitation (31%)
<b>Cockatiel <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i></b>	6,881	456	100	9	109	5	Max temperature of warmest month (56%), temperature seasonality (22%)
<b>Rainbow Lorikeet <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i></b>	1,974	383	90	15	69	12	Annual precipitation (62%)

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Rainbow Lorikeet (Papuan) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus caeruleiceps</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Rainbow Lorikeet (South Australian) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus eyrei</i>	123	103	26	24	17	14	Annual mean temperature (27%), precipitation seasonality (21%), precipitation seasonality (21%)
Rainbow Lorikeet (eastern) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus</i>	857	185	74	21	68	14	Annual precipitation (41%), annual mean temperature (20%)
Rainbow Lorikeet (north-western, Red-collared) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus rubitorquis</i>	695	187	106	53	133	43	Precipitation of wettest quarter (45%), precipitation of driest quarter (36%)
Rainbow Lorikeet (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus septentrionalis</i>	293	189	11	8	7	3	Precipitation of wettest quarter (49%), precipitation seasonality (27%)
<b>Scaly-breasted Lorikeet</b> <i>Trichoglossus chloroleptotus</i>	582	83	55	25	49	19	Annual precipitation (32%), annual mean temperature (23%), annual mean temperature (23%)
<b>Varied Lorikeet</b> <i>Psittoteles versicolor</i>	1,306	224	37	14	29	13	Precipitation seasonality (57%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)
<b>Musk Lorikeet</b> <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	434	323	53	43	54	39	Max temperature of warmest month (50%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)

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Musk Lorikeet (south-eastern) <i>Glossopsitta concinna concinna</i>	415	306	51	46	50	44	Max temperature of warmest month (50%)
Musk Lorikeet (Tasmanian) <i>Glossopsitta concinna didimus</i>	18	19	33	6	19	3	Max temperature of warmest month (52%)
<b>Little Lorikeet <i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i></b>	592	212	51	34	47	29	Precipitation of driest quarter (63%)
<b>Purple-crowned Lorikeet <i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i></b>	762	173	62	14	54	10	Annual mean temperature (48%), temperature seasonality (21%)
<b>Double-eyed Fig-Parrot <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i></b>	58	49	29	24	27	12	Annual precipitation (49%)
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (southern, Coxen's) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	62	60	20	105	10	52	Precipitation of driest quarter (34%), precipitation seasonality (31%)
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (Wet Tropics, Red-browed) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i>	24	8	94	29	77	19	Precipitation of wettest quarter (61%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (Cape York Peninsula, Marshall's) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma marshalli</i>	7	21	0	0	1	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (46%), temperature seasonality (22%)
<b>Eclectus Parrot <i>Eclectus roratus</i></b>	3	40	0	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (52%)

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Eclectus Parrot (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi</i>	3	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (52%)	
Eclectus Parrot (Papuan) <i>Eclectus roratus polychloros</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available	
<b>Red-cheeked Parrot <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i></b>	4	17	0	0	2	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (43%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)	
Red-cheeked Parrot (Papuan) <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi aruensis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available	
Red-cheeked Parrot (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi maclennani</i>	4	17	0	0	2	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (43%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)	
<b>Australian King-Parrot <i>Alisterus scapularis</i></b>	574	60	73	19	14	70	14	14	Precipitation of driest quarter (68%), annual precipitation (20%)	
Australian King-Parrot (Wet Tropics) <i>Alisterus scapularis minor</i>	23	10	86	17	5	44	5	5	Precipitation of wettest quarter (51%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%)	
Australian King-Parrot (southern) <i>Alisterus scapularis scapularis</i>	552	49	68	17	12	66	12	12	Precipitation of driest quarter (66%), annual precipitation (20%)	
<b>Red-winged Parrot <i>Aprosmictus</i></b>	2,787	1,397	100	69	30	102	30	30	Annual precipitation (33%), annual mean temperature	

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<i>erythropterus</i>							(30%)
<b>Superb Parrot <i>Polytelis swainsonii</i></b>	233	22	31	6	16	2	Precipitation seasonality (36%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)
<b>Regent Parrot <i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i></b>	422	329	60	59	40	45	Annual mean temperature (40%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)
Regent Parrot (western) <i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>	366	200	36	86	22	70	Annual mean temperature (41%), min temperature of coldest month (21%)
Regent Parrot (eastern) <i>Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides</i>	58	120	0	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (44%), annual mean temperature (22%)
<b>Princess Parrot <i>Polytelis alexandrae</i></b>	1,840	1,002	11	6	6	3	Precipitation seasonality (25%), temperature seasonality (22%)
<b>Green Rosella <i>Platyercus caledonicus</i></b>	71	28	54	2	28	0	Max temperature of warmest month (80%)
Green Rosella (King Island) <i>Platyercus caledonicus brownii</i>	1	2	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (40%), temperature seasonality (24%)
Green Rosella (Tasmanian) <i>Platyercus caledonicus caledonicus</i>	70	27	51	2	24	0	Max temperature of warmest month (80%)
<b>Crimson Rosella <i>Platyercus elegans</i></b>	625	344	47	16	45	16	Max temperature of warmest month (43%), precipitation of driest quarter (39%)

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Crimson Rosella (south-eastern) <i>Platyercus elegans elegans</i>	534	149	52	17	46	17	46	17	Precipitation of driest quarter (59%), max temperature of warmest month (26%)	
Crimson Rosella (Yellow) <i>Platyercus elegans flaveolus</i>	149	213	3	33	2	15	2	15	Precipitation seasonality (27%), max temperature of warmest month (20%), max temperature of warmest month (20%)	
Crimson Rosella (Fleurieu Peninsula) <i>Platyercus elegans fleurieuensis</i>	27	106	5	3	2	1	2	1	Annual mean temperature (31%), temperature seasonality (24%)	
Crimson Rosella (Kangaroo Island) <i>Platyercus elegans melanopterus</i>	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (54%), precipitation seasonality (33%)	
Crimson Rosella (Wet Tropics) <i>Platyercus elegans nigrescens</i>	14	3	18	4	9	1	9	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (47%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)	
Crimson Rosella (Flinders Ranges) <i>Platyercus elegans subadelaidae</i>	9	23	6	168	1	59	1	59	Max temperature of warmest month (32%), precipitation of wettest quarter (21%)	
<b>Eastern Rosella</b> <i>Platyercus eximius</i>	695	260	57	11	53	8	53	8	Precipitation of driest quarter (65%)	
Eastern Rosella (Tasmanian) <i>Platyercus eximius diemenensis</i>	28	15	32	0	21	0	21	0	Max temperature of warmest month (63%)	
Eastern Rosella (north-eastern) <i>Platyercus eximius elecica</i>	278	138	44	71	36	54	36	54	Precipitation of driest quarter (73%)	

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Eastern Rosella (south-eastern) <i>Platyercus eximius eximius</i>	567	288	57	17	53	12	Precipitation of driest quarter (48%), annual mean temperature (29%)
<b>Pale-headed Rosella <i>Platyercus adscitus</i></b>	1,063	352	50	27	38	17	Annual precipitation (37%), annual mean temperature (28%)
Pale-headed Rosella (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Platyercus adscitus adscitus</i>	409	227	21	12	15	6	Precipitation seasonality (41%)
Pale-headed Rosella (southern) <i>Platyercus adscitus palliceps</i>	855	234	72	31	62	20	Annual precipitation (34%), annual mean temperature (26%)
<b>Northern Rosella <i>Platyercus venustus</i></b>	573	205	109	83	173	81	Precipitation of wettest quarter (40%), precipitation of driest quarter (34%)
Northern Rosella (Kimberley) <i>Platyercus venustus hillii</i>	268	294	111	422	225	750	Precipitation seasonality (42%), precipitation of wettest quarter (21%)
Northern Rosella (Top End) <i>Platyercus venustus venustus</i>	341	173	0	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (46%), precipitation of driest quarter (36%)
<b>Western Rosella <i>Platyercus icterotis</i></b>	183	84	14	65	8	53	Annual mean temperature (43%), precipitation seasonality (33%)
Western Rosella (south-western) <i>Platyercus icterotis icterotis</i>	80	63	23	79	8	43	Annual mean temperature (38%), precipitation seasonality (36%)



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Western Rosella (inland) <i>Platyercus icterotis xanthogenys</i>	160	120	0	70	0	40	Annual mean temperature (35%), min temperature of coldest month (21%)
<b>Australian Ringneck Barnardius zonarius</b>	4,832	1,410	68	13	41	8	Annual mean temperature (43%), annual precipitation (34%)
Australian Ringneck (south-eastern, Mallee Ringneck) <i>Barnardius zonarius barnardi</i>	1,323	1,582	98	180	76	68	Precipitation of driest quarter (37%), precipitation of wettest quarter (25%)
Australian Ringneck (channel country, Cloncurry Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius macgillivrayi</i>	216	190	0	105	0	101	Precipitation seasonality (41%), temperature seasonality (20%)
Australian Ringneck (south-western, Twenty-eight Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus</i>	126	121	33	86	20	55	Annual mean temperature (40%), precipitation seasonality (34%)
Australian Ringneck (western, Port Lincoln Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i>	2,866	1,049	21	10	14	8	Annual precipitation (58%)
<b>Red-capped Parrot <i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i></b>	113	79	31	98	20	76	Annual mean temperature (38%), precipitation seasonality (26%)
<b>Blue Bonnet <i>Northiella haematogaster</i></b>	1,473	876	52	27	32	14	Precipitation seasonality (38%), precipitation of wettest quarter (26%)

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Blue Bonnet (south-eastern) <i>Northiella haematogaster haematogaster</i>	914	700	35	14	18	7	Precipitation of wettest quarter (38%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)
Blue Bonnet (southern Brigalow Belt) <i>Northiella haematogaster haematorrhous</i>	326	94	21	39	16	31	Temperature seasonality (33%)precipitation of driest quarter (33%), temperature seasonality (33%)precipitation of driest quarter (33%)
Blue Bonnet (western, Naretha) <i>Northiella haematogaster narethae</i>	167	108	108	101	162	79	Precipitation of wettest quarter (55%), temperature seasonality (22%)
Blue Bonnet (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Northiella haematogaster pallescens</i>	354	216	4	2	1	0	Temperature seasonality (62%)
<b>Swift Parrot <i>Lathamus discolor</i></b>	292	174	36	40	32	43	Precipitation of driest quarter (52%), max temperature of warmest month (21%)
<b>Swift Parrot - breeding only <i>Lathamus discolor</i></b>	44	15	8	1	4	0	Max temperature of warmest month (58%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
<b>Red-rumped Parrot <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i></b>	1,309	407	37	8	33	6	Precipitation of driest quarter (48%)
Red-rumped Parrot (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Psephotus haematonotus caeruleus</i>	215	30	10	41	4	20	Temperature seasonality (65%)
Red-rumped Parrot (south-eastern)	1,207	365	35	8	31	7	Precipitation of driest quarter (50%)

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<i>Psephotus haematonotus haematonotus</i>							
<b>Mulga Parrot <i>Psephotus varius</i></b>	2,939	405	44	5	29	3	Precipitation of wettest quarter (61%)
<b>Golden-shouldered Parrot <i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i></b>	2	81	0	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (39%)
<b>Hooded Parrot <i>Psephotus dissimilis</i></b>	99	80	0	2	0	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (41%), precipitation of driest quarter (40%)
<b>Tasman Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus cookii</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Tasman Parakeet (Norfolk Island) <i>Cyanoramphus cookii cookii</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Budgerigar <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i></b>	6,784	138	99	2	92	1	Annual precipitation (32%), temperature seasonality (22%), temperature seasonality (22%)
<b>Bourke's Parrot <i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i></b>	2,454	257	44	24	33	21	Temperature seasonality (56%)
<b>Blue-winged Parrot <i>Neophema chrysostoma</i></b>	546	207	18	3	23	3	Annual mean temperature (49%)
<b>Elegant Parrot <i>Neophema elegans</i></b>	394	277	36	17	30	10	Annual mean temperature (51%)

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Elegant Parrot (western) <i>Neophema elegans carteri</i>	205	128	17	72	8	56	Annual mean temperature (44%), precipitation seasonality (24%)
Elegant Parrot (eastern) <i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	203	545	26	12	12	7	Annual mean temperature (40%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)
<b>Rock Parrot <i>Neophema petrophila</i></b>	49	98	71	334	85	303	Min temperature of coldest month (25%), annual mean temperature (21%), temperature seasonality (21%)
Rock Parrot (western) <i>Neophema petrophila petrophila</i>	31	57	63	358	65	307	Temperature seasonality (34%), annual mean temperature (28%)
Rock Parrot (eastern) <i>Neophema petrophila zietzi</i>	20	63	57	371	56	231	Min temperature of coldest month (22%), max temperature of warmest month (20%)
<b>Orange-bellied Parrot <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i></b>	19	96	26	143	11	98	Max temperature of warmest month (44%), temperature seasonality (30%)
Orange-bellied Parrot - breeding only <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	0	13	0	78	0	12	Precipitation of driest quarter (61%), temperature seasonality (23%)
<b>Turquoise Parrot <i>Neophema pulchella</i></b>	210	76	25	61	18	45	Precipitation of driest quarter (64%)
<b>Scarlet-chested Parrot <i>Neophema splendida</i></b>	1,207	203	34	9	22	6	Precipitation of wettest quarter (49%), annual precipitation (22%)
<b>Western Ground Parrot <i>Pezoporus</i></b>	2	83	68	3,281	17	1,301	Temperature seasonality (34%), precipitation of driest

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<i>flaviventris</i>							quarter (23%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)
<b>Eastern Ground Parrot <i>Pezoporus wallicus</i></b>	71	71	78	38	72	25	Precipitation of driest quarter (52%), temperature seasonality (25%)
Eastern Ground Parrot (Tasmanian) <i>Pezoporus wallicus leachi</i>	46	11	42	4	29	2	Max temperature of warmest month (62%)
Eastern Ground Parrot (mainland) <i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	23	85	51	356	33	292	Precipitation of driest quarter (50%), temperature seasonality (23%)
<b>Night Parrot <i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i></b>	3,283	1,020	108	73	170	64	Max temperature of warmest month (62%)
<b>Pheasant Coucal <i>Centropus phasianinus</i></b>	1,974	153	113	16	167	15	Precipitation of wettest quarter (62%), annual mean temperature (21%)
Pheasant Coucal (eastern) <i>Centropus phasianinus melanurus</i>	486	84	106	53	132	36	Precipitation of wettest quarter (36%), annual mean temperature (22%), annual mean temperature (22%)
Pheasant Coucal (northern) <i>Centropus phasianinus phasianinus</i>	1,593	116	113	17	169	17	Precipitation seasonality (47%), precipitation of wettest quarter (39%)
Pheasant Coucal (Papuan) <i>Centropus phasianinus thierfelderii</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Eastern Koel <i>Eudynamis orientalis</i></b>	1,314	113	92	15	88	16	Annual precipitation (52%), annual mean temperature (20%)

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Eastern Koel (south-eastern) <i>Eudynamys orientalis orientalis</i>	440	36	92	22	79	19	Precipitation of driest quarter (39%), annual mean temperature (21%), annual mean temperature (21%)
Eastern Koel (northern) <i>Eudynamys orientalis subcyanocephala</i>	1,113	113	73	22	74	19	Precipitation of wettest quarter (58%), precipitation seasonality (26%)
<b>Channel-billed Cuckoo (Australian) <i>Scythrops novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i></b>	1,576	111	57	13	61	12	Annual precipitation (49%), annual mean temperature (20%)
<b>Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo <i>Chalcites basal</i></b>	7,752	184	100	2	113	3	Annual mean temperature (69%)
<b>Black-eared Cuckoo <i>Chalcites osculans</i></b>	7,183	473	100	7	105	6	Precipitation of wettest quarter (54%)
<b>Shining Bronze-Cuckoo <i>Chalcites lucidus</i></b>	1,588	201	59	9	63	8	Precipitation of driest quarter (42%), max temperature of warmest month (26%)
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo (New Zealand) <i>Chalcites lucidus lucidus</i>	293	95	112	52	91	39	Precipitation of driest quarter (44%), annual precipitation (27%)
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo (Australian) <i>Chalcites lucidus plagosus</i>	1,588	201	59	9	63	8	Precipitation of driest quarter (42%), max temperature of warmest month (26%)
<b>Little Bronze-Cuckoo <i>Chalcites minutillus</i></b>	834	146	87	21	118	26	Precipitation of wettest quarter (68%)

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Little Bronze-Cuckoo (eastern) <i>Chalcites minutillus barnardi</i>	415	208	54	20	49	14	14	Precipitation of wettest quarter (47%)		
Little Bronze-Cuckoo (western) <i>Chalcites minutillus minutillus</i>	353	104	107	94	183	146	146	Precipitation of wettest quarter (49%)		
<b>Gould's Bronze-cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites russatus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available		
<b>Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo (Australian)</b> <i>Cacomantis castaneiventris castaneiventris</i>	62	42	6	4	3	2	2	Precipitation of wettest quarter (75%)		
<b>Fan-tailed Cuckoo (Australian)</b> <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis</i>	1,359	102	51	5	54	6	6	Precipitation of driest quarter (42%), max temperature of warmest month (40%)		
<b>Brush Cuckoo</b> <i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	1,399	221	100	35	132	37	37	Annual precipitation (87%)		
Brush Cuckoo (northern) <i>Cacomantis variolosus dumetorum</i>	837	100	116	44	184	45	45	Precipitation of wettest quarter (71%)		
Brush Cuckoo (southern) <i>Cacomantis variolosus variolosus</i>	768	258	57	16	55	14	14	Annual precipitation (67%)		
<b>Oriental Cuckoo (eastern)</b> <i>Cuculus optatus</i>	921	108	98	15	98	16	16	Precipitation of wettest quarter (44%), annual precipitation (21%)		

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<b>Pallid Cuckoo <i>Cuculus pallidus</i></b>	7,728	177	100	2	107	2	Annual mean temperature (28%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)
<b>Powerful Owl <i>Ninox strenua</i></b>	324	77	59	29	48	22	Precipitation of driest quarter (65%)
<b>Rufous Owl <i>Ninox rufa</i></b>	303	210	125	122	190	140	Precipitation of wettest quarter (89%)
Rufous Owl (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ninox rufa meesi</i>	73	107	6	14	3	7	Precipitation of wettest quarter (73%)
Rufous Owl (eastern) <i>Ninox rufa queenslandica</i>	37	35	123	92	123	67	Precipitation of wettest quarter (60%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)
Rufous Owl (north-western) <i>Ninox rufa rufa</i>	197	157	164	286	313	457	Precipitation of wettest quarter (63%)
<b>Barking Owl <i>Ninox connivens</i></b>	3,401	1,644	110	96	173	138	Annual precipitation (63%)
Barking Owl (Papuan) <i>Ninox connivens assimilis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Barking Owl (southern) <i>Ninox connivens connivens</i>	1,914	854	102	74	127	45	Precipitation of driest quarter (75%)
Barking Owl (northern) <i>Ninox connivens peninsularis</i>	1,227	310	130	196	174	259	Precipitation seasonality (41%), precipitation of wettest quarter (30%)



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<b>Southern Boobook <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i></b>	7,404	187	100	2	110	3	Precipitation of driest quarter (43%), annual precipitation (36%)			
Southern Boobook (south-eastern) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae boobook</i>	2,082	1,034	64	25	59	17	Precipitation of driest quarter (66%)			
Southern Boobook (Kangaroo Island) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae halmaturina</i>	5	10	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (52%), precipitation seasonality (29%)			
Southern Boobook (Tasmanian) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae leucopsis</i>	70	27	51	2	29	1	Max temperature of warmest month (80%)			
Southern Boobook (Wet Tropics) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae lurida</i>	84	52	26	8	14	5	Precipitation of wettest quarter (36%), annual mean temperature (26%)			
Southern Boobook (western) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae ocellata</i>	5,524	665	100	17	143	14	Precipitation of driest quarter (50%), precipitation seasonality (27%)			
Southern Boobook (Norfolk Island x New Zealand) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
<b>Christmas Island Hawk-Owl <i>Ninox natalis</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
<b>Sooty Owl <i>Tyto tenebriosa</i></b>	159	68	47	47	34	35	Precipitation of driest quarter (47%), annual precipitation (30%)			

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Sooty Owl (Wet Tropics, Lesser) <i>Tyto tenebriosa multipunctata</i>	19	8	38	7	23	3	Precipitation of wettest quarter (55%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%)
Sooty Owl (southern) <i>Tyto tenebriosa tenebriosa</i>	143	56	41	43	30	29	Precipitation of driest quarter (48%), annual precipitation (27%)
<b>Masked Owl <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i></b>	769	330	59	15	49	12	Precipitation of driest quarter (41%), annual precipitation (28%)
Masked Owl (Tasmanian) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae castanops</i>	53	15	29	1	18	0	Max temperature of warmest month (69%)
Masked Owl (northern) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i>	365	200	143	110	234	169	Precipitation of wettest quarter (71%)
Masked Owl (Tiwi Islands) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae melvillensis</i>	5	6	0	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (55%), precipitation of wettest quarter (22%)
Masked Owl (southern) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	514	151	70	23	56	20	Precipitation of driest quarter (39%), annual precipitation (30%)
<b>Barn Owl (Australian) <i>Tyto alba delicatula</i></b>	7,674	222	99	3	97	4	Precipitation of driest quarter (25%), annual mean temperature (23%), max temperature of warmest month (23%)
<b>Eastern Grass Owl (Australian) <i>Tyto longimembris longimembris</i></b>	1,089	140	321	114	434	110	Annual precipitation (51%), annual mean temperature (25%)

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<b>Azure Kingfisher <i>Ceyx azureus</i></b>	1,718	282	104	18	127	16	Annual precipitation (78%)			
Azure Kingfisher (southern) <i>Ceyx azureus azurea</i>	777	246	64	17	68	17	Precipitation of driest quarter (37%), annual precipitation (34%)			
Azure Kingfisher (Tasmanian) <i>Ceyx azureus diemenensis</i>	16	17	25	21	10	6	Max temperature of warmest month (51%)			
Azure Kingfisher (northern) <i>Ceyx azureus ruficollaris</i>	999	162	107	38	115	31	Precipitation of wettest quarter (42%), precipitation seasonality (34%)			
<b>Little Kingfisher <i>Ceyx pusilla</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (75%)			
Little Kingfisher (eastern) <i>Ceyx pusilla halli</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (67%)			
Little Kingfisher (Papuan) <i>Ceyx pusilla pusilla</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Temperature seasonality (51%), precipitation of wettest quarter (26%)			
Little Kingfisher (western) <i>Ceyx pusilla ramsayi</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (47%)			
<b>Buff-breasted Paradise-Kingfisher (Australian) <i>Tanysiptera sylvia sylvia</i></b>	45	15	26	6	20	4	Precipitation of wettest quarter (66%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)			
<b>Laughing Kookaburra <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i></b>	2,060	972	60	15	52	11	Precipitation of driest quarter (59%), annual precipitation (24%)			

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Laughing Kookaburra (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Dacelo novaeguineae minor</i>	253	185	11	7	6	2	Precipitation of wettest quarter (34%), precipitation seasonality (33%)		
Laughing Kookaburra (southern) <i>Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae</i>	1,723	401	61	12	55	10	Precipitation of driest quarter (70%)		
<b>Blue-winged Kookaburra</b> <i>Dacelo leachii</i>	2,119	494	111	62	175	57	Precipitation seasonality (45%), precipitation of wettest quarter (25%)		
Blue-winged Kookaburra (northern) <i>Dacelo leachii leachii</i>	1,759	173	110	17	122	12	Precipitation of wettest quarter (49%), precipitation seasonality (21%)		
Blue-winged Kookaburra (Pilbara) <i>Dacelo leachii occidentalis</i>	381	397	115	761	204	921	Max temperature of warmest month (46%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)		
<b>Yellow-billed Kingfisher (Australian)</b> <i>Syma torotoro flavirostris</i>	49	39	1	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (42%), temperature seasonality (34%)		
<b>Forest Kingfisher</b> <i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	935	237	55	13	50	12	Precipitation of wettest quarter (39%), annual precipitation (28%)		
Forest Kingfisher (eastern) <i>Todiramphus macleayii incinctus</i>	694	214	43	13	42	10	Precipitation of wettest quarter (36%), annual mean temperature (21%)		
Forest Kingfisher (Top End) <i>Todiramphus macleayii macleayii</i>	214	57	134	71	199	62	Precipitation of wettest quarter (64%)		

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<b>Red-backed Kingfisher</b> <i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i>	7,189	247	101	6	125	3	3	3	3	Max temperature of warmest month (55%), precipitation of driest quarter (27%)
<b>Sacred Kingfisher</b> <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	5,758	1,122	109	21	153	27	27	27	27	Annual precipitation (52%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)
Sacred Kingfisher (Norfolk Island) <i>Todiramphus sanctus norfolkiensis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Sacred Kingfisher (Australian) <i>Todiramphus sanctus sanctus</i>	5,758	1,122	109	21	153	27	27	27	27	Annual precipitation (52%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)
Sacred Kingfisher (Tasman Sea) <i>Todiramphus sanctus vagans</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Collared Kingfisher</b> <i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Temperature seasonality (26%), precipitation of wettest quarter (22%)
Collared Kingfisher (south-eastern) <i>Todiramphus chloris colcloughi</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Annual precipitation (21%)
Collared Kingfisher (Pilbara) <i>Todiramphus chloris pilbara</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of driest quarter (64%), annual precipitation (24%)
Collared Kingfisher (northern) <i>Todiramphus chloris sordidus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (58%), min temperature of coldest month (22%)

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<b>Rainbow Bee-eater <i>Merops ornatus</i></b>	7,628	154	101	3	115	3	Max temperature of warmest month (47%), precipitation of wettest quarter (28%)
<b>Dollarbird (eastern) <i>Eurystomus orientalis pacificus</i></b>	2,088	192	101	16	101	14	Annual precipitation (65%)
<b>Red-bellied Pitta (Australo-Papuan) <i>Pitta erythrogaster digglesii</i></b>	11	9	72	46	45	25	Temperature seasonality (64%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)
<b>Noisy Pitta <i>Pitta versicolor</i></b>	196	49	60	41	52	26	Annual precipitation (52%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
Noisy Pitta (central Queensland) <i>Pitta versicolor intermedia</i>	53	22	98	46	88	23	Precipitation of wettest quarter (56%), precipitation of driest quarter (27%)
Noisy Pitta (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pitta versicolor similima</i>	33	21	0	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (48%), precipitation of wettest quarter (22%)
Noisy Pitta (central East coast) <i>Pitta versicolor versicolor</i>	117	19	43	45	28	25	Precipitation of driest quarter (30%), precipitation of wettest quarter (21%)
<b>Rainbow Pitta <i>Pitta iris</i></b>	168	91	115	267	255	396	Precipitation of wettest quarter (72%)
Rainbow Pitta (Top End) <i>Pitta iris iris</i>	154	42	113	154	247	191	Precipitation of wettest quarter (62%)
Rainbow Pitta (Kimberley) <i>Pitta iris johnstoneiana</i>	20	75	100	2,576	144	1,583	Precipitation of wettest quarter (54%), precipitation seasonality (24%)

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<b>Albert's Lyrebird <i>Menura alberti</i></b>	12	53	3	284	1	88	Precipitation of driest quarter (29%), precipitation seasonality (25%)			
<b>Superb Lyrebird <i>Menura novaehollandiae</i></b>	191	96	51	37	43	21	Precipitation of driest quarter (74%)			
Superb Lyrebird (northern New South Wales) <i>Menura novaehollandiae edwardi</i>	48	38	40	48	28	27	Precipitation of driest quarter (32%), precipitation of wettest quarter (20%)			
Superb Lyrebird (southern New South Wales) <i>Menura novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	56	92	14	125	6	76	Precipitation of driest quarter (59%)			
Superb Lyrebird (Victoria) <i>Menura novaehollandiae victoriae</i>	87	105	50	68	36	37	Precipitation of driest quarter (77%)			
<b>Rufous Scrub-bird <i>Atrichornis rufescens</i></b>	14	47	64	364	50	178	Precipitation of driest quarter (25%), annual precipitation (24%)			
Rufous Scrub-bird (southern) <i>Atrichornis rufescens ferrieri</i>	9	13	55	102	37	47	Annual precipitation (32%)			
Rufous Scrub-bird (northern) <i>Atrichornis rufescens rufescens</i>	3	82	25	2,007	17	1,075	Precipitation of driest quarter (29%), precipitation seasonality (26%)			
<b>Noisy Scrub-bird <i>Atrichornis clamosus</i></b>	0	42	0	5,044	0	1,756	Annual mean temperature (26%)			

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<b>White-throated Treecreeper</b> <b><i>Cormobates leucophaea</i></b>	677	190	59	18	55	14	Precipitation of driest quarter (76%)
White-throated Treecreeper (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Cormobates leucophaea griseus</i>	5	11	64	240	20	63	Precipitation seasonality (37%), max temperature of warmest month (22%)
White-throated Treecreeper (Eungella) <i>Cormobates leucophaea intermedius</i>	3	8	22	392	4	75	Precipitation of wettest quarter (35%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)
White-throated Treecreeper (south-eastern) <i>Cormobates leucophaea leucophaeus</i>	449	187	57	23	51	16	Precipitation of driest quarter (66%)
White-throated Treecreeper (central East coast) <i>Cormobates leucophaea metastasis</i>	265	88	42	50	33	36	Precipitation of driest quarter (47%), precipitation of wettest quarter (23%)
White-throated Treecreeper (Wet Tropics) <i>Cormobates leucophaea minor</i>	26	5	26	5	15	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (44%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)
<b>White-browed Treecreeper</b> <b><i>Climacteris affinis</i></b>	2,006	594	25	17	14	10	Precipitation of wettest quarter (50%)
White-browed Treecreeper	1,277	531	18	37			Annual precipitation (44%), annual mean temperature



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(western) <i>Climacteris affinis affinis</i>							
White-browed Treecreeper (eastern) <i>Climacteris affinis superciliosa</i>	718	388	47	12	30	4	Precipitation of wettest quarter (31%), precipitation of driest quarter (30%)
<b>Red-browed Treecreeper <i>Climacteris erythrops</i></b>	243	55	51	23	42	14	Precipitation of driest quarter (62%)
<b>Brown Treecreeper <i>Climacteris picumnus</i></b>	2,125	1,280	80	30	61	13	Precipitation of driest quarter (47%)
Brown Treecreeper (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Climacteris picumnus melanotus</i>	223	749	7	94	6	40	Max temperature of warmest month (22%)annual precipitation (22%), max temperature of warmest month (22%)annual precipitation (22%)
Brown Treecreeper (north-eastern) <i>Climacteris picumnus picumnus</i>	1,698	1,490	86	58	67	27	Precipitation of driest quarter (44%), max temperature of warmest month (24%)
Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) <i>Climacteris picumnus victoricae</i>	406	79	54	13	42	8	Precipitation of driest quarter (54%)
<b>Black-tailed Treecreeper <i>Climacteris melanura</i></b>	1,058	607	85	115	74	88	Precipitation seasonality (55%), precipitation of driest quarter (29%)
Black-tailed Treecreeper (northern) <i>Climacteris melanura melanura</i>	899	446	34	48	19	31	Precipitation seasonality (50%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)

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Black-tailed Treecreeper (Pilbara) <i>Climacteris melanura wellsi</i>	238	411	103	1,035	217	1,680	Max temperature of warmest month (52%)
<b>Rufous Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris rufa</i>	511	287	11	30	7	24	Annual mean temperature (42%)
<b>Spotted Catbird</b> <i>Ailuroedus melanotis</i>	30	19	31	3	18	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (55%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)
Spotted Catbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ailuroedus melanotis joanae</i>	6	31	11	4	2	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (49%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
Spotted Catbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Ailuroedus melanotis maculosus</i>	26	11	51	10	23	2	Precipitation of wettest quarter (52%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)
<b>Green Catbird</b> <i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	108	22	43	51	25	23	Annual precipitation (30%), precipitation of driest quarter (29%)
<b>Tooth-billed Bowerbird</b> <i>Scenopoeetes dentirostris</i>	14	8	26	2	13	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (49%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)
<b>Golden Bowerbird</b> <i>Amblyornis newtonianus</i>	22	8	40	4	23	2	Precipitation of wettest quarter (49%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)
<b>Regent Bowerbird</b> <i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i>	108	28	51	57	33	34	Precipitation of driest quarter (30%)

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<b>Satin Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	302	65	60	32	54	22	Precipitation of driest quarter (58%), annual precipitation (24%)			
Satin Bowerbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus minor</i>	24	7	34	4	18	2	Precipitation of wettest quarter (48%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)			
Satin Bowerbird (southern) <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus violaceus</i>	286	52	57	30	49	20	Precipitation of driest quarter (60%)			
Spotted Bowerbird <i>Ptilonorhynchus maculatus</i>	1,357	575	97	30	123	24	Max temperature of warmest month (31%), annual precipitation (21%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)			
<b>Western Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus</i>	1,265	487	32	42	24	32	Temperature seasonality (38%)			
Western Bowerbird (North-west Cape) <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus carteri</i>	3	10	1	9	0	1	Precipitation of driest quarter (46%), precipitation seasonality (22%)			
Western Bowerbird (inland) <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus guttata</i>	1,274	498	60	106	57	93	Temperature seasonality (44%), precipitation seasonality (20%)			
<b>Great Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis</i>	1,356	219	105	34	124	20	Precipitation of wettest quarter (48%), precipitation seasonality (45%)			
Great Bowerbird (western) <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis nuchalis</i>	985	291	107	72	162	71	Precipitation of driest quarter (39%), precipitation of wettest quarter (20%), precipitation of wettest quarter			

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Great Bowerbird (eastern) <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis orientalis</i>	522	438	26	16	25	8	Precipitation seasonality (45%), precipitation of wettest quarter (27%)
<b>Fawn-breasted Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus cerviniventris</i>	25	16	1	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (48%), precipitation of wettest quarter (26%)
<b>Superb Fairy-wren</b> <i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	1,110	284	50	9	48	7	Precipitation of driest quarter (67%)
Superb Fairy-wren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus ashbyi</i>	5	8	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (54%), precipitation seasonality (32%)
Superb Fairy-wren (Tasmanian) <i>Malurus cyaneus cyaneus</i>	68	26	51	1	24	0	Max temperature of warmest month (81%)
Superb Fairy-wren (northern) <i>Malurus cyaneus cyanochlamys</i>	929	251	44	14	42	12	Precipitation of driest quarter (80%)
Superb Fairy-wren (King Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus elizabethae</i>	1	2	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (34%), temperature seasonality (26%)
Superb Fairy-wren (South Australian) <i>Malurus cyaneus leggei</i>	136	151	4	27	1	12	Annual mean temperature (39%), temperature seasonality (20%)
Superb Fairy-wren (Flinders Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus samueli</i>	2	4	19	126	2	28	Max temperature of warmest month (34%)

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<b>Splendid Fairy-wren <i>Malurus splendens</i></b>	3,079	1,320	39	25	25	15	Annual mean temperature (41%), precipitation of driest quarter (32%)
Splendid Fairy-wren (Channel Country) <i>Malurus splendens emmottorum</i>	127	216	103	1,224	166	1,036	Precipitation of driest quarter (23%), annual mean temperature (21%)
Splendid Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus splendens melanotus</i>	800	383	3	5	1	2	Precipitation of wettest quarter (36%), precipitation of driest quarter (31%)
Splendid Fairy-wren (central) <i>Malurus splendens musgravi</i>	1,310	663	4	7	1	2	Annual precipitation (47%)
Splendid Fairy-wren (western) <i>Malurus splendens splendens</i>	871	328	26	48	24	32	Precipitation seasonality (36%), annual mean temperature (30%)
<b>Purple-crowned Fairy-wren <i>Malurus coronatus</i></b>	205	487	104	625	184	913	Precipitation seasonality (42%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)
Purple-crowned Fairy-wren (western) <i>Malurus coronatus coronatus</i>	78	300	107	1,371	196	1,856	Precipitation of wettest quarter (25%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)
Purple-crowned Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus coronatus macgillivrayi</i>	123	361	71	118	49	62	Precipitation seasonality (40%), temperature seasonality (20%), temperature seasonality (20%)

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<b>Red-backed Fairy-wren <i>Malurus melanocephalus</i></b>	1,989	145	105	13	114	10	10	Precipitation of wettest quarter (57%)		
Red-backed Fairy-wren (northern) <i>Malurus melanocephalus cruentatus</i>	1,531	143	107	15	115	10	10	Precipitation seasonality (54%), precipitation of wettest quarter (36%)		
Red-backed Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus melanocephalus melanocephalus</i>	543	74	53	26	52	18	18	Precipitation of wettest quarter (33%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%)		
<b>White-winged Fairy-wren <i>Malurus leucopterus</i></b>	5,322	601	98	12	82	6	6	Annual precipitation (78%)		
White-winged Fairy-wren (Barrow Island) <i>Malurus leucopterus edouardi</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available		
White-winged Fairy-wren (mainland) <i>Malurus leucopterus leuconotus</i>	5,322	603	98	12	82	6	6	Annual precipitation (78%)		
White-winged Fairy-wren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Malurus leucopterus leucopterus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available		
<b>Variagated Fairy-wren <i>Malurus lamberti</i></b>	6,384	1,151	99	19	87	15	15	Annual mean temperature (41%), temperature seasonality (30%)		

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Variegated Fairy-wren (inland) <i>Malurus lamberti assimilis</i>	6,162	1,181	100	19	82	14	Annual precipitation (42%), temperature seasonality (27%)
Variegated Fairy-wren (Shark Bay) <i>Malurus lamberti bernieri</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Variegated Fairy-wren (Top End) <i>Malurus lamberti dulcis</i>	94	95	73	242	71	160	Precipitation of driest quarter (45%), precipitation of wettest quarter (38%)
Variegated Fairy-wren (central East coast) <i>Malurus lamberti lamberti</i>	227	48	55	47	41	28	Precipitation of driest quarter (43%)
Variegated Fairy-wren (Kimberley) <i>Malurus lamberti rogersi</i>	146	179	105	465	142	441	Precipitation seasonality (38%), precipitation of wettest quarter (33%)
<b>Lovely Fairy-wren <i>Malurus amabilis</i></b>	93	72	21	23	20	12	Precipitation of wettest quarter (80%)
<b>Blue-breasted Fairy-wren <i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i></b>	414	264	50	81	25	52	Annual mean temperature (30%), annual precipitation (22%), annual precipitation (22%)
<b>Red-winged Fairy-wren <i>Malurus elegans</i></b>	49	17	11	53	3	20	Annual mean temperature (36%), annual precipitation (21%), annual precipitation (21%)
<b>Southern Emu-wren <i>Stipiturus malachurus</i></b>	238	168	65	45	65	42	Max temperature of warmest month (51%), temperature seasonality (25%)
Southern Emu-wren (Kangaroo)	4	5	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (58%), precipitation

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Island) <i>Stipiturus malachurus halmaturinus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	seasonality (33%)
Southern Emu-wren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Stipiturus malachurus hartogi</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Southern Emu-wren (Fleurieu Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus intermedius</i>	2	45	60	205	18	46	Max temperature of warmest month (52%), precipitation seasonality (31%)
Southern Emu-wren (Tasmanian) <i>Stipiturus malachurus littleri</i>	38	17	42	7	19	2	Max temperature of warmest month (56%)
Southern Emu-wren (eastern) <i>Stipiturus malachurus malachurus</i>	80	60	50	101	39	92	Precipitation of driest quarter (64%)
Southern Emu-wren (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus parimeda</i>	2	23	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (48%), precipitation seasonality (35%)
Southern Emu-wren (Gleneilg) <i>Stipiturus malachurus polionotum</i>	36	31	0	0	0	0	Annual mean temperature (30%), max temperature of warmest month (21%), max temperature of warmest month (21%)
Southern Emu-wren (western) <i>Stipiturus malachurus westernensis</i>	74	60	38	162	18	106	Annual mean temperature (27%), temperature seasonality (22%)
<b>Mallee Emu-wren <i>Stipiturus mallee</i></b>	21	91	0	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (34%), annual mean



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<b>Rufous-crowned Emu-wren <i>Stipiturus ruficeps</i></b>	1,985	712	4	22	3	16	temperature (21%), annual mean temperature (21%)
<b>Grey Grasswren <i>Amytornis barbatus</i></b>	78	187	119	1,876	235	2,282	Precipitation seasonality (37%), temperature seasonality (22%)
Grey Grasswren (Bulloo) <i>Amytornis barbatus barbatus</i>	4	56	0	17	0	2	Temperature seasonality (68%)
Grey Grasswren (Diamantina) <i>Amytornis barbatus diamantina</i>	77	157	115	2,809	249	4,805	Temperature seasonality (54%), annual precipitation (29%)
<b>Striated Grasswren <i>Amytornis striatus</i></b>	1,348	1,592	47	54	34	36	Annual precipitation (59%)
Striated Grasswren (Opalton) <i>Amytornis striatus rowleyi</i>	7	134	99	5,732	34	2,048	Precipitation seasonality (38%), temperature seasonality (21%), temperature seasonality (21%)
Striated Grasswren (sandplain) <i>Amytornis striatus striatus</i>	1,013	1,054	0	2	0	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (46%), annual precipitation (2.1%)
Striated Grasswren (Pilbara) <i>Amytornis striatus whitei</i>	183	299	29	107	16	51	Precipitation seasonality (40%), max temperature of warmest month (28%)
<b>Short-tailed Grasswren <i>Amytornis merrotsyi</i></b>	9	77	0	18	0	4	Max temperature of warmest month (29%), temperature seasonality (26%)

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Short-tailed Grasswren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Amytornis merrotsyi merrotsyi</i>	8	31	0	21	0	0	4	4	Temperature seasonality (33%), max temperature of warmest month (32%)	
Short-tailed Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) <i>Amytornis merrotsyi pedleri</i>	1	1,106	0	1,689	0	0	433	0	Annual mean temperature (33%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%)	
<b>White-throated Grasswren <i>Amytornis woodwardi</i></b>	16	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (45%), precipitation of driest quarter (41%)	
<b>Carpenterian Grasswren <i>Amytornis dorotheae</i></b>	18	562	0	118	0	0	56	0	Precipitation seasonality (54%), temperature seasonality (21%)	
<b>Thick-billed Grasswren <i>Amytornis modestus</i></b>	121	853	0	20	0	0	5	5	Annual precipitation (56%), temperature seasonality (26%)	
Thick-billed Grasswren (western) <i>Amytornis modestus indulkanna</i>	86	318	0	31	0	0	8	8	Annual precipitation (73%)	
Thick-billed Grasswren (north-western New South Wales) <i>Amytornis modestus obscurior</i>	8	1,154	97	10,210	38	6,013	6,013	6,013	Temperature seasonality (68%)	
Thick-billed Grasswren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Amytornis modestus raglessi</i>	18	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	Annual precipitation (45%), temperature seasonality (24%)	

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Thick-billed Grasswren (Lake Frome Basin) <i>Amytornis modestus curnamona</i>	8	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (67%), precipitation seasonality (20%)
<b>Western Grasswren <i>Amytornis textilis</i></b>	26	426	45	1,088	27	406				Annual precipitation (56%)
Western Grasswren (Shark Bay) <i>Amytornis textilis textilis</i>	8	26	#DIV	#DIV	0!	0!				Precipitation of wettest quarter (44%), max temperature of warmest month (23%)
Western Grasswren (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Amytornis textilis myall</i>	14	89	#DIV	#DIV	0!	0!				Annual precipitation (35%)
<b>Dusky Grasswren <i>Amytornis purnelli</i></b>	366	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (43%), precipitation seasonality (25%)
<b>Kalkadoon Grasswren <i>Amytornis ballarae</i></b>	38	104	0	482	0	320				Precipitation seasonality (44%)
<b>Eyrean Grasswren <i>Amytornis goyderi</i></b>	242	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Annual precipitation (56%), temperature seasonality (31%)
<b>Black Grasswren <i>Amytornis housei</i></b>	9	58	100	1,559	107	466				Precipitation of wettest quarter (48%)
<b>Eastern Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i></b>	3	62	27	1,142	14	496				Precipitation of driest quarter (41%), annual precipitation (25%)
Eastern Bristlebird (southern)	2	22	14	1,137	6	316				Precipitation of driest quarter (68%)

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<i>Dasyornis brachypterus brachypterus</i>							
Eastern Bristlebird (northern) <i>Dasyornis brachypterus monoides</i>	3	64	16	873	11	475	Precipitation of driest quarter (29%), annual precipitation (24%), annual precipitation (24%)
<b>Western Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis longirostris</i></b>	9	69	89	1,292	36	581	Temperature seasonality (29%), annual mean temperature (22%)
<b>Rufous Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis broadbenti</i></b>	9	48	3	346	1	329	Temperature seasonality (40%), max temperature of warmest month (26%)
Rufous Bristlebird (Coorong) <i>Dasyornis broadbenti broadbenti</i>	5	20	0	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (38%), annual mean temperature (20%)
Rufous Bristlebird (Otways) <i>Dasyornis broadbenti caryochrous</i>	5	24	16	757	6	680	Max temperature of warmest month (33%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
<b>Pilotbird <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i></b>	87	71	50	56	39	31	Precipitation of driest quarter (80%)
Pilotbird (Snowy Mountains) <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus floccosus</i>	14	26	60	28	47	14	Min temperature of coldest month (55%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)
Pilotbird (coastal) <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus sandlandi</i>	72	70	48	86	39	47	Precipitation of driest quarter (77%)

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<b>Rockwarbler <i>Origma solitaria</i></b>	46	57	11	147	3	82	Precipitation of driest quarter (54%)			
<b>Fernwren <i>Oreoscopus gutturalis</i></b>	22	5	25	1	16	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (48%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)			
<b>Yellow-throated Scrubwren <i>Sericornis citreogularis</i></b>	149	55	58	58	50	38	Precipitation of driest quarter (36%), annual precipitation (21%), precipitation of wettest quarter (21%)			
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (Wet Tropics) <i>Sericornis citreogularis cairnsi</i>	21	3	24	1	14	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (48%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)			
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (northern New South Wales) <i>Sericornis citreogularis citreogularis</i>	85	33	43	47	37	27	Precipitation of driest quarter (38%), annual precipitation (20%)			
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (southern Queensland) <i>Sericornis citreogularis intermedius</i>	62	42	9	53	4	22	Precipitation of driest quarter (36%), precipitation seasonality (25%)			
<b>White-browed Scrubwren <i>Sericornis frontalis</i></b>	926	180	55	16	54	18	Max temperature of warmest month (75%)			
White-browed Scrubwren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Sericornis frontalis ashbyi</i>	5	8	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (56%), precipitation seasonality (32%)			
White-browed Scrubwren (western)	57	28	8	188	2	99	Precipitation seasonality (32%), precipitation of driest			

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coast) <i>Sericornis frontalis balstoni</i>	2	7	78	191	27	61	quarter (21%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)
White-browed Scrubwren (Flinders Island) <i>Sericornis frontalis flindersi</i>	314	226	57	43	50	35	Max temperature of warmest month (33%)
White-browed Scrubwren (south-eastern) <i>Sericornis frontalis frontalis</i>	14	28	8	311	7	258	Precipitation of driest quarter (48%), max temperature of warmest month (29%)
White-browed Scrubwren (Otways, Wilson's Promontory) <i>Sericornis frontalis harterti</i>	235	77	26	77	15	66	Max temperature of warmest month (30%), temperature seasonality (20%), temperature seasonality (20%)
White-browed Scrubwren (central Queensland coast) <i>Sericornis frontalis laevigaster</i>	142	107	45	98	34	85	Precipitation of driest quarter (38%), precipitation seasonality (25%)
White-browed Scrubwren (south-western) <i>Sericornis frontalis maculatus</i>	185	91	11	59	5	43	Annual mean temperature (36%), precipitation seasonality (26%)
White-browed Scrubwren (Nullarbor coast) <i>Sericornis frontalis mellori</i>	17	51	1	2	0	0	Annual mean temperature (38%), temperature seasonality (33%)
White-browed Scrubwren (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Sericornis frontalis rosinae</i>							Precipitation seasonality (35%), max temperature of warmest month (28%)

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White-browed Scrubwren (northern New South Wales) <i>Sericornis frontalis tweedi</i>	214	87	41	71	31	47	Precipitation of driest quarter (50%)			
<b>Tasmanian Scrubwren <i>Sericornis humilis</i></b>	69	23	53	4	35	1	Max temperature of warmest month (67%)			
Tasmanian Scrubwren (Tasmanian) <i>Sericornis humilis humilis</i>	68	23	50	2	30	0	Max temperature of warmest month (68%)			
Tasmanian Scrubwren (King Island) <i>Sericornis humilis tregellasi</i>	1	2	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (33%), temperature seasonality (27%)			
<b>Atherton Scrubwren <i>Sericornis kerri</i></b>	8	7	19	6	6	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (47%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)			
<b>Large-billed Scrubwren <i>Sericornis magnirostris</i></b>	210	69	70	46	59	34	Annual precipitation (42%), precipitation of driest quarter (36%)			
Large-billed Scrubwren (Iron Range) <i>Sericornis magnirostris howei</i>	9	11	38	104	13	21	Precipitation of wettest quarter (37%), precipitation seasonality (21%), precipitation seasonality (21%)			
Large-billed Scrubwren (east coast) <i>Sericornis magnirostris magnirostris</i>	187	45	55	38	43	25	Precipitation of driest quarter (39%), annual precipitation (35%)			
Large-billed Scrubwren (Wet Tropics) <i>Sericornis magnirostris</i>	22	13	85	22	42	6	Precipitation of wettest quarter (52%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%)			

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<i>viridior</i>										
<b>Tropical Scrubwren <i>Sericornis beccarii</i></b>	49	42	1	1	1	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (51.4756%), temperature seasonality (19.8379%)	
Tropical Scrubwren (northern Cape York) <i>Sericornis beccarii minimus</i>	39	26	1	3	1	1	1	1	Temperature seasonality (52%), precipitation of wettest quarter (32%)	
Tropical Scrubwren (southern Cape York) <i>Sericornis beccarii dubius</i>	14	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (59%)	
<b>Scrubtit <i>Acanthornis magnus</i></b>	58	14	41	0	0	28	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (69%)	
Scrubtit (King Island) <i>Acanthornis magnus greenianus</i>	0	7	0	150	0	0	20	20	Max temperature of warmest month (45%), temperature seasonality (40%)	
Scrubtit (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthornis magnus magnus</i>	58	10	40	0	0	28	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (68%)	
<b>Chestnut-rumped Heathwren <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i></b>	316	270	64	49	69	69	46	46	Precipitation of driest quarter (51%), annual mean temperature (28%)	
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri</i>	3	138	76	337	32	83	83	83	Precipitation seasonality (28%), max temperature of warmest month (20%), max temperature of warmest month (20%)	
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	2	68	59	1,766	13	332	332	332	Temperature seasonality (25%), precipitation seasonality	



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(Flinders Ranges) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia pedleri</i>							(20%), precipitation seasonality (20%)
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (eastern) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia pyrrhopygia</i>	302	217	62	45	63	41	Precipitation of driest quarter (55%), annual mean temperature (23%)
<b>Shy Heathwren <i>Hylacola cauta</i></b>	599	334	40	17	26	10	Annual mean temperature (47%), annual precipitation (27%)
Shy Heathwren (eastern mallee) <i>Hylacola cauta cauta</i>	241	231	5	2	2	1	Annual mean temperature (33%), temperature seasonality (21%)
Shy Heathwren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Hylacola cauta halmaturina</i>	5	8	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (57%), precipitation seasonality (31%)
Shy Heathwren (Riverina) <i>Hylacola cauta macrorhyncha</i>	43	46	0	1	0	1	Temperature seasonality (36%)
Shy Heathwren (western) <i>Hylacola cauta whitlocki</i>	326	154	30	85	10	57	Annual mean temperature (29%), min temperature of coldest month (23%)
<b>Striated Fieldwren <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus</i></b>	128	73	54	8	51	8	Max temperature of warmest month (57%), temperature seasonality (23%)
Striated Fieldwren (eastern) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus albiloris</i>	38	43	22	156	14	139	Max temperature of warmest month (29%)precipitation of driest quarter (29%), max temperature of warmest

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Striated Fieldwren (western) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus bourneorum</i>	35	39	0	47	0	25	month (29%)precipitation of driest quarter (29%)
Striated Fieldwren (western Tasmanian) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus diemenensis</i>	39	16	33	3	15	1	Annual mean temperature (27%)max temperature of warmest month (27%), temperature seasonality (22%), temperature seasonality (22%)
Striated Fieldwren (eastern Tasmanian) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	27	33	31	7	18	3	Max temperature of warmest month (70%)
<b>Rufous Fieldwren <i>Calamanthus campestris</i></b>	1,193	869	62	46	58	38	Annual precipitation (39%), temperature seasonality (24%)
Rufous Fieldwren (Nullarbor) <i>Calamanthus campestris campestris</i>	359	353	28	25	22	16	Precipitation of wettest quarter (34%)
Rufous Fieldwren (Dorre Island) <i>Calamanthus campestris dorrie</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Rufous Fieldwren (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Calamanthus campestris isabellinus</i>	391	231	3	7	1	2	Precipitation of wettest quarter (67%)
Rufous Fieldwren (Dirk Hartog)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available

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	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	
Island) <i>Calamanthus campestris hartogi</i>							
Rufous Fieldwren (western wheatbelt) <i>Calamanthus campestris montanellus</i>	247	164	48	121	46	125	Annual mean temperature (33%), min temperature of coldest month (20%)
Rufous Fieldwren (west coast) <i>Calamanthus campestris rubiginosus</i>	75	24	20	37	12	20	Precipitation of driest quarter (29%), temperature seasonality (20%)
Rufous Fieldwren (upper Murchison) <i>Calamanthus campestris wayensis</i>	319	784	101	1,270	155	1,355	Temperature seasonality (41%), max temperature of warmest month (38%)
Rufous Fieldwren (Murray mallee) <i>Calamanthus campestris winiam</i>	45	87	0	0	0	0	Annual mean temperature (42%)
<b>Redthroat Pyrrholaemus brunneus</b>	2,674	504	56	14	59	14	Precipitation of wettest quarter (42%), annual precipitation (37%)
<b>Speckled Warbler <i>Chthonicola sagittata</i></b>	685	120	52	16	45	14	Precipitation of driest quarter (70%)
<b>Weebill <i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i></b>	6,945	638	80	7	59	4	Max temperature of warmest month (45%)
Weebill (eastern) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris brevirostris</i>	1,911	1,290	60	27	46	10	Precipitation of driest quarter (56%)

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Weebill (northern) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris flavescens</i>	2,888	1,048	18	11	14	6	Precipitation of driest quarter (40%), precipitation seasonality (32%)
Weebill (southern) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis</i>	1,499	468	42	7	31	4	Annual mean temperature (44%), annual precipitation (20%), annual precipitation (20%)
Weebill (western) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris ochrogaster</i>	1,442	785	35	39	22	24	Temperature seasonality (23%) annual precipitation (23%), precipitation seasonality (22%), precipitation seasonality (22%)
<b>Brown Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone mouki</i>	207	77	61	50	50	33	Precipitation of driest quarter (42%), annual precipitation (29%)
Brown Gerygone (Eungella) <i>Gerygone mouki amalia</i>	2	11	45	1,039	10	155	Precipitation of wettest quarter (31%), precipitation seasonality (22%), precipitation seasonality (22%)
Brown Gerygone (Wet Tropics) <i>Gerygone mouki mouki</i>	27	16	84	19	49	7	Precipitation of wettest quarter (48%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)
Brown Gerygone (southern) <i>Gerygone mouki richmondi</i>	183	47	51	41	38	25	Precipitation of driest quarter (45%), annual precipitation (24%)
<b>Norfolk Island Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone modesta</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Mangrove Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone levigaster</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (49%)

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Mangrove <i>Gerygone</i> (eastern) <i>Gerygone levigaster cantator</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Annual precipitation (41%)	
Mangrove <i>Gerygone</i> (northern) <i>Gerygone levigaster levigaster</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of driest quarter (26%), precipitation of wettest quarter (25%)	
Mangrove <i>Gerygone</i> (Papuan) <i>Gerygone levigaster pallida</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available	
<b>Western <i>Gerygone fusca</i></b>	4,276	804	48	13	46	11	11	11	Annual mean temperature (43%)	
Western <i>Gerygone</i> (eastern) <i>Gerygone fusca exsul</i>	1,695	748	67	27	64	16	16	16	Precipitation of driest quarter (34%), temperature seasonality (32%)	
Western <i>Gerygone</i> (south-western) <i>Gerygone fusca fusca</i>	290	135	48	62	39	48	48	48	Annual mean temperature (43%), precipitation seasonality (36%)	
Western <i>Gerygone</i> (northern) <i>Gerygone fusca mungi</i>	3,287	1,183	42	37	22	17	17	17	Precipitation seasonality (34%)	
<b>Dusky <i>Gerygone tenebrosa</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of driest quarter (48%)	
Dusky <i>Gerygone</i> (southern) <i>Gerygone tenebrosa christophori</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of driest quarter (39%), temperature seasonality (20%), temperature seasonality (20%)	
Dusky <i>Gerygone</i> (northern) <i>Gerygone tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation seasonality (79%)	

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<b>Large-billed Gerygone</b> <i>magnirostris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (78%)
Large-billed Gerygone (Papuan) <i>Gerygone magnirostris brunneipectus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Large-billed Gerygone (north Queensland) <i>Gerygone magnirostris cairnsensis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (66%)
Large-billed Gerygone (Top End) <i>Gerygone magnirostris magnirostris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (52%)
<b>Green-backed Gerygone</b> <i>chloronota</i>	359	92	116	214	300	437	300	437	437	Precipitation of wettest quarter (59%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)
Green-backed Gerygone (Top End) <i>Gerygone chloronota chloronota</i>	268	63	108	199	261	315	261	315	315	Precipitation of wettest quarter (55%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)
Green-backed Gerygone (Kimberley) <i>Gerygone chloronota darwini</i>	118	231	129	1,194	264	2,025	264	2,025	2,025	Precipitation seasonality (43%), precipitation of wettest quarter (29%)
<b>Fairy Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone palpebrosa</i>	262	125	37	24	27	14	27	14	14	Precipitation of wettest quarter (53%)
Fairy Gerygone (central Queensland coast) <i>Gerygone palpebrosa flavida</i>	127	50	46	38	37	25	37	25	25	Precipitation of wettest quarter (34%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)

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Fairy Gerygone (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Gerygone palpebrosa personata</i>	190	84	17	2	13	1	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (62%)		
<b>White-throated Gerygone olivacea</b>	1,911	255	46	10	41	9	9	Annual precipitation (76%)		
White-throated Gerygone (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Gerygone olivacea cinerascens</i>	237	153	6	5	4	3	3	Precipitation of wettest quarter (37%), precipitation seasonality (29%)		
White-throated Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone olivacea olivacea</i>	1,005	334	72	19	66	16	16	Annual precipitation (51%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%)		
White-throated Gerygone (north-western) <i>Gerygone olivacea rogersi</i>	770	216	47	27	35	20	20	Precipitation of driest quarter (55%), precipitation of wettest quarter (36%)		
<b>Slaty-backed Thornbill Acanthiza robustirostris</b>	1,882	446	25	14	15	9	9	Temperature seasonality (58%)		
<b>Striated Thornbill Acanthiza lineata</b>	533	158	57	20	51	18	18	Precipitation of driest quarter (55%), max temperature of warmest month (35%)		
Striated Thornbill (southern Queensland) <i>Acanthiza lineata alberti</i>	152	31	24	57	16	33	33	Precipitation of driest quarter (44%), precipitation seasonality (30%)		

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Striated Thornbill (South Australian) <i>Acanthiza lineata clelandi</i>	59	51	1	4	0	1	Annual mean temperature (38%), precipitation seasonality (24%)
Striated Thornbill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthiza lineata lineata</i>	413	134	59	23	49	19	Precipitation of driest quarter (72%)
Striated Thornbill (Kangaroo Island) <i>Acanthiza lineata whitei</i>	5	8	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (55%), precipitation seasonality (32%)
<b>Yellow Thornbill <i>Acanthiza nana</i></b>	1,474	379	63	15	52	12	Precipitation of driest quarter (67%)
Yellow Thornbill (Wet Tropics) <i>Acanthiza nana flava</i>	127	140	11	48	5	15	Precipitation seasonality (39%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)
Yellow Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza nana modesta</i>	1,393	405	58	13	42	9	Precipitation of driest quarter (56%)
Yellow Thornbill (east coast) <i>Acanthiza nana nana</i>	141	16	33	43	22	29	Precipitation of driest quarter (46%), annual mean temperature (24%)
<b>Yellow-rumped Thornbill <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i></b>	4,531	718	61	3	48	3	Annual mean temperature (54%), precipitation of driest quarter (27%)
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa chrysorrhoa</i>	1,477	389	40	28	34	24	Annual mean temperature (45%), min temperature of coldest month (22%)
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	41	23	29	1	17	0	Max temperature of warmest month (72%)



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(Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leachi</i>							
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (southeastern) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leighi</i>	1,737	565	36	12	31	9	Precipitation of driest quarter (41%), annual mean temperature (28%)
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (northern) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa normantoni</i>	1,795	727	18	24	15	16	Annual mean temperature (31%)
<b>Chestnut-rumped Thornbill <i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i></b>	4,142	656	66	7	50	4	Precipitation of wettest quarter (54%), temperature seasonality (21%)
<b>Buff-rumped Thornbill <i>Acanthiza reguloides</i></b>	1,010	228	48	9	47	7	Precipitation of driest quarter (64%)
Buff-rumped Thornbill (South Australian) <i>Acanthiza reguloides australis</i>	211	135	5	7	2	6	Annual mean temperature (62%)
Buff-rumped Thornbill (southern Queensland) <i>Acanthiza reguloides nesa</i>	407	74	87	54	59	48	Precipitation of driest quarter (45%), precipitation seasonality (27%)
Buff-rumped Thornbill (southeastern) <i>Acanthiza reguloides reguloides</i>	576	148	62	14	53	9	Precipitation of driest quarter (75%)

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Buff-rumped Thornbill (central Queensland coast) <i>Acanthiza reguloides squamata</i>	298	138	4	80	2	50	Precipitation seasonality (27%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
<b>Western Thornbill <i>Acanthiza inornata</i></b>	105	70	38	101	26	67	Annual mean temperature (39%), precipitation seasonality (38%)
<b>Slender-billed Thornbill <i>Acanthiza iredalei</i></b>	721	697	68	50	76	44	Precipitation of wettest quarter (46%), temperature seasonality (28%)
Slender-billed Thornbill (eastern) <i>Acanthiza iredalei hedleyi</i>	19	80	0	2	0	0	Annual mean temperature (41%)
Slender-billed Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza iredalei iredalei</i>	773	668	59	38	61	28	Precipitation of wettest quarter (49%), temperature seasonality (21%)
Slender-billed Thornbill (Gulf St Vincent) <i>Acanthiza iredalei rosinae</i>	1	31	100	1,405	62	652	Temperature seasonality (29%)
<b>Tasmanian Thornbill <i>Acanthiza ewingii</i></b>	69	23	53	4	35	2	Max temperature of warmest month (68%)
Tasmanian Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza ewingii ewingii</i>	68	22	49	2	30	1	Max temperature of warmest month (70%)
Tasmanian Thornbill (King Island) <i>Acanthiza ewingii rufifrons</i>	1	2	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (34%), temperature seasonality (27%)

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<b>Inland Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	4,299	940	50	13	33	11	Annual mean temperature (68%)			
Inland Thornbill (eastern) <i>Acanthiza apicalis albiventris</i>	1,127	651	9	12	4	7	Precipitation of driest quarter (37%), max temperature of warmest month (26%)			
Inland Thornbill (southern) <i>Acanthiza apicalis apicalis</i>	817	419	35	18	30	17	Annual mean temperature (56%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)			
Inland Thornbill (Channel Country) <i>Acanthiza apicalis cinerascens</i>	288	228	13	218	14	255	Annual mean temperature (29%), temperature seasonality (20%)			
Inland Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza apicalis whitlocki</i>	2,241	858	17	17	12	12	Annual mean temperature (29%), annual precipitation (21%)			
<b>Brown Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	552	167	65	9	60	7	Precipitation of driest quarter (46%), max temperature of warmest month (41%)			
Brown Thornbill (King Island) <i>Acanthiza pusilla archibaldi</i>	0	6	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (44%), temperature seasonality (41%)			
Brown Thornbill (central Queensland coast) <i>Acanthiza pusilla dawsonensis</i>	102	94	20	109	13	71	Precipitation of driest quarter (41%), precipitation seasonality (25%)			
Brown Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza pusilla diemenensis</i>	70	24	44	0	21	0	Max temperature of warmest month (80%)			
Brown Thornbill (south-eastern)	468	166	60	23	52	20	Precipitation of driest quarter (45%), max temperature of			

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<i>Acanthiza pusilla pusilla</i>							warmest month (42%)
Brown Thornbill (Kangaroo Island) <i>Acanthiza pusilla zietzi</i>	5	8	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (55%), precipitation seasonality (32%)
<b>Mountain Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza katherina</i>	16	4	20	1	10	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (50%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)
<b>Southern Whiteface</b> <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	3,465	328	36	8	25	5	Precipitation of wettest quarter (58%)
Southern Whiteface (western) <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis castaneiventris</i>	879	494	43	92	40	68	Annual precipitation (33%)
Southern Whiteface (eastern) <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>	2,505	738	14	2	7	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (45%), precipitation seasonality (25%)
<b>Chestnut-breasted Whiteface</b> <i>Aphelocephala pectoralis</i>	129	449	1	12	0	4	Annual precipitation (64%)
<b>Banded Whiteface</b> <i>Aphelocephala nigricincta</i>	1,447	284	69	24	55	16	Temperature seasonality (50%), precipitation seasonality (20%)
<b>Spotted Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	1,478	162	45	4	44	4	Max temperature of warmest month (50%), precipitation of driest quarter (38%)

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Spotted Pardalote (Wet Tropics) <i>Pardalotus punctatus millitaris</i>	115	71	34	134	22	71	Precipitation of wettest quarter (27%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)
Spotted Pardalote (coastal) <i>Pardalotus punctatus punctatus</i>	929	164	56	6	55	5	Precipitation of driest quarter (56%), max temperature of warmest month (21%)
Spotted Pardalote (inland, yellow-rumped) <i>Pardalotus punctatus xanthopyge</i>	992	443	24	28	16	21	Annual mean temperature (56%), annual precipitation (20%)
<b>Forty-spotted Pardalote</b> <b><i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i></b>	2	17	0	4	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (40%), temperature seasonality (21%), temperature seasonality (21%)
<b>Red-browed Pardalote</b> <b><i>Pardalotus rubricatus</i></b>	4,709	398	107	27	129	21	Precipitation of driest quarter (31%), precipitation seasonality (21%), precipitation seasonality (21%)
Red-browed Pardalote (inland) <i>Pardalotus rubricatus rubricatus</i>	4,512	352	107	31	145	23	Max temperature of warmest month (31%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)
Red-browed Pardalote (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pardalotus rubricatus yorki</i>	301	176	8	7	6	2	Precipitation seasonality (42%), precipitation of wettest quarter (32%)
<b>Striated Pardalote</b> <b><i>Pardalotus striatus</i></b>	6,508	836	76	8	64	5	Max temperature of warmest month (53%), annual precipitation (22%)
Striated Pardalote (central)	977	319	59	35	50	24	Annual precipitation (22%)precipitation of driest quarter

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Queensland coast) <i>Pardalotus striatus melanocephalus</i>							(22%), annual mean temperature (20%), annual mean temperature (20%)
Striated Pardalote (Tiwai Islands) <i>Pardalotus striatus melvillensis</i>	8	5	0	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (53%), precipitation of wettest quarter (25%)
Striated Pardalote (south-eastern) <i>Pardalotus striatus ornatus</i>	478	205	69	22	61	13	Precipitation of driest quarter (83%)
Striated Pardalote (Tasmanian) <i>Pardalotus striatus striatus</i>	71	22	46	0	24	0	Max temperature of warmest month (80%)
Striated Pardalote (western) <i>Pardalotus striatus substriatus</i>	4,700	1,436	51	12	43	10	Annual mean temperature (38%), precipitation of driest quarter (33%)
Striated Pardalote (northern, black-capped) <i>Pardalotus striatus uropygialis</i>	1,409	263	100	23	102	17	Precipitation seasonality (67%), precipitation of wettest quarter (25%)
<b>Eastern Spinebill <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i></b>	569	122	63	8	61	7	Precipitation of driest quarter (65%), max temperature of warmest month (23%)
Eastern Spinebill (Wet Tropics) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris cairnsensis</i>	22	4	22	1	13	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (47%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)
Eastern Spinebill (Tasmanian)	70	23	50	1	29	0	Max temperature of warmest month (66%), precipitation

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<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris dubius</i>							of driest quarter (21%)
Eastern Spinebill (South Australian) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris halmaturinus</i>	13	42	63	120	32	45	Precipitation seasonality (31%), annual mean temperature (20%), annual mean temperature (20%)
Eastern Spinebill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris tenuirostris</i>	469	87	57	21	50	19	Precipitation of driest quarter (72%), max temperature of warmest month (20%)
Western Spinebill <i>Acanthorhynchus superciliosus</i>	117	52	35	90	24	67	Annual mean temperature (38%), precipitation seasonality (25%)
<b>Pied Honeyeater</b> <i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>	4,340	369	34	12	26	9	Annual precipitation (60%)
<b>Lewin's Honeyeater</b> <i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	437	87	84	29	79	19	Precipitation of driest quarter (37%), annual precipitation (36%)
Lewin's Honeyeater (McIlwraith Range) <i>Meliphaga lewinii amphochlora</i>	4	21	96	149	23	27	Precipitation of wettest quarter (68%)
Lewin's Honeyeater (southern) <i>Meliphaga lewinii lewinii</i>	349	47	77	29	60	18	Precipitation of driest quarter (45%), annual precipitation (23%)
Lewin's Honeyeater (central Queensland coast) <i>Meliphaga</i>	220	108	28	94	20	59	Precipitation of driest quarter (23%), annual mean temperature (21%)

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<i>lewiniii mab</i>										
<b>Yellow-spotted Honeyeater <i>Meliphaga notata</i></b>	131	50	24	11	23	5		Precipitation of wettest quarter (73%)		
Yellow-spotted Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Meliphaga notata mixta</i>	33	15	102	46	87	26		Precipitation of wettest quarter (51%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)		
Yellow-spotted Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Meliphaga notata notata</i>	102	30	2	2	1	0		Precipitation of wettest quarter (51%), temperature seasonality (21%)		
<b>Graceful Honeyeater <i>Meliphaga gracilis</i></b>	123	51	21	8	16	3		Precipitation of wettest quarter (76%)		
Graceful Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Meliphaga gracilis gracilis</i>	36	17	62	19	50	7		Precipitation of wettest quarter (59%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)		
Graceful Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Meliphaga gracilis imitatrix</i>	104	31	6	6	3	2		Precipitation of wettest quarter (71%)		
<b>White-lined Honeyeater <i>Meliphaga albilineata</i></b>	90	114	91	266	71	204		Precipitation of wettest quarter (66%)		
White-lined Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Meliphaga albilineata albilineata</i>	42	38	0	0	0	0		Precipitation of wettest quarter (41%), precipitation of driest quarter (38%)		



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White-lined Honeyeater (Kimberley) <i>Meliphaga albilineata fordiana</i>	56	67	105	775	163	483	Precipitation of wettest quarter (47%), precipitation seasonality (26%)			
<b>Bridled Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus frenatus</i>	22	10	63	17	40	10	Precipitation of wettest quarter (51%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)			
<b>Eungella Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus hindwoodi</i>	2	10	54	1,004	9	160	Precipitation of wettest quarter (33%), precipitation seasonality (21%), precipitation seasonality (21%)			
<b>Yellow-faced Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	667	175	58	19	53	16	Precipitation of driest quarter (67%)			
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops barroni</i>	32	16	18	12	11	6	Precipitation of wettest quarter (34%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)			
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (southern) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops chrysops</i>	635	129	56	17	50	15	Precipitation of driest quarter (71%)			
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops samueli</i>	11	33	42	43	19	9	Precipitation seasonality (30%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)			
<b>Singing Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	7,002	327	98	5	72	2	Annual precipitation (63%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)			

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Singing Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Lichenostomus virescens cooperi</i>	196	178	19	18	7	8	Precipitation of wettest quarter (45%), precipitation of driest quarter (41%)
Singing Honeyeater (inland) <i>Lichenostomus virescens forresti</i>	4,737	577	95	15	62	8	Precipitation of driest quarter (36%), annual precipitation (30%)
Singing Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Lichenostomus virescens sonorus</i>	1,842	1,578	85	37	53	16	Precipitation of driest quarter (50%), annual precipitation (21%)
Singing Honeyeater (south-western) <i>Lichenostomus virescens virescens</i>	825	731	73	55	66	47	Precipitation of driest quarter (23%), annual mean temperature (22%)
<b>Varied Honeyeater (Australo-Papuan)</b> <i>Lichenostomus versicolor versicolor</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (68%)
<b>Mangrove Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus fasciularis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (27%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)
<b>White-gaped Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus unicolor</i>	1,131	100	125	32	196	34	Precipitation of wettest quarter (40%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
<b>Yellow Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus flavus</i>	374	231	23	16	19	7	Precipitation of wettest quarter (44%), precipitation seasonality (23%)
Yellow Honeyeater (southern) <i>Lichenostomus flavus addendus</i>	116	38	32	13	26	6	Precipitation seasonality (26%), precipitation of wettest quarter (20%)

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Yellow Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Lichenostomus flavus flavus</i>	307	171	18	2	15	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (49%), precipitation seasonality (20%)			
<b>White-eared Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	1,298	354	41	13	37	11	Annual mean temperature (52%)			
White-eared Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis leucotis</i>	1,196	555	40	26	33	19	Annual mean temperature (40%)			
White-eared Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis novaenorciae</i>	388	135	51	24	41	20	Max temperature of warmest month (42%)precipitation of driest quarter (42%), max temperature of warmest month (42%)precipitation of driest quarter (42%)			
White-eared Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis thomasi</i>	5	9	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (51%), precipitation seasonality (32%)			
<b>Yellow-throated Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus flavicollis</i>	71	28	56	3	30	1	Max temperature of warmest month (65%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)			
<b>Yellow-tufted Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	467	105	42	20	42	17	Precipitation of driest quarter (61%)			
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (Helmeted) <i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i>	0	456	100	255,708	112	125,709	Precipitation seasonality (43%)			

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Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus melanops melanops</i>	176	79	43	41	37	29	Precipitation of driest quarter (67%)
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus melanops meltoni</i>	282	154	18	48	13	36	Precipitation of driest quarter (47%)
<b>Purple-gaped Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus cratitius</i>	259	192	33	31	19	17	Annual mean temperature (41%), temperature seasonality (28%)
Purple-gaped Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Lichenostomus cratitius cratitius</i>	5	8	9	16	3	5	Max temperature of warmest month (53%), precipitation seasonality (28%)
Purple-gaped Honeyeater (mainland) <i>Lichenostomus cratitius occidentalis</i>	259	197	36	37	18	20	Annual mean temperature (36%), temperature seasonality (27%), temperature seasonality (2.7%)
<b>Grey-headed Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus keartlandi</i>	2,012	306	2	2	1	1	Precipitation seasonality (40%), temperature seasonality (30%)
<b>Yellow-plumed Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus ornatus</i>	988	168	18	6	14	4	Annual mean temperature (44%), precipitation of wettest quarter (22%)
<b>Grey-fronted Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus plumulus</i>	4,448	1,393	59	27	56	19	Precipitation of driest quarter (31%), temperature seasonality (20%), temperature seasonality (20%)
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (eastern)	776	561	27	9	11	4	Precipitation of wettest quarter (29%), precipitation of

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<i>Lichenostomus plumulus graingeri</i>									driest quarter (28%)	
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (northern) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus planasi</i>	1,191	255	84	35	87	21	21	21	Precipitation seasonality (64%)	
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus plumulus</i>	1,544	506	25	12	11	5	5	5	Annual precipitation (57%)	
<b>Fuscous Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i>	593	150	52	20	46	18	18	18	Precipitation of driest quarter (59%)	
Fuscous Honeyeater (southern) <i>Lichenostomus fuscus fuscus</i>	548	113	48	20	41	18	18	18	Precipitation of driest quarter (61%)	
Fuscous Honeyeater (northern) <i>Lichenostomus fuscus subgermanus</i>	161	104	98	212	68	121	121	121	Precipitation of wettest quarter (23%)precipitation of driest quarter (23%), annual mean temperature (20%), annual mean temperature (20%)	
<b>Yellow-tinted Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus flavescens</i>	1,169	118	107	32	168	23	23	23	Precipitation seasonality (49%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)	
Yellow-tinted Honeyeater (mainland) <i>Lichenostomus flavescens flavescens</i>	1,165	109	118	42	191	31	31	31	Precipitation seasonality (58%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)	
Yellow-tinted Honeyeater (Tiwi Islands) <i>Lichenostomus flavescens</i>	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (56%)	

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<i>melvillensis</i>							
<b>White-plumed Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	5,038	1,546	99	30	120	22	Temperature seasonality (37%), precipitation of wettest quarter (20%)
White-plumed Honeyeater (Kimberley) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus calconi</i>	361	346	3	15	1	6	Precipitation seasonality (58%), temperature seasonality (21%)
White-plumed Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus carteri</i>	1,426	885	105	195	134	196	Annual precipitation (22%)precipitation seasonality (22%), annual precipitation (22%)precipitation seasonality (22%)
White-plumed Honeyeater (central) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus leilavalensis</i>	1,973	1,627	13	21	7	8	Temperature seasonality (35%), max temperature of warmest month (23%)
White-plumed Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	1,495	444	74	7	64	5	Precipitation of driest quarter (59%)
<b>White-fronted Honeyeater</b> <i>Purnella albifrons</i>	3,683	456	39	3	32	2	Annual precipitation (46%), precipitation of wettest quarter (35%)
<b>Bell Miner</b> <i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	189	60	57	45	51	33	Precipitation of driest quarter (57%)
<b>Noisy Miner</b> <i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	1,408	402	48	15	43	11	Precipitation of driest quarter (73%)

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Noisy Miner (Tasmanian) <i>Manorina melanocephala leachi</i>	27	15	31	2	20	1	1	1	Max temperature of warmest month (61%)	
Noisy Miner (eastern) <i>Manorina melanocephala lepidota</i>	1,212	465	41	30	32	25	25	25	Precipitation of driest quarter (58%), max temperature of warmest month (24%)	
Noisy Miner (southern) <i>Manorina melanocephala melanocephala</i>	460	416	46	24	42	20	20	20	Annual mean temperature (36%), max temperature of warmest month (30%)	
Noisy Miner (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Manorina melanocephala titaniota</i>	107	74	26	7	13	4	4	4	Precipitation of wettest quarter (27%), annual mean temperature (22%), annual mean temperature (22%)	
<b>Black-eared Miner</b> <i>Manorina melanotis</i>	32	94	1	23	0	5	5	5	Precipitation of wettest quarter (45%), temperature seasonality (32%)	
<b>Yellow-throated Miner</b> <i>Manorina flavigula</i>	6,988	420	100	9	105	5	5	5	Annual precipitation (53%), annual mean temperature (25%)	
Yellow-throated Miner (eastern) <i>Manorina flavigula flavigula</i>	1,942	2,253	80	50	65	25	25	25	Max temperature of warmest month (38%)precipitation of driest quarter (38%), max temperature of warmest month (38%)precipitation of driest quarter (38%)	
Yellow-throated Miner (northern) <i>Manorina flavigula lutea</i>	881	381	103	87	162	106	106	106	Precipitation seasonality (41%), precipitation of driest quarter (32%)	
Yellow-throated Miner (Tiwi Islands) <i>Manorina flavigula melvillensis</i>	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (56%)	

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Yellow-throated Miner (south-western) <i>Manorina flavigula obscura</i>	148	98	27	112	15	79	Annual mean temperature (33%), min temperature of coldest month (20%)
Yellow-throated Miner (inland) <i>Manorina flavigula wayensis</i>	4,342	820	100	25	94	15	Annual precipitation (64%)
<b>Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater</b> <i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	5,799	367	88	5	61	3	Precipitation of wettest quarter (61%)
<b>Western Wattlebird</b> <i>Anthochaera lunulata</i>	147	65	43	102	39	87	Annual mean temperature (35%), precipitation seasonality (28%)
<b>Little Wattlebird</b> <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	383	153	64	25	60	24	Max temperature of warmest month (42%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
Little Wattlebird (south-eastern) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	329	137	56	39	53	41	Max temperature of warmest month (43%)
Little Wattlebird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera halmaturina</i>	5	9	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (55%), precipitation seasonality (35%)
Little Wattlebird (Tasmanian) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera tasmanica</i>	43	20	17	1	10	0	Max temperature of warmest month (67%)



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<b>Regent Honeyeater <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i></b>	403	135	56	30	56	31	Precipitation of driest quarter (66%)
<b>Red Wattlebird <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i></b>	1,256	267	57	10	50	10	Annual mean temperature (76%)
Red Wattlebird (eastern) <i>Anthochaera carunculata carunculata</i>	623	367	39	15	36	14	Annual mean temperature (49%), max temperature of warmest month (37%)
Red Wattlebird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Anthochaera carunculata clelandi</i>	5	8	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (55%), precipitation seasonality (32%)
Red Wattlebird (western) <i>Anthochaera carunculata woodwardi</i>	892	274	58	12	46	6	Annual mean temperature (50%)
<b>Yellow Wattlebird <i>Anthochaera paradoxa</i></b>	53	32	42	2	22	1	Max temperature of warmest month (80%)
Yellow Wattlebird (King Island) <i>Anthochaera paradoxa kingi</i>	1	3	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (32%), temperature seasonality (31%)
Yellow Wattlebird (Tasmanian) <i>Anthochaera paradoxa paradoxa</i>	53	28	37	2	18	1	Max temperature of warmest month (78%)
<b>Brown-backed Honeyeater</b>	169	90	29	13	28	7	Precipitation of wettest quarter (56%)

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<i>Ramsayornis modestus</i>							
Bar-breasted Honeyeater <i>Ramsayornis fasciatus</i>	963	91	120	53	225	49	Precipitation of wettest quarter (58%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)
Rufous-banded Honeyeater <i>Conopophila albogularis</i>	196	149	105	117	145	103	Precipitation of wettest quarter (69%)
Rufous-throated Honeyeater <i>Conopophila rufogularis</i>	1,514	185	120	21	137	15	Precipitation seasonality (62%)
Grey Honeyeater <i>Conopophila whitei</i>	1,243	374	15	4	8	2	Temperature seasonality (45%), precipitation seasonality (20%)
Crimson Chat <i>Epthianura tricolor</i>	5,256	657	85	9	61	3	Annual precipitation (58%), temperature seasonality (25%)
Orange Chat <i>Epthianura aurifrons</i>	3,342	164	70	5	55	3	Precipitation of wettest quarter (42%), annual precipitation (39%)
Yellow Chat <i>Epthianura crocea</i>	1,432	986	12	69	12	80	Annual mean temperature (58%), precipitation seasonality (20%)
Yellow Chat (inland) <i>Epthianura crocea crocea</i>	1,546	748	9	38	7	32	Precipitation seasonality (28%), precipitation of driest quarter (28%), precipitation seasonality (28%)

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Yellow Chat (Capricorn) <i>Epthianura crocea macgregori</i>	9	32	112	2,852	172	1,670	Min temperature of coldest month (29%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)			
Yellow Chat (Alligator Rivers) <i>Epthianura crocea tunneyi</i>	8	28	100	5,792	177	7,808	Precipitation of wettest quarter (57%)			
<b>White-fronted Chat <i>Epthianura albifrons</i></b>	1,963	149	50	4	45	4	Annual mean temperature (73%)			
<b>Gibberbird <i>Ashbyia lovensis</i></b>	727	398	11	3	7	1	Annual precipitation (46%), temperature seasonality (34%)			
<b>Black Honeyeater <i>Sugomel niger</i></b>	5,225	661	45	11	30	4	Temperature seasonality (36%), annual precipitation (26%)			
<b>Dusky Honeyeater <i>Myzomela obscura</i></b>	478	171	90	37	61	24	Precipitation of wettest quarter (67%)			
Dusky Honeyeater (Papuan) <i>Myzomela obscura fumata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
Dusky Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Myzomela obscura harterti</i>	231	110	48	40	42	29	Annual precipitation (30%), precipitation of wettest quarter (29%)			
Dusky Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Myzomela obscura obscura</i>	244	55	112	35	93	20	Precipitation of wettest quarter (57%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)			

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<b>Red-headed Honeyeater <i>Myzomela erythrocephala</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (47%), precipitation seasonality (23%)
Red-headed Honeyeater (northern) <i>Myzomela erythrocephala erythrocephala</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (47%), precipitation seasonality (23%)
Red-headed Honeyeater (Papuan) <i>Myzomela erythrocephala infuscata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Scarlet Honeyeater (Australian) <i>Myzomela sanguinolenta sanguinolenta</i></b>	404	80	60	107	29	57	20	20	20	Annual precipitation (31%), precipitation of driest quarter (29%)
<b>Green-backed Honeyeater (Australian) <i>Glycichaera fallax claudi</i></b>	3	108	107	4,171	118	2,549	2,549	2,549	2,549	Min temperature of coldest month (42%), temperature seasonality (35%)
<b>Tawny-crowned Honeyeater <i>Glyciphila melanops</i></b>	526	293	71	45	72	41	41	41	41	Annual mean temperature (41%), temperature seasonality (28%)
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (western Tasmanian) <i>Glyciphila melanops chelidonia</i>	4	15	1	63	0	29	29	29	29	Max temperature of warmest month (40%), temperature seasonality (31%)
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (mainland, eastern Tasmanian) <i>Glyciphila melanops melanops</i>	522	294	72	46	72	42	42	42	42	Annual mean temperature (41%), temperature seasonality (28%)

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<b>Banded Honeyeater</b> <i>Cissomela pectoralis</i>	1,195	91	109	13	137	9	Precipitation of wettest quarter (42%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
<b>Brown Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	5,254	875	101	24	110	16	Precipitation seasonality (39%), annual mean temperature (21%)
Brown Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichmera indistincta indistincta</i>	3,829	1,916	95	57	109	28	Precipitation seasonality (43%)
Brown Honeyeater (Tiwi Islands) <i>Lichmera indistincta melvillensis</i>	8	7	0	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (55%)
Brown Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichmera indistincta ocularis</i>	1,444	320	62	21	65	14	Annual mean temperature (28%)annual precipitation (28%), annual mean temperature (28%)annual precipitation (28%)
<b>Crescent Honeyeater</b> <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>	214	133	51	8	48	6	Max temperature of warmest month (65%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)
Crescent Honeyeater (South Australian) <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus halmaturina</i>	10	23	52	78	22	25	Max temperature of warmest month (36%), precipitation seasonality (34%)
Crescent Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus</i>	209	79	54	6	48	5	Precipitation of driest quarter (54%), max temperature of warmest month (33%)

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<b>New Holland Honeyeater</b> <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	679	105	56	8	53	8	Max temperature of warmest month (63%)
New Holland Honeyeater (Bass Strait) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae caudata</i>	4	7	31	81	10	31	Max temperature of warmest month (51%), min temperature of coldest month (24%)
New Holland Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae campbelli</i>	5	8	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (55%), precipitation seasonality (32%)
New Holland Honeyeater (Tasmanian) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae canescens</i>	67	19	27	0	15	0	Max temperature of warmest month (63%)
New Holland Honeyeater (south-western) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae longirostris</i>	175	84	27	80	20	64	Annual mean temperature (36%), precipitation seasonality (20%)
New Holland Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	406	214	46	29	38	29	Max temperature of warmest month (77%)
<b>White-cheeked Honeyeater</b> <i>Phylidonyris niger</i>	363	199	71	83	75	80	Annual mean temperature (33%), precipitation of wettest quarter (21%)
White-cheeked Honeyeater	206	100	49	82	41	65	Annual mean temperature (33%) precipitation seasonality

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(western) <i>Phylidonyris niger gouldii</i>										(33%), annual mean temperature (33%)precipitation seasonality (33%)
White-cheeked Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris niger niger</i>	156	46	63	43	55	33				Annual precipitation (37%), precipitation of driest quarter (36%)
White-streaked Honeyeater <i>Trichodere cockerelli</i>	64	47	3	12	2	4				Precipitation of wettest quarter (51%)
<b>Black-chinned Honeyeater</b> <b><i>Melithreptus gularis</i></b>	3,870	776	82	15	58	9				Annual precipitation (27%)
Black-chinned Honeyeater (southern, Black-chinned) <i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	752	200	156	26	132	26				Precipitation of driest quarter (47%), max temperature of warmest month (21%)
Black-chinned Honeyeater (northern, Golden-backed) <i>Melithreptus gularis laetior</i>	2,829	292	76	11	56	5				Precipitation seasonality (68%)
<b>Strong-billed Honeyeater</b> <b><i>Melithreptus validirostris</i></b>	70	20	45	1	28	0				Max temperature of warmest month (66%)
<b>Brown-headed Honeyeater</b> <b><i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i></b>	1,696	242	42	7	38	7				Annual mean temperature (64%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)
Brown-headed Honeyeater (south-	362	232	55	35	47	25				Precipitation of driest quarter (32%), annual mean

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eastern) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris brevirostris</i>							temperature (23%), annual mean temperature (23%)
Brown-headed Honeyeater (western) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris leucogenys</i>	564	291	28	37	19	31	Annual mean temperature (46%)
Brown-headed Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris magnirostris</i>	5	8	3	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (52%), precipitation seasonality (34%)
Brown-headed Honeyeater (northern) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris pallidiceps</i>	1,065	626	15	19	10	15	Precipitation of driest quarter (45%), max temperature of warmest month (20%), max temperature of warmest month (20%)
Brown-headed Honeyeater (Otways, Wilson's Promontory) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris wombeyi</i>	18	43	7	284	6	271	Precipitation of driest quarter (40%), temperature seasonality (25%)
<b>White-throated Honeyeater <i>Melithreptus albogularis</i></b>	1,461	196	99	20	95	15	Precipitation of wettest quarter (54%)
White-throated Honeyeater (northern) <i>Melithreptus albogularis albogularis</i>	981	108	108	24	143	18	Precipitation of wettest quarter (55%), precipitation seasonality (32%)
White-throated Honeyeater	494	101	45	28	41	20	Annual mean temperature (27%), precipitation of



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(eastern) <i>Melithreptus albogularis inopinatus</i>							wettest quarter (22%)
<b>Eastern White-naped Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	533	160	56	20	52	17	Precipitation of driest quarter (60%), max temperature of warmest month (30%)
<b>Black-headed Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus affinis</i>	65	20	35	0	19	0	Max temperature of warmest month (64%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)
<b>Western White-naped Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus chloropsis</i>	110	61	23	80	12	48	Annual mean temperature (39%), precipitation seasonality (30%)
<b>Blue-faced Honeyeater</b> <i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	2,425	545	83	23	62	14	Annual precipitation (50%), max temperature of warmest month (26%)
Blue-faced Honeyeater (northern) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis albipennis</i>	584	75	117	42	197	34	Precipitation of wettest quarter (44%), precipitation of driest quarter (41%)
Blue-faced Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis cyanotis</i>	1,538	492	69	27	62	17	Precipitation of driest quarter (35%), max temperature of warmest month (21%), annual precipitation (21%)
Blue-faced Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis griseigularis</i>	335	242	16	9	12	4	Precipitation of wettest quarter (39%), precipitation seasonality (31%)
<b>Helmeted Friarbird</b> <i>Philemon buceroides</i>	306	150	59	27	46	18	Precipitation of wettest quarter (72%)

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Helmeted Friarbird (Top End sandstone) <i>Philemon buceroides ammitophila</i>	80	28	4	0	1	0	Precipitation of driest quarter (42%), precipitation of wettest quarter (40%)
Helmeted Friarbird (Arafura coast) <i>Philemon buceroides gardoni</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Temperature seasonality (55%), precipitation of wettest quarter (20%)
Helmeted Friarbird (eastern) <i>Philemon buceroides yorki</i>	165	107	37	32	34	14	Precipitation of wettest quarter (58%)
<b>Silver-crowned Friarbird <i>Philemon argenticeps</i></b>	882	269	116	67	171	62	Precipitation of wettest quarter (45%), precipitation seasonality (37%)
Silver-crowned Friarbird (western) <i>Philemon argenticeps argenticeps</i>	765	250	116	84	185	82	Precipitation of wettest quarter (39%), precipitation seasonality (24%), precipitation seasonality (24%)
Silver-crowned Friarbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Philemon argenticeps kempii</i>	111	76	17	3	9	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (62%)
<b>Noisy Friarbird <i>Philemon corniculatus</i></b>	1,488	175	56	13	57	9	Precipitation of driest quarter (43%), annual precipitation (31%)
Noisy Friarbird (northern) <i>Philemon corniculatus corniculatus</i>	392	153	17	22	11	9	Precipitation seasonality (36%)
Noisy Friarbird (southern) <i>Philemon</i>	1,241	68	103	15	115	11	Precipitation of driest quarter (68%)

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<i>corniculatus monachus</i>										
<b>Little Friarbird <i>Philemon citreogularis</i></b>	3,199	1,548	101	47	100	21	Annual precipitation (47%), max temperature of warmest month (30%)			
Little Friarbird (eastern) <i>Philemon citreogularis citreogularis</i>	2,054	2,035	70	40	60	19	Max temperature of warmest month (36%), annual precipitation (24%)			
Little Friarbird (north-western) <i>Philemon citreogularis sordidus</i>	1,241	306	101	48	114	40	Precipitation seasonality (44%), precipitation of driest quarter (32%)			
<b>Macleay's Honeyeater <i>Xanthotis macleayana</i></b>	32	15	91	39	73	21	Precipitation of wettest quarter (55%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)			
<b>Tawny-breasted Honeyeater <i>Xanthotis flaviventer</i></b>	53	48	1	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (53%)			
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Xanthotis flaviventer filigera</i>	53	48	1	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (53%)			
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater (Papuan) <i>Xanthotis flaviventer saturator</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
<b>Striped Honeyeater <i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i></b>	1,420	597	80	41	58	28	Precipitation of driest quarter (52%), annual mean temperature (24%)			

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<b>Painted Honeyeater <i>Grantiella picta</i></b>	1,436	971	68	37	78	28	Precipitation of driest quarter (35%), temperature seasonality (28%)
<b>Grey-crowned Babbler <i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i></b>	4,489	1,976	97	57	119	34	Max temperature of warmest month (38%), annual precipitation (28%)
Grey-crowned Babbler (western, Red-breasted) <i>Pomatostomus temporalis rubeculus</i>	2,563	942	105	52	139	49	Precipitation of driest quarter (62%)
Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern) <i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	1,702	730	59	29	57	19	Annual precipitation (29%), max temperature of warmest month (27%), precipitation of driest quarter (27%)
<b>Hall's Babbler <i>Pomatostomus halli</i></b>	394	279	75	147	80	137	Temperature seasonality (35%)
<b>White-browed Babbler <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i></b>	3,768	171	41	5	30	3	Precipitation of wettest quarter (37%), annual mean temperature (21%), precipitation seasonality (21%)
White-browed Babbler (south-western) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus ashbyi</i>	207	154	18	75	9	58	Annual mean temperature (30%)
White-browed Babbler (central) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus centralis</i>	1,490	404	15	12	8	5	Annual precipitation (38%), temperature seasonality (27%)

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White-browed Babbler (eastern) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus gilgandra</i>	658	226	34	15	27	12	Precipitation of driest quarter (42%), temperature seasonality (23%)
White-browed Babbler (southern) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus superciliosus</i>	2,195	466	66	10	58	9	Precipitation of wettest quarter (38%)
Chestnut-crowned Babbler <i>Pomatostomus ruficeps</i>	839	574	68	19	31	8	Precipitation of wettest quarter (64%)
Australian Logrunner <i>Orthonyx temminckii</i>	85	13	32	38	18	20	Precipitation of driest quarter (27%), precipitation of wettest quarter (21%), precipitation of wettest quarter (21%)
Chowchilla <i>Orthonyx spaldingii</i>	20	7	49	5	25	2	Precipitation of wettest quarter (52%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)
Chowchilla (northern) <i>Orthonyx spaldingii melasmenus</i>	4	13	30	18	15	5	Precipitation of wettest quarter (56%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)
Chowchilla (southern) <i>Orthonyx spaldingii spaldingii</i>	17	11	44	14	24	7	Precipitation of wettest quarter (52%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)
Spotted Quail-thrush <i>Cinclusoma punctatum</i>	400	98	59	18	52	12	Precipitation of driest quarter (75%)

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Spotted Quail thrush (Tasmanian) <i>Cinclosoma punctatum dovei</i>	32	32	29	5	14	2	Max temperature of warmest month (68%)
Spotted Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclosoma punctatum punctatum</i>	371	83	55	26	47	16	Precipitation of driest quarter (74%)
<b>Chestnut Quail-thrush <i>Cinclosoma castanotus</i></b>	1,468	150	35	8	23	4	Precipitation of wettest quarter (64%)
Chestnut Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclosoma castanotus castanotus</i>	307	261	0	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (48%)
Chestnut Quail-thrush (inland) <i>Cinclosoma castanotus clarum</i>	1,381	451	40	29	34	25	Precipitation of wettest quarter (52%)
Chestnut Quail-thrush (south-western) <i>Cinclosoma castanotus fordianum</i>	537	419	35	47	20	29	Precipitation of wettest quarter (47%), annual mean temperature (21%)
<b>Cinnamon Quail-thrush <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum</i></b>	994	535	5	0	1	0	Annual precipitation (82%)
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (Nullarbor) <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum alisteri</i>	118	129	90	69	84	33	Precipitation of wettest quarter (63%), temperature seasonality (30%)
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (southern) <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum</i>	484	396	2	1	1	0	Annual precipitation (66%), temperature seasonality (20%)

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<i>cinnamomeum</i>										
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (northern) <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum tirariensis</i>	448	148	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Annual precipitation (51%), temperature seasonality (33%)
<b>Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush</b> <b><i>Cinclosoma castaneothorax</i></b>	1,529	1,133	69	130	81	122	122	122	122	Temperature seasonality (57%)
Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclosoma castaneothorax castaneothorax</i>	334	238	101	242	168	242	242	242	242	Temperature seasonality (50%)
Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush (western) <i>Cinclosoma castaneothorax marginatum</i>	1,200	818	56	113	55	80	80	80	80	Annual precipitation (34%), temperature seasonality (26%)
<b>Eastern Whipbird</b> <b><i>Psophodes olivaceus</i></b>	324	87	67	34	60	23	23	23	23	Precipitation of driest quarter (56%), annual precipitation (26%)
Eastern Whipbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Psophodes olivaceus lateralis</i>	24	10	51	6	25	1	1	1	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (50%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)
Eastern Whipbird (southern) <i>Psophodes olivaceus olivaceus</i>	303	72	65	31	56	20	20	20	20	Precipitation of driest quarter (54%), annual precipitation (26%)
<b>Western Whipbird</b> <b><i>Psophodes</i></b>	37	147	73	393	42	166	166	166	166	Annual mean temperature (24%), temperature

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<b><i>nigrogularis</i></b>									seasonality (22%)	
Western Whipbird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis lashmari</i>	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (56%), precipitation seasonality (32%)	
Western Whipbird (eastern) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis leucogaster</i>	3	106	47	722	45	648			Annual mean temperature (37%)	
Western Whipbird (western heath) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>	1	34	50	7,144	13	2,664			Max temperature of warmest month (23%), temperature seasonality (22%)	
Western Whipbird (western wheatbelt) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis oregon</i>	28	53	71	472	62	246			Precipitation of wettest quarter (33%)	
<b>Chirruping Wedgebill <i>Psophodes cristatus</i></b>	618	332	14	6	5	1			Precipitation of wettest quarter (70%)	
<b>Chiming Wedgebill <i>Psophodes occidentalis</i></b>	1,714	446	17	49	18	57			Annual precipitation (50%)	
<b>Varied Sittella <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i></b>	6,264	792	70	5	61	5			Max temperature of warmest month (58%), annual precipitation (22%)	
Varied Sittella (south-eastern, orange-winged) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	1,081	448	118	52	137	41			Precipitation of driest quarter (72%)	



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Varied Sittella (central Queensland coast, white-headed) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucocephala</i>	742	152	49	49	35	49	29	Precipitation of wettest quarter (31%), precipitation seasonality (25%), precipitation seasonality (25%)		
Varied Sittella (northern, white-winged) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucoptera</i>	2,071	477	38	38	34	28	26	Precipitation seasonality (34%), precipitation of driest quarter (32%)		
Varied Sittella (western, black-headed) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata</i>	2,718	359	43	43	8	30	5	Annual mean temperature (45%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)		
Varied Sittella (Cape York Peninsula, striated) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera striata</i>	641	353	20	20	53	11	24	Precipitation seasonality (44%)		
<b>Ground Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina maxima</i></b>	6,338	764	87	87	11	57	6	Temperature seasonality (39%), max temperature of warmest month (34%)		
<b>Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i></b>	7,756	184	100	100	2	102	3	Annual precipitation (42%), precipitation of driest quarter (34%)		
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (mainland) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae melanops</i>	7,173	671	73	73	4	61	4	Max temperature of warmest month (46%), annual precipitation (27%)		
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	71	27	49	49	1	24	0	Max temperature of warmest month (65%)		

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(Tasmanian) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>							
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (Pilbara) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae subpallida</i>	719	755	98	410	118	338	Precipitation of driest quarter (32%), annual precipitation (20%), annual precipitation (20%)
<b>White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina papuensis</i></b>	2,733	475	103	17	117	12	Annual precipitation (56%)
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (Tiwi Islands) <i>Coracina papuensis apseyi</i>	8	6	0	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (58%)
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (eastern) <i>Coracina papuensis artamoides</i>	961	210	70	29	79	25	Annual precipitation (25%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (north-western) <i>Coracina papuensis hypoleuca</i>	866	198	122	75	221	95	Precipitation of driest quarter (38%), precipitation of wettest quarter (22%), precipitation of wettest quarter (22%)
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Coracina papuensis oriomo</i>	345	205	22	11	19	4	Precipitation of wettest quarter (38%), precipitation seasonality (26%)
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (south-eastern) <i>Coracina papuensis robusta</i>	575	251	74	16	73	11	Precipitation of driest quarter (67%)

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<b>Barred Cuckoo-shrike (Australian) <i>Coracina lineata lineata</i></b>	74	49	42	50	30	26	Annual precipitation (36%), precipitation seasonality (21%), precipitation seasonality (21%)			
<b>Cicadabird <i>Coracina tenuirostris</i></b>	749	215	52	17	53	14	Annual precipitation (70%)			
Cicadabird (northern) <i>Coracina tenuirostris melvillensis</i>	276	166	99	57	95	46	Precipitation of wettest quarter (76%)			
Cicadabird (eastern) <i>Coracina tenuirostris tenuirostris</i>	527	101	65	21	64	15	Precipitation of driest quarter (43%), annual precipitation (40%)			
<b>White-winged Triller <i>Lalage tricolor</i></b>	7,693	176	101	2	105	2	Max temperature of warmest month (45%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)			
<b>Varied Triller <i>Lalage leucomela</i></b>	685	109	125	49	175	50	Annual precipitation (54%), precipitation of wettest quarter (21%)			
Varied Triller (eastern) <i>Lalage leucomela leucomela</i>	191	56	94	51	88	31	Annual precipitation (26%), precipitation of wettest quarter (20%), precipitation of wettest quarter (20%)			
Varied Triller (Kimberley) <i>Lalage leucomela macrura</i>	109	104	185	1,429	416	2,415	Precipitation seasonality (45%), precipitation of wettest quarter (28%)			
Varied Triller (Top End) <i>Lalage leucomela rufiventris</i>	259	108	51	45	31	86	Precipitation of wettest quarter (73%)			
Varied Triller (Cape York Peninsula)	129	40	7	5	8	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (45%), temperature			

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<i>Lalage leucomela yorki</i>							seasonality (28%)
<b>Crested Shrike-tit <i>Falcunculus frontatus</i></b>	1,242	306	48	11	47	11	Precipitation of driest quarter (61%)
Crested Shrike-tit (eastern) <i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	766	223	52	13	51	12	Precipitation of driest quarter (69%)
Crested Shrike-tit (western) <i>Falcunculus frontatus leucogaster</i>	183	137	18	86	12	73	Annual mean temperature (43%), precipitation seasonality (29%)
Crested Shrike-tit (northern) <i>Falcunculus frontatus whitei</i>	314	229	103	124	98	109	Precipitation of wettest quarter (43%), precipitation of driest quarter (42%)
<b>Olive Whistler <i>Pachycephala olivacea</i></b>	211	75	50	7	51	6	Precipitation of driest quarter (50%), max temperature of warmest month (37%)
Olive Whistler (Tasmanian) <i>Pachycephala olivacea apatetes</i>	68	19	49	3	38	1	Max temperature of warmest month (65%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
Olive Whistler (Otways, Wilson's Promontory) <i>Pachycephala olivacea bathychoa</i>	15	35	11	307	10	273	Precipitation of driest quarter (35%), temperature seasonality (24%)
Olive Whistler (Glennelg) <i>Pachycephala olivacea hesperus</i>	10	5	0	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (25%), max temperature of warmest month (24%), precipitation seasonality (24%)

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Olive Whistler (northern New South Wales) <i>Pachycephala olivacea macphersoniana</i>	39	38	36	104	29	68	Annual precipitation (32%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%)			
Olive Whistler (south-eastern) <i>Pachycephala olivacea olivacea</i>	106	59	38	46	33	28	Precipitation of driest quarter (72%)			
<b>Red-tored Whistler <i>Pachycephala rufogularis</i></b>	42	287	0	2	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (34%), annual mean temperature (20%)			
<b>Gilbert's Whistler <i>Pachycephala inornata</i></b>	834	253	17	10	12	6	Precipitation of wettest quarter (35%), annual mean temperature (31%)			
<b>Golden Whistler <i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i></b>	1,392	107	50	5	53	5	Max temperature of warmest month (54%), precipitation of driest quarter (31%)			
Golden Whistler (Lord Howe Island) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis contempta</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
Golden Whistler (western) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis fuliginosa</i>	583	98	54	10	40	7	Annual mean temperature (44%), precipitation seasonality (20%)			
Golden Whistler (Tasmanian) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis glaucura</i>	70	26	53	2	33	1	Max temperature of warmest month (65%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)			
Golden Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis pectoralis</i>	390	62	54	44	50	31	Precipitation of driest quarter (49%), precipitation of wettest quarter (26%)			

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	inside current range	outside current range	NA	inside current range	outside current range	NA	inside current range	outside current range	NA	
Golden Whistler (Norfolk Island) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis xanthoprocta</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Golden Whistler (south-eastern) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis youngi</i>	487	275	53	21	51	19				Precipitation of driest quarter (58%), annual mean temperature (26%)
<b>Mangrove Golden Whistler</b> <b><i>Pachycephala melanura</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Min temperature of coldest month (47%)
Mangrove Golden Whistler (west coast) <i>Pachycephala melanura melanura</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of driest quarter (51%)
Mangrove Golden Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala melanura robusta</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (68%)
Mangrove Golden Whistler (Papuan) <i>Pachycephala melanura spinicauda</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Grey Whistler</b> <b><i>Pachycephala simplex</i></b>	162	72	115	188	244	263				Precipitation of wettest quarter (81%)
Grey Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala simplex peninsuldae</i>	69	45	20	14	18	8				Precipitation of wettest quarter (73%)
Grey Whistler (Top End) <i>Pachycephala simplex simplex</i>	97	44	121	225	263	333				Precipitation of wettest quarter (39%), temperature seasonality (34%)

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<b>Rufous Whistler <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i></b>	6,733	932	100	14	87	9	Annual precipitation (51%), max temperature of warmest month (21%)			
Rufous Whistler (north-western) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris falcata</i>	893	399	95	56	107	53	Precipitation of driest quarter (46%), precipitation of wettest quarter (23%), precipitation of wettest quarter (23%)			
Rufous Whistler (Tiwi Islands) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris minor</i>	8	6	0	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (55%)			
Rufous Whistler (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris pallida</i>	518	552	5	17	5	11	Precipitation seasonality (68%)			
Rufous Whistler (southern) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i>	5,910	1,314	74	10	63	6	Precipitation of driest quarter (41%), temperature seasonality (28%)			
<b>White-breasted Whistler <i>Pachycephala lanioides</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of driest quarter (61%)			
White-breasted Whistler (Pilbara) <i>Pachycephala lanioides carnanvoni</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of driest quarter (57%), annual precipitation (26%)			
White-breasted Whistler (Top End) <i>Pachycephala lanioides fretorum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (37%), precipitation of driest quarter (27%)			
White-breasted Whistler	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation seasonality (74%)			

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(Kimberley) <i>Pachycephala lanioides lanioides</i>							
<b>Little Shrike-thrush <i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha</i></b>	547	135	64	22	60	21	Annual precipitation (49%), precipitation of wettest quarter (22%)
Little Shrike-thrush (Limmen Bight) <i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha aelptes</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (33%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)
Little Shrike-thrush (Wet Tropics) <i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha griseata</i>	30	15	90	43	80	24	Precipitation of wettest quarter (52%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%)
Little Shrike-thrush (Capricorn coast) <i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha gouldii</i>	60	54	51	206	27	107	Precipitation of driest quarter (32%), annual mean temperature (22%)
Little Shrike-thrush (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha normani</i>	121	106	4	29	2	11	Precipitation of wettest quarter (55%)
Little Shrike-thrush (north-western) <i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha parvula</i>	260	98	149	147	233	127	Precipitation of wettest quarter (69%)
Little Shrike-thrush (southern) <i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha rufogaster</i>	75	25	17	48	11	36	Precipitation of driest quarter (30%), precipitation seasonality (25%)
Little Shrike-thrush (Bowen coast)	44	23	73	75	42	33	Precipitation of wettest quarter (37%), precipitation



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<i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha synaptica</i>							seasonality (22%), precipitation seasonality (22%)
<b>Bower's Shrike-thrush <i>Colluricincla boweri</i></b>	11	11	32	14	17	5	Precipitation of wettest quarter (51%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)
<b>Sandstone Shrike-thrush <i>Colluricincla woodwardi</i></b>	471	397	47	105	40	88	Precipitation of driest quarter (33%), precipitation seasonality (28%), precipitation of wettest quarter (28%)
<b>Grey Shrike-thrush <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i></b>	7,752	184	95	2	71	2	Precipitation of driest quarter (41%), annual mean temperature (24%)
Grey Shrike-thrush (north-western) <i>Colluricincla harmonica brunnea</i>	1,318	532	17	24	17	18	Precipitation seasonality (57%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)
Grey Shrike-thrush (eastern) <i>Colluricincla harmonica harmonica</i>	2,250	1,440	107	87	95	37	Precipitation of driest quarter (81%)
Grey Shrike-thrush (western) <i>Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris</i>	3,609	901	25	9	17	7	Annual mean temperature (28%), annual precipitation (27%)
Grey Shrike-thrush (Tasmanian) <i>Colluricincla harmonica strigata</i>	71	27	56	4	32	1	Max temperature of warmest month (67%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
Grey Shrike-thrush (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Colluricincla harmonica superciliosa</i>	153	56	7	5	3	2	Precipitation of wettest quarter (59%)

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<b>Crested Bellbird <i>Oreoica gutturalis</i></b>	5,717	442	61	6	49	4	Annual precipitation (75%)
Crested Bellbird (southern) <i>Oreoica gutturalis gutturalis</i>	2,229	1,420	65	20	62	12	Precipitation of wettest quarter (47%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)
Crested Bellbird (northern) <i>Oreoica gutturalis pallescens</i>	4,493	929	41	26	37	17	Annual precipitation (42%), max temperature of warmest month (28%)
<b>Australasian Figbird <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i></b>	797	127	48	15	51	14	Annual precipitation (46%), annual mean temperature (21%)
Australasian Figbird (north-western) <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti ashbyi</i>	284	60	126	152	185	127	Precipitation of wettest quarter (66%)
Australasian Figbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti flaviventris</i>	220	108	26	16	29	8	Precipitation of wettest quarter (46%)
Australasian Figbird (eastern) <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti vieilloti</i>	383	52	80	29	89	24	Precipitation of wettest quarter (29%), annual mean temperature (25%), annual mean temperature (25%)
<b>Yellow Oriole <i>Oriolus flavocinctus</i></b>	473	95	112	94	204	125	Precipitation of wettest quarter (84%)
Yellow Oriole (north-western) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus flavocinctus</i>	259	82	125	271	295	472	Precipitation of wettest quarter (63%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
Yellow Oriole (Cape York Peninsula)	144	80	2	12	6	2	Precipitation of wettest quarter (60%)

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<i>Oriolus flavocinctus flavotinctus</i>										
Yellow Oriole (Wet Tropics) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus kingi</i>	30	13	85	18	74	6	Precipitation of wettest quarter (61%)			
Yellow Oriole (Tiwai Islands) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus tiwi</i>	16	50	22	39	13	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (69%)			
<b>Olive-backed Oriole <i>Oriolus sagittatus</i></b>	2,323	350	93	22	99	18	Annual precipitation (74%)			
Olive-backed Oriole (north-western) <i>Oriolus sagittatus affinis</i>	929	392	103	102	163	112	Precipitation of driest quarter (33%), precipitation of wettest quarter (26%), precipitation of wettest quarter (26%)			
Olive-backed Oriole (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Oriolus sagittatus griseus</i>	274	147	14	7	10	2	Precipitation of wettest quarter (54%)			
Olive-backed Oriole (eastern) <i>Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus</i>	1,283	211	66	12	64	11	Precipitation of driest quarter (59%), annual precipitation (26%)			
<b>White-breasted Woodswallow (Australo-Papuan) <i>Artamus leucorhynchus leucopygialis</i></b>	3,949	3,181	100	97	119	69	Annual mean temperature (48%)			
<b>Masked Woodswallow <i>Artamus personatus</i></b>	7,478	219	98	4	86	2	Annual precipitation (46%), temperature seasonality (21%)			

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<b>White-browed Woodswallow</b> <i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	4,727	2,217	60	23	65	13	Precipitation seasonality (31%), precipitation of driest quarter (29%)
<b>Black-faced Woodswallow</b> <i>Artamus cinereus</i>	7,212	173	102	4	107	2	Max temperature of warmest month (39%), precipitation of driest quarter (34%)
Black-faced Woodswallow (south-western) <i>Artamus cinereus cinereus</i>	1,342	1,009	71	48	65	36	Annual mean temperature (29%), annual precipitation (27%)
Black-faced Woodswallow (central Queensland coast) <i>Artamus cinereus dealbatus</i>	562	152	66	26	77	20	Precipitation of wettest quarter (26%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
Black-faced Woodswallow (inland) <i>Artamus cinereus melanops</i>	6,227	867	101	17	105	10	Max temperature of warmest month (59%)
Black-faced Woodswallow (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Artamus cinereus normani</i>	371	289	31	28	40	22	Precipitation seasonality (43%)
<b>Dusky Woodswallow</b> <i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	1,666	250	44	6	39	6	Annual mean temperature (44%), max temperature of warmest month (42%)
Dusky Woodswallow (eastern) <i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	1,153	532	43	19	40	13	Max temperature of warmest month (40%), annual mean temperature (24%), annual mean temperature (24%)
Dusky Woodswallow (south-	580	364	20	26	17	22	Annual mean temperature (51%)

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western) <i>Artamus cyanopterus perthi</i>							
<b>Little Woodswallow <i>Artamus minor</i></b>	4,794	906	99	35	114	27	Annual mean temperature (29%), precipitation of driest quarter (28%)
Little Woodswallow (northern) <i>Artamus minor derbyi</i>	2,465	520	108	30	126	19	Precipitation seasonality (30%)
Little Woodswallow (western) <i>Artamus minor minor</i>	1,816	895	34	29	23	18	Temperature seasonality (27%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)
<b>Black Butcherbird <i>Cracticus quoyi</i></b>	211	89	107	46	142	51	Precipitation of wettest quarter (77%)
Black Butcherbird (Papuan) <i>Cracticus quoyi alecto</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Black Butcherbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Cracticus quoyi jardini</i>	129	47	5	4	2	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (70%)
Black Butcherbird (north-eastern) <i>Cracticus quoyi rufescens</i>	45	14	82	15	59	7	Precipitation of wettest quarter (55%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)
Black Butcherbird (Top End) <i>Cracticus quoyi spaldingi</i>	59	36	136	236	284	362	Temperature seasonality (48%), precipitation of wettest quarter (25%)
<b>Grey Butcherbird <i>Cracticus torquatus</i></b>	5,650	1,824	84	16	62	8	Precipitation of driest quarter (48%), annual mean

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Grey Butcherbird (Top End) <i>Cracticus torquatus argenteus</i>	171	54	37	27	35	22	temperature (31%) Precipitation of wettest quarter (65%)
Grey Butcherbird (Tasmanian) <i>Cracticus torquatus cinereus</i>	44	21	25	0	16	0	Max temperature of warmest month (72%)
Grey Butcherbird (south-eastern) <i>Cracticus torquatus torquatus</i>	484	203	59	21	54	16	Precipitation of driest quarter (79%)
Grey Butcherbird (inland) <i>Cracticus torquatus leucopterus</i>	4,857	1,076	70	10	59	10	Annual mean temperature (43%), precipitation of driest quarter (36%)
Grey Butcherbird (Kimberley) <i>Cracticus torquatus colletti</i>	184	200	41	281	40	254	Precipitation seasonality (48%), precipitation of wettest quarter (25%)
<b>Black-backed Butcherbird (Cape York Peninsula)</b> <i>Cracticus mentalis kempii</i>	134	52	0	1	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (56%)
<b>Pied Butcherbird</b> <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	6,290	969	100	23	96	15	Annual mean temperature (36%), max temperature of warmest month (22%), max temperature of warmest month (22%)
Pied Butcherbird (eastern) <i>Cracticus nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>	2,129	2,204	72	48	66	22	Precipitation of driest quarter (41%), annual mean temperature (22%)

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Pied Butcherbird (western) <i>Cracticus nigrogularis picatus</i>	4,134	1,707	102	54	89	24	Precipitation of driest quarter (57%)			
<b>Australian Magpie <i>Cracticus tibicen</i></b>	6,123	1,567	78	12	67	7	Precipitation of driest quarter (68%)			
Australian Magpie (south-western) <i>Cracticus tibicen dorsalis</i>	699	386	52	62	40	49	Annual mean temperature (43%), min temperature of coldest month (23%)			
Australian Magpie (northern) <i>Cracticus tibicen eylandtensis</i>	1,199	1,869	4	37	1	17	Max temperature of warmest month (27%), precipitation seasonality (22%), precipitation seasonality (22%)			
Australian Magpie (Tasmanian) <i>Cracticus tibicen hypoleuca</i>	37	16	30	2	20	1	Max temperature of warmest month (67%)			
Australian Magpie (Pilbara) <i>Cracticus tibicen longirostris</i>	1,199	1,295	63	192	53	63	Temperature seasonality (39%), annual precipitation (23%)			
Australian Magpie (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Cracticus tibicen telonocua</i>	346	493	4	7	2	2	Annual mean temperature (38%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)			
Australian Magpie (eastern) <i>Cracticus tibicen terraereginae</i>	3,644	2,758	54	31	40	37	Precipitation of driest quarter (37%), max temperature of warmest month (29%)			
Australian Magpie (coastal New South Wales) <i>Cracticus tibicen tibicen</i>	353	185	57	37	38	21	Precipitation of driest quarter (73%)			

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Australian Magpie (southern Victoria) <i>Cracticus tibicen tyrannica</i>	337	236	573	25	22	47	13	16	29	Annual mean temperature (88%)
<b>Pied Currawong <i>Strepera graculina</i></b>	991	167	1158	53	12	65	53	10	63	Precipitation of driest quarter (64%), annual precipitation (25%)
Pied Currawong (Lord Howe Island) <i>Strepera graculina crissalis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Pied Currawong (eastern) <i>Strepera graculina graculina</i>	670	175	845	49	31	80	50	24	74	Precipitation of driest quarter (40%), annual precipitation (32%)
Pied Currawong (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Strepera graculina magnirostris</i>	38	31	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (57%), annual mean temperature (23%)
Pied Currawong (south-eastern) <i>Strepera graculina nebulosa</i>	359	129	488	45	22	67	37	17	54	Precipitation of driest quarter (60%), annual mean temperature (23%)
Pied Currawong (Wet Tropics) <i>Strepera graculina robinsoni</i>	21	17	38	4	42	46	1	18	19	Annual mean temperature (26%), temperature seasonality (23%), temperature seasonality (23%)
<b>Black Currawong <i>Strepera fuliginosa</i></b>	70	22	92	54	5	59	34	2	36	Max temperature of warmest month (68%)
Black Currawong (King Island) <i>Strepera fuliginosa colei</i>	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (30%)max temperature of warmest month (30%), temperature seasonality (30%)max temperature of warmest month (30%)



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Black Currawong (Tasmanian) <i>Strepera fuliginosa fuliginosa</i>	66	19	50	1	30	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (68%)	
Black Currawong (Flinders Island) <i>Strepera fuliginosa parvior</i>	2	5	43	131	16	36			Max temperature of warmest month (35%)	
<b>Grey Currawong <i>Strepera versicolor</i></b>	1,133	309	60	12	48	10			Annual mean temperature (69%), temperature seasonality (22%)	
Grey Currawong (Tasmanian) <i>Strepera versicolor arguta</i>	45	28	28	3	17	1			Max temperature of warmest month (70%)	
Grey Currawong (Kangaroo Island) <i>Strepera versicolor halmaturina</i>	5	9	0	0	0	0			Max temperature of warmest month (54%), precipitation seasonality (34%)	
Grey Currawong (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Strepera versicolor intermedia</i>	101	101	23	29	7	12			Annual mean temperature (31%), temperature seasonality (22%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)	
Grey Currawong (Murray mallee) <i>Strepera versicolor melanoptera</i>	225	260	2	15	1	7			Annual mean temperature (48%)	
Grey Currawong (south-western) <i>Strepera versicolor plumbea</i>	578	261	40	59	24	49			Annual mean temperature (41%), min temperature of coldest month (29%)	
Grey Currawong (south-eastern) <i>Strepera versicolor versicolor</i>	248	157	49	39	34	28			Annual mean temperature (45%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)	

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<b>Spangled Drongo <i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i></b>	757	262	50	18	40	13	Annual precipitation (56%)
Spangled Drongo (north-eastern) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus atrabectus</i>	266	160	19	7	18	3	Precipitation of wettest quarter (55%)
Spangled Drongo (north-western) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus baileyi</i>	205	92	108	209	217	252	Precipitation of wettest quarter (71%)
Spangled Drongo (southern) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus</i>	300	50	110	48	119	37	Precipitation of wettest quarter (32%), annual mean temperature (22%), annual mean temperature (22%)
Spangled Drongo (Papuan) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus carbonarius</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Rufous Fantail <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i></b>	756	145	122	38	121	35	Annual precipitation (61%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)
Rufous Fantail (northern, Arafura) <i>Rhipidura rufifrons dryas</i>	456	212	64	55	103	79	Precipitation of wettest quarter (42%), precipitation of driest quarter (34%)
Rufous Fantail (north-eastern) <i>Rhipidura rufifrons intermedia</i>	343	111	49	36	40	30	Annual precipitation (41%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)
Rufous Fantail (southern) <i>Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons</i>	561	113	73	21	68	22	Annual precipitation (42%)precipitation of driest quarter (42%), annual precipitation (42%)precipitation of driest quarter (42%)

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<b>Grey Fantail <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i></b>	6,389	185	44	2	52	3	Precipitation of driest quarter (48%), max temperature of warmest month (25%)			
Grey Fantail (inland) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa albicauda</i>	698	357	1	1	0	0	Temperature seasonality (46%)			
Grey Fantail (Tasmanian) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa albiscapa</i>	333	151	67	14	55	10	Precipitation of driest quarter (82%)			
Grey Fantail (south-eastern) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa alisteri</i>	3,961	1,071	57	12	55	13	Precipitation of driest quarter (67%)			
Grey Fantail (north-eastern) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa keasti</i>	56	49	33	20	17	6	Precipitation of wettest quarter (38%), precipitation seasonality (21%), precipitation seasonality (21%)			
Grey Fantail (Norfolk Island) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa pelzelni</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
Grey Fantail (south-western) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa preissi</i>	606	309	55	59	52	53	Annual mean temperature (41%), precipitation seasonality (33%)			
<b>Mangrove Grey Fantail <i>Rhipidura phosiana</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of driest quarter (50%)			
<b>Northern Fantail <i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i></b>	776	176	114	57	165	61	Precipitation of wettest quarter (76%)			
Northern Fantail (Papuan) <i>Rhipidura</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			

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<i>rufiventris gularis</i>										
Northern Fantail (northern) <i>Rhipidura rufiventris isura</i>	776	176	1.14	57	165	61			Precipitation of wettest quarter (76%)	
<b>Willie Wagtail <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i></b>	7,679	219	100	3	99	3			Max temperature of warmest month (48%), temperature seasonality (21%)	
Willie Wagtail (southern) <i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	6,174	837	100	10	97	5			Precipitation seasonality (56%)	
Willie Wagtail (Papuan) <i>Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			Not available	
Willie Wagtail (northern) <i>Rhipidura leucophrys picata</i>	2,197	340	25	8	17	5			Precipitation seasonality (89%)	
<b>Australian Raven <i>Corvus coronoides</i></b>	4,475	1,619	65	9	59	7			Precipitation of driest quarter (56%), annual mean temperature (22%)	
Australian Raven (eastern) <i>Corvus coronoides coronoides</i>	3,792	2,221	74	26	64	13			Precipitation of driest quarter (44%), precipitation seasonality (31%)	
Australian Raven (western) <i>Corvus coronoides perplexus</i>	572	265	49	64	39	50			Annual mean temperature (40%), min temperature of coldest month (22%)	
<b>Forest Raven <i>Corvus tasmanicus</i></b>	142	109	49	8	44	5			Max temperature of warmest month (60%)	

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Forest Raven (New England) <i>Corvus tasmanicus boreus</i>	53	65	45	107	23	52	Precipitation of driest quarter (39%), precipitation of wettest quarter (20%)			
Forest Raven (southern) <i>Corvus tasmanicus tasmanicus</i>	111	50	49	4	36	2	Max temperature of warmest month (61%)			
<b>Little Raven <i>Corvus mellori</i></b>	926	363	34	11	25	9	Annual mean temperature (83%)			
<b>Little Crow <i>Corvus bennetti</i></b>	5,037	204	90	8	73	6	Annual precipitation (77%)			
<b>Torresian Crow <i>Corvus orru</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation seasonality (38%), precipitation of wettest quarter (22%)			
Torresian Crow (Australian) <i>Corvus orru ceciliae</i>	4,625	1,131	94	34	105	21	Precipitation seasonality (38%), precipitation of wettest quarter (22%)			
Torresian Crow (Papuan) <i>Corvus orru orru</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
<b>Broad-billed Flycatcher (Australo-Papuan) <i>Myiagra ruficollis mimikae</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (61%), precipitation seasonality (20%)			
<b>Leaden Flycatcher <i>Myiagra rubecula</i></b>	1,736	218	98	19	94	15	Annual precipitation (84%)			
Leaden Flycatcher (north-western) <i>Myiagra rubecula concinna</i>	602	158	121	90	233	121	Precipitation of wettest quarter (50%), precipitation of driest quarter (36%)			

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Leaden Flycatcher (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Myiagra rubecula okyri</i>	274	134	16	4	11	2	Precipitation of wettest quarter (57%)
Leaden Flycatcher (south-eastern) <i>Myiagra rubecula rubecula</i>	396	104	65	24	59	16	Precipitation of driest quarter (81%)
Leaden Flycatcher (eastern) <i>Myiagra rubecula yorki</i>	599	124	49	31	46	30	Annual precipitation (31%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)
<b>Satin Flycatcher <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i></b>	598	116	62	11	52	10	Precipitation of driest quarter (61%), annual precipitation (21%)
<b>Shining Flycatcher <i>Myiagra alecto</i></b>	501	225	109	118	170	139	Precipitation of wettest quarter (77%)
Shining Flycatcher (north-western) <i>Myiagra alecto melvillensis</i>	421	176	109	139	179	156	Precipitation of wettest quarter (58%), precipitation seasonality (23%)
Shining Flycatcher (eastern) <i>Myiagra alecto wardelli</i>	118	96	51	58	31	27	Precipitation of wettest quarter (55%)
<b>Restless Flycatcher <i>Myiagra inquieta</i></b>	4,021	1,714	102	51	96	25	Annual precipitation (47%)
Restless Flycatcher (southern) <i>Myiagra inquieta inquieta</i>	2,644	1,147	96	33	81	13	Precipitation of driest quarter (75%)
Restless Flycatcher (northern, Paperbark) <i>Myiagra inquieta nana</i>	1,369	262	109	47	115	33	Precipitation seasonality (49%), precipitation of driest quarter (27%)

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<b>White-eared Monarch <i>Carterornis leucotis</i></b>	102	67	80	77	62	55	Annual precipitation (39%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)			
<b>Black-faced Monarch <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i></b>	302	63	86	35	71	23	Annual precipitation (44%), precipitation of driest quarter (33%)			
Black-faced Monarch - breeding only <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	262	65	79	38	66	24	Annual precipitation (40%), precipitation of driest quarter (37%)			
<b>Black-winged Monarch (Australian) <i>Monarcha frater canescens</i></b>	35	12	87	21	40	12	Precipitation of wettest quarter (45%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)			
<b>Spectacled Monarch <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus</i></b>	212	85	71	39	70	28	Annual precipitation (51%)			
Spectacled Monarch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus albiventris</i>	51	39	0	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (40%), temperature seasonality (31%)			
Spectacled Monarch (southern) <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus gouldii</i>	132	33	100	53	87	33	Precipitation of driest quarter (31%), precipitation of wettest quarter (26%)			
Spectacled Monarch (Wet Tropics) <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus melanorrhoea</i>	48	38	53	60	51	37	Precipitation of wettest quarter (53%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)			
<b>Magpie-lark <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i></b>	6,547	1,335	100	21	105	18	Annual precipitation (36%), max temperature of warmest			

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Magpie-lark (southern) <i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	4,907	1,796	87	20	86	15	month (30%) Precipitation of driest quarter (56%)
Magpie-lark (northern) <i>Grallina cyanoleuca neglecta</i>	1,888	378	62	14	52	13	Precipitation seasonality (78%)
Friilled Monarch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Arses telescopthalmus lorealis</i>	32	21	0	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (39%), temperature seasonality (33%)
<b>Pied Monarch <i>Arses kaupi</i></b>	20	16	96	50	57	18	Precipitation of wettest quarter (54%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%)
Pied Monarch (southern) <i>Arses kaupi kaupi</i>	18	17	90	43	52	16	Precipitation of wettest quarter (53%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%)
Pied Monarch (northern) <i>Arses kaupi terraereginae</i>	4	12	82	147	57	47	Precipitation of wettest quarter (56%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)
<b>Yellow-breasted Boatbill <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer</i></b>	54	28	23	8	18	4	Precipitation of wettest quarter (65%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)
Yellow-breasted Boatbill (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer flaviventer</i>	34	31	0	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (47%), precipitation of wettest quarter (32%)



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Yellow-breasted Boobill (Wet Tropics) <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer secundus</i>	25	16	89	40	55	15	Precipitation of wettest quarter (53%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)			
<b>White-winged Chough <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i></b>	1,619	463	44	11	36	7	Precipitation of driest quarter (57%)			
White-winged Chough (eastern) <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos</i>	1,781	710	69	22	47	11	Precipitation of driest quarter (58%)			
White-winged Chough (South Australian) <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos whiteae</i>	131	222	0	1	0	0	Annual mean temperature (35%)			
<b>Apostlebird <i>Struthidea cinerea</i></b>	2,296	2,295	62	39	61	18	Max temperature of warmest month (43%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%)			
Apostlebird (southern) <i>Struthidea cinerea cinerea</i>	1,620	498	103	30	108	14	Precipitation of driest quarter (42%), max temperature of warmest month (34%)			
Apostlebird (northern) <i>Struthidea cinerea dalyi</i>	765	558	17	24	19	16	Precipitation seasonality (55%)			
<b>Trumpet Manucode <i>Phonygammus keraudrenii</i></b>	47	36	1	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (43%), temperature seasonality (30%)			

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Trumpet Manucode (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Phonygammus keradrenii gouldii</i>	47	36	1	0	0	0	0	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (43%), temperature seasonality (30%)	
Paradise Riflebird <i>Ptiloris paradiseus</i>	82	19	29	59	20	35			Precipitation of driest quarter (31%), precipitation of wettest quarter (20%)	
<b>Victoria's Riflebird <i>Ptiloris victoriseae</i></b>	23	12	74	19	33	5			Precipitation of wettest quarter (51%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)	
<b>Magnificent Riflebird (Australian) <i>Ptiloris magnificus alberti</i></b>	53	18	0	0	0	0			Precipitation of wettest quarter (41%), temperature seasonality (33%)	
<b>Jacky Winter <i>Microeca fascinans</i></b>	5,568	1,006	51	5	48	4			Precipitation of driest quarter (35%)	
Jacky Winter (southern) <i>Microeca fascinans assimilis</i>	1,599	180	22	5	13	3			Precipitation of wettest quarter (38%), annual mean temperature (28%)	
Jacky Winter (eastern) <i>Microeca fascinans fascinans</i>	1,755	828	93	22	76	10			Precipitation of driest quarter (69%)	
Jacky Winter (northern) <i>Microeca fascinans pallida</i>	1,929	677	23	53	21	40			Precipitation seasonality (48%), max temperature of warmest month (20%)	
<b>Lemon-bellied Flycatcher <i>Microeca flavigaster</i></b>	673	197	95	30	100	30			Precipitation of wettest quarter (77%)	

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Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (north-central) <i>Microeca flavigaster flavigaster</i>	323	76	115	135	249	171	Precipitation of wettest quarter (54%), precipitation of driest quarter (27%)			
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Microeca flavigaster flavissima</i>	137	69	11	0	3	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (56%)			
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (south-eastern) <i>Microeca flavigaster laetissima</i>	108	36	25	8	18	2	Precipitation of wettest quarter (32%), precipitation seasonality (22%)			
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (western) <i>Microeca flavigaster tormenti</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation seasonality (58%)			
<b>Yellow-legged Flycatcher (Australian) <i>Microeca griseocephala kempii</i></b>	14	24	32	28	12	8	Temperature seasonality (50%), precipitation of wettest quarter (32%)			
<b>Scarlet Robin <i>Petroica multicolor</i></b>	648	136	58	9	47	6	Annual mean temperature (42%), annual precipitation (21%), annual precipitation (21%)			
Scarlet Robin (eastern) <i>Petroica multicolor boodang</i>	490	153	51	18	42	15	Max temperature of warmest month (34%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%), precipitation of driest quarter (24%)			
Scarlet Robin (south-western) <i>Petroica multicolor campbellii</i>	97	64	45	68	28	32	Annual mean temperature (41%)precipitation seasonality (41%), annual mean temperature (41%)precipitation			

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Scarlet Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Petroica multicolor leggii</i>	48	26	29	3	16	1	seasonality (41%) Max temperature of warmest month (74%)
Scarlet Robin (Norfolk Island) <i>Petroica multicolor multicolor</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Red-capped Robin <i>Petroica goodenovii</i></b>	5,825	124	77	2	59	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (45%), temperature seasonality (25%)
<b>Flame Robin <i>Petroica phoenicea</i></b>	548	87	45	3	38	2	Annual mean temperature (46%), precipitation of driest quarter (45%)
Flame Robin - breeding only <i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	247	100	43	1	33	0	Precipitation of driest quarter (49%), annual mean temperature (45%)
<b>Rose Robin <i>Petroica rosea</i></b>	461	41	60	20	54	17	Precipitation of driest quarter (61%)
<b>Pink Robin <i>Petroica rodinogaster</i></b>	218	51	46	4	44	3	Precipitation of driest quarter (42%), max temperature of warmest month (39%)
Pink Robin (mainland) <i>Petroica rodinogaster inexpectata</i>	163	72	52	54	42	50	Precipitation of driest quarter (39%), max temperature of warmest month (34%)
Pink Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Petroica rodinogaster rodinogaster</i>	66	15	47	1	38	0	Max temperature of warmest month (65%)

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<b>Hooded Robin <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i></b>	6,986	347	53	2	37	1	Temperature seasonality (36%)
Hooded Robin (south-eastern) <i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	1,133	707	32	6	25	4	Precipitation of driest quarter (40%)
Hooded Robin (northern) <i>Melanodryas cucullata picata</i>	2,504	849	35	23	44	23	Max temperature of warmest month (50%)
Hooded Robin (western) <i>Melanodryas cucullata westralensis</i>	3,011	893	40	4	25	2	Annual precipitation (49%)
<b>Dusky Robin <i>Melanodryas vittata</i></b>	71	26	53	4	28	1	Max temperature of warmest month (84%)
Dusky Robin (King Island) <i>Melanodryas vittata kingi</i>	1	2	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (33%), temperature seasonality (27%)
Dusky Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Melanodryas vittata vittata</i>	70	26	47	1	23	0	Max temperature of warmest month (66%)
<b>Pale-yellow Robin <i>Tregellasia capito</i></b>	92	45	65	55	44	26	Annual precipitation (43%), precipitation seasonality (20%), precipitation seasonality (20%)
Pale-yellow Robin (southern) <i>Tregellasia capito capito</i>	72	24	51	63	25	27	Precipitation of driest quarter (27%), annual precipitation (24%), precipitation seasonality (24%)
Pale-yellow Robin (northern) <i>Tregellasia capito nana</i>	26	11	47	5	24	1	Precipitation of wettest quarter (54%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%)

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<b>White-faced Robin (Australian)</b> <i>Tregellasia leucops albigularis</i>	19	14	0	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (44%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%), precipitation of driest quarter (20%)
<b>Eastern Yellow Robin</b> <i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	850	138	60	14	59	15	Precipitation of driest quarter (85%)
Eastern Yellow Robin (southern) <i>Eopsaltria australis australis</i>	555	208	63	22	63	18	Precipitation of driest quarter (73%)
Eastern Yellow Robin (northern) <i>Eopsaltria australis chrysothorax</i>	443	100	47	45	47	36	Precipitation of driest quarter (51%)
<b>Western Yellow Robin</b> <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i>	458	210	19	38	13	27	Annual mean temperature (47%)
Western Yellow Robin (eastern) <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis griseogularis</i>	70	130	22	38	8	13	Annual mean temperature (24%), annual precipitation (20%)
Western Yellow Robin (western) <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis rosinae</i>	383	143	17	63	13	55	Annual mean temperature (42%), precipitation seasonality (21%)
<b>White-breasted Robin</b> <i>Eopsaltria georgiana</i>	67	33	40	41	18	19	Annual mean temperature (33%), precipitation seasonality (30%)
<b>Mangrove Robin</b> <i>Peneanthe pulverulenta</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Min temperature of coldest month (34%), precipitation of wettest quarter (21%)

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Mangrove Robin (Top End) <i>Peneonantho pulverulenta alligator</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (46%)
Mangrove Robin (western) <i>Peneonantho pulverulenta cinereiceps</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of driest quarter (52%)
Mangrove Robin (eastern) <i>Peneonantho pulverulenta leucura</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (70%)
<b>Grey-headed Robin (Australian)</b> <i>Heteromyias albispecularis cinereifrons</i>	23	4	27	1	16	0	Precipitation of wettest quarter (48%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)
<b>White-browed Robin Poecilodryas superciliosa</b>	51	22	102	50	94	30	Precipitation of wettest quarter (50%), precipitation seasonality (22%), precipitation seasonality (22%)
<b>Buff-sided Robin Poecilodryas cerviniventris</b>	425	442	102	274	183	374	Precipitation of driest quarter (42%), precipitation of wettest quarter (22%), precipitation of wettest quarter (22%)
<b>Northern Scrub-robin (Australian)</b> <i>Drymodes superciliaris superciliaris</i>	8	25	0	1	0	0	Temperature seasonality (48%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)
<b>Southern Scrub-robin Drymodes brunneopygia</b>	488	441	58	35	43	22	Annual mean temperature (34%), annual precipitation (33%)
<b>Horsfield's Bushlark <i>Mirafra javanica</i></b>	5,212	2,229	102	48	134	40	Annual precipitation (33%), annual mean temperature

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Horsfield's Bushlark (Wet Tropics) <i>Mirafra javanica athertonensis</i>	19	38	65	70	35	24	Precipitation of wettest quarter (65%) (28%)
Horsfield's Bushlark (Kimberley) <i>Mirafra javanica forresti</i>	627	392	80	145	97	184	Precipitation seasonality (54%)
Horsfield's Bushlark (Dampierland) <i>Mirafra javanica halli</i>	226	102	30	13	18	7	Precipitation of driest quarter (49%), precipitation seasonality (22%)
Horsfield's Bushlark (eastern) <i>Mirafra javanica horsfieldii</i>	2,244	1,631	85	34	98	19	Precipitation of driest quarter (57%)
Horsfield's Bushlark (Tiwi Islands) <i>Mirafra javanica melvillensis</i>	6	7	0	0	0	0	Temperature seasonality (79%)
Horsfield's Bushlark (western Queensland) <i>Mirafra javanica rufescens</i>	1,429	1,035	1	59	0	48	Max temperature of warmest month (35%), precipitation seasonality (30%)
Horsfield's Bushlark (South Australian) <i>Mirafra javanica secunda</i>	110	248	32	79	25	46	Max temperature of warmest month (27%), annual mean temperature (24%)
Horsfield's Bushlark (Top End) <i>Mirafra javanica soderbergi</i>	546	428	2	9	3	10	Precipitation seasonality (56%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)



Taxon	Area of modelled climate space (1,000's km <sup>2</sup> )			% current climate space predicted to remain in 2085			% current summed suitability score predicted to remain in 2085			Drivers of current climate space (% influence)
	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range		
Horsfield's Bushlark (Pilbara) <i>Mirafra javanica woodwardi</i>	314	283	119	393	182	446	Precipitation of driest quarter (57%)			
<b>Zitting Cisticola</b> <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	116	434	103	1,059	159	1,427	Precipitation of wettest quarter (58%)			
Zitting Cisticola (eastern) <i>Cisticola juncidis laveryi</i>	47	280	93	360	143	344	Precipitation of wettest quarter (33%)			
Zitting Cisticola (Top End) <i>Cisticola juncidis leanyeri</i>	55	99	124	4,367	227	5,285	Precipitation of wettest quarter (30%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)			
Zitting Cisticola (Normanton) <i>Cisticola juncidis normani</i>	16	478	62	2,451	36	1,764	Precipitation seasonality (58%)			
<b>Golden-headed Cisticola</b> <i>Cisticola exilis</i>	2,616	625	104	23	141	18	Annual precipitation (61%)			
Golden-headed Cisticola (northern) <i>Cisticola exilis alexandrae</i>	1,253	292	122	72	202	78	Precipitation of wettest quarter (30%), annual mean temperature (21%)			
Golden-headed Cisticola (north-eastern) <i>Cisticola exilis diminuta</i>	299	119	27	20	29	13	Precipitation of wettest quarter (40%), precipitation seasonality (22%)			
Golden-headed Cisticola (south-eastern) <i>Cisticola exilis exilis</i>	647	211	56	22	55	22	Precipitation of driest quarter (65%)			
Golden-headed Cisticola (north-western) <i>Cisticola exilis lineacapilla</i>	338	107	107	213	246	418	Precipitation of wettest quarter (55%), precipitation of driest quarter (26%)			

Taxon	Area of modelled climate space (1,000's km <sup>2</sup> )		% current climate space predicted to remain in 2085		% current summed suitability score predicted to remain in 2085		Drivers of current climate space (% influence)
	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	
<b>Australian Reed-Warbler</b> <i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	4,976	1,903	109	50	170	62	Precipitation of driest quarter (51%), max temperature of warmest month (28%)
Australian Reed-Warbler (eastern) <i>Acrocephalus australis australis</i>	3,699	1,650	129	81	195	90	Precipitation of driest quarter (60%)
Australian Reed-Warbler (western) <i>Acrocephalus australis gouldi</i>	789	771	117	222	153	279	Precipitation seasonality (45%), annual mean temperature (22%)
<b>Great Reed-Warbler (eastern)</b> <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus orientalis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Tawny Grassbird (Australo-Papuan)</b> <i>Megalurus timoriensis alisteri</i>	708	90	137	58	184	68	Annual precipitation (47%), annual mean temperature (25%)
<b>Little Grassbird</b> <i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	3,639	837	67	17	57	13	Max temperature of warmest month (28%), annual mean temperature (22%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)
Little Grassbird (eastern) <i>Megalurus gramineus goulburni</i>	2,705	1,338	111	61	95	42	Precipitation of driest quarter (37%), max temperature of warmest month (23%)
Little Grassbird (Tasmanian) <i>Megalurus gramineus gramineus</i>	58	31	32	4	16	2	Max temperature of warmest month (79%)
Little Grassbird (western) <i>Megalurus gramineus thomasi</i>	389	179	46	47	44	35	Precipitation seasonality (42%), annual mean temperature (30%)

Taxon	Area of modelled climate space (1,000's km <sup>2</sup> )		% current climate space predicted to remain in 2085		% current summed suitability score predicted to remain in 2085		Drivers of current climate space (% influence)
	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	
<b>Rufous Songlark <i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i></b>	7,494	171	99	3	94	1	Temperature seasonality (54%)
<b>Brown Songlark <i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i></b>	6,840	200	93	2	74	2	Precipitation of wettest quarter (63%)
Brown Songlark - breeding only <i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	831	745	89	75	27	5	Precipitation of wettest quarter (50%), precipitation seasonality (24%)
<b>Spinifexbird <i>Eremiornis carteri</i></b>	1,853	233	81	29	87	21	Precipitation seasonality (49%), temperature seasonality (29%)
<b>Christmas Island White-eye <i>Zosterops natalis</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Pale-bellied White-eye (Torres Strait) <i>Zosterops citrinella albiventris</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Yellow White-eye <i>Zosterops luteus</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of driest quarter (46%)
Yellow White-eye (western) <i>Zosterops luteus balstoni</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of driest quarter (47%)
Yellow White-eye (northern) <i>Zosterops luteus luteus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Precipitation of wettest quarter (43%), precipitation seasonality (21%)
<b>Silvereye <i>Zosterops lateralis</i></b>	1,549	154	51	5	55	6	Max temperature of warmest month (71%)

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	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Silvereye (Great Barrier Reef) <i>Zosterops lateralis chlorocephalus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Silvereye (south-western) <i>Zosterops lateralis chloronotus</i>	358	127	44	60	38	53	Annual mean temperature (36%), precipitation seasonality (28%)
Silvereye (eastern) <i>Zosterops lateralis cornwalli</i>	539	102	66	42	58	35	Precipitation of driest quarter (54%)
Silvereye (Tasmanian) <i>Zosterops lateralis lateralis</i>	784	334	58	10	56	7	Precipitation of driest quarter (59%), max temperature of warmest month (28%)
Silvereye (King Island) <i>Zosterops lateralis ochrochrous</i>	1	2	0	0	0	0	Max temperature of warmest month (34%), temperature seasonality (26%)
Silvereye (South Australian) <i>Zosterops lateralis pinarochrous</i>	367	302	16	19	7	10	Annual mean temperature (55%)
Silvereye (Lord Howe Island) <i>Zosterops lateralis tephroleurus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Silvereye (north-eastern) <i>Zosterops lateralis vegetus</i>	57	34	42	14	39	6	Precipitation of wettest quarter (50%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)
Silvereye (south-eastern) <i>Zosterops lateralis westernensis</i>	446	225	55	21	53	20	Precipitation of driest quarter (63%), annual mean temperature (20%)

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	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range			
<i>Slender-billed White-eye Zosterops tenuirostris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available	
<i>White-backed Swallow Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	5,508	717	93	63	9	63	7	7	Temperature seasonality (25%), precipitation of wettest quarter (21%)	
<i>Barn Swallow (eastern) Hirundo rustica gutturalis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available	
<i>Welcome Swallow Hirundo neoxena</i>	4,824	379	63	57	3	57	4	4	Precipitation of driest quarter (47%), max temperature of warmest month (33%)	
<i>Welcome Swallow (western) Hirundo neoxena carteri</i>	1,209	491	50	54	59	54	56	56	Min temperature of coldest month (33%), annual mean temperature (27%)	
<i>Welcome Swallow (eastern) Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	3,223	1,069	61	48	14	48	10	10	Precipitation of driest quarter (63%), max temperature of warmest month (23%)	
<i>Fairy Martin Petrochelidon ariel</i>	6,782	1,082	100	152	17	152	18	18	Precipitation of driest quarter (41%), max temperature of warmest month (23%)	
<i>Tree Martin Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	7,747	192	100	131	2	131	4	4	Annual mean temperature (34%), precipitation of driest quarter (33%)	
<i>Tree Martin (mainland) Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta</i>	7,674	231	100	136	3	136	5	5	Annual mean temperature (31%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%), precipitation of driest quarter (25%)	

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Tree Martin (Tasmanian) <i>Petrochelidon nigricans nigricans</i>	3,465	2,863	88	70	77	33	Precipitation of driest quarter (63%)			
Tree Martin (Tasmanian) - breeding only <i>Petrochelidon nigricans nigricans</i>	71	21	43	0	80	37	Precipitation of driest quarter (57%)			
<b>Bassian Thrush <i>Zoothera lunulata</i></b>	326	96	60	13	60	11	Precipitation of driest quarter (61%), max temperature of warmest month (23%)			
Bassian Thrush (Wet Tropics) <i>Zoothera lunulata cuneata</i>	13	11	26	21	16	11	Precipitation of wettest quarter (51%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)			
Bassian Thrush (South Australian) <i>Zoothera lunulata halmaturina</i>	10	36	34	94	11	29	Precipitation seasonality (34%), annual mean temperature (21%), annual mean temperature (21%)			
Bassian Thrush (south-eastern) <i>Zoothera lunulata lunulata</i>	304	70	59	11	58	9	Precipitation of driest quarter (68%)			
<b>Russet-tailed Thrush (Australian) <i>Zoothera heinei heinei</i></b>	88	56	59	98	44	63	Annual precipitation (28%) precipitation of driest quarter (28%), annual precipitation (28%) precipitation of driest quarter (28%)			
<b>Island Thrush <i>Turdus poliocephalus</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			
Island Thrush (Christmas Island) <i>Turdus poliocephalus erythropleurus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available			

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	inside current range	outside current range	NA	inside current range	outside current range	NA	inside current range	outside current range	NA	
<b>Singing Starling <i>Aplonis cantorooides</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
Metallic Starling (Australo-Papuan) <i>Aplonis metallica metallica</i>	53	14	NA	58	16	NA	46	7	7	Precipitation of wettest quarter (74%), precipitation of driest quarter (21%)
<b>Red-capped Flowerpecker (Papuan) <i>Dicaeum geelvinkianum albopunctatum</i></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not available
<b>Mistletoebird (Australian) <i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i></b>	7,701	179	NA	83	2	NA	67	3	3	Annual precipitation (49%), max temperature of warmest month (25%)
<b>Olive-backed Sunbird (Australian) <i>Nectarinia jugularis frenata</i></b>	181	92	NA	32	44	NA	38	31	31	Precipitation of wettest quarter (59%)
<b>Zebra Finch (Australian) <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i></b>	6,342	517	NA	100	15	NA	122	8	8	Max temperature of warmest month (42%), temperature seasonality (24%)
<b>Double-barred Finch <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i></b>	2,466	434	NA	100	30	NA	102	19	19	Annual precipitation (63%)
Double-barred Finch (western) <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii annulosa</i>	800	213	NA	109	69	NA	176	77	77	Precipitation of driest quarter (42%), precipitation seasonality (22%), precipitation seasonality (22%)
Double-barred Finch (eastern) <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii bichenovii</i>	1,690	595	NA	52	20	NA	54	13	13	Annual precipitation (46%), annual mean temperature (20%)

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	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	
<b>Long-tailed Finch <i>Poephila acuticauda</i></b>	806	282	74	52	65	34	Precipitation of driest quarter (39%), precipitation seasonality (23%), precipitation seasonality (23%)
Long-tailed Finch (western) <i>Poephila acuticauda acuticauda</i>	340	273	109	174	167	258	Precipitation seasonality (32%), precipitation of driest quarter (30%)
Long-tailed Finch (eastern) <i>Poephila acuticauda hecki</i>	556	296	0	3	0	1	Precipitation of driest quarter (48%), precipitation seasonality (23%)
<b>Black-throated Finch <i>Poephila cincta</i></b>	363	704	19	69	16	31	Precipitation of wettest quarter (35%), precipitation seasonality (23%)
Black-throated Finch (northern) <i>Poephila cincta atropygialis</i>	315	329	17	17	13	8	Precipitation seasonality (38%), precipitation of wettest quarter (32%)
Black-throated Finch (southern) <i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	111	467	76	415	74	296	Precipitation of wettest quarter (26%)
<b>Masked Finch <i>Poephila personata</i></b>	738	43	115	20	153	15	Precipitation of driest quarter (40%), precipitation of wettest quarter (38%)
Masked Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Poephila personata leucotis</i>	179	109	5	3	3	1	Precipitation seasonality (37%), precipitation of wettest quarter (27%)
Masked Finch (western) <i>Poephila personata personata</i>	560	57	130	72	230	60	Precipitation of driest quarter (45%), precipitation of wettest quarter (28%)



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	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range		
<b>Crimson Finch <i>Neochmia phaeton</i></b>	729	351	109	132	195	158	Precipitation of wettest quarter (59%), precipitation seasonality (20%)			
Crimson Finch (northern, white-bellied) <i>Neochmia phaeton evangelinae</i>	5	130	0	17	0	3	Precipitation of wettest quarter (44%), precipitation seasonality (21%), precipitation seasonality (21%)			
Crimson Finch (southern, black-bellied) <i>Neochmia phaeton phaeton</i>	723	315	109	144	205	179	Precipitation of wettest quarter (54%), precipitation seasonality (28%)			
<b>Star Finch <i>Neochmia ruficauda</i></b>	718	736	157	269	323	446	Precipitation of driest quarter (67%)			
Star Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Neochmia ruficauda clarescens</i>	159	186	4	13	2	6	Precipitation of wettest quarter (48%), precipitation seasonality (21%)			
Star Finch (western) <i>Neochmia ruficauda subclarescens</i>	519	436	190	386	406	722	Precipitation of wettest quarter (44%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%), precipitation of driest quarter (22%)			
<b>Plum-headed Finch <i>Neochmia modesta</i></b>	885	210	107	82	153	55	Annual precipitation (26%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)			
<b>Red-browed Finch <i>Neochmia temporalis</i></b>	678	201	60	18	57	17	Precipitation of driest quarter (58%), annual precipitation (20%)			
Red-browed Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Neochmia temporalis minor</i>	125	62	8	5	6	3	Precipitation of wettest quarter (61%)			

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	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	
Red-browed Finch (southern) <i>Neochmia temporalis temporalis</i>	634	172	61	18	58	17	Precipitation of driest quarter (64%)
<b>Diamond Firetail</b> <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	727	286	41	13	35	9	Precipitation of driest quarter (42%), annual mean temperature (23%)
<b>Beautiful Firetail</b> <i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	149	133	60	18	53	12	Max temperature of warmest month (74%)
Beautiful Firetail (south-eastern) <i>Stagonopleura bella bella</i>	128	76	73	20	56	13	Precipitation of driest quarter (56%), temperature seasonality (20%)
Beautiful Firetail (Gleneleg) <i>Stagonopleura bella interposita</i>	19	41	0	135	0	100	Temperature seasonality (32%), annual mean temperature (28%)
Beautiful Firetail (Kangaroo Island and Mt Lofty Ranges) <i>Stagonopleura bella samueli</i>	9	29	37	13	12	2	Max temperature of warmest month (52%), precipitation seasonality (33%)
<b>Red-eared Firetail</b> <i>Stagonopleura oculata</i>	56	36	12	92	3	45	Annual mean temperature (31%)
<b>Painted Finch</b> <i>Emblema pictum</i>	2,460	22	100	20	179	22	Precipitation seasonality (24%), temperature seasonality (23%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)
<b>Blue-faced Parrot-Finch (Australian)</b> <i>Erythrura trichroa macgillivrayi</i>	5	22	54	74	34	43	Precipitation of wettest quarter (58%), precipitation of driest quarter (23%)

Taxon	Area of modelled climate space (1,000's km <sup>2</sup> )			% current climate space predicted to remain in 2085			% current summed suitability score predicted to remain in 2085			Drivers of current climate space (% influence)
	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range			
<i>Gouldian Finch Erythrura gouldiae</i>	634	157	121	63	190	53	Precipitation of driest quarter (40%), precipitation of wettest quarter (37%)			
<i>Yellow-rumped Mannikin Lonchura flaviprymna</i>	138	73	92	273	88	292	Precipitation of driest quarter (39%), precipitation of wettest quarter (26%)			
<i>Chestnut-breasted Mannikin (Australo-Papuan) Lonchura castaneothorax castaneothorax</i>	1,141	77	148	31	226	35	Precipitation of wettest quarter (43%), annual mean temperature (21%), annual mean temperature (21%)			
<i>Pictorella Mannikin Heteromunia pectoralis</i>	919	363	115	137	222	162	Precipitation seasonality (68%)			
<i>Australian Pipit Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	7,755	185	100	2	95	2	Precipitation seasonality (55%)			
<i>Australian Pipit (central) Anthus novaeseelandiae australis</i>	6,629	809	100	11	104	9	Precipitation seasonality (56%)			
<i>Australian Pipit (south-western) Anthus novaeseelandiae bilbali</i>	535	337	58	51	45	40	Annual mean temperature (42%), min temperature of coldest month (23%)			
<i>Australian Pipit (Tasmanian) Anthus novaeseelandiae bistrriatus</i>	71	29	56	4	29	1	Max temperature of warmest month (80%)			
<i>Australian Pipit (northern) Anthus novaeseelandiae rogersi</i>	511	200	57	87	51	60	Precipitation of wettest quarter (43%), precipitation of driest quarter (39%)			

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	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range	inside current range	outside current range		
<b>Yellow Wagtail</b> <i>Motacilla flava</i>	32	23	120	8250	288	12,538	Not available			
Yellow Wagtail (east Siberian) <i>Motacilla flava tschutschensis</i>	32	23	120	8250	288	12,538	Not available			
Yellow Wagtail (Siberian) <i>Motacilla flava taiwana</i>	32	23	120	8250	288	12,538	Not available			

#### Appendix 4. Exposure and sensitivity of marine birds breeding in Australia or its offshore territories.

Common and Scientific names	Primary production (mg/C/m <sup>2</sup> /day) within 200 nm of breeding colonies						Foraging exposure scale <sup>1</sup>	Foraging range <sup>2</sup>	Exposure Class <sup>3</sup>	Rank	Sensitivity Class <sup>4</sup>
	Current			Predicted by 2100							
	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum					
Red-tailed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	299	575	-9	1	1	1	High	Large	Low	56	Very high
White-tailed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	320	375	-4	5	5	5	Medium	Large	Low	62	Very high
White-tailed Tropicbird (Christmas Island) <i>Phaethon lepturus fulvus</i>	362	375	1	5	5	5	Low	Large	Low	62	Very high
White-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean) <i>Phaethon lepturus lepturus</i>	306	375	-6	-2	-2	-2	High	Large	Low	7	Very high
Wilson's Storm-Petrel (subantarctic) <i>Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus</i>	149	225	4	3	3	3	Low	Small	Low	32	Very high
Grey-backed Storm-Petrel <i>Garrodia nereis</i>	363	725	2	-1	-1	-1	Low	Small	Low	10	Very high
White-faced Storm-Petrel (Australian) <i>Pelagodroma marina dulciae</i>	546	725	-7	-1	-1	-1	High	Small	High	25	Very high
White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea) <i>Fregetta grallaria grallaria</i>	409	575	-10	-3	-3	-3	Very high	Small	Very high	9	Very high
Wandering Albatross <i>Diomedea exulans</i>	214	275	-3	-2	-2	-2	Medium	Large	Low	1	Very high
Black-browed Albatross <i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	183	275	0	-2	-2	-2	Low	Small	Low	92	Very high
Shy Albatross <i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	562	725	3	-1	-1	-1	Low	Large	Low	82	Very high

Primary production (mg/C/m<sup>2</sup>/day) within 200 nm of breeding colonies

Common and Scientific names	Current			Predicted by 2100			Foraging exposure scale <sup>1</sup>	Foraging range <sup>2</sup>	Exposure Class <sup>3</sup>	Rank	Sensitivity Class <sup>4</sup>
	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum					
Grey-headed Albatross <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	215	275	-3	-2	Medium	Large	Low	65	Very high		
Light-mantled Sooty Albatross <i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	183	275	0	-2	Low	Large	Low	106	Very high		
Southern Giant-Petrel <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	183	275	0	-2	Low	Large	Low	93	Very high		
Northern Giant-Petrel <i>Macronectes halli</i>	215	275	-3	-2	Medium	Large	Low	19	Very high		
Cape Petrel (southern) <i>Daption capense capense</i>	149	225	4	3	Low	Large	Low	79	Very high		
Blue Petrel <i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	215	275	-3	-2	Medium	Small	Medium	29	Very high		
Antarctic Prion <i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	183	275	0	-2	Low	Small	Low	91	Very high		
Fairy Prion <i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	455	725	1	-1	Low	Small	Low	46	Very high		
Fairy Prion (northern) <i>Pachyptila turtur turtur</i>	575	725	1	-1	Low	Small	Low	46	Very high		
Fairy Prion (southern) <i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	215	275	-3	-2	Medium	Small	Medium	4	Very high		
Fulmar Prion (southern) <i>Pachyptila crassirostris eatoni</i>	149	225	4	3	Low	Small	Low	42	Very high		
Grey Petrel <i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	215	275	-3	-2	Medium	Large	Low	11	Very high		
Wedge-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	326	725	-11	-10	Very high	Small	Very high	68	Very high		

Primary production (mg/C/m<sup>2</sup>/day) within 200 nm of breeding colonies

Common and Scientific names	Current			Predicted by 2100			Foraging exposure scale <sup>1</sup>	Foraging range <sup>2</sup>	Exposure Class <sup>3</sup>	Rank	Sensitivity Class <sup>4</sup>
	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum					
Flesh-footed Shearwater <i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	496	675	-6	-5	-6	-5	High	Large	Low	110	Very high
Sooty Shearwater <i>Ardenna grisea</i>	465	725	-6	-1	-6	-1	High	Large	Low	95	Very high
Short-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	598	725	-5	-1	-5	-1	High	Large	Low	98	Very high
Little Shearwater <i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	365	625	-11	-6	-11	-6	Very high	Small	Very high	71	Very high
Little Shearwater (Tasman Sea) <i>Puffinus assimilis assimilis</i>	358	575	-14	-3	-14	-3	Very high	Small	Very high	64	Very high
Little Shearwater (Western Australian) <i>Puffinus assimilis tunneyi</i>	377	625	-6	-6	-6	-6	High	Small	High	71	Very high
Kermadec Petrel (western) <i>Pterodroma neglecta neglecta</i>	356	575	-14	-3	-14	-3	Very high	Large	Low	5	Very high
Herald Petrel <i>Pterodroma heraldica</i>	272	375	-16	-10	-16	-10	Very high	Large	Low	2	Very high
Soft-plumaged Petrel <i>Pterodroma mollis mollis/dubia</i>	363	725	2	-1	2	-1	Low	Small	Low	2	Very high
White-headed Petrel <i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>	215	275	-3	-2	-3	-2	Medium	Large	Low	57	Very high
Great-winged Petrel (western) <i>Pterodroma macroptera macroptera</i>	533	725	-1	-10	-1	-10	Medium	Large	Low	48	Very high
Providence Petrel <i>Pterodroma solandri</i>	409	575	-10	-3	-10	-3	Very high	Large	Low	53	Very high

Primary production (mg/C/m<sup>2</sup>/day) within 200 nm of breeding colonies

Common and Scientific names	Current			Predicted by 2100			Foraging exposure scale <sup>1</sup>	Foraging range <sup>2</sup>	Exposure Class <sup>3</sup>	Rank	Sensitivity Class <sup>4</sup>
	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum					
Gould's Petrel (Australian) <i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i>	569	725	-16	-17			Very high	Small	Very high	35	Very high
White-necked Petrel (southern) <i>Pterodroma cervicalis cervicalis</i>	306	425	-18	-1			Very high	Small	Very high	5	Very high
Black-winged Petrel <i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>	356	575	-14	-3			Very high	Large	Low	53	Very high
Common Diving-Petrel <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>	393	725	0	-1			Low	Small	Low	33	Very high
Common Diving-Petrel (southern) <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul</i>	182	275	0	-2			Low	Small	Low	30	Very high
Common Diving-Petrel (Australasian) <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix urinatrix</i>	583	725	0	-1			Low	Small	Low	33	Very high
South Georgian Diving-Petrel <i>Pelecanoides georgicus</i>	183	275	0	-2			Low	Small	Low	75	Very high
King Penguin <i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i>	183	275	0	-2			Low	Large	Low	14	Very high
Gentoo Penguin (subantarctic) <i>Pygoscelis papua papua</i>	183	275	0	-2			Low	Small	Low	116	Very high
Southern Rockhopper Penguin (eastern) <i>Eudyptes chrysocome filholi</i>	183	275	0	-2			Low	Small	Low	101	Very high
Macaroni Penguin <i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>	149	225	4	3			Low	Small	Low	104	Very high



Primary production (mg/C/m<sup>2</sup>/day) within 200 nm of breeding colonies

Common and Scientific names	Current				Predicted by 2100			Sensitivity		
	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum	Maximum	Foraging exposure scale <sup>1</sup>	Foraging range <sup>2</sup>	Exposure Class <sup>3</sup>	Rank	Sensitivity Class <sup>4</sup>
Royal Penguin <i>Eudyptes schlegeli</i>	215	275	-3	-2		Medium	Small	Medium	105	Very high
Little Penguin (Australian) <i>Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae</i>	575	725	-5	-1		High	Small	High	112	Very high
Lesser Frigatebird (Indo-Pacific) <i>Fregata ariel</i>	270	375	-7	-2		High	Large	Low	15	Very high
Great Frigatebird <i>Fregata minor</i>	302	375	-5	5		High	Large	Low	15	Very high
Christmas Island Frigatebird <i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	363	375	1	5		Low	Large	Low	13	Very high
Abbott's Booby <i>Papasula abbotti</i>	362	375	1	5		Low	Small	Low	12	Very high
Australasian Gannet <i>Morus serrator</i>	498	725	-4	-1		Medium	Small	Medium	26	Very high
Masked Booby <i>Sula dactylatra</i>	262	575	-11	-3		Very high	Small	Very high	107	Very high
Masked Booby (Indo-Pacific) <i>Sula dactylatra personata</i>	220	375	-9	-10		High	Small	High	107	Very high
Masked Booby (Tasman Sea) <i>Sula dactylatra tasmani</i>	357	575	-14	-3		Very high	Small	Very high	97	Very high
Red-footed Booby <i>Sula sula</i>	255	375	-5	5		High	Small	High	18	Very high
Brown Booby (Indo-Pacific) <i>Sula leucogaster plotus</i>	261	375	-6	5		High	Small	High	113	Very high
Pied Cormorant (Australian) <i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos</i>	413	725	-6	-1		High	Small	High	130	Low

Primary production (mg/C/m<sup>2</sup>/day) within 200 nm of breeding colonies

Common and Scientific names	Current			Predicted by 2100			Foraging exposure scale <sup>1</sup>	Foraging range <sup>2</sup>	Exposure Class <sup>3</sup>	Rank	Sensitivity Class <sup>4</sup>
	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum					
Black-faced Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	541	725	-5	-1	-1	-1	High	Small	High	117	Very high
Imperial Shag <i>Leucocarbo atriceps</i>	183	275	0	-2	-2	-2	Low	Small	Low	121	Very high
Imperial Shag (Heard Island) <i>Leucocarbo atriceps nivalis</i>	149	225	4	3	3	3	Low	Small	Low	114	Very high
Imperial Shag (Macquarie Island) <i>Leucocarbo atriceps purpurascens</i>	215	275	-3	-2	-2	-2	Medium	Small	Medium	109	Very high
Osprey (eastern) <i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i>	380	725	-8	-10	-10	-10	High	Small	High	139	Low
Brown Skua <i>Stercorarius lonnbergi</i>	183	275	0	-2	-2	-2	Low	Small	Low	120	Very high
Common Noddy (Indo-Pacific) <i>Anous stolidus pileatus</i>	263	575	-11	-3	-3	-3	Very high	Small	Very high	111	Very high
Black Noddy (Indo-Pacific) <i>Anous minutus minutus</i>	277	575	-11	-3	-3	-3	Very high	Small	Very high	78	Very high
Lesser Noddy (Houtman Abrolhos) <i>Anous tenuirostris melanops</i>	272	375	-21	-20	-20	-20	Very high	Small	Very high	38	Very high
White Tern (Indo-Pacific) <i>Gygis alba candida</i>	356	575	-14	-3	-3	-3	Very high	Small	Very high	94	Very high
Grey Ternlet (western Pacific Ocean) <i>Procelsterna cerulea albivitta</i>	356	575	-14	-3	-3	-3	Very high	Small	Very high	66	Very high
Bridled Tern (Indo-Pacific) <i>Onychoprion anaethetus anaethetus</i>	233	375	-7	-10	-10	-10	High	Small	High	125	Medium

Primary production (mg/C/m<sup>2</sup>/day) within 200 nm of breeding colonies

Common and Scientific names	Current			Predicted by 2100			Foraging exposure scale <sup>1</sup>	Foraging range <sup>2</sup>	Exposure Class <sup>3</sup>	Rank	Sensitivity Class <sup>4</sup>
	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum					
Sooty Tern <i>Onychoprion fuscata</i>	274	575	-10	-3	Very high	Small	Very high	Very high	118	Very high	
Sooty Tern (Indian Ocean) <i>Onychoprion fuscata nubilosa</i>	298	375	-9	-2	High	Small	High	High	124	Medium	
Sooty Tern (Pacific Ocean) <i>Onychoprion fuscata serrata</i>	259	575	-11	-3	Very high	Small	Very high	Very high	118	Very high	
Little Tern (western Pacific Ocean) <i>Sternula albifrons sinensis</i>	354	725	-9	-1	High	Small	High	High	129	Low	
Fairy Tern <i>Sternula nereis</i>	470	725	-6	-1	High	Small	High	High	132	Low	
Fairy Tern (New Caledonian) <i>Sternula nereis exsul</i>	164	225	-5	-3	High	Small	High	High	27	Very high	
Fairy Tern (Australian) <i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	506	725	-6	-1	High	Small	High	High	132	Low	
Roseate Tern (Australasian) <i>Sterna dougallii gracilis</i>	267	575	-10	1	Very high	Small	Very high	Very high	123	High	
White-fronted Tern <i>Sterna striata</i>	648	725	-4	-1	Medium	Small	Medium	Medium	20	Very high	
Black-naped Tern (Australasian) <i>Sterna sumatrana sumatrana</i>	235	375	-7	-10	High	Small	High	High	122	High	
Antarctic Tern <i>Sterna vittata</i>	183	275	0	-2	Low	Small	Low	Low	115	Very high	
Antarctic Tern (New Zealand) <i>Sterna vittata bethunei</i>	215	275	-3	-2	Medium	Small	Medium	Medium	96	Very high	
Antarctic Tern (Indian Ocean) <i>Sterna vittata vittata</i>	149	225	4	3	Low	Small	Low	Low	131	Low	

Primary production (mg/C/m<sup>2</sup>/day) within 200 nm of breeding colonies

Common and Scientific names	Current			Predicted by 2100			Foraging exposure scale <sup>1</sup>		Foraging range <sup>2</sup>		Sensitivity	
	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum	scale <sup>1</sup>	range <sup>2</sup>	Class <sup>3</sup>	Rank	Class <sup>4</sup>	
Lesser Crested Tern (eastern) <i>Thalasseus bengalensis torresii</i>	233	375	-8	-10	High	High	Small	High	126	Medium		
Crested Tern (Australasian) <i>Thalasseus bergii cristata</i>	445	725	0	-1	Medium	Small	Medium	127	Low			

1. Change scales: very high >-10% change in PP; high -5 to -9% change; medium -1 to -4% change; low ≥0% change

2. Foraging range scale: small <200 nm from breeding site, large >200 nm

3. Exposure class scales: all taxa with large foraging range classed as low exposure; class of taxa with small foraging range = change scale

4. Based on rank compared with top 100 terrestrial taxa using same metrics – see methods

## Appendix 5. Metrics for assessing the sensitivity of Australian bird taxa to climate change

Climate specialisation (Ecological Niche Factor Analysis) was available for only terrestrial and freshwater taxa.

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<b>Southern Cassowary (Australian)</b>	5	10	7	1	3	9	3
<i>Casuarinus casuarinus johnsonii</i>							
<b>Emu <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i></b>	1	1	7	1	1	9	1
Emu (mainland) <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	1	1	7	1	1	9	1
<b>Australian Brush-turkey <i>Alectura lathami</i></b>	2	1	4	1	1	9	1
Australian Brush-turkey (southern) <i>Alectura lathami lathami</i>	3	1	4	1	1	9	1
Australian Brush-turkey (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Alectura lathami purpureicollis</i>	7	7	4	1	1	9	1
<b>Malleefowl <i>Leipoa ocellata</i></b>	2	1	7	4	1	10	1
<b>Orange-footed Scrubfowl <i>Megapodius reinwardt</i></b>	3	4	7	1	1	10	1
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (southern Queensland) <i>Megapodius reinwardt castanonotus</i>	5	7	7	1	1	10	1
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (Papuan) <i>Megapodius reinwardt reinwardt</i>		7	7	1	1	10	1
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (western) <i>Megapodius reinwardt tumulus</i>	6	4	7	1	1	10	1
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Megapodius reinwardt yorki</i>	7	7	7	1	1	10	1
<b>Stubble Quail <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i></b>	1	1	10	7	1	9	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<b>Brown Quail</b> <i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	1	1	10	4	1	9	1
Brown Quail (mainland) <i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>	1	1	10	4	1	9	1
Brown Quail (Tasmanian) <i>Coturnix ypsilophora ypsilophora</i>	7	1	10	4	1	9	1
<b>King Quail</b> <i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	1	4	10	4	1	9	1
King Quail (western) <i>Coturnix chinensis colletti</i>	5	4	10	4	1	9	1
King Quail (eastern) <i>Coturnix chinensis victoricae</i>	2	4	10	4	1	9	1
<b>Magpie Goose</b> <i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	1	1	1	7	1	7	1
<b>Spotted Whistling-Duck</b> <i>Dendrocygna guttata</i>	10	1	4	7	1	8	5
<b>Plumed Whistling-Duck</b> <i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	1	1	4	7	1	8	1
<b>Wandering Whistling-Duck</b> (Australo-Papuan) <i>Dendrocygna arcuata australis</i>	1	1	7	7	1	8	1
<b>Musk Duck</b> <i>Biziura lobata</i>	1	4	7	7	1	7	1
<b>Freckled Duck</b> <i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	1	7	10	4	1	8	1
<b>Cape Barren Goose</b> <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	5	1	10	10	3	9	1
Cape Barren Goose (south-western) <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea</i>	10	4	10	10	3	9	6
Cape Barren Goose (eastern) <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	5	1	10	10	3	9	1
<b>Black Swan</b> <i>Cygnus atratus</i>	1	1	4	10	1	8	1
<b>Radjah Shelduck</b> (Australo-Papuan) <i>Tadorna radjah rufitergum</i>	3	1	4	1	1	7	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Australian Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	1	1	4	1	1	8	1
Australian Wood Duck <i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	1	1	4	1	1	8	1
Pink-eared Duck <i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	1	7	10	7	1	8	1
Cotton Pygmy-goose (Australian) <i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	3	10	10	4	1	7	3
Green Pygmy-goose <i>Nettapus pulchellus</i>	3	7	10	4	1	7	1
Australasian Shoveler (Australian) <i>Anas rhynchosotis rhynchosotis</i>	1	7	10	7	1	8	1
Grey Teal <i>Anas gracilis</i>	1	1	7	1	1	7	1
Chestnut Teal <i>Anas castanea</i>	2	1	4	1	1	8	1
Pacific Black Duck <i>Anas superciliosa</i>	1	1	4	4	1	7	1
Hardhead <i>Aythya australis</i>	1	7	1	4	1	7	1
Blue-billed Duck <i>Oxyura australis</i>	1	10	7	4	1	8	1
Red-tailed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>		10	4	10	8	8	3
White-tailed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon lepturus</i>		10	4	10	8	8	1
White-tailed Tropicbird (Pacific Ocean) <i>Phaethon lepturus dorotheae</i>		10	4	10	8	8	8
White-tailed Tropicbird (Christmas Island) <i>Phaethon lepturus fulvus</i>		10	4	10	8	8	1
White-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean) <i>Phaethon lepturus lepturus</i>		10	4	10	8	8	8
Australasian Grebe (Australian) <i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	1	1	4	10	1	8	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Hoary-headed Grebe	1	10	4	7	3	9	1
<i>Polycephalus poliocephalus</i>							
Great Crested Grebe (Australian)	1	7	4	7	1	10	1
<i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>							
White-headed Pigeon	5	4	7	10	5	9	1
<i>Columba leucomela</i>							
Brown Cuckoo-Dove	3	7	7	7	5	9	1
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>							
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (east coast)	5	7	7	7	5	9	1
<i>Macropygia amboinensis phasianella</i>							
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (Cape York Peninsula)	10	10	7	7	5	9	1
<i>Macropygia amboinensis quinkan</i>							
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (Wet Tropics)	4	7	7	7	5	9	1
<i>Macropygia amboinensis robinsoni</i>							
<b>Emerald Dove</b>	2	4	7	4	5	9	1
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>							
Emerald Dove (eastern)	2	4	7	4	5	9	1
<i>Chalcophaps indica chrysochlora</i>							
Emerald Dove (north-western)	6	4	7	4	5	9	1
<i>Chalcophaps indica longirostris</i>							
Emerald Dove (Christmas Island)		10	7	4	5	9	5
<i>Chalcophaps indica natalis</i>							
<b>Common Bronzewing</b>	1	1	10	4	3	9	1
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>							
<b>Brush Bronzewing</b>	3	7	10	10	5	8	1
<i>Phaps elegans</i>							
Brush Bronzewing (eastern)	3	7	10	10	5	8	1
<i>Phaps elegans elegans</i>							
Brush Bronzewing (western)	3	7	10	10	5	8	1
<i>Phaps elegans occidentalis</i>							
<b>Flock Bronzewing</b>	1	7	10	10	5	9	1
<i>Phaps histrionica</i>							
<b>Crested Pigeon</b>	1	1	10	4	1	8	1
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>							



Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Crested Pigeon (eastern)	1	1	10	4	1	8	1
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i>							
Crested Pigeon (western)	1	1	10	4	1	8	1
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes whitlocki</i>							
<b>Spinifex Pigeon <i>Geophaps plumifera</i></b>	1	4	10	4	5	8	1
Spinifex Pigeon (Pilbara)	2	7	10	4	5	8	1
<i>Geophaps plumifera ferruginea</i>							
Spinifex Pigeon (eastern)	2	4	10	4	5	8	1
<i>Geophaps plumifera leucogaster</i>							
Spinifex Pigeon (north-western)	6	4	10	4	5	8	1
<i>Geophaps plumifera plumifera</i>							
<b>Partridge Pigeon <i>Geophaps smithii</i></b>	6	10	10	7	5	9	1
Partridge Pigeon (western)	8	10	10	7	5	9	3
<i>Geophaps smithii blaauwi</i>							
Partridge Pigeon (eastern)	6	10	10	7	5	9	1
<i>Geophaps smithii smithii</i>							
<b>Squatter Pigeon <i>Geophaps scripta</i></b>	2	7	10	7	5	9	1
Squatter Pigeon (northern)	4	10	10	7	5	9	1
<i>Geophaps scripta peninsulae</i>							
Squatter Pigeon (southern)	3	7	10	7	5	9	1
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>							
<b>White-quilled Rock-Pigeon <i>Petrophassa albipennis</i></b>	7	7	10	10	5	9	1
White-quilled Rock-Pigeon (western)	7	7	10	10	5	9	1
<i>Petrophassa albipennis albipennis</i>							
White-quilled Rock-Pigeon (Stokes Range)	10	7	10	10	5	9	1
<i>Petrophassa albipennis boothi</i>							
<b>Chestnut-quilled Rock-Pigeon <i>Petrophassa rufipennis</i></b>	10	7	10	10	5	9	1
Diamond Dove	1	1	10	7	5	7	1
<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>							
Peaceful Dove	1	1	10	7	1	8	1
<i>Geopelia striata</i>							

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Peaceful Dove (Pilbara) <i>Geopelia striata clelandi</i>	1	4	10	7	1	8	1
Peaceful Dove (Papuan) <i>Geopelia striata papua</i>		4	10	7	1	8	5
Peaceful Dove (eastern) <i>Geopelia striata placida</i>	1	1	10	7	1	8	1
<b>Bar-shouldered Dove <i>Geopelia humeralis</i></b>	1	1	10	7	3	8	1
Bar-shouldered Dove (Pilbara) <i>Geopelia humeralis headlandi</i>	5	1	10	7	3	8	1
Bar-shouldered Dove (eastern) <i>Geopelia humeralis humeralis</i>	2	1	10	7	3	8	1
Bar-shouldered Dove (northern) <i>Geopelia humeralis inexpecta</i>	3	1	10	7	3	8	1
<b>Wonga Pigeon <i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i></b>	4	7	10	4	3	9	1
<b>Banded Fruit-Dove (Australian) <i>Ptilinopus cinctus alligator</i></b>	10	10	7	10	6	8	3
<b>Wompoo Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i></b>	2	10	7	10	6	8	1
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus assimilis</i>	8	10	7	10	6	8	1
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (Wet Tropics) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus kerri</i>	5	10	7	10	6	8	1
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (southern) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus magnificus</i>	6	10	7	10	6	8	1
<b>Superb Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus superbus</i></b>	2	10	7	10	6	9	1
<b>Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus regina</i></b>	2	4	7	10	6	8	1
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove (western) <i>Ptilinopus regina ewingii</i>	5	4	7	10	6	8	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove (eastern) <i>Ptilinopus regina regina</i>	2	4	7	10	6	8	1
Christmas Island Imperial-Pigeon <i>Ducula whartoni</i>		10	7	7	3	8	3
Collared Imperial-Pigeon (Papuan) <i>Ducula mullerii mullerii</i>		10	10	10	6	8	5
Torresian Imperial-Pigeon <i>Ducula spilorrhoa</i>		4	7	10	5	8	1
Topknot Pigeon <i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	3	10	10	10	6	9	1
Tawny Frogmouth <i>Podargus strigoides</i>	1	1	4	7	3	5	1
Tawny Frogmouth (western) <i>Podargus strigoides brachypterus</i>	1	1	4	7	3	5	1
Tawny Frogmouth (northern) <i>Podargus strigoides phalaenoides</i>	3	1	4	7	3	5	1
Tawny Frogmouth (eastern) <i>Podargus strigoides strigoides</i>	2	1	4	7	3	5	1
Papuan Frogmouth <i>Podargus papuensis</i>	6	4	4	7	5	5	1
Papuan Frogmouth (southern) <i>Podargus papuensis baileyi</i>	8	4	4	7	5	5	1
Papuan Frogmouth (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Podargus papuensis rogersi</i>	7	4	4	7	5	5	1
Marbled Frogmouth <i>Podargus ocellatus</i>	4	10	4	7	3	5	3
Marbled Frogmouth (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Podargus ocellatus marmoratus</i>	10	10	4	7	3	5	3
Marbled Frogmouth (Plumed) <i>Podargus ocellatus plumiferus</i>	7	10	4	7	3	5	5

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<b>White-throated Nightjar (eastern)</b>							
<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	3	1	10	10	8	8	1
<b>Spotted Nightjar <i>Eurostopodus argus</i></b>	1	1	7	10	8	8	1
<b>Large-tailed Nightjar (Australasian)</b>							
<i>Caprimulgus macrurus schlegelii</i>	3	1	7	10	5	8	1
<b>Australian Owlet-nightjar <i>Aegotheles cristatus</i></b>	1	1	7	10	1	5	1
Australian Owlet-nightjar (mainland) <i>Aegotheles cristatus cristatus</i>	1	1	7	10	1	5	1
Australian Owlet-nightjar (Tasmanian) <i>Aegotheles cristatus tasmanicus</i>	7	7	7	10	1	5	3
<b>Glossy Swiftlet <i>Collocalia esculenta</i></b>							
Glossy Swiftlet (Christmas Island) <i>Collocalia esculenta natalis</i>		10	10	10	5	8	1
<b>White-rumped Swiftlet <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius</i></b>	4	1	10	10	6	10	1
White-rumped Swiftlet (Chillagoe) <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius chillagoensis</i>	10	4	10	10	6	10	1
White-rumped Swiftlet (Queensland coast) <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius terraereginae</i>	4	1	10	10	6	10	1
<b>White-throated Needletail (eastern) <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i></b>	2	1	10	10	3	8	1
<b>Fork-tailed Swift (eastern) <i>Apus pacificus pacificus</i></b>	1	1	10	10	5	9	1
Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel <i>Hydrobates monorhis</i>		10	10	10	8	7	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Leach's Storm-Petrel (Pacific Ocean) <i>Hydrobates leucorhoa leucorhoa</i>	10	10	10	10	8	7	1
Matsudaira's Storm-Petrel <i>Hydrobates matsudairae</i>	10	10	10	10	8	7	1
Wilson's Storm-Petrel <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	4	4	10	10	8	8	1
Wilson's Storm-Petrel (Antarctic) <i>Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus</i>	4	4	10	10	8	8	1
Wilson's Storm-Petrel (subantarctic) <i>Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus</i>	7	7	10	10	8	8	1
Grey-backed Storm-Petrel <i>Garrodia nereis</i>	10	10	10	10	8	8	6
White-faced Storm-Petrel (Australian) <i>Pelagodroma marina dulciae</i>	10	10	10	10	8	7	1
Black-bellied Storm-Petrel (Pacific Ocean) <i>Fregetta tropica tropica</i>	7	7	10	10	8	8	1
White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea) <i>Fregetta grallaria grallaria</i>	10	10	10	10	8	8	6
Wandering Albatross <i>Diomedea exulans</i>	7	7	4	10	10	6	10
Tristan Albatross <i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	7	7	4	10	10	6	1
Antipodean Albatross (Auckland Islands) <i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i>	7	7	4	10	10	6	1
Northern Royal Albatross <i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	10	10	7	10	10	6	1
Southern Royal Albatross <i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	7	7	7	10	10	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Black-browed Albatross		7	4	10	8	5	5
<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>							
Campbell Albatross <i>Thalassarche impavida</i>		10	4	10	8	5	1
Shy Albatross <i>Thalassarche cauta</i>		10	4	10	8	5	1
White-capped Albatross <i>Thalassarche steadi</i>		10	4	10	8	5	1
Salvin's Albatross <i>Thalassarche salvini</i>		10	4	10	8	5	1
Grey-headed Albatross <i>Thalassarche chrysoloma</i>		10	4	10	6	5	6
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross <i>Thalassarche carteri</i>		10	4	10	8	5	1
Buller's Albatross <i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>		10	4	10	8	5	1
Buller's Albatross (southern) <i>Thalassarche bulleri bulleri</i>		10	4	10	8	5	1
Buller's Albatross (northern) <i>Thalassarche bulleri platei</i>		10	4	10	8	5	1
Sooty Albatross <i>Phoebastria fusca</i>		10	4	10	8	5	1
Light-mantled Sooty Albatross <i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>		7	4	10	8	5	3
Southern Giant-Petrel <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>		7	7	10	8	6	1
Northern Giant-Petrel <i>Macronectes halli</i>		10	4	10	10	6	3
Southern Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>		10	7	10	8	5	1
Cape Petrel (northern) <i>Daption capense australe</i>		10	4	10	8	6	1
Cape Petrel (southern) <i>Daption capense capense</i>		10	4	10	8	6	1
Blue Petrel <i>Halobaena caerulea</i>		10	7	10	8	6	5

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Broad-billed Prion <i>Pachyptila vittata</i>	10	10	4	10	8	7	1
Salvin's Prion <i>Pachyptila salvini</i>	10	10	7	10	8	7	1
Salvin's Prion (western) <i>Pachyptila salvini salvini</i>	10	10	7	10	8	7	1
Antarctic Prion <i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	7	7	7	10	8	7	1
Slender-billed Prion <i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>	10	10	7	10	8	7	1
Fairy Prion <i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	1
Fairy Prion (northern) <i>Pachyptila turtur turtur</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	1
Fairy Prion (southern) <i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	8
Fulmar Prion (southern) <i>Pachyptila crassirostris eatoni</i>	10	10	7	10	8	7	1
White-chinned Petrel <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	10	10	4	10	8	6	1
Westland Petrel <i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	10	10	4	10	8	6	1
Black Petrel <i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	10	10	4	10	8	6	3
Grey Petrel <i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	10	10	4	10	8	5	8
Bulwer's Petrel <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	10	10	10	10	8	7	1
Wedge-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	10	10	4	10	8	7	1
Buller's Shearwater <i>Ardenna bulleri</i>	10	10	4	10	8	7	1
Flesh-footed Shearwater <i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	4	4	4	10	8	7	1
Sooty Shearwater <i>Ardenna grisea</i>	7	7	4	10	8	7	1
Short-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	7	7	4	10	8	7	1
Streaked Shearwater <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	7	7	4	10	8	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Fluttering Shearwater <i>Puffinus gavia</i>	7	7	4	10	8	7	1
Hutton's Shearwater <i>Puffinus huttoni</i>	7	7	4	10	8	7	1
Little Shearwater <i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	10	10	4	10	8	7	1
Little Shearwater (Tasman Sea) <i>Puffinus assimilis assimilis</i>	10	10	4	10	8	7	3
Little Shearwater (New Zealand) <i>Puffinus assimilis elegans</i>	10	10	4	10	8	7	1
Little Shearwater (Western Australian) <i>Puffinus assimilis tunneyi</i>	10	10	4	10	8	7	1
Tahiti Petrel <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	1
Tahiti Petrel (Pacific Ocean) <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata rostrata</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	1
Tahiti Petrel (New Caledonian) <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata trouessarti</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	1
Kerguelen Petrel <i>Lugensa brevirostris</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	1
Kermadec Petrel (western) <i>Pterodroma neglecta neglecta</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	8
Herald Petrel <i>Pterodroma heraldica</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	10
Soft-plumaged Petrel <i>Pterodroma mollis mollis/dubia</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	10
White-headed Petrel <i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	1
Great-winged Petrel <i>Pterodroma macroptera</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	1
Great-winged Petrel (New Zealand) <i>Pterodroma macroptera gouldi</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	1



Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Great-winged Petrel (western)							
<i>Pterodroma macroptera macroptera</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	1
<b>Providence Petrel <i>Pterodroma solandri</i></b>	10	10	7	10	8	6	1
<b>Mottled Petrel <i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i></b>	10	10	4	10	8	6	1
<b>Gould's Petrel <i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i></b>	10	10	7	10	8	6	1
Gould's Petrel (New Caledonian)							
<i>Pterodroma leucoptera caledonica</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	1
Gould's Petrel (Australian)							
<i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	3
<b>White-necked Petrel <i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i></b>	10	10	7	10	8	6	1
White-necked Petrel (southern)							
<i>Pterodroma cervicalis cervicalis</i>	10	10	7	10	8	6	8
<b>Black-winged Petrel <i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i></b>	10	10	7	10	8	6	1
<b>Common Diving-Petrel <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i></b>	10	10	7	10	8	8	1
Common Diving-Petrel (southern)							
<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul</i>	10	10	7	10	8	8	3
Common Diving-Petrel (Australasian)							
<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix urinatrix</i>	10	10	7	10	8	8	1
<b>South Georgian Diving-Petrel <i>Pelecanoides georgicus</i></b>	7	7	7	10	8	8	1
<b>King Penguin <i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i></b>	7	7	10	10	10	7	1
<b>Gentoo Penguin (subantarctic) <i>Pygoscelis papua papua</i></b>	4	4	10	10	5	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Southern Rockhopper Penguin <i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>		7	10	10	6	6	1
Southern Rockhopper Penguin (eastern) <i>Eudyptes chrysocome filholi</i>		7	10	10	6	6	1
Macaroni Penguin <i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>		7	10	10	6	6	1
Royal Penguin <i>Eudyptes schlegeli</i>		7	10	10	6	6	1
Little Penguin (Australian) <i>Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae</i>		7	10	10	5	6	1
Lesser Frigatebird (Indo-Pacific) <i>Fregata ariel ariel</i>		10	7	10	10	6	1
Great Frigatebird <i>Fregata minor</i>		10	7	10	10	6	1
Christmas Island Frigatebird <i>Fregata andrewsi</i>		10	7	10	10	6	3
Abbott's Booby <i>Papasula abbotti</i>		10	7	10	10	8	3
Australasian Gannet <i>Morus serrator</i>		7	10	10	8	10	1
Masked Booby <i>Sula dactylatra</i>		10	7	10	6	5	1
Masked Booby (Indo-Pacific) <i>Sula dactylatra personata</i>		10	7	10	6	5	1
Masked Booby (Tasman Sea) <i>Sula dactylatra tasmani</i>		10	7	10	6	5	3
Red-footed Booby <i>Sula sula</i>		10	7	10	10	5	1
Brown Booby (Indo-Pacific) <i>Sula leucogaster plotus</i>		10	7	10	5	5	1
Darter (Australo-Papuan) <i>Anhinga melanogaster novaehollandiae</i>	1	1	10	7	1	9	1
Little Pied Cormorant (Australasian) <i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos melanoleucos</i>	1	1	10	7	1	6	1
Great Cormorant (Australian) <i>Phalacrocorax carbo carboides</i>	1	1	7	7	1	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Little Black Cormorant	1	1	10	7	1	7	1
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>							
Pied Cormorant (Australian)		1	10	7	3	7	1
<i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos</i>							
Black-faced Cormorant		7	10	10	3	6	1
<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>							
Imperial Shag <i>Leucocarbo atriceps</i>		7	7	10	5	6	1
Imperial Shag (Heard Island)		7	7	10	5	6	5
<i>Leucocarbo atriceps nivalis</i>							
Imperial Shag (Macquarie Island)		7	7	10	5	6	6
<i>Leucocarbo atriceps purpurascens</i>							
Australian Pelican <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	1	1	7	4	3	5	1
Black-necked Stork (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus australis</i>	1	1	4	4	5	7	1
Australasian Bittern <i>Botaurus poeciloptilus</i>	3	4	7	4	5	7	5
Little Bittern (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ixobrychus minutus dubius</i>	1	10	7	10	1	6	1
Black Bittern (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ixobrychus flavicollis australis</i>	2	1	7	10	3	8	1
White-necked Heron <i>Ardea pacifica</i>	1	7	4	4	5	7	1
Great Egret (eastern) <i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	1	1	7	1	1	8	1
Intermediate Egret (Asian) <i>Ardea intermedia intermedia</i>	1	1	4	4	3	6	1
Great-billed Heron <i>Ardea sumatrana</i>		4	4	7	6	7	3
Cattle Egret (eastern) <i>Ardea ibis coromanda</i>	1	7	4	4	3	6	1
Striated Heron <i>Butorides striatus</i>		1	4	4	3	7	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Striated Heron (eastern)		1	4	4	3	7	1
<i>Butorides striatus macrorhyncha</i>							
Striated Heron (western)		1	4	4	3	7	1
<i>Butorides striatus stagnatilis</i>							
Pied Heron <i>Egretta picata</i>	4	1	4	7	5	7	1
White-faced Heron <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	1	1	4	1	3	7	1
Little Egret (Australasian) <i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>	1	1	7	1	3	7	1
Eastern Reef Egret (eastern) <i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>		10	4	7	3	7	1
Nankeen Night-Heron (Australo-Papuan) <i>Nycticorax caledonicus hilli</i>	1	1	4	1	3	6	1
Glossy Ibis <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	1	7	1	7	3	6	1
Australian White Ibis <i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	1	1	1	1	1	6	1
Straw-necked Ibis <i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	1	1	1	4	3	6	1
Royal Spoonbill <i>Platalea regia</i>	1	1	10	4	3	5	1
Yellow-billed Spoonbill <i>Platalea flavipes</i>	1	1	10	7	3	6	1
Osprey (eastern) <i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i>		1	4	7	3	6	1
Black-shouldered Kite <i>Elanus axillaris</i>	1	1	10	7	1	6	1
Letter-winged Kite <i>Elanus scriptus</i>	1	7	10	7	1	6	5
Square-tailed Kite <i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	1	1	7	10	3	5	3
Black-breasted Buzzard <i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	1	1	7	7	5	5	1
Pacific Baza (Australian) <i>Aviceda subcristata subcristata</i>	2	1	7	7	5	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
White-bellied Sea-Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	1	1	4	1	5	7	1
Whistling Kite <i>Haliaeetus spheonurus</i>	1	1	7	1	3	6	1
Brahminy Kite (Australo-Papuan) <i>Haliaeetus indus girrenera</i>	1	1	4	1	6	5	1
Black Kite (Australo-Papuan) <i>Milvus migrans affinis</i>	1	1	7	1	3	6	1
Brown Goshawk <i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	1	1	4	4	3	6	1
Brown Goshawk (northern) <i>Accipiter fasciatus didimus</i>	2	1	4	4	3	6	1
Brown Goshawk (Papuan) <i>Accipiter fasciatus dogwa</i>		7	4	4	3	6	8
Brown Goshawk (southern) <i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i>	1	1	4	4	3	6	1
Variable Goshawk (Christmas Island) <i>Accipiter hiogaster natalis</i>		10	4	4	3	6	6
Collared Sparrowhawk (Australian) <i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	1	1	4	7	3	7	1
Grey Goshawk (Australian) <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	1	1	1	7	5	6	1
Spotted Harrier <i>Circus assimilis</i>	1	1	7	4	3	6	1
Swamp Harrier <i>Circus approximans</i>	1	1	4	1	5	6	1
Red Goshawk <i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	2	10	7	10	6	6	5
Wedge-tailed Eagle <i>Aquila audax</i>	1	1	7	7	3	6	1
Wedge-tailed Eagle (mainland) <i>Aquila audax audax</i>	1	1	7	7	3	6	1
Wedge-tailed Eagle (Tasmanian) <i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>	7	1	7	7	3	6	6
Little Eagle (Australian) <i>Hieraetus morphnoides morphnoides</i>	1	1	4	7	5	5	1
Nankeen Kestrel (Australasian) <i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i>	1	1	7	7	3	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<b>Brown Falcon (Australian) <i>Falco berigora</i></b>	1	1	7	4	3	5	1
<b>Australian Hobby <i>Falco longipennis</i></b>	1	1	10	7	3	6	1
Australian Hobby (southern) <i>Falco longipennis longipennis</i>	1	1	10	7	3	6	1
Australian Hobby (inland) <i>Falco longipennis murchisonianus</i>	1	1	10	7	3	6	1
<b>Grey Falcon <i>Falco hypoleucos</i></b>	1	1	10	7	3	6	5
<b>Black Falcon <i>Falco subniger</i></b>	1	1	7	7	3	6	1
<b>Peregrine Falcon (Australian) <i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i></b>	1	1	10	7	3	6	1
<b>Sarus Crane (Australian) <i>Grus antigone gillae</i></b>	5	1	1	1	5	6	3
<b>Brolga <i>Grus rubicunda</i></b>	1	1	1	1	5	7	1
<b>Purple Swamphen <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i></b>	1	1	4	1	3	8	1
Purple Swamphen (eastern) <i>Porphyrio porphyrio bellus</i>	1	1	4	1	3	8	1
Purple Swamphen (western) <i>Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus</i>	4	1	4	1	3	8	1
<b>Chestnut Rail (Australian) <i>Eulabeornis castaneiventris</i></b>		4	7	10	3	8	1
<b>castaneiventris</b>							
<b>Red-necked Crane <i>Rallina tricolor</i></b>	6	7	7	4	1	8	3
<b>Lewin's Rail <i>Lewinia pectoralis</i></b>	3	1	4	7	1	7	1
Lewin's Rail (Tasmanian) <i>Lewinia pectoralis brachipus</i>	7	4	4	7	1	7	3
Lewin's Rail (Eastern Australian) <i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i>	4	1	4	7	1	7	1
<b>Buff-banded Rail <i>Gallirallus philippensis</i></b>	1	1	7	1	1	7	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Buff-banded Rail (Cocos Keeling Islands) <i>Gallirallus philippensis andrewsi</i>		7	7	1	1	7	6
Buff-banded Rail (Australian) <i>Gallirallus philippensis melli</i>	1	1	7	1	1	7	1
Lord Howe Woodhen <i>Gallirallus sylvestris</i>		10	7	7	1	8	8
Baillon's Crane (Australo-Papuan) <i>Porzana pusilla palustris</i>	2	4	7	4	1	7	1
Australian Spotted Crane <i>Porzana fluminea</i>	1	1	7	1	1	7	1
Spotless Crane (Australasian) <i>Porzana tabuensis plumbea</i>	1	4	7	7	1	7	1
White-browed Crane <i>Amaurornis cinerea</i>	3	4	7	4	1	7	1
Pale-vented Bush-hen (Australo-Papuan) <i>Amaurornis olivaceus ruficrissus</i>	2	1	7	1	1	7	1
White-breasted Waterhen (eastern) <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		1	1	1	1	7	8
Black-tailed Native-hen <i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	1	1	7	1	1	8	1
Tasmanian Native-hen <i>Tribonyx mortierii</i>	7	4	7	1	1	8	1
Dusky Moorhen (Australian) <i>Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>	2	1	4	1	1	9	1
Eurasian Coot (Australian) <i>Fulica atra australis</i>	1	1	1	7	1	9	1
Australian Bustard <i>Ardeotis australis</i>	1	1	10	1	3	8	1
Black-faced Sheathbill (Heard Island) <i>Chionis minor nasicornis</i>		7	10	1	5	8	5

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Bush Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	1	1	10	4	3	7	1
Beach Stone-curlew <i>Esacus giganteus</i>		10	10	10	8	7	3
Australian Pied Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus longirostris</i>		4	4	10	5	7	1
Sooty Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>		10	4	10	5	7	1
Sooty Oystercatcher (southern) <i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>		10	4	10	5	7	3
Sooty Oystercatcher (northern) <i>Haematopus fuliginosus ophthalmicus</i>		10	4	10	5	7	3
Black-winged Stilt <i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	1	1	7	4	1	9	1
Red-necked Avocet <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	1	4	7	4	3	9	1
Banded Stilt <i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	1	7	10	1	3	9	1
Pacific Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>		1	7	1	5	7	1
Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		1	7	1	5	7	1
Red-capped Plover <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>		4	7	7	3	7	1
Double-banded Plover (New Zealand) <i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>		1	7	4	3	7	1
Lesser Sand Plover <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>		1	7	4	5	7	1
Lesser Sand Plover (Mongolian) <i>Charadrius mongolus mongolus</i>		1	7	4	5	7	1
Lesser Sand Plover (Kamchatkan) <i>Charadrius mongolus stegmanni</i>		1	7	4	5	7	1



Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Greater Sand Plover (Mongolian)							
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>		4	7	4	5	7	1
<i>leschenaultii</i>							
Oriental Plover <i>Charadrius veredus</i>	2	1	7	10	5	7	1
Inland Dotterel <i>Charadrius australis</i>	1	7	10	4	3	8	1
Black-fronted Dotterel <i>Eiseyornis melanops</i>	1	10	7	7	3	7	1
Hooded Plover <i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>		10	7	4	3	7	3
Hooded Plover (eastern)		10	7	4	3	7	3
<i>Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis</i>							
Hooded Plover (western)	2	10	7	1	3	7	3
<i>Thinornis rubricollis tregellasi</i>							
Red-kneed Dotterel <i>Erythronomys cinctus</i>	1	10	7	7	3	7	1
Banded Lapwing <i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	1	1	10	1	1	7	1
Masked Lapwing <i>Vanellus miles</i>	1	1	7	1	3	7	1
Masked Lapwing (northern)							
<i>Vanellus miles miles</i>	2	1	7	1	3	7	1
Masked Lapwing (southern)							
<i>Vanellus miles novaeollandiae</i>	1	1	7	1	3	7	1
Plains-wanderer <i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	2	7	10	4	3	9	5
Comb-crested Jacana (Australian)							
<i>Irediparra gallinacea novaeollandiae</i>	2	4	10	4	1	8	1
Australian Painted Snipe							
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	1	7	4	1	1	8	5
Latham's Snipe <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	2	4	1	1	5	7	1
Pin-tailed Snipe <i>Gallinago stenura</i>	10	4	1	1	5	7	1
Swinhoe's Snipe <i>Gallinago megala</i>	3	1	1	1	5	7	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<b>Black-tailed Godwit (eastern Siberian)</b> <i>Limosa limosa melanauroides</i>	1	1	1	1	5	7	1
<b>Bar-tailed Godwit</b> <i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i>		1	1	1	5	7	1
Bar-tailed Godwit (western Alaskan) <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>		1	1	1	5	7	1
Bar-tailed Godwit (northern Siberian) <i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i>		1	1	1	5	7	1
<b>Little Curlew</b> <i>Numenius minutus</i>	1	7	7	4	5	7	1
<b>Whimbrel</b> <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		1	1	4	5	7	1
Whimbrel (eastern Siberian) <i>Numenius phaeopus variegatus</i>		1	1	4	5	7	1
<b>Eastern Curlew</b> <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>		1	1	7	5	8	1
<b>Terek Sandpiper</b> <i>Xenus cinereus</i>		4	4	4	5	8	1
<b>Common Sandpiper</b> <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		1	4	1	5	8	1
<b>Grey-tailed Tattler</b> <i>Tringa brevipes</i>		1	4	7	5	8	1
<b>Wandering Tattler</b> <i>Tringa incana</i>		7	4	10	5	8	1
<b>Common Greenshank</b> <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	1	1	4	4	5	7	1
<b>Marsh Sandpiper</b> <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	1	1	4	4	5	8	1
<b>Wood Sandpiper</b> <i>Tringa glareola</i>	1	1	4	4	5	7	1
<b>Ruddy Turnstone (Palaeartic)</b> <i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>		1	4	7	5	8	1
<b>Asian Dowitcher</b> <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>		7	1	10	5	8	6
<b>Great Knot</b> <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>		1	4	1	5	8	1
<b>Red Knot</b> <i>Calidris canutus</i>		4	4	1	5	8	1
Red Knot (New Siberian Islands) <i>Calidris canutus piersmai</i>		1	4	1	5	8	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Red Knot (north-eastern Siberia)		1	4	1	5	8	1
<i>Calidris canutus rogersi</i>							
<b>Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i></b>		7	4	1	3	7	1
<b>Red-necked Stint <i>Calidris ruficollis</i></b>		1	4	4	5	7	1
<b>Long-toed Stint <i>Calidris subminuta</i></b>	1	7	4	1	5	8	1
<b>Pectoral Sandpiper <i>Calidris melanotos</i></b>	1	4	4	1	5	7	1
<b>Sharp-tailed Sandpiper <i>Calidris acuminata</i></b>	1	1	4	1	5	8	1
<b>Curllew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i></b>		1	4	4	5	7	1
<b>Broad-billed Sandpiper (eastern Siberia) <i>Limicola falcinellus sibirica</i></b>		1	4	1	5	8	1
<b>Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i></b>		4	1	4	3	9	1
<b>Red-backed Button-quail (Australian) <i>Turnix maculosa pseutes</i></b>	2	4	10	7	3	9	1
<b>Black-breasted Button-quail <i>Turnix melanogaster</i></b>	6	10	10	7	3	8	3
<b>Chestnut-backed Button-quail <i>Turnix castanotus</i></b>	5	10	10	7	3	9	1
<b>Buff-breasted Button-quail <i>Turnix olivii</i></b>	5	7	10	7	3	9	6
<b>Painted Button-quail <i>Turnix varius</i></b>	2	1	10	7	1	8	1
Painted Button-quail (Australian) <i>Turnix varius varius</i>	2	1	10	7	1	8	1
Painted Button-quail (Houtman Abrolhos) <i>Turnix varius scintillans</i>		10	10	7	1	8	5
<b>Red-chested Button-quail <i>Turnix pyrrhonorax</i></b>	1	1	10	7	3	9	1
<b>Little Button-quail <i>Turnix velox</i></b>	1	1	10	4	1	9	1
<b>Oriental Pratincole <i>Glareola maldivarum</i></b>	2	4	7	10	5	7	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Australian Pratincole <i>Stiltia isabella</i>	1	4	7	10	5	7	1
Brown Skua <i>Stercorarius lonnbergi</i>		7	7	1	6	7	5
Pomarine Jaeger <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>		7	7	1	5	7	1
Arctic Jaeger <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>		1	4	1	5	7	1
Long-tailed Jaeger <i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>		7	4	1	5	7	1
Common Noddy (Indo-Pacific) <i>Anous stolidus pileatus</i>		4	7	7	6	7	1
Black Noddy (Indo-Pacific) <i>Anous minutus minutus</i>		4	7	10	8	7	1
Lesser Noddy (Houtman Abrolhos) <i>Anous tenuirostris melanops</i>		7	7	10	8	7	1
White Tern (Indo-Pacific) <i>Gygis alba candida</i>		7	7	10	6	6	3
Grey Ternlet (western Pacific Ocean) <i>Procelsterna cerulea albivitta</i>		7	7	10	6	7	5
Bridled Tern (Indo-Pacific) <i>Onychoprion anaethetus anaethetus</i>		4	7	10	5	7	1
Sooty Tern <i>Onychoprion fuscata</i>		4	7	10	5	7	1
Sooty Tern (Indian Ocean) <i>Onychoprion fuscata nubilosa</i>		4	7	10	5	7	1
Sooty Tern (Pacific Ocean) <i>Onychoprion fuscata serrata</i>		4	7	10	5	7	1
Little Tern (western Pacific Ocean) <i>Sternula albifrons sinensis</i>		4	7	10	3	7	1
Fairy Tern <i>Sternula nereis</i>		4	7	7	5	7	3
Fairy Tern (New Caledonian) <i>Sternula nereis exsul</i>		7	7	7	5	7	10

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Fairy Tern (Australian) <i>Sterna nereis nereis</i>		4	7	7	5	7	3
<b>Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i></b>	1	1	4	1	3	7	1
Gull-billed Tern (south-east Asian) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica affinis</i>		1	4	1	3	7	1
Gull-billed Tern (Australian) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica macrotarsa</i>	1	1	4	1	3	7	1
<b>Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i></b>		1	7	7	3	6	1
<b>Whiskered Tern (eastern) <i>Chlidonias hybrida javanicus</i></b>	1	1	4	7	3	7	1
<b>White-winged Black Tern <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i></b>	1	1	10	4	5	7	1
<b>Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i></b>		4	7	10	3	7	1
Roseate Tern (Australasian) <i>Sterna dougallii gracilis</i>		4	7	10	3	7	1
<b>White-fronted Tern <i>Sterna striata</i></b>		7	7	10	6	7	8
<b>Black-naped Tern (Australasian) <i>Sterna sumatrana sumatrana</i></b>		7	7	10	3	7	1
<b>Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i></b>		1	7	7	5	6	1
Common Tern (Siberian) <i>Sterna hirundo longipennis</i>		1	7	7	5	6	1
<b>Antarctic Tern <i>Sterna vittata</i></b>		10	7	10	3	7	1
Antarctic Tern (New Zealand) <i>Sterna vittata bethunei</i>		1	7	10	3	7	8
Antarctic Tern (Indian Ocean) <i>Sterna vittata vittata</i>		1	7	10	3	7	1
<b>Lesser Crested Tern (eastern) <i>Thalasseus bengalensis torresii</i></b>		4	7	10	5	6	1
<b>Crested Tern (Australasian) <i>Thalasseus bergii cristata</i></b>		1	7	10	5	6	1
<b>Pacific Gull <i>Larus pacificus</i></b>		1	4	1	3	7	1
Pacific Gull (western) <i>Larus pacificus georgii</i>		1	4	1	3	7	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Pacific Gull (eastern) <i>Larus pacificus pacificus</i>		1	4	1	3	7	1
<b>Kelp Gull (Pacific Ocean) <i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i></b>		1	4	1	3	6	1
<b>Silver Gull (Australian) <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i></b>		1	4	1	1	7	1
<b>Palm Cockatoo (Australian) <i>Probosciger aterrimus macgillivrayi</i></b>	8	7	4	7	8	1	3
<b>Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i></b>	1	1	4	10	6	3	1
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (north-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii banksii</i>	2	7	4	10	8	3	1
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i>	9	10	7	10	8	3	5
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (north-western) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii macrorhynchus</i>	4	7	4	10	8	3	1
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-western) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	5	10	7	10	8	3	1
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (inland) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii samueli</i>	2	1	4	10	6	3	1
<b>Glossy Black-Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i></b>	4	1	7	10	8	3	1
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (central Queensland coast) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus</i>	5	4	7	10	8	3	3

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (Kangaroo Island) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus</i>	10	7	7	10	8	3	8
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (south-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	4	7	7	10	8	3	1
<b>Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	4	1	1	4	5	2	1
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus funereus</i>	4	1	1	4	5	2	1
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (western) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus whiteae</i>	6	7	1	4	5	2	1
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (Tasmanian) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus xanthanotus</i>	6	1	1	4	5	2	1
<b>Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	3	1	1	4	6	2	1
<b>Baudin's Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>	5	10	1	7	6	2	1
<b>Gang-gang Cockatoo</b> <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	5	4	7	4	5	2	1
<b>Major Mitchell's Cockatoo</b> <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	2	1	4	1	5	3	1
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri leadbeateri</i>	3	1	4	1	5	3	1
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (western) <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri mollis</i>	1	1	4	1	5	3	1
<b>Galah</b> <i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	1	1	7	4	1	4	1
Galah (eastern) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus albiceps</i>	1	1	7	4	1	4	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Galah (northern) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus kuhli</i>	2	1	7	4	1	4	1
Galah (western) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus roseicapillus</i>	1	1	7	4	1	4	1
<b>Long-billed Corella</b> <i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	4	4	10	4	5	3	1
<b>Western Corella</b> <i>Cacatua pastinator</i>	4	1	10	4	3	4	1
Western Corella (northern) <i>Cacatua pastinator butleri</i>	4	1	10	4	3	4	1
Western Corella (southern, Muir's) <i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i>	10	7	10	4	3	4	1
<b>Little Corella</b> <i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	1	1	7	10	3	3	1
Little Corella (eastern) <i>Cacatua sanguinea gymnapis</i>	1	1	7	10	3	3	1
Little Corella (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Cacatua sanguinea normantoni</i>	4	4	7	10	3	3	1
Little Corella (north-western) <i>Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea</i>	1	1	7	10	3	3	1
<b>Sulphur-crested Cockatoo</b> <i>Cacatua galerita</i>	1	1	1	4	5	2	1
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (northern) <i>Cacatua galerita fitzroyi</i>	3	1	1	4	5	2	1
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Cacatua galerita galerita</i>	1	1	1	4	5	2	1
<b>Cockatiel</b> <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	1	1	7	10	1	5	1
<b>Rainbow Lorikeet</b> <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	1	1	10	4	3	4	1
Rainbow Lorikeet (Papuan) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus caeruleiceps</i>	4	4	10	4	3	4	1



Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Rainbow Lorikeet (South Australian) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus eyrei</i>	5	4	10	4	3	4	1
Rainbow Lorikeet (eastern) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus</i>	2	1	10	4	3	4	1
Rainbow Lorikeet (north-western, Red-collared) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus rubitorquis</i>	4	1	10	4	3	4	1
Rainbow Lorikeet (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus septentrionalis</i>	5	4	10	4	3	4	1
<b>Scaly-breasted Lorikeet</b> <i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	2	1	10	1	3	4	1
<b>Varied Lorikeet</b> <i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i>	3	10	10	7	5	4	1
<b>Musk Lorikeet</b> <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	3	1	7	1	3	3	1
Musk Lorikeet (south-eastern) <i>Glossopsitta concinna concinna</i>	3	1	7	1	3	3	1
Musk Lorikeet (Tasmanian) <i>Glossopsitta concinna didimus</i>	10	1	7	1	3	3	1
<b>Little Lorikeet</b> <i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	3	7	10	10	1	5	1
<b>Purple-crowned Lorikeet</b> <i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	2	1	7	7	1	4	1
<b>Double-eyed Fig-Parrot</b> <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i>	3	7	10	10	5	4	1
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (southern, Coxen's) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	6	10	10	10	5	4	8
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (Wet Tropics, Red-browed) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i>	7	7	10	10	5	4	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (Cape York Peninsula, Marshall's)	10	10	10	10	5	4	1
<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma marshalli</i>							
<b>Eclactus Parrot <i>Eclactus roratus</i></b>	10	10	7	10	5	4	5
Eclactus Parrot (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Eclactus roratus macgillivrayi</i>	10	10	7	10	5	4	5
Eclactus Parrot (Papuan) <i>Eclactus roratus polychloros</i>		10	7	10	5	4	6
<b>Red-cheeked Parrot <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i></b>	10	7	7	4	5	4	3
Red-cheeked Parrot (Papuan) <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi aruensis</i>		7	7	4	5	4	6
Red-cheeked Parrot (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi macleannani</i>	10	7	7	4	5	4	3
<b>Australian King-Parrot <i>Alisterus scapularis</i></b>	3	1	7	7	3	4	1
Australian King-Parrot (Wet Tropics) <i>Alisterus scapularis minor</i>	7	7	7	7	3	4	1
Australian King-Parrot (southern) <i>Alisterus scapularis scapularis</i>	3	1	7	7	3	4	1
<b>Red-winged Parrot <i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i></b>	1	1	4	10	1	4	1
<b>Superb Parrot <i>Polytelis swainsonii</i></b>	4	4	7	1	3	4	1
<b>Regent Parrot <i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i></b>	2	1	4	1	3	4	1
Regent Parrot (western) <i>Polytelis anthopeplus anthopeplus</i>	3	1	4	1	3	4	1
Regent Parrot (eastern) <i>Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides</i>	6	1	4	1	3	4	3
<b>Princess Parrot <i>Polytelis alexandrae</i></b>	2	4	4	4	1	5	5

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<b>Green Rosella <i>Platyercus caledonicus</i></b>	7	1	4	1	1	4	1
Green Rosella (King Island)							
<i>Platyercus caledonicus brownii</i>	10	1	4	1	1	4	6
Green Rosella (Tasmanian)							
<i>Platyercus caledonicus caledonicus</i>	7	1	4	1	1	4	1
<b>Crimson Rosella <i>Platyercus elegans</i></b>	3	1	4	4	1	4	1
Crimson Rosella (south-eastern)							
<i>Platyercus elegans elegans</i>	3	1	4	4	1	4	1
Crimson Rosella (Yellow)							
<i>Platyercus elegans flaveolus</i>	5	7	4	4	1	4	1
Crimson Rosella (Fleurieu Peninsula)							
<i>Platyercus elegans fleurieuiensis</i>	6	7	4	4	1	4	1
Crimson Rosella (Kangaroo Island)							
<i>Platyercus elegans melanopterus</i>	10	7	4	4	1	4	1
Crimson Rosella (Wet Tropics)							
<i>Platyercus elegans nigrescens</i>	7	10	4	4	1	4	1
Crimson Rosella (Flinders Ranges)							
<i>Platyercus elegans subadelaidae</i>	6	4	4	4	1	4	1
<b>Eastern Rosella <i>Platyercus eximius</i></b>	3	4	4	1	1	4	1
Eastern Rosella (Tasmanian)							
<i>Platyercus eximius diemenensis</i>	8	4	4	1	1	4	1
Eastern Rosella (north-eastern)							
<i>Platyercus eximius elecica</i>	4	4	4	1	1	4	1
Eastern Rosella (south-eastern)							
<i>Platyercus eximius eximius</i>	3	4	4	1	1	4	1
<b>Pale-headed Rosella <i>Platyercus adscitus</i></b>	2	1	4	4	1	4	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Pale-headed Rosella (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Platycercus adscitus adscitus</i>	3	10	4	4	1	4	1
Pale-headed Rosella (southern) <i>Platycercus adscitus palliceps</i>	2	1	4	4	1	4	1
<b>Northern Rosella <i>Platycercus venustus</i></b>	4	10	4	4	3	4	1
Northern Rosella (Kimberley) <i>Platycercus venustus hilli</i>	6	10	4	4	3	4	1
Northern Rosella (Top End) <i>Platycercus venustus venustus</i>	5	10	4	4	3	4	1
<b>Western Rosella <i>Platycercus icterotis</i></b>	3	1	4	1	1	4	1
Western Rosella (south-western) <i>Platycercus icterotis icterotis</i>	4	1	4	1	1	4	1
Western Rosella (inland) <i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i>	4	1	4	1	1	4	1
<b>Australian Ringneck <i>Barnardius zonarius</i></b>	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
Australian Ringneck (south-eastern, Mallee Ringneck) <i>Barnardius zonarius barnardi</i>	2	1	1	1	1	4	1
Australian Ringneck (channel country, Cloncurry Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius macgillivrayi</i>	4	7	1	1	1	4	1
Australian Ringneck (south-western, Twenty-eight Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus</i>	4	10	1	1	1	4	1
Australian Ringneck (western, Port Lincoln Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i>	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
<b>Red-capped Parrot <i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i></b>	4	1	7	4	3	4	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<b>Blue Bonnet <i>Northiella haematogaster</i></b>	2	1	4	1	1	4	1
Blue Bonnet (south-eastern)							
<i>Northiella haematogaster haematogaster</i>	3	1	4	1	1	4	1
Blue Bonnet (southern Brigalow Belt) <i>Northiella haematogaster haematorrhous</i>	5	1	4	1	1	4	1
Blue Bonnet (western, Naretha) <i>Northiella haematogaster narethae</i>	7	4	4	1	1	4	1
Blue Bonnet (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Northiella haematogaster pallescens</i>	4	7	4	1	1	4	1
<b>Swift Parrot <i>Lathamus discolor</i></b>	4	1	4	1	3	4	5
<b>Swift Parrot - breeding only <i>Lathamus discolor</i></b>	7	4	4	1	3	4	5
<b>Red-rumped Parrot <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i></b>	2	1	7	4	1	5	1
Red-rumped Parrot (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Psephotus haematonotus caeruleus</i>	5	4	7	4	1	5	1
Red-rumped Parrot (south-eastern) <i>Psephotus haematonotus haematonotus</i>	2	1	7	4	1	5	1
<b>Mulga Parrot <i>Psephotus varius</i></b>	1	1	4	1	1	5	1
<b>Golden-shouldered Parrot <i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i></b>	10	10	4	7	1	5	3
<b>Hooded Parrot <i>Psephotus dissimilis</i></b>	8	10	4	7	1	4	1
<b>Tasman Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus cookii</i></b>		10	4	1	1	4	6
Tasman Parakeet (Norfolk Island) <i>Cyanoramphus cookii cookii</i>		10	4	1	1	4	6

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<i>Budgerigar Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	1	1	10	10	1	4	1
<i>Bourke's Parrot Neopsephotus bourkii</i>	2	1	10	10	1	6	1
<i>Blue-winged Parrot Neophema chrysostoma</i>	2	1	7	1	1	5	1
<i>Elegant Parrot Neophema elegans</i>	2	1	7	1	1	6	1
<i>Elegant Parrot (western) Neophema elegans carteri</i>	4	1	7	1	1	6	1
<i>Elegant Parrot (eastern) Neophema elegans elegans</i>	3	1	7	1	1	6	1
<i>Rock Parrot Neophema petrophila</i>	4	1	7	7	1	5	1
<i>Rock Parrot (western) Neophema petrophila petrophila</i>	7	1	7	7	1	5	1
<i>Rock Parrot (eastern) Neophema petrophila zietzi</i>	5	1	7	7	1	5	3
<i>Orange-bellied Parrot Neophema chrysogaster</i>	8	1	7	4	3	5	8
<i>Orange-bellied Parrot - breeding only Neophema chrysogaster</i>	10	1	7	4	3	5	8
<i>Turquoise Parrot Neophema pulchella</i>	5	4	7	1	3	5	1
<i>Scarlet-chested Parrot Neophema splendida</i>	2	4	7	10	3	5	1
<i>Western Ground Parrot Pezoporos flaviventris</i>	7	10	7	1	5	4	8
<i>Eastern Ground Parrot Pezoporos wallicus</i>	5	10	7	1	1	4	1
<i>Eastern Ground Parrot (Tasmanian) Pezoporos wallicus leachi</i>	7	10	7	1	1	4	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Eastern Ground Parrot (mainland) <i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	5	10	7	1	3	4	3
<b>Night Parrot <i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i></b>	1	1	10	10	1	4	6
<b>Pheasant Coucal <i>Centropus phasianinus</i></b>	1	1	4	7	3	6	1
Pheasant Coucal (eastern) <i>Centropus phasianinus melanurus</i>	4	1	4	7	3	6	1
Pheasant Coucal (northern) <i>Centropus phasianinus phasianinus</i>	2	1	4	7	3	6	1
Pheasant Coucal (Papuan) <i>Centropus phasianinus thierfelderii</i>		4	4	7	3	6	1
<b>Eastern Koel <i>Eudynamys orientalis</i></b>	2	1	7	10	1	7	1
Eastern Koel (south-eastern) <i>Eudynamys orientalis orientalis</i>	4	1	7	10	1	7	1
Eastern Koel (northern) <i>Eudynamys orientalis subcyanocephala</i>	3	1	7	10	1	7	1
<b>Channel-billed Cuckoo (Australian)</b>							
<b><i>Scythrops novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i></b>	1	1	10	10	1	7	1
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo <i>Chalcites basalis</i>	1	1	4	10	1	7	1
Black-eared Cuckoo <i>Chalcites osculans</i>	1	1	7	7	1	7	1
<b>Shining Bronze-Cuckoo <i>Chalcites lucidus</i></b>	2	1	7	10	1	7	1
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo (New Zealand) <i>Chalcites lucidus lucidus</i>	4	1	7	10	1	7	1
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo (Australian) <i>Chalcites lucidus plagosus</i>	2	1	7	10	1	7	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<b>Little Bronze-Cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites minutillus</i>	2	4	7	10	1	7	1
Little Bronze-Cuckoo (eastern)							
<i>Chalcites minutillus barnardi</i>	2	4	7	10	1	7	1
Little Bronze-Cuckoo (western)							
<i>Chalcites minutillus minutillus</i>	5	4	7	10	1	7	1
<b>Gould's Bronze-cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites russatus</i>		4	7	10	1	7	1
<b>Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo (Australian)</b> <i>Cacomantis castaneiventris</i>	6	10	10	10	1	6	1
<b>Fan-tailed Cuckoo (Australian)</b> <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	2	1	7	10	1	7	1
<b>Brush Cuckoo</b> <i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	1	1	7	10	1	6	1
Brush Cuckoo (northern)							
<i>Cacomantis variolosus dumetorum</i>	3	1	7	10	1	6	1
Brush Cuckoo (southern)							
<i>Cacomantis variolosus variolosus</i>	1	1	7	10	1	6	1
<b>Oriental Cuckoo (eastern)</b> <i>Cuculus optatus</i>	2	4	1	10	1	7	1
<b>Pallid Cuckoo</b> <i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	1	1	10	10	1	7	1
<b>Powerful Owl</b> <i>Ninox strenua</i>	4	4	4	4	6	5	3
<b>Rufous Owl</b> <i>Ninox rufa</i>	4	4	4	7	6	5	3
Rufous Owl (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ninox rufa meesi</i>	6	7	4	7	6	5	5
Rufous Owl (eastern) <i>Ninox rufa queenslandica</i>	5	4	4	7	6	5	3
Rufous Owl (north-western) <i>Ninox rufa rufa</i>	6	4	4	7	6	5	3
<b>Barking Owl</b> <i>Ninox connivens</i>	1	1	4	7	5	5	1
Barking Owl (Papuan) <i>Ninox connivens assimilis</i>		7	4	7	5	5	8



Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Barking Owl (southern) <i>Ninox connivens</i>	1	4	4	7	5	5	1
Barking Owl (northern) <i>Ninox connivens peninsularis</i>	2	4	4	7	5	5	1
<b>Southern Boobook <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i></b>	1	1	1	7	5	4	1
Southern Boobook (southern) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	1	1	1	7	5	4	1
Southern Boobook (Kangaroo Island) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae halmaturina</i>	10	4	1	7	5	4	3
Southern Boobook (Tasmanian) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae leucopsis</i>	7	1	1	7	5	4	1
Southern Boobook (Wet Tropics) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae lurida</i>	5	7	1	7	5	4	1
Southern Boobook (western) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae ocellata</i>	1	1	1	7	5	4	1
Southern Boobook (Norfolk Island x New Zealand) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i>		10	1	7	5	4	10
<b>Christmas Island Hawk-Owl <i>Ninox natalis</i></b>		10	1	7	6	5	5
<b>Sooty Owl <i>Tyto tenebricosa</i></b>	4	10	4	7	6	2	1
Sooty Owl (Wet Tropics, Lesser) <i>Tyto tenebricosa multipunctata</i>	8	10	4	7	5	2	1
Sooty Owl (southern) <i>Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa</i>	4	10	4	7	6	2	1
<b>Masked Owl <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i></b>	1	1	4	7	1	4	1
Masked Owl (Tasmanian) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae castanops</i>	7	7	4	7	1	4	5
Masked Owl (northern) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i>	4	10	4	7	1	4	3

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Masked Owl (Tiwi Islands) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae melvillensis</i>	10	10	4	7	1	4	3
Masked Owl (southern) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	3	1	4	7	1	4	3
<b>Barn Owl (Australian) <i>Tyto alba delicatula</i></b>	1	1	10	7	1	4	1
<b>Eastern Grass Owl (Australian) <i>Tyto longimembris longimembris</i></b>	1	1	10	7	1	5	1
<b>Azure Kingfisher <i>Ceyx azureus</i></b>	1	1	4	7	1	6	1
Azure Kingfisher (southern) <i>Ceyx azureus azurea</i>	1	1	4	7	1	6	1
Azure Kingfisher (Tasmanian) <i>Ceyx azureus diemenensis</i>	10	4	4	7	1	6	5
Azure Kingfisher (northern) <i>Ceyx azureus ruficollaris</i>	4	1	4	7	1	6	1
<b>Little Kingfisher <i>Ceyx pusilla</i></b>	1	1	4	7	3	6	1
Little Kingfisher (eastern) <i>Ceyx pusilla halli</i>	1	1	4	7	3	6	1
Little Kingfisher (Papuan) <i>Ceyx pusilla pusilla</i>	1	1	4	7	3	6	5
Little Kingfisher (western) <i>Ceyx pusilla ramsayi</i>	1	1	4	7	3	6	1
<b>Buff-breasted Paradise-Kingfisher (Australian) <i>Tanyptera sylvia</i></b>	5	10	10	7	5	6	1
<b>Laughing Kookaburra <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i></b>	1	1	10	7	3	5	1
Laughing Kookaburra (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Dacelo novaeguineae minor</i>	5	10	10	7	3	5	1
Laughing Kookaburra (southern) <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	2	1	10	7	3	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<b>Blue-winged Kookaburra</b> <i>Dacelo leachii</i>	1	1	10	7	5	5	1
Blue-winged Kookaburra (northern) <i>Dacelo leachii leachii</i>	2	4	10	7	5	5	1
Blue-winged Kookaburra (Pilbara) <i>Dacelo leachii occidentalis</i>	2	10	10	7	5	5	1
<b>Yellow-billed Kingfisher (Australian)</b> <i>Syma torotoro flavirostris</i>	9	10	4	7	5	6	1
<b>Forest Kingfisher</b> <i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	2	1	10	10	1	6	1
Forest Kingfisher (eastern) <i>Todiramphus macleayii incinctus</i>	2	1	10	10	1	6	1
Forest Kingfisher (Top End) <i>Todiramphus macleayii macleayii</i>	6	4	10	10	1	6	1
<b>Red-backed Kingfisher</b> <i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i>	1	1	10	7	3	7	1
<b>Sacred Kingfisher</b> <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	1	1	10	1	1	7	1
Sacred Kingfisher (Norfolk Island) <i>Todiramphus sanctus norfolkiensis</i>		7	7	1	1	7	5
Sacred Kingfisher (Australian) <i>Todiramphus sanctus sanctus</i>	1	1	7	1	1	7	1
Sacred Kingfisher (Tasman Sea) <i>Todiramphus sanctus vagans</i>		4	7	1	1	7	6
<b>Collared Kingfisher</b> <i>Todiramphus chloris</i>		1	1	4	3	6	1
Collared Kingfisher (south-eastern) <i>Todiramphus chloris colcloughi</i>		1	1	4	3	6	1
Collared Kingfisher (Pilbara) <i>Todiramphus chloris pilbara</i>		1	1	4	3	6	1
Collared Kingfisher (northern) <i>Todiramphus chloris sordidus</i>		1	1	4	3	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Rainbow Bee-eater <i>Merops ornatus</i>	1	1	10	10	1	8	1
Dollarbird (eastern) <i>Eurystomus orientalis pacificus</i>	1	1	7	10	5	7	1
Red-bellied Pitta (Australo-Papuan) <i>Pitta erythrogaster digglesii</i>	10	10	10	10	3	6	3
Noisy Pitta <i>Pitta versicolor</i>	3	10	10	10	3	6	1
Noisy Pitta (central Queensland) <i>Pitta versicolor intermedia</i>	5	10	10	10	3	6	1
Noisy Pitta (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pitta versicolor simillima</i>	9	10	10	10	3	6	1
Noisy Pitta (central East coast) <i>Pitta versicolor versicolor</i>	6	10	10	10	3	6	1
Rainbow Pitta <i>Pitta iris</i>	6	10	10	10	3	6	1
Rainbow Pitta (Top End) <i>Pitta iris iris</i>	6	10	10	10	3	6	1
Rainbow Pitta (Kimberley) <i>Pitta iris johnstoneiana</i>	10	10	10	10	3	6	3
Albert's Lyrebird <i>Menura alberti</i>	7	7	7	10	8	4	1
Superb Lyrebird <i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	4	4	7	10	6	4	1
Superb Lyrebird (northern New South Wales) <i>Menura novaehollandiae edwardi</i>	5	4	7	10	6	4	1
Superb Lyrebird (southern New South Wales) <i>Menura novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	5	4	7	10	6	4	1
Superb Lyrebird (Victoria) <i>Menura novaehollandiae victoriae</i>	5	4	7	10	6	4	1
Rufous Scrub-bird <i>Atrichornis rufescens</i>	6	7	10	10	5	4	3
Rufous Scrub-bird (southern) <i>Atrichornis rufescens ferrieri</i>	7	7	10	10	5	4	3

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Rufous Scrub-bird (northern)	8	7	10	10	5	4	5
<i>Atrichornis rufescens rufescens</i>							
Noisy Scrub-bird <b>Atrichornis clamosus</b>	10	10	7	7	6	4	6
<b>White-throated Treecreeper</b>	3	4	10	10	3	6	1
<b>Cormobates leucophaea</b>							
White-throated Treecreeper (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Cormobates leucophaea griseus</i>	9	7	10	10	3	6	1
White-throated Treecreeper (Eungella) <i>Cormobates leucophaea intermedius</i>	10	7	10	10	3	6	1
White-throated Treecreeper (south-eastern) <i>Cormobates leucophaea leucophaeus</i>	4	4	10	10	3	6	1
White-throated Treecreeper (central East coast) <i>Cormobates leucophaea metastasis</i>	4	4	10	10	3	6	1
White-throated Treecreeper (Wet Tropics) <i>Cormobates leucophaea minor</i>	7	7	10	10	3	6	1
<b>White-browed Treecreeper</b>	2	7	4	10	3	6	1
<b>Climacteris affinis</b>							
White-browed Treecreeper (western) <i>Climacteris affinis affinis</i>	2	10	4	10	3	6	1
White-browed Treecreeper (eastern) <i>Climacteris affinis superciliosa</i>	3	7	4	10	5	6	1
<b>Red-browed Treecreeper</b>	4	10	10	10	5	6	1
<b>Climacteris erythropis</b>							
<b>Brown Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	1	1	7	7	3	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Brown Treecreeper (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Climacteris picumnus melanotus</i>	1	10	7	7	3	6	1
Brown Treecreeper (north-eastern) <i>Climacteris picumnus picumnus</i>	2	1	7	7	3	6	1
Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) <i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	3	10	7	7	3	6	1
<b>Black-tailed Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris melanura</i>	2	7	7	7	5	7	1
Black-tailed Treecreeper (northern) <i>Climacteris melanura melanura</i>	3	10	7	7	5	7	1
Black-tailed Treecreeper (Pilbara) <i>Climacteris melanura wellsi</i>	3	7	7	7	5	7	1
<b>Rufous Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris rufa</i>	2	4	7	10	3	6	1
<b>Spotted Catbird</b> <i>Ailuroedus melanotis</i>	5	10	4	1	5	4	1
Spotted Catbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ailuroedus melanotis joanae</i>	10	10	4	1	6	4	1
Spotted Catbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Ailuroedus melanotis maculosus</i>	7	10	4	1	5	4	1
<b>Green Catbird</b> <i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	5	10	4	1	5	5	1
<b>Tooth-billed Bowerbird</b> <i>Scenopoeetes dentirostris</i>	7	10	4	4	5	5	1
<b>Golden Bowerbird</b> <i>Amblyornis newtonianus</i>	6	10	7	7	5	4	1
<b>Regent Bowerbird</b> <i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i>	5	10	7	1	5	4	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<b>Satin Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	4	4	4	1	6	4	1
Satin Bowerbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus minor</i>	7	7	4	1	6	4	1
Satin Bowerbird (southern) <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus violaceus</i>	4	4	4	1	6	4	1
Spotted Bowerbird <i>Ptilonorhynchus maculatus</i>	2	1	7	1	5	4	1
<b>Western Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus</i>	2	10	4	1	6	4	1
Western Bowerbird (North-west Cape) <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus carteri</i>	10	10	4	1	6	4	1
Western Bowerbird (inland) <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus guttata</i>	2	10	4	1	6	4	1
<b>Great Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis</i>	3	1	4	4	3	4	1
Great Bowerbird (western) <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis nuchalis</i>	4	4	4	4	5	4	1
Great Bowerbird (eastern) <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis orientalis</i>	3	1	4	4	3	4	1
<b>Fawn-breasted Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus cerviniventris</i>	10	7	4	4	5	4	3
<b>Superb Fairy-wren</b> <i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	3	1	7	7	3	6	1
Superb Fairy-wren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus ashbyi</i>	10	4	7	7	3	6	1
Superb Fairy-wren (Tasmanian) <i>Malurus cyaneus cyaneus</i>	7	1	7	7	3	6	1
Superb Fairy-wren (northern) <i>Malurus cyaneus cyanochlamys</i>	3	1	7	7	3	6	1
Superb Fairy-wren (King Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus elizabethae</i>	10	4	7	7	3	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Superb Fairy-wren (South Australian) <i>Malurus cyaneus leggei</i>	4	1	7	7	3	6	1
Superb Fairy-wren (Flinders Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus samueli</i>	10	4	7	7	3	6	1
<b>Splendid Fairy-wren <i>Malurus splendens</i></b>	1	1	7	7	3	6	1
Splendid Fairy-wren (Channel Country) <i>Malurus splendens emmottorum</i>	6	10	7	7	3	6	1
Splendid Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus splendens melanotus</i>	2	4	7	7	3	6	1
Splendid Fairy-wren (central) <i>Malurus splendens musgravi</i>	2	7	7	7	3	6	1
Splendid Fairy-wren (western) <i>Malurus splendens splendens</i>	2	1	7	7	3	6	1
<b>Purple-crowned Fairy-wren <i>Malurus coronatus</i></b>	5	10	7	7	3	6	1
Purple-crowned Fairy-wren (western) <i>Malurus coronatus coronatus</i>	6	10	7	7	3	6	3
Purple-crowned Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus coronatus macgillivrayi</i>	8	10	7	7	3	6	1
<b>Red-backed Fairy-wren <i>Malurus melanocephalus</i></b>	2	1	7	7	3	6	1
Red-backed Fairy-wren (northern) <i>Malurus melanocephalus cruentatus</i>	3	1	7	7	3	6	1
Red-backed Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus melanocephalus melanocephalus</i>	3	1	7	7	3	6	1
<b>White-winged Fairy-wren <i>Malurus leucopterus</i></b>	1	1	7	7	3	6	1



Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
White-winged Fairy-wren (Barrow Island) <i>Malurus leucopterus edouardi</i>		10	7	7	3	6	3
White-winged Fairy-wren (mainland) <i>Malurus leucopterus leuconotus</i>	1	1	7	7	3	6	1
White-winged Fairy-wren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Malurus leucopterus leucopterus</i>		7	7	7	3	6	3
<b>Variegated Fairy-wren <i>Malurus lamberti</i></b>	1	1	7	7	3	6	1
Variegated Fairy-wren (inland) <i>Malurus lamberti assimilis</i>	1	1	7	7	3	6	1
Variegated Fairy-wren (Shark Bay) <i>Malurus lamberti bernieri</i>		7	7	7	3	6	3
Variegated Fairy-wren (Top End) <i>Malurus lamberti dulcis</i>	8	4	7	7	3	6	1
Variegated Fairy-wren (central East coast) <i>Malurus lamberti lamberti</i>	4	7	7	7	3	6	1
Variegated Fairy-wren (Kimberley) <i>Malurus lamberti rogersi</i>	7	4	7	7	3	6	1
<b>Lovely Fairy-wren <i>Malurus amabilis</i></b>	6	4	7	7	3	6	1
<b>Blue-breasted Fairy-wren <i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i></b>	2	4	7	7	1	6	1
<b>Red-winged Fairy-wren <i>Malurus elegans</i></b>	5	10	7	7	3	5	1
<b>Southern Emu-wren <i>Stipiturus malachurus</i></b>	3	1	7	10	3	6	1
Southern Emu-wren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Stipiturus malachurus halmaturinus</i>	10	7	7	10	3	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Southern Emu-wren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Stipiturus malachurus hartogi</i>		10	7	10	3	6	3
Southern Emu-wren (Fleurieu Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus intermedius</i>	10	7	7	10	3	6	6
Southern Emu-wren (Tasmanian) <i>Stipiturus malachurus littleri</i>	8	7	7	10	3	6	1
Southern Emu-wren (eastern) <i>Stipiturus malachurus malachurus</i>	6	7	7	10	3	6	1
Southern Emu-wren (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus parimeda</i>	10	7	7	10	3	6	5
Southern Emu-wren (Glennelg) <i>Stipiturus malachurus polionotum</i>	8	7	7	10	3	6	1
Southern Emu-wren (western) <i>Stipiturus malachurus westernensis</i>	3	7	7	10	3	6	1
<b>Mallee Emu-wren</b> <i>Stipiturus mallee</i>	10	4	7	10	3	6	1
<b>Rufous-crowned Emu-wren</b> <i>Stipiturus ruficeps</i>	1	10	7	10	3	6	1
<b>Grey Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis barbatus</i>	9	7	7	7	3	5	1
Grey Grasswren (Bulloo) <i>Amytornis barbatus barbatus</i>	10	7	7	7	3	5	1
Grey Grasswren (Diamantina) <i>Amytornis barbatus diamantina</i>	10	7	7	7	3	5	1
<b>Striated Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis striatus</i>	1	4	7	7	3	5	1
Striated Grasswren (Opalton) <i>Amytornis striatus rowleyi</i>	10	7	7	7	3	5	1
Striated Grasswren (sandplain) <i>Amytornis striatus striatus</i>	2	4	7	7	3	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Striated Grasswren (Pilbara) <i>Amytornis striatus whitei</i>	3	7	7	7	3	5	1
<b>Short-tailed Grasswren <i>Amytornis merrotsyi</i></b>	5	10	7	7	5	5	3
Short-tailed Grasswren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Amytornis merrotsyi merrotsyi</i>	6	10	7	7	5	5	3
Short-tailed Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) <i>Amytornis merrotsyi pedleri</i>	10	10	7	7	5	5	6
<b>White-throated Grasswren <i>Amytornis woodwardi</i></b>	10	7	7	4	5	5	1
<b>Carpentarian Grasswren <i>Amytornis dorotheae</i></b>	9	7	7	7	5	5	1
<b>Thick-billed Grasswren <i>Amytornis modestus</i></b>	3	7	7	4	3	5	1
Thick-billed Grasswren (western) <i>Amytornis modestus indulkanna</i>	6	10	7	4	3	5	1
Thick-billed Grasswren (north-western New South Wales) <i>Amytornis modestus obscurior</i>	10	10	7	4	3	5	10
Thick-billed Grasswren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Amytornis modestus raglessi</i>	7	10	7	4	3	5	3
Thick-billed Grasswren (Lake Frome Basin) <i>Amytornis modestus curnamana</i>	10	10	7	4	3	5	3
<b>Western Grasswren <i>Amytornis textilis</i></b>	2	7	7	4	3	5	1
Western Grasswren (Shark Bay) <i>Amytornis textilis textilis</i>	7	7	7	4	3	5	1
Western Grasswren (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Amytornis textilis myalli</i>	10	10	7	4	3	5	3

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Dusky Grasswren <i>Amytornis purnelli</i>	3	7	7	4	3	5	1
Kalkadoon Grasswren <i>Amytornis ballarae</i>	7	4	7	7	3	5	1
Eyrean Grasswren <i>Amytornis goyderi</i>	4	7	7	7	3	5	1
Black Grasswren <i>Amytornis housei</i>	10	7	7	7	6	5	1
Eastern Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	6	7	7	7	3	5	3
Eastern Bristlebird (southern) <i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	8	7	7	7	3	5	3
Eastern Bristlebird (northern) <i>Dasyornis brachypterus monoides</i>	7	10	7	7	3	5	8
Western Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis longirostris</i>	7	10	7	7	6	5	5
Rufous Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis broadbenti</i>	8	1	7	4	5	5	1
Rufous Bristlebird (Coorong) <i>Dasyornis broadbenti broadbenti</i>	10	4	7	4	5	5	1
Rufous Bristlebird (Otways) <i>Dasyornis broadbenti caryochrous</i>	10	7	7	4	5	5	3
Pilotbird <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i>	5	4	4	4	3	5	1
Pilotbird (Snowy Mountains) <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus floccosus</i>	8	7	4	4	3	5	1
Pilotbird (coastal) <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus sandlandi</i>	5	4	4	4	3	5	1
Rockwarbler <i>Origma solitaria</i>	6	4	4	7	3	5	1
Fernwren <i>Oreoscopus gutturalis</i>	7	10	7	10	5	6	1
Yellow-throated Scrubwren <i>Sericornis citreogularis</i>	4	10	7	4	3	5	1
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (Wet Tropics) <i>Sericornis citreogularis cairnsi</i>	7	10	7	4	3	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (northern New South Wales)	5	10	7	4	3	5	1
<i>Sericornis citreogularis citreogularis</i>							
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (southern Queensland)	6	10	7	4	3	5	1
<i>Sericornis citreogularis intermedius</i>							
<b>White-browed Scrubwren</b>	2	1	7	4	3	5	1
<b><i>Sericornis frontalis</i></b>							
White-browed Scrubwren (Kangaroo Island)	10	1	7	4	3	5	1
<i>Sericornis frontalis ashbyi</i>							
White-browed Scrubwren (western coast)	5	1	7	4	3	5	1
<i>Sericornis frontalis balstoni</i>							
White-browed Scrubwren (Flinders Island)	10	1	7	4	3	5	1
<i>Sericornis frontalis flindersi</i>							
White-browed Scrubwren (south-eastern)	4	1	7	4	3	5	1
<i>Sericornis frontalis frontalis</i>							
White-browed Scrubwren (Otways, Wilson's Promontory)	10	1	7	4	3	5	1
<i>Sericornis frontalis harterti</i>							
White-browed Scrubwren (central Queensland coast)	4	1	7	4	3	5	1
<i>Sericornis frontalis laevigaster</i>							
White-browed Scrubwren (south-western)	4	1	7	4	3	5	1
<i>Sericornis frontalis maculatus</i>							
White-browed Scrubwren (Nullarbor coast)	3	1	7	4	3	5	1
<i>Sericornis frontalis mellori</i>							

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
White-browed Scrubwren (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Sericornis frontalis rosinae</i>	7	1	7	4	3	5	1
White-browed Scrubwren (northern New South Wales) <i>Sericornis frontalis tweedi</i>	4	1	7	4	3	5	1
<b>Tasmanian Scrubwren <i>Sericornis humilis</i></b>	7	1	7	7	3	5	1
Tasmanian Scrubwren (Tasmanian) <i>Sericornis humilis humilis</i>	7	1	7	7	3	5	1
Tasmanian Scrubwren (King Island) <i>Sericornis humilis tregellasi</i>	10	4	7	7	3	5	1
<b>Atherton Scrubwren <i>Sericornis kerri</i></b>	8	10	7	10	6	5	1
<b>Large-billed Scrubwren <i>Sericornis magnirostris</i></b>	4	10	7	10	3	5	1
Large-billed Scrubwren (Iron Range) <i>Sericornis magnirostris howei</i>	10	10	7	10	3	5	1
Large-billed Scrubwren (east coast) <i>Sericornis magnirostris magnirostris</i>	5	10	7	10	3	5	1
Large-billed Scrubwren (Wet Tropics) <i>Sericornis magnirostris viridior</i>	6	10	7	10	3	5	1
<b>Tropical Scrubwren <i>Sericornis beccarii</i></b>	9	10	4	10	3	5	1
Tropical Scrubwren (northern Cape York) <i>Sericornis beccarii minimus</i>	10	10	7	10	3	5	1
Tropical Scrubwren (southern Cape York) <i>Sericornis beccarii dubius</i>	10	10	7	10	3	5	1
<b>Scrubtit <i>Acanthornis magnus</i></b>	7	4	4	10	3	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Scrubtit (King Island) <i>Acanthornis magnus greenianus</i>	10	10	4	10	3	6	8
Scrubtit (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthornis magnus magnus</i>	7	7	4	10	3	6	1
<b>Chestnut-rumped Heathwren</b>	4	7	7	7	3	4	1
<b><i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i></b>							
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri</i>	7	7	7	7	3	4	5
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia pedleri</i>	10	7	7	7	3	4	6
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (eastern) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia pyrrhopygia</i>	4	7	7	7	3	4	1
<b>Shy Heathwren <i>Hylacola cauta</i></b>	2	1	7	7	3	5	1
Shy Heathwren (eastern mallee) <i>Hylacola cauta cauta</i>	4	4	7	7	3	5	1
Shy Heathwren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Hylacola cauta halmaturina</i>	10	4	7	7	3	5	3
Shy Heathwren (Riverina) <i>Hylacola cauta macrorhyncha</i>	7	4	7	7	3	5	1
Shy Heathwren (western) <i>Hylacola cauta whitlocki</i>	3	4	7	7	3	5	1
<b>Striated Fieldwren <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus</i></b>	6	4	7	7	1	6	1
Striated Fieldwren (eastern) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus albilaris</i>	6	4	7	7	1	6	1
Striated Fieldwren (western) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus bourmeorum</i>	8	4	7	7	1	6	1
Striated Fieldwren (western Tasmanian) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus diemenensis</i>	10	4	7	7	1	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Striated Fieldwren (eastern Tasmanian) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	9	4	7	7	1	6	1
<b>Rufous Fieldwren <i>Calamanthus campestris</i></b>	1	1	7	7	3	6	1
Rufous Fieldwren (Nullarbor) <i>Calamanthus campestris campestris</i>	3	7	7	7	3	6	1
Rufous Fieldwren (Dorre Island) <i>Calamanthus campestris dorrie</i>		10	7	7	3	6	3
Rufous Fieldwren (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Calamanthus campestris isabellinus</i>	3	10	7	7	3	6	1
Rufous Fieldwren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Calamanthus campestris hartogi</i>		7	7	7	3	6	1
Rufous Fieldwren (western wheatbelt) <i>Calamanthus campestris montanellus</i>	2	4	7	7	3	6	1
Rufous Fieldwren (west coast) <i>Calamanthus campestris rubiginosus</i>	4	1	7	7	3	6	1
Rufous Fieldwren (upper Murchison) <i>Calamanthus campestris wayensis</i>	5	10	7	7	3	6	1
Rufous Fieldwren (Murray mallee) <i>Calamanthus campestris winiam</i>	7	1	7	7	3	6	1
<b>Redthroat <i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i></b>	1	4	7	7	3	6	1
<b>Speckled Warbler <i>Chthonicola sagittata</i></b>	3	7	7	4	3	6	1
<b>Weebill <i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i></b>	1	1	7	7	1	7	1
Weebill (eastern) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris brevirostris</i>	1	1	7	7	1	7	1



Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Weebill (northern) <i>Smicromnis brevirostris flavescens</i>	2	7	7	7	1	7	1
Weebill (southern) <i>Smicromnis brevirostris occidentalis</i>	2	4	7	7	1	7	1
Weebill (western) <i>Smicromnis brevirostris ochrogaster</i>	1	7	7	7	1	7	1
<b>Brown Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone mouki</i>	4	10	7	10	3	6	1
Brown Gerygone (Eungella) <i>Gerygone mouki amalia</i>	10	10	7	10	3	6	1
Brown Gerygone (Wet Tropics) <i>Gerygone mouki mouki</i>	6	10	7	10	3	6	1
Brown Gerygone (southern) <i>Gerygone mouki richmondi</i>	4	10	7	10	3	6	1
<b>Norfolk Island Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone modesta</i>		10	1	10	3	6	1
<b>Mangrove Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone levigaster</i>		7	7	10	3	6	1
Mangrove Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone levigaster cantator</i>		7	7	10	3	6	1
Mangrove Gerygone (northern) <i>Gerygone levigaster levigaster</i>		7	7	10	3	6	1
Mangrove Gerygone (Papuan) <i>Gerygone levigaster pallida</i>		7	7	10	3	6	1
<b>Western Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone fusca</i>	1	1	7	10	3	6	1
Western Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone fusca exsul</i>	2	1	7	10	3	6	1
Western Gerygone (south-western) <i>Gerygone fusca fusca</i>	3	1	7	10	3	6	1
Western Gerygone (northern) <i>Gerygone fusca mungi</i>	1	7	7	10	3	6	1
<b>Dusky Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone tenebrosa</i>		7	7	10	5	6	1
Dusky Gerygone (southern) <i>Gerygone tenebrosa christophori</i>		7	7	10	5	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Dusky Gerygone (northern)		7	7	10	5	6	1
<i>Gerygone tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>							
<b>Large-billed Gerygone</b>		4	7	10	3	6	1
<b><i>magnirostris</i></b>							
Large-billed Gerygone (Papuan)		4	7	10	3	6	1
<i>Gerygone magnirostris brunneipectus</i>							
Large-billed Gerygone (north Queensland)		4	7	10	3	6	1
<i>Gerygone magnirostris cairnsensis</i>							
Large-billed Gerygone (Top End)		4	7	10	3	6	1
<i>Gerygone magnirostris magnirostris</i>							
<b>Green-backed Gerygone</b>	5	4	7	10	3	6	1
<b><i>chloronota</i></b>							
Green-backed Gerygone (Top End)	5	4	7	10	3	6	1
<i>Gerygone chloronota chloronotus</i>							
Green-backed Gerygone (Kimberley)	7	7	7	10	3	6	1
<i>Gerygone chloronota darwini</i>							
<b>Fairy Gerygone</b>	3	7	7	10	3	6	1
<b><i>palpebrosa</i></b>							
Fairy Gerygone (central Queensland coast)	3	7	7	10	3	6	1
<i>Gerygone palpebrosa flavida</i>							
Fairy Gerygone (Cape York Peninsula)	5	7	7	10	3	6	1
<i>Gerygone palpebrosa personata</i>							
<b>White-throated Gerygone</b>	1	4	7	10	3	6	1
<b><i>Gerygone olivacea</i></b>							
White-throated Gerygone (Cape York Peninsula)	6	10	7	10	3	6	1
<i>Gerygone olivacea cinerascens</i>							

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
White-throated Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone olivacea olivacea</i>	1	4	7	10	3	6	1
White-throated Gerygone (north-western) <i>Gerygone olivacea rogersi</i>	4	10	7	10	3	6	1
<b>Slaty-backed Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza robustirostris</i>	2	10	10	10	3	6	1
<b>Striated Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	3	1	7	10	3	5	1
Striated Thornbill (southern Queensland) <i>Acanthiza lineata alberti</i>	5	1	7	10	3	5	1
Striated Thornbill (South Australian) <i>Acanthiza lineata clelandi</i>	6	7	7	10	3	5	1
Striated Thornbill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthiza lineata lineata</i>	3	4	7	10	3	5	1
Striated Thornbill (Kangaroo Island) <i>Acanthiza lineata whitei</i>	10	7	7	10	3	5	1
<b>Yellow Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza nana</i>	2	1	7	10	3	6	1
Yellow Thornbill (Wet Tropics) <i>Acanthiza nana flava</i>	5	10	7	10	3	6	1
Yellow Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza nana modesta</i>	2	4	7	10	3	6	1
Yellow Thornbill (east coast) <i>Acanthiza nana nana</i>	5	10	7	10	3	6	1
<b>Yellow-rumped Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	1	1	7	10	3	6	1
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa chrysorrhoa</i>	2	1	7	10	3	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leachi</i>	8	1	7	10	3	6	1
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (southeastern) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leighi</i>	2	1	7	10	3	6	1
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (northern) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa normantoni</i>	2	1	7	10	3	6	1
<b>Chestnut-rumped Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	1	1	4	10	3	6	1
<b>Buff-rumped Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	3	4	1	10	3	6	1
Buff-rumped Thornbill (South Australian) <i>Acanthiza reguloides australis</i>	5	7	1	10	3	6	1
Buff-rumped Thornbill (southern Queensland) <i>Acanthiza reguloides nesa</i>	4	10	1	10	3	6	1
Buff-rumped Thornbill (southeastern) <i>Acanthiza reguloides reguloides</i>	3	10	1	10	3	6	1
Buff-rumped Thornbill (central Queensland coast) <i>Acanthiza reguloides squamata</i>	4	7	1	10	3	6	1
<b>Western Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza inornata</i>	4	4	4	10	3	6	1
<b>Slender-billed Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza iredalei</i>	2	1	7	10	3	6	1
Slender-billed Thornbill (eastern) <i>Acanthiza iredalei hedleyi</i>	9	7	7	10	3	6	1
Slender-billed Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza iredalei iredalei</i>	2	10	7	10	3	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Slender-billed Thornbill (Gulf St Vincent) <i>Acanthiza iredalei rosinae</i>	10	7	7	10	3	6	3
<b>Tasmanian Thornbill <i>Acanthiza ewingii</i></b>	7	1	1	10	3	4	1
Tasmanian Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza ewingii ewingii</i>	7	1	1	10	3	4	1
Tasmanian Thornbill (King Island) <i>Acanthiza ewingii ruffrons</i>	10	10	1	10	3	4	1
<b>Inland Thornbill <i>Acanthiza apicalis</i></b>	1	1	10	10	3	6	1
Inland Thornbill (eastern) <i>Acanthiza apicalis albiventris</i>	2	7	10	10	3	6	1
Inland Thornbill (southern) <i>Acanthiza apicalis apicalis</i>	2	1	10	10	3	6	1
Inland Thornbill (Channel Country) <i>Acanthiza apicalis cinerascens</i>	4	10	10	10	3	6	1
Inland Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza apicalis whitlocki</i>	1	4	10	10	3	6	1
<b>Brown Thornbill <i>Acanthiza pusilla</i></b>	4	1	7	10	3	6	1
Brown Thornbill (King Island) <i>Acanthiza pusilla archibaldi</i>	10	10	7	10	3	6	8
Brown Thornbill (central Queensland coast) <i>Acanthiza pusilla dawsonensis</i>	5	4	7	10	3	6	1
Brown Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza pusilla diemenensis</i>	7	1	7	10	3	6	1
Brown Thornbill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthiza pusilla pusilla</i>	4	1	7	10	3	6	1
Brown Thornbill (Kangaroo Island) <i>Acanthiza pusilla zietzi</i>	10	4	7	10	3	6	1
<b>Mountain Thornbill <i>Acanthiza katherina</i></b>	7	10	7	10	3	6	1
<b>Southern Whiteface <i>Apelocephala leucopsis</i></b>	1	1	7	7	1	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Southern Whiteface (western) <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis castaneiventris</i>	2	1	7	7	1	6	1
Southern Whiteface (eastern) <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>	1	1	7	7	1	6	1
<b>Chestnut-breasted Whiteface</b> <i>Aphelocephala pectoralis</i>	4	10	7	7	3	6	3
<b>Banded Whiteface Aphelocephala nigricincta</b>	2	1	7	7	3	6	1
<b>Spotted Pardalote Pardalotus punctatus</b>	2	4	7	10	1	7	1
Spotted Pardalote (Wet Tropics) <i>Pardalotus punctatus militaris</i>	4	10	7	10	1	7	1
Spotted Pardalote (coastal) <i>Pardalotus punctatus punctatus</i>	3	7	7	10	1	7	1
Spotted Pardalote (inland, yellow-rumped) <i>Pardalotus punctatus xanthopyge</i>	2	7	7	10	1	7	1
<b>Forty-spotted Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	10	10	7	10	3	6	5
<b>Red-browed Pardalote Pardalotus rubricatus</b>	1	7	4	10	3	6	1
Red-browed Pardalote (inland) <i>Pardalotus rubricatus rubricatus</i>	1	7	4	10	3	6	1
Red-browed Pardalote (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pardalotus rubricatus yorki</i>	5	10	4	10	3	6	1
<b>Striated Pardalote Pardalotus striatus</b>	1	1	7	10	1	6	1
Striated Pardalote (central Queensland coast) <i>Pardalotus striatus melanocephalus</i>	2	4	7	10	1	6	1
Striated Pardalote (Tiwi Islands) <i>Pardalotus striatus melvillensis</i>	10	10	7	10	1	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Striated Pardalote (south-eastern) <i>Pardalotus striatus ornatus</i>	3	1	7	10	1	6	1
Striated Pardalote (Tasmanian) <i>Pardalotus striatus striatus</i>	7	4	7	10	1	6	1
Striated Pardalote (western) <i>Pardalotus striatus substriatus</i>	1	1	7	10	1	6	1
Striated Pardalote (northern, black-capped) <i>Pardalotus striatus uropygialis</i>	3	7	7	10	3	6	1
<b>Eastern Spinebill <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i></b>	3	1	4	7	3	6	1
Eastern Spinebill (Wet Tropics) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris cairnsensis</i>	7	7	4	7	3	6	1
Eastern Spinebill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris dubius</i>	7	1	4	7	3	6	1
Eastern Spinebill (South Australian) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris halimaturinus</i>	7	4	4	7	3	6	1
Eastern Spinebill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris tenuirostris</i>	3	1	4	7	3	6	1
Western Spinebill <i>Acanthorhynchus superciliosus</i>	4	4	7	7	5	6	1
<b>Pied Honeyeater <i>Certhionyx variegatus</i></b>	1	7	7	4	3	6	1
<b>Lewin's Honeyeater <i>Meliphaga lewinii</i></b>	3	1	7	4	3	5	1
Lewin's Honeyeater (McIlwraith Range) <i>Meliphaga lewinii amphochlora</i>	10	10	7	4	3	5	3

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Lewin's Honeyeater (southern) <i>Meliphaga lewinii lewinii</i>	4	4	7	4	3	5	1
Lewin's Honeyeater (central Queensland coast) <i>Meliphaga lewinii mab</i>	3	4	7	4	3	5	1
<b>Yellow-spotted Honeyeater</b> <i>Meliphaga notata</i>	5	1	7	4	3	6	1
Yellow-spotted Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Meliphaga notata mixta</i>	5	1	7	4	3	6	1
Yellow-spotted Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Meliphaga notata notata</i>	8	4	7	4	3	6	1
<b>Graceful Honeyeater</b> <i>Meliphaga gracilis</i>	5	1	7	4	5	6	1
Graceful Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Meliphaga gracilis gracilis</i>	6	1	7	4	5	6	1
Graceful Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Meliphaga gracilis imitatrix</i>	7	4	7	4	5	6	1
<b>White-lined Honeyeater</b> <i>Meliphaga albilineata</i>	8	7	1	1	5	6	1
White-lined Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Meliphaga albilineata albilineata</i>	10	7	1	1	5	6	1
White-lined Honeyeater (Kimberley) <i>Meliphaga albilineata fordiana</i>	9	7	1	1	5	6	1
<b>Bridled Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus frenatus</i>	7	7	7	4	5	6	1
<b>Eungella Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus hindwoodi</i>	10	7	7	4	5	6	1
<b>Yellow-faced Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	3	1	7	4	3	6	1



Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops barroni</i>	5	10	7	4	3	6	1
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops chrysops</i>	3	1	7	4	3	6	1
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops samuelli</i>	8	4	7	4	3	6	1
<b>Singing Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus virescens</i></b>	1	1	4	4	3	6	1
Singing Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Lichenostomus virescens cooperi</i>	6	10	4	4	3	6	1
Singing Honeyeater (inland) <i>Lichenostomus virescens forresti</i>	1	1	4	4	3	6	1
Singing Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Lichenostomus virescens sanorus</i>	1	1	4	4	3	6	1
Singing Honeyeater (south-western) <i>Lichenostomus virescens virescens</i>	1	1	4	4	3	6	1
<b>Varied Honeyeater (Australo-Papuan) <i>Lichenostomus versicolor versicolor</i></b>		4	1	4	5	6	1
<b>Mangrove Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus fasciolaris</i></b>		4	1	4	5	6	1
<b>White-gaped Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus unicolor</i></b>	3	1	4	1	5	7	1
<b>Yellow Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus flavus</i></b>	3	7	7	4	5	6	1
Yellow Honeyeater (southern) <i>Lichenostomus flavus addendus</i>	4	7	7	4	5	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Yellow Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Lichenostomus flavus flavus</i>	5	7	7	4	5	6	1
<b>White-eared Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	2	1	4	4	3	5	1
White-eared Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis leucotis</i>	2	1	4	4	3	5	1
White-eared Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis novaenoriae</i>	4	1	4	4	3	5	1
White-eared Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis thomasi</i>	10	4	4	4	3	5	1
<b>Yellow-throated Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus flavicollis</i>	7	1	1	4	3	6	1
<b>Yellow-tufted Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	4	7	7	4	3	6	1
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (Helmeted) <i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i>	10	10	7	4	3	6	10
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus melanops melanops</i>	4	7	7	4	3	6	1
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus melanops meltoni</i>	4	7	7	4	3	6	1
<b>Purple-gaped Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus cratitius</i>	3	4	7	4	5	5	1
Purple-gaped Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Lichenostomus cratitius cratitius</i>	10	4	7	4	5	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Purple-gaped Honeyeater (mainland) <i>Lichenostomus cratitius occidentalis</i>	3	7	7	4	5	5	1
<b>Grey-headed Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus keartlandi</i>	2	4	7	4	5	6	1
<b>Yellow-plumed Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus ornatus</i>	2	7	7	7	3	5	1
<b>Grey-fronted Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus plumulus</i>	1	4	7	4	3	5	1
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus graingeri</i>	2	4	7	4	3	5	1
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (northern) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus planasi</i>	3	7	7	4	3	5	1
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus plumulus</i>	2	7	7	4	3	5	1
<b>Fuscous Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i>	3	7	7	4	3	6	1
Fuscous Honeyeater (southern) <i>Lichenostomus fuscus fuscus</i>	3	10	7	4	3	6	1
Fuscous Honeyeater (northern) <i>Lichenostomus fuscus subgermanus</i>	5	10	7	4	3	6	1
<b>Yellow-tinted Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus flavescens</i>	4	10	7	7	5	7	1
Yellow-tinted Honeyeater (mainland) <i>Lichenostomus flavescens flavescens</i>	4	10	7	7	5	7	1
Yellow-tinted Honeyeater (Tiwi Islands) <i>Lichenostomus flavescens melvillensis</i>	10	10	7	7	5	7	1
<b>White-plumed Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	1	1	7	4	3	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
White-plumed Honeyeater (Kimberley) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus calconii</i>	5	7	7	4	3	5	1
White-plumed Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus carteri</i>	1	4	7	4	3	5	1
White-plumed Honeyeater (central) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus leilavalensis</i>	2	7	7	4	3	5	1
White-plumed Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus penicillatus</i>	2	1	7	4	3	5	1
<b>White-fronted Honeyeater</b>	1	1	7	7	3	6	1
<b>Purnella albifrons</b>	4	7	7	7	3	5	1
<b>Bell Miner</b> <i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	2	1	4	4	3	5	1
<b>Noisy Miner</b> <i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	8	4	4	4	3	5	1
Noisy Miner (Tasmanian) <i>Manorina melanocephala leachi</i>	2	1	4	4	3	5	1
Noisy Miner (eastern) <i>Manorina melanocephala leptodota</i>	3	4	4	4	3	5	1
Noisy Miner (southern) <i>Manorina melanocephala melanocephala</i>	5	10	4	4	3	5	1
Peninsula <i>Manorina melanocephala titaniota</i>	6	10	1	7	3	5	6
<b>Black-eared Miner</b> <i>Manorina melanotis</i>	1	1	1	4	3	6	1
<b>Yellow-throated Miner</b> <i>Manorina flavigula</i>	1	1	1	4	3	6	1
Yellow-throated Miner (eastern) <i>Manorina flavigula flavigula</i>							

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Yellow-throated Miner (northern) <i>Manorina flavigula lutea</i>	3	1	1	4	3	6	1
Yellow-throated Miner (Tiwi Islands) <i>Manorina flavigula melvillensis</i>	10	10	1	4	3	6	1
Yellow-throated Miner (south-western) <i>Manorina flavigula obscura</i>	4	1	1	4	3	6	1
Yellow-throated Miner (inland) <i>Manorina flavigula wayensis</i>	1	10	1	4	3	6	1
<b>Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater</b> <i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	1	1	1	1	3	6	1
<b>Western Wattlebird</b> <i>Anthochaera lunulata</i>	3	1	7	7	5	6	1
<b>Little Wattlebird</b> <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	4	1	7	4	3	6	1
Little Wattlebird (south-eastern) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	4	4	7	4	3	6	1
Little Wattlebird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera halmaturina</i>	10	4	7	4	3	6	1
Little Wattlebird (Tasmanian) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera tasmanica</i>	8	4	7	4	3	6	1
<b>Regent Honeyeater</b> <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	3	10	7	4	3	6	6
<b>Red Wattlebird</b> <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	2	1	7	7	3	6	1
Red Wattlebird (eastern) <i>Anthochaera carunculata carunculata</i>	3	1	7	7	3	6	1
Red Wattlebird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Anthochaera carunculata clelandi</i>	10	1	7	7	3	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Red Wattlebird (western)							
<i>Anthochaera carunculata woodwardi</i>	2	1	7	7	3	6	1
<b>Yellow Wattlebird <i>Anthochaera paradoxa</i></b>	7	1	7	4	3	6	1
Yellow Wattlebird (King Island)	10	7	7	4	3	6	3
<i>Anthochaera paradoxa kingi</i>							
Yellow Wattlebird (Tasmanian)	7	1	7	4	3	6	1
<i>Anthochaera paradoxa paradoxa</i>							
<b>Brown-backed Honeyeater</b>	5	7	4	7	3	6	1
<i>Ramsayornis modestus</i>							
<b>Bar-breasted Honeyeater</b>	3	10	4	7	3	6	1
<i>Ramsayornis fasciatus</i>							
<b>Rufous-banded Honeyeater</b>	5	4	4	7	3	6	1
<i>Conopophila albogularis</i>							
<b>Rufous-throated Honeyeater</b>	3	10	4	4	3	7	1
<i>Conopophila rufogularis</i>							
<b>Grey Honeyeater <i>Conopophila whitei</i></b>	3	10	10	4	5	6	3
<b>Crimson Chat <i>Epthianura tricolor</i></b>	1	1	10	4	1	7	1
<b>Orange Chat <i>Epthianura aurifrons</i></b>	1	4	10	10	1	7	1
<b>Yellow Chat <i>Epthianura crocea</i></b>	2	4	10	10	3	7	1
Yellow Chat (inland) <i>Epthianura crocea crocea</i>	2	4	10	10	3	7	1
Yellow Chat (Capricorn) <i>Epthianura crocea macgregari</i>	10	1	10	10	3	7	6
Yellow Chat (Alligator Rivers) <i>Epthianura crocea tunneyi</i>	10	4	10	10	3	7	6
<b>White-fronted Chat <i>Epthianura albifrons</i></b>	1	1	10	7	3	6	1
<b>Gibberbird <i>Ashbyia lovensis</i></b>	3	7	10	7	3	6	1
<b>Black Honeyeater <i>Sugomel niger</i></b>	1	4	10	7	3	7	1
<b>Dusky Honeyeater <i>Myzomela obscura</i></b>	3	1	4	7	5	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Dusky Honeyeater (Papuan)		4	4	7	5	6	1
<i>Myzomela obscura fumata</i>							
Dusky Honeyeater (eastern)	2	1	4	7	5	6	1
<i>Myzomela obscura harterti</i>							
Dusky Honeyeater (Top End)	6	1	4	7	5	6	1
<i>Myzomela obscura obscura</i>							
<b>Red-headed Honeyeater</b>		1	4	7	3	7	1
<b><i>Myzomela erythrocephala</i></b>							
Red-headed Honeyeater (northern)		1	4	7	3	7	1
<i>Myzomela erythrocephala erythrocephala</i>							
Red-headed Honeyeater (Papuan)		1	4	7	3	7	3
<i>Myzomela erythrocephala infuscata</i>							
<b>Scarlet Honeyeater (Australian)</b>							
<b><i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i></b>	3	1	7	4	3	7	1
<i>sanguinolenta</i>							
<b>Green-backed Honeyeater (Australian)</b>							
<b><i>Glycichaera fallax claudi</i></b>	10	10	4	10	3	6	3
<i>claudi</i>							
<b>Tawny-crowned Honeyeater</b>							
<b><i>Glyciphila melanops</i></b>	2	7	7	7	3	6	1
<i>Glyciphila melanops</i>							
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (western Tasmanian)	10	10	7	7	3	6	1
<i>Glyciphila melanops melanops</i>							
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (mainland, eastern Tasmanian)	2	7	7	7	3	6	1
<i>Glyciphila melanops melanops</i>							
<b>Banded Honeyeater</b>							
<b><i>Cissomela pectoralis</i></b>	3	10	4	7	5	6	1
<i>pectoralis</i>							
<b>Brown Honeyeater</b>							
<b><i>Lichmera indistincta</i></b>	1	1	7	7	3	6	1
<i>indistincta</i>							
Brown Honeyeater (western)	1	1	7	7	3	6	1
<i>Lichmera indistincta indistincta</i>							

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Brown Honeyeater (Tiwi Islands)	10	4	7	7	3	6	1
<i>Lichmera indistincta melvillensis</i>							
Brown Honeyeater (eastern)	1	1	7	7	3	6	1
<i>Lichmera indistincta ocularis</i>							
<b>Crescent Honeyeater <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i></b>	5	4	7	4	3	5	1
Crescent Honeyeater (South Australian) <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus halmaturina</i>	8	7	7	4	3	5	1
Crescent Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus</i>	5	4	7	4	3	5	1
<b>New Holland Honeyeater <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i></b>	3	1	7	7	1	5	1
New Holland Honeyeater (Bass Strait) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae caudata</i>	10	7	7	7	1	5	1
New Holland Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae campbelli</i>	10	4	7	7	1	5	1
New Holland Honeyeater (Tasmanian) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae canescens</i>	7	1	7	7	1	5	1
New Holland Honeyeater (south-western) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae longirostris</i>	3	1	7	7	3	5	1
New Holland Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	3	1	7	7	1	5	1
<b>White-cheeked Honeyeater <i>Phylidonyris niger</i></b>	2	4	7	7	3	5	1
White-cheeked Honeyeater (western) <i>Phylidonyris niger gouldii</i>	3	4	7	7	3	5	1



Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
White-cheeked Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris niger niger</i>	4	4	7	7	3	5	1
White-streaked Honeyeater <i>Trichodere cockerelli</i>	8	7	7	7	5	6	1
<b>Black-chinned Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	1	4	4	7	3	5	1
Black-chinned Honeyeater (south-eastern, Black-chinned) <i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	3	4	4	7	3	5	1
Black-chinned Honeyeater (northern, Golden-backed) <i>Melithreptus gularis laetior</i>	2	7	4	7	3	5	1
<b>Strong-billed Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus validirostris</i>	7	7	4	4	3	4	1
<b>Brown-headed Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	2	1	4	7	3	6	1
Brown-headed Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris brevirostris</i>	4	4	4	7	3	6	1
Brown-headed Honeyeater (western) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris leucogenys</i>	2	1	4	7	3	6	1
Brown-headed Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris magnirostris</i>	10	4	4	7	3	6	1
Brown-headed Honeyeater (northern) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris pallidiceps</i>	2	7	4	7	3	6	1
Brown-headed Honeyeater (Otways, Wilson's Promontory) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris wombeyi</i>	9	7	4	7	3	6	1
<b>White-throated Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	2	1	4	7	5	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
White-throated Honeyeater (northern) <i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	3	4	4	7	5	5	1
White-throated Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Melithreptus albogularis inopinatus</i>	2	1	4	7	5	5	1
Eastern White-naped Honeyeater <i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	3	1	7	7	3	6	1
Black-headed Honeyeater <i>Melithreptus affinis</i>	7	7	4	4	3	5	1
Western White-naped Honeyeater <i>Melithreptus chloropsis</i>	4	4	7	7	3	5	1
Blue-faced Honeyeater <i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	1	1	1	4	1	5	1
Blue-faced Honeyeater (northern) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis albipennis</i>	5	4	1	4	1	5	1
Blue-faced Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis cyanotis</i>	1	1	1	4	1	5	1
Blue-faced Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis griseigularis</i>	4	10	1	4	1	5	1
<b>Helmeted Friarbird <i>Philemon buceroides</i></b>	3	1	7	1	3	6	1
Helmeted Friarbird (Top End sandstone) <i>Philemon buceroides ammitophila</i>	9	7	7	1	3	6	1
Helmeted Friarbird (Arafura coast) <i>Philemon buceroides gordonii</i>		1	7	1	3	6	1
Helmeted Friarbird (eastern) <i>Philemon buceroides yorki</i>	4	1	7	1	3	6	1
<b>Silver-crowned Friarbird <i>Philemon argenticeps</i></b>	3	7	7	4	3	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Silver-crowned Friarbird (western) <i>Philemon argenticeps</i>	4	7	7	4	3	6	1
Silver-crowned Friarbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Philemon argenticeps kempii</i>	6	7	7	4	3	6	1
Noisy Friarbird <b>Philemon corniculatus</b>	1	1	7	1	3	6	1
Noisy Friarbird (northern) <i>Philemon corniculatus corniculatus</i>	3	4	7	1	3	6	1
Noisy Friarbird (southern) <i>Philemon corniculatus monachus</i>	3	1	7	1	3	6	1
Little Friarbird <b>Philemon citreogularis</b>	1	1	7	4	3	6	1
Little Friarbird (eastern) <i>Philemon citreogularis citreogularis</i>	1	1	7	4	3	6	1
Little Friarbird (north-western) <i>Philemon citreogularis sordidus</i>	3	4	7	4	3	6	1
Macleay's Honeyeater <b>Xanthotis macleayana</b>	6	10	4	4	5	6	1
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater <b>Xanthotis flaviventer</b>	8	7	4	4	5	6	1
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Xanthotis flaviventer filigera</i>	8	7	4	4	5	6	1
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater (Papuan) <i>Xanthotis flaviventer saturator</i>		7	4	4	5	6	1
Striped Honeyeater <b>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</b>	2	1	4	1	3	6	1
Painted Honeyeater <b>Grantiella picta</b>	1	1	7	4	3	6	1
Grey-crowned Babbler <b>Pomatostomus temporalis</b>	1	1	4	10	1	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Grey-crowned Babbler (western, Red-breasted) <i>Pomatostomus temporalis rubeculus</i>	1	4	4	10	1	5	1
Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern) <i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	1	4	4	10	1	5	1
<b>Hall's Babbler</b> <i>Pomatostomus halli</i>	4	10	7	10	5	4	1
<b>White-browed Babbler</b> <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	1	1	4	4	3	5	1
White-browed Babbler (south-western) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus ashbyi</i>	4	1	4	4	3	5	1
White-browed Babbler (central) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus centralis</i>	2	7	4	4	3	5	1
White-browed Babbler (eastern) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus gilgandra</i>	3	4	4	4	3	5	1
White-browed Babbler (southern) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus superciliosus</i>	1	1	4	4	3	5	1
<b>Chestnut-crowned Babbler</b> <i>Pomatostomus ruficeps</i>	3	4	7	7	3	4	1
Australian Logrunner <i>Orthonyx temminckii</i>	6	10	7	10	3	5	1
<b>Chowchilla</b> <i>Orthonyx spaldingii</i>	7	10	7	7	6	5	1
Chowchilla (northern) <i>Orthonyx spaldingii melasmenus</i>	10	10	7	7	6	5	1
Chowchilla (southern) <i>Orthonyx spaldingii spaldingii</i>	7	10	7	7	6	5	1
<b>Spotted Quail-thrush</b> <i>Cinlosoma punctatum</i>	4	10	10	4	3	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Spotted Quail thrush (Tasmanian) <i>Cinclusoma punctatum dovei</i>	8	10	10	4	3	6	1
Spotted Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclusoma punctatum punctatum</i>	4	10	10	4	3	6	1
<b>Chestnut Quail-thrush <i>Cinclusoma castanotus</i></b>	2	7	10	4	3	6	1
Chestnut Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclusoma castanotus castanotus</i>	3	7	10	4	3	6	1
Chestnut Quail-thrush (inland) <i>Cinclusoma castanotus clarum</i>	2	7	10	4	3	6	1
Chestnut Quail-thrush (south-western) <i>Cinclusoma castanotus fordianum</i>	2	7	10	4	3	6	1
<b>Cinnamon Quail-thrush <i>Cinclusoma cinnamomeum</i></b>	2	7	10	7	3	6	1
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (Nullarbor) <i>Cinclusoma cinnamomeum alisteri</i>	8	7	10	7	3	6	1
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (southern) <i>Cinclusoma cinnamomeum cinnamomeum</i>	3	7	10	7	3	6	1
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (northern) <i>Cinclusoma cinnamomeum tirariensis</i>	3	7	10	7	3	6	1
<b>Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush <i>Cinclusoma castaneothorax</i></b>	2	10	10	7	3	6	1
Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclusoma castaneothorax castaneothorax</i>	4	10	10	7	3	6	1
Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush (western) <i>Cinclusoma castaneothorax marginatum</i>	2	10	10	7	3	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<b>Eastern Whipbird <i>Psophodes olivaceus</i></b>	4	4	7	4	3	4	1
Eastern Whipbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Psophodes olivaceus lateralis</i>	7	7	7	4	3	4	1
Eastern Whipbird (southern) <i>Psophodes olivaceus olivaceus</i>	4	4	7	4	5	4	1
<b>Western Whipbird <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i></b>	4	7	7	10	6	5	1
Western Whipbird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis lashmari</i>	10	7	7	10	6	5	5
Western Whipbird (eastern) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis leucogaster</i>	7	7	7	10	6	5	3
Western Whipbird (western heath) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>	9	10	7	10	6	;	6
Western Whipbird (western wheatbelt) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis obero</i>	7	10	7	10	6	5	1
<b>Chirruping Wedgebill <i>Psophodes cristatus</i></b>	3	7	7	7	3	5	1
<b>Chiming Wedgebill <i>Psophodes occidentalis</i></b>	1	4	7	7	3	5	1
<b>Varied Sittella <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i></b>	1	1	4	10	3	5	1
Varied Sittella (south-eastern, orange-winged) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	3	4	4	10	3	5	1
Varied Sittella (central) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucocephala</i>	3	7	4	10	3	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Varied Sittella (northern, white-winged) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucoptera</i>	2	7	4	10	3	5	1
Varied Sittella (western, black-headed) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata</i>	1	1	4	10	3	5	1
Varied Sittella (Cape York Peninsula, striated) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera striata</i>	2	7	4	10	3	5	1
<b>Ground Cuckoo-shrike</b> <i>Coracina maxima</i>	1	1	10	7	3	6	1
<b>Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike</b> <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	1	1	7	4	1	5	1
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (mainland) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae melanops</i>	1	1	7	4	1	5	1
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (Tasmanian) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	7	1	7	4	1	5	1
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (Pilbara) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae subpallida</i>	1	7	7	4	1	5	1
<b>White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike</b> <i>Coracina papuensis</i>	1	1	7	4	3	5	1
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (Tiwi Islands) <i>Coracina papuensis apseyi</i>	10	4	7	4	3	5	1
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (eastern) <i>Coracina papuensis artamoides</i>	2	1	7	4	3	5	1
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (north-western) <i>Coracina papuensis hypoleuca</i>	4	1	7	4	3	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Coracina papuensis oriomo</i>	4	4	7	4	3	5	1
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (south-eastern) <i>Coracina papuensis robusta</i>	3	1	7	4	3	5	1
<b>Barred Cuckoo-shrike (Australian)</b>							
<i>Coracina lineata lineata</i>	4	10	10	10	5	5	1
<b>Cicadabird</b> <i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	1	1	4	4	6	5	1
Cicadabird (northern) <i>Coracina tenuirostris melvillensis</i>	4	4	4	4	6	5	1
Cicadabird (eastern) <i>Coracina tenuirostris tenuirostris</i>	3	1	4	4	6	5	1
<b>White-winged Triller</b> <i>Lalage tricolor</i>	1	1	4	4	3	6	1
<b>Varied Triller</b> <i>Lalage leucomela</i>	2	1	7	4	6	6	1
Varied Triller (eastern) <i>Lalage leucomela leucomela</i>	4	1	7	4	6	6	1
Varied Triller (Kimberley) <i>Lalage leucomela macrura</i>	7	4	7	4	6	6	1
Varied Triller (Top End) <i>Lalage leucomela rufiventris</i>	4	1	7	4	6	6	1
Varied Triller (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Lalage leucomela yorki</i>	7	4	7	4	6	6	1
<b>Crested Shrike-tit</b> <i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	1	1	4	4	3	5	1
Crested Shrike-tit (eastern) <i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	3	1	4	4	3	5	1
Crested Shrike-tit (western) <i>Falcunculus frontatus leucogaster</i>	4	7	4	4	3	5	1
Crested Shrike-tit (northern) <i>Falcunculus frontatus whitei</i>	6	10	4	4	3	5	1
<b>Olive Whistler</b> <i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	5	1	4	4	3	5	1



Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Olive Whistler (Tasmanian)	7	4	4	4	3	5	1
<i>Pachycephala olivacea apatetes</i>							
Olive Whistler (Otago, Wilson's Promontory)	9	7	4	4	3	5	1
<i>Pachycephala olivacea bathychoa</i>							
Olive Whistler (Glennelg)	10	1	4	4	3	5	3
<i>Pachycephala olivacea hesperus</i>							
Olive Whistler (northern New South Wales)	5	7	4	4	3	5	1
<i>Pachycephala olivacea macphersoniana</i>							
Olive Whistler (south-eastern)	5	4	4	4	3	5	1
<i>Pachycephala olivacea olivacea</i>							
<b>Red-ored Whistler <i>Pachycephala rufogularis</i></b>	6	10	7	4	5	6	5
<b>Gilbert's Whistler <i>Pachycephala inornata</i></b>	2	4	7	4	3	5	1
<b>Golden Whistler <i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i></b>	2	1	4	4	3	5	1
Golden Whistler (Lord Howe Island)							
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis contempta</i>		10	4	4	3	5	3
Golden Whistler (western)	2	1	4	4	3	5	1
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis fuliginosa</i>							
Golden Whistler (Tasmanian)	7	1	4	4	3	5	1
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis glaucura</i>							
Golden Whistler (eastern)	4	1	4	4	3	5	1
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis pectoralis</i>							
Golden Whistler (Norfolk Island)							
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis xanthoprocta</i>		10	4	4	3	5	3
Golden Whistler (south-eastern)	3	1	4	4	3	5	1
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis youngi</i>							
<b>Mangrove Golden Whistler <i>Pachycephala melanura</i></b>		4	4	7	3	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Mangrove Golden Whistler (west coast) <i>Pachycephala melanura melanura</i>		7	4	7	3	5	1
Mangrove Golden Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala melanura robusta</i>		4	4	7	3	5	1
Mangrove Golden Whistler (Papuan) <i>Pachycephala melanura spinicauda</i>		4	4	7	3	5	1
<b>Grey Whistler <i>Pachycephala simplex</i></b>	4	7	7	10	5	5	1
Grey Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala simplex peninsulae</i>	5	7	7	10	5	5	1
Grey Whistler (Top End) <i>Pachycephala simplex simplex</i>	7	7	7	10	5	5	1
<b>Rufous Whistler <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i></b>	1	1	7	4	3	5	1
Rufous Whistler (north-western) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris falcata</i>	4	4	7	4	3	5	1
Rufous Whistler (Tiwi Islands) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris minor</i>	10	7	7	4	3	5	1
Rufous Whistler (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris pallida</i>	3	1	7	4	3	5	1
Rufous Whistler (southern) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i>	1	1	7	4	3	5	1
<b>White-breasted Whistler <i>Pachycephala lanioides</i></b>		4	1	7	5	5	1
White-breasted Whistler (Pilbara) <i>Pachycephala lanioides carnarvoni</i>		4	1	7	5	5	3
White-breasted Whistler (Top End) <i>Pachycephala lanioides fretorum</i>		4	1	7	5	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
White-breasted Whistler (Kimberley) <i>Pachycephala lanioides lanioides</i>		4	1	7	5	5	1
<b>Little Shrike-thrush <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i></b>	2	7	4	7	3	5	1
Little Shrike-thrush (Limmen Bight) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha aelptes</i>		4	4	7	3	5	3
Little Shrike-thrush (Wet Tropics) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha griseata</i>	6	7	4	7	3	5	1
Little Shrike-thrush (Capricorn coast) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha gouldii</i>	6	7	4	7	3	5	1
Little Shrike-thrush (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha normani</i>	6	7	4	7	3	5	1
Little Shrike-thrush (north-western) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha parvula</i>	5	7	4	7	3	5	1
Little Shrike-thrush (southern) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha rufogaster</i>	6	7	4	7	3	5	1
Little Shrike-thrush (Bowen coast) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha synaptica</i>	5	7	4	7	3	5	1
<b>Bower's Shrike-thrush <i>Colluricincla boweri</i></b>	7	10	7	7	5	5	1
<b>Sandstone Shrike-thrush <i>Colluricincla woodwardi</i></b>	5	10	10	10	3	5	1
<b>Grey Shrike-thrush <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i></b>	1	1	1	1	3	5	1
Grey Shrike-thrush (north-western) <i>Colluricincla harmonica brunnea</i>	3	7	1	1	3	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Grey Shrike-thrush (eastern)	1	1	1	1	3	5	1
<i>Colluricincla harmonica harmonica</i>							
Grey Shrike-thrush (western)	1	1	1	1	3	5	1
<i>Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris</i>							
Grey Shrike-thrush (Tasmanian)	7	1	1	1	3	5	1
<i>Colluricincla harmonica strigata</i>							
Grey Shrike-thrush (Cape York Peninsula)	6	10	1	1	3	5	1
<i>Colluricincla harmonica superciliosa</i>							
<b>Crested Bellbird <i>Oreoica gutturalis</i></b>	1	1	7	7	3	5	1
Crested Bellbird (southern)	1	1	7	7	3	5	1
<i>Oreoica gutturalis gutturalis</i>							
Crested Bellbird (northern)	1	1	7	7	3	5	1
<i>Oreoica gutturalis pallescens</i>							
<b>Australasian Figbird <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i></b>	2	4	7	1	3	6	1
<i>vieilloti</i>							
Australasian Figbird (north-western)	5	4	7	1	3	6	1
<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti ashbyi</i>							
Australasian Figbird (Cape York Peninsula)	4	7	7	1	3	6	1
<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti flaviventris</i>							
Australasian Figbird (eastern)	4	4	7	1	3	6	1
<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti vieilloti</i>							
<b>Yellow Oriole <i>Oriolus flavocinctus</i></b>	4	1	7	1	3	5	1
Yellow Oriole (north-western)	5	1	7	1	3	5	1
<i>Oriolus flavocinctus flavocinctus</i>							
Yellow Oriole (Cape York Peninsula)	7	4	7	1	3	5	1
<i>Oriolus flavocinctus flavotinctus</i>							
Yellow Oriole (Wet Tropics)	6	1	7	1	3	5	1
<i>Oriolus flavocinctus kingi</i>							
Yellow Oriole (Tiwi Islands)	7	4	7	1	3	5	1
<i>Oriolus flavocinctus tiwi</i>							

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<b>Olive-backed Oriole <i>Oriolus sagittatus</i></b>	1	1	7	1	3	6	1
Olive-backed Oriole (north-western) <i>Oriolus sagittatus affinis</i>	3	1	7	1	3	6	1
Olive-backed Oriole (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Oriolus sagittatus griseus</i>	5	4	7	1	3	6	1
Olive-backed Oriole (eastern) <i>Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus</i>	2	1	7	1	3	6	1
<b>White-breasted Woodswallow (Australo-Papuan) <i>Artamus leucorhynchus leucopygialis</i></b>	1	1	10	10	3	6	1
<b>Masked Woodswallow <i>Artamus personatus</i></b>	1	1	7	7	3	6	1
<b>White-browed Woodswallow <i>Artamus superciliosus</i></b>	1	1	7	7	3	6	1
<b>Black-faced Woodswallow <i>Artamus cinereus</i></b>	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Black-faced Woodswallow (south-western) <i>Artamus cinereus cinereus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Black-faced Woodswallow (central Queensland coast) <i>Artamus cinereus dealbatus</i>	4	1	1	1	1	7	1
Black-faced Woodswallow (inland) <i>Artamus cinereus melanops</i>	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Black-faced Woodswallow (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Artamus cinereus normani</i>	4	7	1	1	1	7	1
<b>Dusky Woodswallow <i>Artamus cyanopterus</i></b>	2	1	1	1	3	6	1
Dusky Woodswallow (eastern) <i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	2	1	1	1	3	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Dusky Woodswallow (south-western) <i>Artamus cyanopterus perthi</i>	2	1	1	1	3	6	1
<b>Little Woodswallow <i>Artamus minor</i></b>	1	1	10	7	3	7	1
Little Woodswallow (northern) <i>Artamus minor derbyi</i>	1	1	10	7	3	7	1
Little Woodswallow (western) <i>Artamus minor minor</i>	1	1	10	7	3	7	1
<b>Black Butcherbird <i>Cracticus quoyi</i></b>	4	1	4	4	3	5	1
Black Butcherbird (Papuan) <i>Cracticus quoyi alecto</i>		4	4	4	3	5	1
Black Butcherbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Cracticus quoyi jardini</i>	7	4	4	4	3	5	1
Black Butcherbird (north-eastern) <i>Cracticus quoyi rufescens</i>	5	1	4	4	3	5	1
Black Butcherbird (Top End) <i>Cracticus quoyi spaldingi</i>	7	1	4	4	3	5	5
<b>Grey Butcherbird <i>Cracticus torquatus</i></b>	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
Grey Butcherbird (Top End) <i>Cracticus torquatus argenteus</i>	7	4	1	1	1	4	1
Grey Butcherbird (Tasmanian) <i>Cracticus torquatus cinereus</i>	8	1	1	1	1	4	1
Grey Butcherbird (south-eastern) <i>Cracticus torquatus torquatus</i>	3	1	1	1	1	4	1
Grey Butcherbird (inland) <i>Cracticus torquatus leucopterus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
Grey Butcherbird (Kimberley) <i>Cracticus torquatus colletti</i>	6	7	1	1	1	4	1
<b>Black-backed Butcherbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Cracticus mentalis kempii</i></b>	8	10	4	7	3	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<b>Pied Butcherbird <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i></b>	1	1	4	1	3	5	1
Pied Butcherbird (eastern)							
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>	1	1	4	1	3	5	1
Pied Butcherbird (western)							
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis picatus</i>	1	1	4	1	3	5	1
<b>Australian Magpie <i>Cracticus tibicen</i></b>	1	1	7	1	1	5	1
Australian Magpie (south-western)							
<i>Cracticus tibicen dorsalis</i>	2	1	7	1	1	5	1
Australian Magpie (northern)							
<i>Cracticus tibicen eylandtensis</i>	2	1	7	1	1	5	1
Australian Magpie (Tasmanian)							
<i>Cracticus tibicen hypoleuca</i>	8	1	7	1	1	5	1
Australian Magpie (Pilbara)							
<i>Cracticus tibicen longirostris</i>	1	4	7	1	1	5	1
Australian Magpie (Eyre Peninsula)							
<i>Cracticus tibicen telonocua</i>	3	1	7	1	1	5	1
Australian Magpie (eastern Victoria)							
<i>Cracticus tibicen terraereginae</i>	1	1	7	1	1	5	1
Australian Magpie (coastal New South Wales)							
<i>Cracticus tibicen tibicen</i>	3	1	7	1	1	5	1
Australian Magpie (southern Victoria)							
<i>Cracticus tibicen tyrannica</i>	4	1	7	1	1	5	1
<b>Pied Currawong <i>Strepera graculina</i></b>	2	1	1	1	5	4	1
Pied Currawong (Lord Howe Island)							
<i>Strepera graculina crissalis</i>		10	1	1	5	4	8
Pied Currawong (eastern)							
<i>Strepera graculina graculina</i>	3	1	1	1	5	4	1
Pied Currawong (Cape York Peninsula)							
<i>Strepera graculina magnirostris</i>	9	7	1	1	5	4	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Pied Currawong (south-eastern)	4	1	1	1	5	4	1
<i>Strepera graculina nebulosa</i>							
Pied Currawong (Wet Tropics)	6	7	1	1	5	4	1
<i>Strepera graculina robinsoni</i>							
<b>Black Currawong <i>Strepera fuliginosa</i></b>	7	1	1	1	5	4	1
Black Currawong (King Island)	10	7	1	1	5	4	6
<i>Strepera fuliginosa colei</i>							
Black Currawong (Tasmanian)	7	1	1	1	5	4	1
<i>Strepera fuliginosa fuliginosa</i>							
Black Currawong (Flinders Island)	10	7	1	1	5	4	1
<i>Strepera fuliginosa parvior</i>							
<b>Grey Currawong <i>Strepera versicolor</i></b>	2	1	1	4	5	4	1
Grey Currawong (Tasmanian)	8	1	1	4	5	4	1
<i>Strepera versicolor arguta</i>							
Grey Currawong (Kangaroo Island)	10	1	1	4	5	4	1
<i>Strepera versicolor halmaturina</i>							
Grey Currawong (Eyre Peninsula)	5	1	1	4	5	4	1
<i>Strepera versicolor intermedia</i>							
Grey Currawong (Murray mallee)	4	4	1	4	5	4	1
<i>Strepera versicolor melanoptera</i>							
Grey Currawong (south-western)	2	1	1	4	5	4	1
<i>Strepera versicolor plumbea</i>							
Grey Currawong (south-eastern)	4	1	1	4	5	4	1
<i>Strepera versicolor versicolor</i>							
<b>Spangled Drongo <i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i></b>	2	1	4	1	3	6	1
Spangled Drongo (north-eastern)	4	1	4	1	3	6	1
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus atrabectus</i>							
Spangled Drongo (north-western)	6	1	4	1	3	6	1
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus baileyi</i>							



Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Spangled Drongo (southern)	4	1	4	1	3	6	1
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus</i>							
Spangled Drongo (Papuan)		4	4	1	3	6	5
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus carboarius</i>							
<b>Rufous Fantail <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i></b>	1	1	4	10	3	7	1
Rufous Fantail (northern, Arafura)	4	1	4	10	3	7	1
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons dryas</i>							
Rufous Fantail (north-eastern)	2	4	4	10	3	7	1
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons intermedia</i>							
Rufous Fantail (southern)	1	1	4	10	3	7	1
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons</i>							
<b>Grey Fantail <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i></b>	1	1	1	10	3	7	1
Grey Fantail (inland)	3	7	1	10	3	7	1
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa albicauda</i>							
Grey Fantail (Tasmanian)	4	1	1	10	3	7	1
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa albiscapa</i>							
Grey Fantail (south-eastern)	1	1	1	10	3	7	1
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa alisteri</i>							
Grey Fantail (north-eastern)	5	7	1	10	3	7	1
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa keasti</i>							
Grey Fantail (Norfolk Island)		7	1	10	3	7	3
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa pelzelni</i>							
Grey Fantail (south-western)	2	1	1	10	3	7	1
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa preissi</i>							
<b>Mangrove Grey Fantail <i>Rhipidura phasiana</i></b>		7	1	10	3	7	1
<i>Rhipidura phasiana</i>							
<b>Northern Fantail <i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i></b>	3	1	4	10	3	6	1
<i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i>							
Northern Fantail (Papuan)		4	4	10	3	6	5
<i>Rhipidura rufiventris gularis</i>							
Northern Fantail (northern)	3	4	4	10	3	6	1
<i>Rhipidura rufiventris isura</i>							
<b>Willie Wagtail <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i></b>	1	1	4	10	1	7	1
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>							

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Willie Wagtail (southern)	1	1	4	10	1	7	1
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>							
Willie Wagtail (Papuan)		4	4	10	1	7	1
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca</i>							
Willie Wagtail (northern)	2	1	4	10	1	7	1
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys picata</i>							
<b>Australian Raven <i>Corvus coronoides</i></b>	1	1	4	1	3	4	1
Australian Raven (eastern)	1	1	4	1	3	4	1
<i>Corvus coronoides coronoides</i>							
Australian Raven (western)	2	1	4	1	3	4	1
<i>Corvus coronoides perplexus</i>							
<b>Forest Raven <i>Corvus tasmanicus</i></b>	5	1	4	1	1	4	1
Forest Raven (New England)	5	1	4	1	1	4	3
<i>Corvus tasmanicus boreus</i>							
Forest Raven (southern) <i>Corvus tasmanicus tasmanicus</i>	6	1	4	1	1	4	1
<i>Corvus tasmanicus tasmanicus</i>							
<b>Little Raven <i>Corvus mellori</i></b>	3	1	1	1	1	4	1
<b>Little Crow <i>Corvus bennetti</i></b>	1	1	10	1	1	4	1
<b>Torresian Crow <i>Corvus orru</i></b>	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
Torresian Crow (Australian)	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
<i>Corvus orru ceciliae</i>							
Torresian Crow (Papuan) <i>Corvus orru orru</i>		4	1	1	1	4	6
<b>Broad-billed Flycatcher (Australo-Papuan) <i>Myiagra ruficollis mimikae</i></b>		4	7	10	5	6	1
<b>Leaden Flycatcher <i>Myiagra rubecula</i></b>	1	1	4	10	3	6	1
Leaden Flycatcher (north-western) <i>Myiagra rubecula concinna</i>	4	1	4	10	3	6	1
Leaden Flycatcher (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Myiagra rubecula okyri</i>	5	4	4	10	3	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Leaden Flycatcher (south-eastern) <i>Myiagra rubecula rubecula</i>	3	1	4	10	3	6	1
Leaden Flycatcher (eastern) <i>Myiagra rubecula yorki</i>	2	1	4	10	3	6	1
<b>Satin Flycatcher</b> <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	1	1	4	10	3	6	1
<b>Shining Flycatcher</b> <i>Myiagra alecto</i>	3	7	1	7	5	6	1
Shining Flycatcher (north-western) <i>Myiagra alecto melvillensis</i>	4	7	1	7	5	6	1
Shining Flycatcher (eastern) <i>Myiagra alecto wardelli</i>	3	7	1	7	5	6	1
<b>Restless Flycatcher</b> <i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	1	1	1	10	3	5	1
Restless Flycatcher (southern) <i>Myiagra inquieta inquieta</i>	1	4	1	10	3	5	1
Restless Flycatcher (northern, Paperbark) <i>Myiagra inquieta nana</i>	3	4	1	10	3	5	1
<b>White-eared Monarch</b> <i>Carterornis leucotis</i>	3	10	4	10	5	6	1
<b>Black-faced Monarch</b> <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	3	10	1	10	3	5	1
<b>Black-faced Monarch - breeding only</b> <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	3	10	1	10	3	5	1
Black-winged Monarch (Australian) <i>Monarcha frater canescens</i>	10	10	1	10	3	5	3
<b>Spectacled Monarch</b> <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus</i>	2	7	4	10	5	6	1
Spectacled Monarch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus albiventris</i>	9	7	4	10	5	6	1
Spectacled Monarch (southern) <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus gouldii</i>	5	7	4	10	5	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Spectacled Monarch (Wet Tropics) <i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus melanorrhoea</i>	5	7	4	10	5	6	1
<b>Magpie-lark <i>Gallina cyanoleuca</i></b>	1	1	10	4	1	6	1
Magpie-lark (southern) <i>Gallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	1	1	10	4	1	6	1
Magpie-lark (northern) <i>Gallina cyanoleuca neglecta</i>	3	1	10	4	1	6	1
Frilled Monarch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Arses telescopthalmus lorealis</i>	10	7	7	10	6	6	1
<b>Pied Monarch <i>Arses kaupi</i></b>	7	10	1	10	6	6	1
Pied Monarch (southern) <i>Arses kaupi kaupi</i>	7	10	1	10	6	6	1
Pied Monarch (northern) <i>Arses kaupi terraereginae</i>	10	10	1	10	6	6	1
<b>Yellow-breasted Boatbill <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer</i></b>	5	10	4	10	6	6	1
Yellow-breasted Boatbill (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer flaviventer</i>	10	10	4	10	6	6	1
Yellow-breasted Boatbill (Wet Tropics) <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer secundus</i>	6	10	4	10	6	6	1
<b>White-winged Chough <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i></b>	2	1	10	1	1	5	1
White-winged Chough (eastern) <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos</i>	2	1	10	1	1	5	1
White-winged Chough (South Australian) <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos whiteae</i>	4	4	10	1	1	5	1
<b>Apostlebird <i>Struthidea cinerea</i></b>	1	1	7	1	1	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Apostlebird (southern)	2	1	7	1	1	5	1
<i>Struthidea cinerea cinerea</i>							
Apostlebird (northern)	3	1	7	1	1	5	1
<i>Struthidea cinerea dalyi</i>							
<b>Trumpet Manucode</b>	9	10	10	4	5	5	1
<b><i>Phonygammus keraudrenii</i></b>							
Trumpet Manucode (Cape York Peninsula)	9	10	10	4	5	5	1
<i>Phonygammus keraudrenii gouldii</i>							
Paradise Riflebird	6	10	4	4	5	5	1
<i>Ptiloris paradiseus</i>							
<b>Victoria's Riflebird</b>	7	10	4	4	5	5	1
<b><i>Ptiloris victorinae</i></b>							
<b>Magnificent Riflebird (Australian)</b>	9	10	4	7	5	5	1
<b><i>Ptiloris magnificus alberti</i></b>							
<b>Jacky Winter</b>	1	1	1	10	3	7	1
<b><i>Microeca fascians fascians</i></b>							
Jacky Winter (southern)	2	1	1	10	3	7	1
<i>Microeca fascians assimilis</i>							
Jacky Winter (eastern)	2	1	1	10	3	7	1
<i>Microeca fascians fascians</i>							
Jacky Winter (northern)	2	1	1	10	3	7	1
<i>Microeca fascians pallida</i>							
<b>Lemon-bellied Flycatcher</b>	3	1	1	7	6	6	1
<b><i>Microeca flavigaster flavigaster</i></b>							
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (north-central)	5	1	1	7	6	6	1
<i>Microeca flavigaster flavigaster</i>							
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (Cape York Peninsula)	7	1	1	10	6	6	1
<i>Microeca flavissima flavissima</i>							
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (southeastern)	4	1	1	10	6	6	1
<i>Microeca flavigaster laetissima</i>							

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (western) <i>Microeca flavigaster tormenti</i>		1	1	7	6	6	1
<b>Yellow-legged Flycatcher (Australian) <i>Microeca griseocephala kempii</i></b>	10	10	4	10	6	6	1
<b>Scarlet Robin <i>Petroica multicolor</i></b>	2	7	1	10	3	6	1
Scarlet Robin (eastern) <i>Petroica multicolor boodang</i>	4	10	1	10	3	6	1
Scarlet Robin (south-western) <i>Petroica multicolor campbelli</i>	4	10	1	10	3	6	1
Scarlet Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Petroica multicolor leggii</i>	7	10	1	10	3	6	1
Scarlet Robin (Norfolk Island) <i>Petroica multicolor multicolor</i>		10	1	10	3	6	5
<b>Red-capped Robin <i>Petroica goodenovii</i></b>	1	1	4	10	3	7	1
<b>Flame Robin <i>Petroica phoenicea</i></b>	4	4	4	10	3	7	1
Flame Robin - breeding only <i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	4	10	4	10	3	7	1
<b>Rose Robin <i>Petroica rosea</i></b>	4	7	1	10	3	6	1
<b>Pink Robin <i>Petroica rodinogaster</i></b>	5	7	1	10	3	6	1
Pink Robin (mainland) <i>Petroica rodinogaster inexpectata</i>	5	7	1	10	3	6	1
Pink Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Petroica rodinogaster rodinogaster</i>	7	7	1	10	3	6	1
<b>Hooded Robin <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i></b>	1	1	4	4	3	6	1
Hooded Robin (south-eastern) <i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	2	1	4	4	3	6	1
Hooded Robin (northern) <i>Melanodryas cucullata picata</i>	1	1	4	4	3	6	1
Hooded Robin (western) <i>Melanodryas cucullata westralensis</i>	1	1	4	4	3	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<b>Dusky Robin <i>Melanodryas vittata</i></b>	7	1	1	7	3	5	1
Dusky Robin (King Island)							
<i>Melanodryas vittata kingi</i>	10	4	1	7	3	5	1
Dusky Robin (Tasmanian)							
<i>Melanodryas vittata vittata</i>	7	1	1	7	3	5	1
<b>Pale-yellow Robin <i>Tregellasia capito</i></b>	4	10	4	7	5	5	1
Pale-yellow Robin (southern)							
<i>Tregellasia capito capito</i>	6	10	4	7	5	5	1
Pale-yellow Robin (northern)							
<i>Tregellasia capito nana</i>	6	10	4	7	5	5	1
<b>White-faced Robin (Australian) <i>Tregellasia leucops albigularis</i></b>	10	10	1	7	5	6	1
<b>Eastern Yellow Robin <i>Eopsaltria australis</i></b>	3	1	1	4	3	5	1
Eastern Yellow Robin (southern)							
<i>Eopsaltria australis australis</i>	4	1	1	4	3	5	1
Eastern Yellow Robin (northern)							
<i>Eopsaltria australis chrysoorhoa</i>	4	1	1	4	3	5	1
<b>Western Yellow Robin <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i></b>	2	4	4	7	3	5	1
Western Yellow Robin (eastern)							
<i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i>	5	7	4	7	3	5	1
Western Yellow Robin (western)							
<i>Eopsaltria griseogularis rosinae</i>	2	4	4	7	3	5	1
<b>White-breasted Robin <i>Eopsaltria georgiana</i></b>	4	7	4	10	3	6	1
<b>Mangrove Robin <i>Peneonantho pulverulenta</i></b>							
Mangrove Robin (Top End)							
<i>Peneonantho pulverulenta alligator</i>		4	4	7	3	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Mangrove Robin (western) <i>Peneanthe pulverulenta cinereiceps</i>		4	4	7	3	5	1
Mangrove Robin (eastern) <i>Peneanthe pulverulenta leucura</i>		4	4	7	3	5	1
<b>Grey-headed Robin (Australian)</b> <i>Heteromyias albispecularis cinereifrons</i>	7	10	10	10	5	6	1
<b>White-browed Robin <i>Poecilodryas superciliosa</i></b>	5	4	4	7	5	5	1
<b>Buff-sided Robin <i>Poecilodryas cerviniventris</i></b>	4	4	4	7	5	6	1
<b>Northern Scrub-robin (Australian) <i>Drymodes superciliaris superciliaris</i></b>	10	10	10	10	5	6	1
<b>Southern Scrub-robin <i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i></b>	2	1	10	7	5	6	1
<b>Horsfield's Bushlark <i>Mirafra javanica</i></b>	1	1	10	7	3	6	1
Horsfield's Bushlark (Wet Tropics) <i>Mirafra javanica athertonensis</i>	7	7	10	7	3	6	1
Horsfield's Bushlark (Kimberley) <i>Mirafra javanica forresti</i>	4	1	10	7	3	6	1
Horsfield's Bushlark (Dampierland) <i>Mirafra javanica halli</i>	6	1	10	7	3	6	1
Horsfield's Bushlark (eastern) <i>Mirafra javanica horsfieldii</i>	1	1	10	7	3	6	1
Horsfield's Bushlark (Twi Islands) <i>Mirafra javanica melvillensis</i>	10	10	10	7	3	6	5
Horsfield's Bushlark (western Queensland) <i>Mirafra javanica rufescens</i>	2	1	10	7	3	6	1



Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Horsfield's Bushlark (South Australian) <i>Mirafra javanica secunda</i>	4	1	10	7	3	6	1
Horsfield's Bushlark (Top End) <i>Mirafra javanica sodenbergi</i>	4	7	10	7	3	6	1
Horsfield's Bushlark (Pilbara) <i>Mirafra javanica woodwardi</i>	2	1	10	7	3	6	1
<b>Zitting Cisticola</b> <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	4	7	7	10	3	6	1
Zitting Cisticola (eastern) <i>Cisticola juncidis laveryi</i>	5	7	7	10	3	6	1
Zitting Cisticola (Top End) <i>Cisticola juncidis leanyeri</i>	6	7	7	10	3	6	1
Zitting Cisticola (Normanton) <i>Cisticola juncidis normani</i>	10	7	7	10	3	6	1
<b>Golden-headed Cisticola</b> <i>Cisticola exilis</i>	1	1	7	10	1	6	1
Golden-headed Cisticola (northern) <i>Cisticola exilis alexandrae</i>	2	1	7	10	1	6	1
Golden-headed Cisticola (north-eastern) <i>Cisticola exilis diminuta</i>	4	1	7	10	1	6	1
Golden-headed Cisticola (south-eastern) <i>Cisticola exilis exilis</i>	3	1	7	10	1	6	1
Golden-headed Cisticola (north-western) <i>Cisticola exilis lineocapilla</i>	5	1	7	10	1	6	1
<b>Australian Reed-Warbler</b> <i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	1	4	4	10	3	5	1
Australian Reed-Warbler (eastern) <i>Acrocephalus australis australis</i>	1	4	4	10	3	5	1
Australian Reed-Warbler (western) <i>Acrocephalus australis gouldi</i>	1	4	4	10	3	5	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Great Reed-Warbler (eastern)	10	7	4	7	1	5	1
<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus orientalis</i>							
Tawny Grassbird (Australo-Papuan)	2	1	7	7	3	6	1
<i>Megalurus timoriensis alisteri</i>							
Little Grassbird <i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	1	1	4	7	3	6	1
Little Grassbird (eastern)	1	1	4	7	3	6	1
<i>Megalurus gramineus goulburni</i>							
Little Grassbird (Tasmanian)	7	1	4	7	3	6	1
<i>Megalurus gramineus gramineus</i>							
Little Grassbird (western)	2	1	4	7	3	6	1
<i>Megalurus gramineus thomasi</i>							
Rufous Songlark <i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	1	1	10	7	1	6	1
<i>Brown Songlark Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	1	1	10	7	1	7	1
Brown Songlark - breeding only	1	1	10	7	1	7	1
<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>							
Spinifexbird <i>Eremiornis carteri</i>	2	7	7	7	3	6	1
Christmas Island White-eye		10	1	1	3	7	1
<i>Zosterops natalis</i>							
Pale-bellied White-eye (Torres Strait)		1	7	4	3	7	1
<i>Zosterops citrinella albiventris</i>							
Yellow White-eye <i>Zosterops luteus</i>		1	4	1	3	7	1
Yellow White-eye (western)		1	4	1	3	7	1
<i>Zosterops luteus balstoni</i>							
Yellow White-eye (northern)		1	4	1	3	7	1
<i>Zosterops luteus luteus</i>							
Silvereye <i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	2	1	1	1	1	7	1
Silvereye (Great Barrier Reef)		10	1	1	1	7	3
<i>Zosterops lateralis chlorocephalus</i>							

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Silvereye (south-western)	2	1	1	1	1	7	1
<i>Zosterops lateralis chloronotus</i>							
Silvereye (eastern)	4	1	1	1	1	7	1
<i>Zosterops lateralis cornwalli</i>							
Silvereye (Tasmanian)	3	1	1	1	1	7	1
<i>Zosterops lateralis lateralis</i>							
Silvereye (King Island)	10	4	1	1	1	7	1
<i>Zosterops lateralis ochrochrous</i>							
Silvereye (South Australian)	3	1	1	1	1	7	1
<i>Zosterops lateralis pinarochrous</i>							
Silvereye (Lord Howe Island)		10	1	1	1	7	3
<i>Zosterops lateralis tephroleurus</i>							
Silvereye (north-eastern)	5	1	1	1	1	7	1
<i>Zosterops lateralis vegetus</i>							
Silvereye (south-eastern)	4	1	1	1	1	7	1
<i>Zosterops lateralis westernensis</i>							
<b>Slender-billed White-eye</b>		10	4	1	3	7	3
<i>Zosterops tenuirostris</i>							
<b>White-backed Swallow</b>	1	1	10	10	1	8	1
<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>							
<b>Barn Swallow (eastern)</b>		1	10	10	1	7	1
<i>Hirundo rustica gutturalis</i>							
<b>Welcome Swallow</b>	1	1	10	10	1	7	1
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>							
Welcome Swallow (western)	1	1	10	10	1	7	1
<i>Hirundo neoxena carteri</i>							
Welcome Swallow (eastern)	1	1	10	10	1	7	1
<i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>							
<b>Fairy Martin</b>	1	1	10	10	3	7	1
<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>							
<b>Tree Martin</b>	1	1	10	10	3	7	1
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>							
Tree Martin (mainland)	1	1	10	10	3	7	1
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta</i>							

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Tree Martin (Tasmanian)	1	1	10	10	3	7	1
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans nigricans</i>							
Tree Martin (Tasmanian) - breeding only	1	1	10	10	3	7	1
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans nigricans</i>							
<b>Bassian Thrush <i>Zoothera lunulata</i></b>	4	4	4	4	3	6	1
Bassian Thrush (Wet Tropics)	9	10	4	4	3	6	5
<i>Zoothera lunulata cuneata</i>							
Bassian Thrush (South Australian)	9	7	4	4	3	6	3
<i>Zoothera lunulata halmaturina</i>							
Bassian Thrush (south-eastern)	4	4	4	4	3	6	1
<i>Zoothera lunulata lunulata</i>							
<b>Russet-tailed Thrush (Australian)</b>	5	7	7	7	3	6	1
<i>Zoothera heinei heinei</i>							
<b>Island Thrush <i>Turdus poliocephalus</i></b>		10	4	4	3	6	1
Island Thrush (Christmas Island)		10	4	4	3	6	1
<i>Turdus poliocephalus erythropleurus</i>							
<b>Singing Starling <i>Aplonis cantoroides</i></b>		4	7	7	3	6	8
Metallic Starling (Australo-Papuan)	5	1	7	7	1	6	1
<i>Aplonis metallica metallica</i>							
<b>Red-capped Flowerpecker (Papuan) <i>Dicaeum geelvinkianum albopunctatum</i></b>		4	7	4	3	7	5
Mistletoebird (Australian)	1	1	4	4	3	7	1
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum</i>							
<b>Olive-backed Sunbird (Australian)</b>	3	1	4	7	1	7	1
<i>Nectarinia jugularis frenata</i>							
Zebra Finch (Australian)	1	1	7	7	1	7	1
<i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i>							

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<b>Double-barred Finch <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i></b>	1	1	7	7	1	7	1
Double-barred Finch (western) <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii annulosa</i>	4	1	7	7	1	7	1
Double-barred Finch (eastern) <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii bichenovii</i>	1	1	7	7	1	7	1
<b>Long-tailed Finch <i>Poephila acuticauda</i></b>	4	4	4	7	1	7	1
Long-tailed Finch (western) <i>Poephila acuticauda acuticauda</i>	5	7	4	7	1	7	1
Long-tailed Finch (eastern) <i>Poephila acuticauda hecki</i>	4	4	4	7	1	7	1
<b>Black-throated Finch <i>Poephila cincta</i></b>	2	7	4	7	1	7	1
Black-throated Finch (northern) <i>Poephila cincta atrypialis</i>	4	10	4	7	3	7	1
Black-throated Finch (southern) <i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	2	7	4	7	1	7	5
<b>Masked Finch <i>Poephila personata</i></b>	4	7	4	7	1	6	1
Masked Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Poephila personata leucotis</i>	6	10	4	7	1	6	1
Masked Finch (western) <i>Poephila personata personata</i>	5	7	4	7	1	6	1
<b>Crimson Finch <i>Neochmia phaeton</i></b>	3	1	4	7	1	6	1
Crimson Finch (northern, white-bellied) <i>Neochmia phaeton evangelinae</i>	10	7	4	7	1	6	5
Crimson Finch (southern, black-bellied) <i>Neochmia phaeton phaeton</i>	3	1	4	7	1	6	1
<b>Star Finch <i>Neochmia ruficauda</i></b>	1	1	4	7	1	6	1
Star Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Neochmia ruficauda clarescens</i>	10	1	4	7	1	6	3

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
Star Finch (western) <i>Neochmia ruficauda subclarescens</i>	1	1	4	7	1	6	1
<b>Plum-headed Finch</b> <i>Neochmia modesta</i>	4	1	7	7	1	6	1
<b>Red-browed Finch</b> <i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	2	1	7	4	1	6	1
Red-browed Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Neochmia temporalis minor</i>	6	7	7	4	1	6	1
Red-browed Finch (southern) <i>Neochmia temporalis temporalis</i>	3	1	7	4	1	6	1
<b>Diamond Firetail</b> <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	3	7	7	4	1	6	1
<b>Beautiful Firetail</b> <i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	5	7	7	4	1	6	1
Beautiful Firetail (south-eastern) <i>Stagonopleura bella bella</i>	5	7	7	4	1	6	1
Beautiful Firetail (Glennelg) <i>Stagonopleura bella interposita</i>	10	7	7	4	1	6	1
Beautiful Firetail (Kangaroo Island and Mt Lofty Ranges) <i>Stagonopleura bella samueli</i>	8	7	7	4	1	6	3
<b>Red-eared Firetail</b> <i>Stagonopleura oculata</i>	5	7	7	7	3	6	1
<b>Painted Finch</b> <i>Emblema pictum</i>	1	7	10	7	3	6	1
<b>Blue-faced Parrot-Finch</b> (Australian) <i>Erythrura trichroa macgillivrayi</i>	10	10	4	7	1	6	3
<b>Gouldian Finch</b> <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	4	7	7	10	1	7	5
<b>Yellow-rumped Mannikin</b> <i>Lonchura flaviprymna</i>	8	4	7	7	1	6	1
<b>Chestnut-breasted Mannikin</b> (Australo-Papuan) <i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	2	1	7	7	1	6	1

Taxon	Climate specialisation	Habitat specialisation	Foraging substrate specialisation	Food type specialisation	Reproductive constraints	Relative brain size	Genetic constraints (low population size)
<i>Picrorella Mannikin Heteromunia pectoralis</i>	4	4	7	7	1	6	1
<b>Australian Pipit <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i></b>	1	1	10	4	3	6	1
Australian Pipit (central) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae australis</i>	1	1	10	4	3	6	1
Australian Pipit (south-western) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae bilbali</i>	2	1	10	4	3	6	1
Australian Pipit (Tasmanian) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae bistriatus</i>	7	7	10	4	3	6	1
Australian Pipit (northern) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae rogersi</i>	4	1	10	4	3	6	1
<b>Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i></b>	10	7	7	7	1	8	3
Yellow Wagtail (east Siberian) <i>Motacilla flava tschutschensis</i>	10	7	7	7	1	8	5
Yellow Wagtail (Siberian) <i>Motacilla flava taivana</i>	10	7	7	7	1	8	5





## Appendix 6. Habitat metrics for Australian bird taxa used to characterise sensitivity to climate change

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Southern Cassowary (Australian)</b> <i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Emu</b> <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	10
Emu (mainland) <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	10
<b>Australian Brush-turkey</b> <i>Alectura lathami</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	4
Australian Brush-turkey (southern) <i>Alectura lathami lathami</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	4
Australian Brush-turkey (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Alectura lathami purpureicollis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	2
<b>Malleefowl</b> <i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
<b>Orange-footed Scrubfowl</b> <i>Megapodius reinwardt</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove, urban	3
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (southern Queensland) <i>Megapodius reinwardt castanonotus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (Papuan) <i>Megapodius reinwardt reinwardt</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (western) <i>Megapodius reinwardt tumulus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove, urban	3
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Megapodius reinwardt yorki</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
<b>Stubble Quail</b> <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	7
<b>Brown Quail</b> <i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	7
Brown Quail (mainland) <i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	7
Brown Quail (Tasmanian) <i>Coturnix ypsilophora ypsilophora</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	5
<b>King Quail</b> <i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland	3
King Quail (western) <i>Coturnix chinensis colletti</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland	3
King Quail (eastern) <i>Coturnix chinensis victoricae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Magpie Goose</b> <i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove; Freshwater: shallow open water, floating vegetation, reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland	6
<b>Spotted Whistling-Duck</b> <i>Dendrocygna guttata</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland	4
<b>Plumed Whistling-Duck</b> <i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: soft mud	5
<b>Wandering Whistling-Duck</b> (Australo-Papuan) <i>Dendrocygna arcuata australis</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: soft mud	4
<b>Musk Duck</b> <i>Biziura lobata</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: urban; Freshwater: deep open water; Marine: temperate inshore	3
<b>Freckled Duck</b> <i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: deep open water, shallow open water	2
<b>Cape Barran Goose</b> <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, rocky	5
Cape Barran Goose (south-western) <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: rocky	3
Cape Barran Goose (eastern) <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, rocky	5
<b>Black Swan</b> <i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, urban; Freshwater: deep open water, shallow open water, floating vegetation, low marshland and wet grassland; Marine: temperate inshore	7
<b>Radjah Shelduck</b> (Australo-Papuan) <i>Tadorna radjah rufitergum</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove, urban; Freshwater: shallow open water, floating vegetation, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, soft mud	8

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Australian Shelduck</b> <i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, soft mud, saltmarsh; Marine: temperate inshore	8
<b>Australian Wood Duck</b> <i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	6
<b>Pink-eared Duck</b> <i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: deep open water, shallow open water	2
<b>Cotton Pygmy-goose</b> (Australian) <i>Nettapus coromandelianus albigennis</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: floating vegetation	1
<b>Green Pygmy-goose</b> <i>Nettapus pulchellus</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: urban; Freshwater: floating vegetation	2
<b>Australasian Shoveler</b> (Australian) <i>Anas rhynchotis rhynchotis</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: deep open water, shallow open water	2
<b>Grey Teal</b> <i>Anas gracilis</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: rivers and streams, deep open water, shallow open water, floating vegetation, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: soft mud, saltmarsh; Marine: temperate inshore	8
<b>Chestnut Teal</b> <i>Anas castanea</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: deep open water, shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: soft mud, saltmarsh, Marine: temperate inshore	6
<b>Pacific Black Duck</b> <i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: rivers and streams, deep open water, shallow open water, floating vegetation, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	9
<b>Hardhead</b> <i>Aythya australis</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: deep open water, shallow open water	2
<b>Blue-billed Duck</b> <i>Oxyura australis</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: deep open water	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Red-tailed Tropicbird</b> <i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<b>White-tailed Tropicbird</b> <i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
White-tailed Tropicbird (Pacific Ocean) <i>Phaethon lepturus dorotheae</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
White-tailed Tropicbird (Christmas Island) <i>Phaethon lepturus fulvus</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
White-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean) <i>Phaethon lepturus lepturus</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<b>Australasian Grebe (Australian)</b> <i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: agricultural, urban; Freshwater: rivers and streams, deep open water, floating vegetation	5
<b>Hoary-headed Grebe</b> <i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: deep open water	1
<b>Great Crested Grebe (Australian)</b> <i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: deep open water, floating vegetation	2
<b>White-headed Pigeon</b> <i>Columba leucomela</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, agricultural, urban	3
<b>Brown Cuckoo-Dove</b> <i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, agricultural	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (east coast) <i>Macropygia ambainensis phasianella</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, agricultural	2
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Macropygia ambainensis quinkan</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (Wet Tropics) <i>Macropygia ambainensis robinsoni</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, agricultural	2
<b>Emerald Dove <i>Chalcophaps indica</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove, urban	3
Emerald Dove (eastern) <i>Chalcophaps indica chrysochlora</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove, urban	3
Emerald Dove (north-western) <i>Chalcophaps indica longirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove, urban	3
Emerald Dove (Christmas Island) <i>Chalcophaps indica natalis</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Common Bronzewing <i>Phaps chalcoptera</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	8
<b>Brush Bronzewing <i>Phaps elegans</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee	2
Brush Bronzewing (eastern) <i>Phaps elegans elegans</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee	2
Brush Bronzewing (western) <i>Phaps elegans occidentalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Flock Bronzewing</b> <i>Phaps histrionica</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland	2
<b>Crested Pigeon</b> <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	9
Crested Pigeon (eastern) <i>Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	9
Crested Pigeon (western) <i>Ocyphaps lophotes whitlocki</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	9
<b>Spinifex Pigeon</b> <i>Geophaps plumifera</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland	3
Spinifex Pigeon (Pilbara) <i>Geophaps plumifera ferruginea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland	2
Spinifex Pigeon (eastern) <i>Geophaps plumifera leucogaster</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland	3
Spinifex Pigeon (north-western) <i>Geophaps plumifera plumifera</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland	3
<b>Partridge Pigeon</b> <i>Geophaps smithii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Partridge Pigeon (western) <i>Geophaps smithii blaauwi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Partridge Pigeon (eastern) <i>Geophaps smithii smithii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Squatter Pigeon</b> <i>Geophaps scripta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Squatter Pigeon (northern) <i>Geophaps scripta peninsulae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Squatter Pigeon (southern) <i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>White-quilled Rock-Pigeon</b> <i>Petrophassa albipennis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland	2
White-quilled Rock-Pigeon (western) <i>Petrophassa albipennis albipennis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland	2
White-quilled Rock-Pigeon (Stokes Range) <i>Petrophassa albipennis boothi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland	2
<b>Chestnut-quilled Rock-Pigeon</b> <i>Petrophassa rufipennis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland	2
<b>Diamond Dove</b> <i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	8
<b>Peaceful Dove</b> <i>Geopelia striata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban	9
Peaceful Dove (Pilbara) <i>Geopelia striata clelandi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland	3
Peaceful Dove (Papuan) <i>Geopelia striata papua</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, mangrove	3



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Peaceful Dove (eastern) <i>Geopelia striata placida</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban	9
<b>Bar-shouldered Dove <i>Geopelia humeralis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban	8
Bar-shouldered Dove (Pilbara) <i>Geopelia humeralis headlandi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mangrove	4
Bar-shouldered Dove (eastern) <i>Geopelia humeralis humeralis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban	6
Bar-shouldered Dove (northern) <i>Geopelia humeralis inexpecta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban	5
<b>Wonga Pigeon <i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
<b>Banded Fruit-Dove (Australian) <i>Ptilinopus cinctus alligator</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Wompoo Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus assimilis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (Wet Tropics) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus kerri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (southern) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus magnificus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Superb Fruit-Dove</b> <i>Ptilinopus superb</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove</b> <i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove, urban	3
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove (western) <i>Ptilinopus regina ewingii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove, urban	3
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove (eastern) <i>Ptilinopus regina regina</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove, urban	3
<b>Christmas Island Imperial-Pigeon</b> <i>Ducula whartoni</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Collared Imperial-Pigeon (Papuan)</b> <i>Ducula mullerii mullerii</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove	1
<b>Torresian Imperial-Pigeon</b> <i>Ducula spilorrhoa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
<b>Topknot Pigeon</b> <i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Tawny Frogmouth</b> <i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	10
Tawny Frogmouth (western) <i>Podargus strigoides brachypterus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	10
Tawny Frogmouth (northern) <i>Podargus strigoides phalaenoides</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	6

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Tawny Frogmouth (eastern) <i>Podargus strigoides strigoides</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	10
<b>Papuan Frogmouth <i>Podargus papuensis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
Papuan Frogmouth (southern) <i>Podargus papuensis baileyi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
Papuan Frogmouth (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Podargus papuensis rogersi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
<b>Marbled Frogmouth <i>Podargus ocellatus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Marbled Frogmouth (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Podargus ocellatus marmoratus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Marbled Frogmouth (Plumed) <i>Podargus ocellatus plumiferus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>White-throated Nightjar (eastern) <i>Eurostopodus mystacalis mystacalis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
<b>Spotted Nightjar <i>Eurostopodus argus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	8
<b>Large-tailed Nightjar (Australasian) <i>Caprimulgus macrurus schlegelii</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Australian Owlet-nightjar</b> <i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	9
Australian Owlet-nightjar (mainland) <i>Aegotheles cristatus cristatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	9
Australian Owlet-nightjar (Tasmanian) <i>Aegotheles cristatus tasmanicus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Glossy Swiftlet</b> <i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Glossy Swiftlet (Christmas Island) <i>Collocalia esculenta natalis</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>White-rumped Swiftlet</b> <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, agricultural	4
White-rumped Swiftlet (Chillagoe) <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius chillagoensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	3
White-rumped Swiftlet (Queensland coast) <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius terraereginae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, agricultural	4
<b>White-throated Needletail (eastern)</b> <i>Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	13

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Fork-tailed Swift (eastern) <i>Apus pacificus pacificus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	13
<b>Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel <i>Hydrobates monorhis</i></b>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<b>Leach's Storm-Petrel (Pacific Ocean) <i>Hydrobates leucorhoa leucorhoa</i></b>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<b>Matsudaira's Storm-Petrel <i>Hydrobates matsudairae</i></b>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<b>Wilson's Storm-Petrel <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i></b>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic, cold pelagic, warm pelagic	3
Wilson's Storm-Petrel (Antarctic) <i>Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic, cold pelagic, warm pelagic	3
Wilson's Storm-Petrel (subantarctic) <i>Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic, warm pelagic	2
<b>Grey-backed Storm-Petrel <i>Garrodia nereis</i></b>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
<b>White-faced Storm-Petrel (Australian) <i>Pelagodroma marina dulciae</i></b>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
<b>Black-bellied Storm-Petrel (Pacific Ocean) <i>Fregatta tropica tropica</i></b>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic, warm pelagic	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea) <i>Fregatta grallaria grallaria</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
Wandering Albatross <i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic, cold pelagic	2
Tristan Albatross <i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic, cold pelagic	2
Antipodean Albatross (Auckland Islands) <i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic, cold pelagic	2
Northern Royal Albatross <i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Southern Royal Albatross <i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic, cold pelagic	2
Black-browed Albatross <i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic, cold pelagic	2
Campbell Albatross <i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Shy Albatross <i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
White-capped Albatross <i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Salvin's Albatross <i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Grey-headed Albatross <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross <i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Buller's Albatross <i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Buller's Albatross (southern) <i>Thalassarche bulleri bulleri</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Buller's Albatross (northern) <i>Thalassarche bulleri platei</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Sooty Albatross <i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Light-mantled Sooty Albatross <i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic, cold pelagic	2
Southern Giant-Petrel <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic, cold pelagic	2
Northern Giant-Petrel <i>Macronectes halli</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Southern Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic	1
Cape Petrel <i>Daption capense</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Cape Petrel (northern) <i>Daption capense australe</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Cape Petrel (southern) <i>Daption capense capense</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic	1
Blue Petrel <i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Broad-billed Prion</b> <i>Pachyptila vittata</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
<b>Salvin's Prion</b> <i>Pachyptila salvini</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Salvin's Prion (western) <i>Pachyptila salvini salvini</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
<b>Antarctic Prion</b> <i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic, cold pelagic	2
<b>Slender-billed Prion</b> <i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
<b>Fairy Prion</b> <i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Fairy Prion (northern) <i>Pachyptila turtur turtur</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Fairy Prion (southern) <i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
<b>Fulmar Prion (southern)</b> <i>Pachyptila crassirostris eatoni</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic	1
<b>White-chinned Petrel</b> <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
<b>Westland Petrel</b> <i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
<b>Black Petrel</b> <i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<b>Grey Petrel</b> <i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
<b>Bulwer's Petrel</b> <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<i>Wedge-tailed Shearwater Ardenna pacifica</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<i>Buller's Shearwater Ardenna bulleri</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
<i>Flesh-footed Shearwater Ardenna carneipes</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic, warm pelagic, temperate inshore	3
<i>Sooty Shearwater Ardenna grisea</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic, cold pelagic	2
<i>Short-tailed Shearwater Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic, cold pelagic	2
<i>Streaked Shearwater Calonectris leucomelas</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic, warm pelagic	2
<i>Fluttering Shearwater Puffinus gavia</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic, warm pelagic	2
<i>Hutton's Shearwater Puffinus huttoni</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic, warm pelagic	2
<i>Little Shearwater Puffinus assimilis</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<i>Little Shearwater (Tasman Sea) Puffinus assimilis assimilis</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<i>Little Shearwater (New Zealand) Puffinus assimilis elegans</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<i>Little Shearwater (Western Australian) Puffinus assimilis tunneyi</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Tahiti Petrel <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i></b>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
Tahiti Petrel (Pacific Ocean) <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata rostrata</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
Tahiti Petrel (New Caledonian) <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata trouessarti</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<b>Kerguelen Petrel <i>Lugensa brevirostris</i></b>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
<b>Kermadec Petrel (western) <i>Pterodroma neglecta neglecta</i></b>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<b>Herald Petrel <i>Pterodroma heraldica</i></b>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<b>Soft-plumaged Petrel <i>Pterodroma mollis mollis/dubia</i></b>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
<b>White-headed Petrel <i>Pterodroma lessonii</i></b>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
<b>Great-winged Petrel <i>Pterodroma macroptera</i></b>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Great-winged Petrel (New Zealand) <i>Pterodroma macroptera gouldi</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Great-winged Petrel (western) <i>Pterodroma macroptera macroptera</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Providence Petrel</b> <i>Pterodroma solandri</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<b>Mottled Petrel</b> <i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
<b>Gould's Petrel</b> <i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
Gould's Petrel (New Caledonian) <i>Pterodroma leucoptera caledonica</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
Gould's Petrel (Australian) <i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<b>White-necked Petrel</b> <i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
White-necked Petrel (southern) <i>Pterodroma cervicalis cervicalis</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<b>Black-winged Petrel</b> <i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<b>Common Diving-Petrel</b> <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Common Diving-Petrel (southern) <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1
Common Diving-Petrel (Australasian) <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix urinatrix</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
South Georgian Diving-Petrel <i>Pelecanoides georgicus</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic, cold pelagic	2
King Penguin <i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic, cold inshore; Coastal: sandy	3
Gentoo Penguin (subantarctic) <i>Pygoscelis papua papua</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic, cold pelagic, cold inshore; Coastal: rocky	3
Southern Rockhopper Penguin <i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic, cold inshore; Coastal: rocky	3
Southern Rockhopper Penguin (eastern) <i>Eudyptes chrysocome filiholi</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic, cold inshore; Coastal: rocky	3
Macaroni Penguin <i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic, cold inshore; Coastal: rocky	3
Royal Penguin <i>Eudyptes schlegeli</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic, cold inshore; Coastal: rocky	3
Little Penguin (Australian) <i>Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae</i>	Marine	Terrestrial: urban; Marine: temperate inshore; Coastal: rocky	3
Lesser Frigatebird (Indo-Pacific) <i>Fregata ariel ariel</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
Great Frigatebird <i>Fregata minor</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
Christmas Island Frigatebird <i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
Abbott's Booby <i>Papasula abbotti</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
Australasian Gannet <i>Morus serrator</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic, temperate inshore	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Masked Booby</b> <i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
Masked Booby (Indo-Pacific) <i>Sula dactylatra personata</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
Masked Booby (Tasman Sea) <i>Sula dactylatra tasmani</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<b>Red-footed Booby</b> <i>Sula sula</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<b>Brown Booby (Indo-Pacific)</b> <i>Sula leucogaster plotus</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic	1
<b>Darter (Australo-Papuan)</b> <i>Anhinga melanogaster novaehollandiae</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: mangrove; Freshwater: rivers and streams, deep open water, floating vegetation	4
<b>Little Pied Cormorant (Australasian)</b> <i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos melanoleucos</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: mangrove, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: rivers and streams, deep open water, floating vegetation	6
<b>Great Cormorant (Australian)</b> <i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbooides</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: rivers and streams, deep open water; Coastal: mangrove trees; Marine: temperate inshore, warm inshore	5
<b>Little Black Cormorant</b> <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: mangrove; Freshwater: rivers and streams, deep open water; Coastal: mangrove trees; Marine: temperate inshore, warm inshore	6
<b>Pied Cormorant (Australian)</b> <i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos</i>	Marine	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: rocky, mangrove trees; Marine: temperate inshore, warm inshore	5
<b>Black-faced Cormorant</b> <i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	Marine	Coastal: rocky; Marine: temperate inshore	2
<b>Imperial Shag</b> <i>Leucocarbo atriceps</i>	Marine	Coastal: rocky; Marine: cold inshore	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Imperial Shag (Heard Island) <i>Leucocarbo atriceps nivalis</i>	Marine	Coastal: rocky; Marine: cold inshore	2
Imperial Shag (Macquarie Island) <i>Leucocarbo atriceps purpurascens</i>	Marine	Coastal: rocky; Marine: cold inshore	2
<b>Australian Pelican <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i></b>	Inland waters	Freshwater: rivers and streams, deep open water, shallow open water, floating vegetation; Coastal: sandy; Marine: temperate inshore, warm inshore	7
<b>Black-necked Stork (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus australis</i></b>	Inland waters	Freshwater: shallow open water, floating vegetation, reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy	5
<b>Australasian Bittern <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i></b>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: agricultural; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	3
<b>Little Bittern (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ixobrychus minutus dubius</i></b>	Inland waters	Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland	1
<b>Black Bittern (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ixobrychus flavicollis australis</i></b>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: mangrove; Freshwater: rivers and streams, reeds and tall wet grassland; Coastal: mangrove floor	4
<b>White-necked Heron <i>Ardea pacifica</i></b>	Inland waters	Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland	2
<b>Great Egret (eastern) <i>Ardea alba modesta</i></b>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: mangrove; Freshwater: shallow open water, reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: soft mud, saltmarsh, mangrove trees; Marine: temperate inshore, warm inshore	9
<b>Intermediate Egret (Asian) <i>Ardea intermedia intermedia</i></b>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: mangrove; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh, mangrove trees; Marine: temperate inshore, warm inshore	7
<b>Great-billed Heron <i>Ardea sumatrana</i></b>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove floor, mangrove trees	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Cattle Egret (eastern)</b> <i>Ardea ibis coromanda</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural	2
<b>Striated Heron</b> <i>Butorides striatus</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: soft mud, saltmarsh, mangrove floor, mangrove trees	5
Striated Heron (eastern) <i>Butorides striatus macrorhyncha</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: soft mud, saltmarsh, mangrove floor, mangrove trees	5
Striated Heron (western) <i>Butorides striatus stagnatilis</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: soft mud, saltmarsh, mangrove floor, mangrove trees	5
<b>Pied Heron</b> <i>Egretta picata</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wetgrassland; Coastal: soft mud, mangrove trees	6
<b>White-faced Heron</b> <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: rivers and streams, shallow open water, reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, soft mud, saltmarsh	11
Little Egret (Australasian) <i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: mangrove; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, soft mud, saltmarsh, mangrove floor, mangrove trees	8
<b>Eastern Reef Egret (eastern)</b> <i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Coastal: rocky	1
<b>Nankeen Night-Heron (Australo-Papuan)</b> <i>Nycticorax caledonicus hillii</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: mangrove; Freshwater: rivers and streams, shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: mangrove trees	5
<b>Glossy Ibis</b> <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland	2
<b>Australian White Ibis</b> <i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: shallow open water, reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: soft mud, saltmarsh, mangrove floor, mangrove trees	11
<b>Straw-necked Ibis</b> <i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	5

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Royal Spoonbill</b> <i>Platalea regia</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: mangrove; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh, mangrove trees	5
<b>Yellow-billed Spoonbill</b> <i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: agricultural; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	4
<b>Osprey (eastern)</b> <i>Pandion haliaeetus cristatus</i>	Marine	Terrestrial: mangrove, urban; Freshwater: rivers and streams; Coastal: mangrove trees; Marine: temperate inshore, warm inshore	6
<b>Black-shouldered Kite</b> <i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	6
<b>Letter-winged Kite</b> <i>Elanus scriptus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, other grassland	2
<b>Square-tailed Kite</b> <i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	5
<b>Black-breasted Buzzard</b> <i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland	6
<b>Pacific Baza (Australian)</b> <i>Aviceda subcristata subcristata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	7
<b>White-bellied Sea-Eagle</b> <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: mangrove; Freshwater: rivers and streams, deep open water; Coastal: mangrove trees; Marine: temperate inshore, warm inshore	6
<b>Whistling Kite</b> <i>Haliaeetus spheonurus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Coastal: sandy, soft mud, saltmarsh	11
<b>Brahminy Kite (Australo-Papuan)</b> <i>Haliaeetus indus girrenera</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, mangrove, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees; Marine: warm inshore	5



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Black Kite (Australo-Papuan) <i>Milvus migrans affinis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	9
<b>Brown Goshawk <i>Accipiter fasciatus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	11
Brown Goshawk (northern) <i>Accipiter fasciatus didimus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	6
Brown Goshawk (Papuan) <i>Accipiter fasciatus dogwa</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, mangrove	2
Brown Goshawk (southern) <i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	9
Variable Goshawk (Christmas Island) <i>Accipiter hiogaster natalis</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Collared Sparrowhawk (Australian) <i>Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	11
<b>Grey Goshawk (Australian) <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	4
<b>Spotted Harrier <i>Circus assimilis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	7
<b>Swamp Harrier <i>Circus approximans</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland, agricultural; Coastal: saltmarsh	4
<b>Red Goshawk <i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Wedge-tailed Eagle <i>Aquila audax</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	10
Wedge-tailed Eagle (mainland) <i>Aquila audax audax</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	10
Wedge-tailed Eagle (Tasmanian) <i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	5
<b>Little Eagle (Australian) <i>Hieraetus morphnoides morphnoides</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural	9
<b>Nankeen Kestrel (Australasian) <i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	10
<b>Brown Falcon (Australian) <i>Falco berigora berigora</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	10
<b>Australian Hobby <i>Falco longipennis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	10
Australian Hobby (southern) <i>Falco longipennis longipennis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	10
Australian Hobby (inland) <i>Falco longipennis murchisonianus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	10

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Grey Falcon</b> <i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland	6
<b>Black Falcon</b> <i>Falco subniger</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland	6
<b>Peregrine Falcon (Australian)</b> <i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	7
<b>Sarus Crane (Australian)</b> <i>Grus antigone gillae</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	4
<b>Brolga</b> <i>Grus rubicunda</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	5
<b>Purple Swamphen</b> <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: agricultural, urban; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland	4
Purple Swamphen (eastern) <i>Porphyrio porphyrio bellus</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: agricultural, urban; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland	4
Purple Swamphen (western) <i>Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: agricultural, urban; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland	4
<b>Chestnut Rail (Australian)</b> <i>Eulabeornis castaneiventris castaneiventris</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove floor, mangrove trees	3
<b>Red-necked Crane</b> <i>Rallina tricolor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, urban	2
<b>Lewin's Rail</b> <i>Lewinia pectoralis</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland	5
Lewin's Rail (Tasmanian) <i>Lewinia pectoralis brachipus</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Lewin's Rail (Eastern Australian) <i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland	5
<b>Buff-banded Rail <i>Gallirallus philippensis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland; Coastal: sandy	6
Buff-banded Rail (Cocos Keeling Islands) <i>Gallirallus philippensis andrewsi</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: other grassland; Coastal: sandy	2
Buff-banded Rail (Australian) <i>Gallirallus philippensis mellori</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland; Coastal: sandy	7
<b>Lord Howe Woodhen <i>Gallirallus sylvestris</i></b>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Baillon's Crane (Australo-Papuan) <i>Porzana pusilla palustris</i></b>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland	3
<b>Australian Spotted Crane <i>Porzana fluminea</i></b>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, mangrove; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	5
<b>Spotless Crane (Australasian) <i>Porzana tabuensis plumbea</i></b>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland	3
<b>White-browed Crane <i>Amaurornis cinerea</i></b>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: urban; Freshwater: floating vegetation, reeds and tall wet grassland	3
<b>Pale-vented Bush-hen (Australo-Papuan) <i>Amaurornis olivaceus ruficrissus</i></b>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, urban; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland	6
<b>White-breasted Waterhen (eastern) <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i></b>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest, agricultural; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Black-tailed Native-hen</b> <i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland, agricultural; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	4
<b>Tasmanian Native-hen</b> <i>Tribonyx mortierii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	3
<b>Dusky Moorhen (Australian)</b> <i>Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: agricultural, urban; Freshwater: rivers and streams, deep open water, shallow open water, floating vegetation, reeds and tall wet grassland	7
<b>Eurasian Coot (Australian)</b> <i>Fulica atra australis</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: agricultural, urban; Freshwater: rivers and streams, deep open water, floating vegetation, low marshland and wet grassland	6
<b>Australian Bustard</b> <i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	7
<b>Black-faced Sheathbill (Heard Island)</b> <i>Chionis minor nasicornis</i>	Small islands	Coastal: sandy, rocky	2
<b>Bush Stone-curlew</b> <i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	8
<b>Beach Stone-curlew</b> <i>Esacus giganteus</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Coastal: sandy	1
<b>Australian Pied Oystercatcher</b> <i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Coastal: sandy, soft mud, saltmarsh	3
<b>Sooty Oystercatcher</b> <i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Coastal: rocky	1
<b>Sooty Oystercatcher (southern)</b> <i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Coastal: rocky	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Sooty Oystercatcher (northern) <i>Haematopus fuliginosus ophthalmicus</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Coastal: rocky	1
<b>Black-winged Stilt</b> <i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: soft mud, saltmarsh	4
<b>Red-necked Avocet</b> <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	3
<b>Banded Stilt</b> <i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: shallow open water; Coastal: saltmarsh	2
<b>Pacific Golden Plover</b> <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, soft mud, saltmarsh	7
<b>Grey Plover</b> <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland; Coastal: sandy, soft mud, saltmarsh	4
<b>Red-capped Plover</b> <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Freshwater: shallow open water; Coastal: sandy, saltmarsh	3
<b>Double-banded Plover (New Zealand)</b> <i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: shallow open water; Coastal: sandy, saltmarsh	4
<b>Lesser Sand Plover</b> <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove; Coastal: sandy, saltmarsh	4
Lesser Sand Plover (Mongolian) <i>Charadrius mongolus mongolus</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove; Coastal: sandy, saltmarsh	4
Lesser Sand Plover (Kamchatkan) <i>Charadrius mongolus stegmanni</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove; Coastal: sandy, saltmarsh	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Greater Sand Plover (Mongolian)</b> <i>Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland; Coastal: sandy, saltmarsh	3
<b>Oriental Plover</b> <i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, agricultural; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy	6
<b>Inland Dotterel</b> <i>Charadrius australis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland	2
<b>Black-fronted Dotterel</b> <i>Euseyornis melanops</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	1
<b>Hooded Plover</b> <i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Coastal: sandy	1
Hooded Plover (eastern) <i>Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Coastal: sandy	1
Hooded Plover (western) <i>Thinornis rubricollis tregellasi</i>	Inland waters	Coastal: sandy	1
<b>Red-kneed Dotterel</b> <i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i>	Inland waters	Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	1
<b>Banded Lapwing</b> <i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland, mallee, agricultural	5
<b>Masked Lapwing</b> <i>Vanellus miles</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, saltmarsh	9
Masked Lapwing (northern) <i>Vanellus miles miles</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, saltmarsh	9

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Masked Lapwing (southern) <i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, saltmarsh	8
Plains-wanderer <i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland	2
Comb-crested Jacana (Australian) <i>Irediparra gallinacea novaehollandiae</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: agricultural, urban; Freshwater: floating vegetation	3
Australian Painted Snipe <i>Rostratula australis</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: agricultural; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	2
Latham's Snipe <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	3
Pin-tailed Snipe <i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	3
Swinhoe's Snipe <i>Gallinago megala</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, rainforest, agricultural; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	4
Black-tailed Godwit (eastern Siberian) <i>Limosa limosa melanuroides</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove, agricultural; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: soft mud, saltmarsh	7
Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: shallow open water; Coastal: sandy, soft mud	4
Bar-tailed Godwit (western Alaskan) <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: shallow open water; Coastal: sandy, soft mud	4
Bar-tailed Godwit (northern Siberian) <i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: shallow open water; Coastal: sandy, soft mud	4
Little Curlew <i>Numenius minutus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural	2



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Whimbrel</b> <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove; Coastal: soft mud, saltmarsh, mangrove floor	5
Whimbrel (eastern Siberian) <i>Numenius phaeopus variegatus</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove; Coastal: soft mud, saltmarsh, mangrove floor	5
<b>Eastern Curlew</b> <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: sandy, soft mud, saltmarsh	4
<b>Terek Sandpiper</b> <i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove; Coastal: soft mud	3
<b>Common Sandpiper</b> <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: mangrove; Freshwater: shallow open water; Coastal: soft mud, saltmarsh, mangrove floor	5
<b>Grey-tailed Tattler</b> <i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove; Coastal: sandy, soft mud, saltmarsh, mangrove floor	6
<b>Wandering Tattler</b> <i>Tringa incana</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland; Coastal: rocky	2
<b>Common Greenshank</b> <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove, agricultural; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: soft mud, saltmarsh	7
<b>Marsh Sandpiper</b> <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove, agricultural; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: soft mud, saltmarsh	7
<b>Wood Sandpiper</b> <i>Tringa glareola</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	5
<b>Ruddy Turnstone</b> (Palearctic) <i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove, agricultural; Coastal: sandy, rocky	5
<b>Asian Dowitcher</b> <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: soft mud	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Great Knot</b> <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove; Freshwater: shallow open water; Coastal: sandy	4
<b>Red Knot</b> <i>Calidris canutus</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: shallow open water; Coastal: sandy	3
Red Knot (New Siberian Islands) <i>Calidris canutus piersmai</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove; Freshwater: shallow open water; Coastal: sandy	4
Red Knot (north-eastern Siberia) <i>Calidris canutus rogersi</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove; Freshwater: shallow open water; Coastal: sandy	4
<b>Sanderling</b> <i>Calidris alba</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland; Coastal: sandy	2
<b>Red-necked Stint</b> <i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, soft mud, saltmarsh	7
<b>Long-toed Stint</b> <i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	2
<b>Pectoral Sandpiper</b> <i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	3
<b>Sharp-tailed Sandpiper</b> <i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove, agricultural; Freshwater: shallow open water, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, soft mud, saltmarsh	8
<b>Curlew Sandpiper</b> <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove; Freshwater: shallow open water; Coastal: sandy, soft mud, saltmarsh	6
<b>Broad-billed Sandpiper (eastern Siberia)</b> <i>Limicola falcinellus sibirica</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland, mangrove; Coastal: soft mud, saltmarsh	4
<b>Red-necked Phalarope</b> <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Marine	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: shallow open water; Marine: warm pelagic	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Red-backed Button-quail</b> (Australian) <i>Turnix maculosa</i> <i>pseutes</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland	3
<b>Black-breasted Button-quail</b> <i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Chestnut-backed Button-quail</b> <i>Turnix castanotus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Buff-breasted Button-quail</b> <i>Turnix olivii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland	2
<b>Painted Button-quail</b> <i>Turnix varius</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
Painted Button-quail (Australian) <i>Turnix varius varius</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
Painted Button-quail (Houtman Abrolhos) <i>Turnix varius scintillans</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: heath	1
<b>Red-chested Button-quail</b> <i>Turnix pyrrhoroax</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	4
<b>Little Button-quail</b> <i>Turnix velox</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	6
<b>Oriental Pratincole</b> <i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	3
<b>Australian Pratincole</b> <i>Stifflia isabella</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	3
<b>Brown Skua</b> <i>Stercorarius lonnbergi</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic, temperate inshore	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<i>Pomarine Jaeger Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic, warm pelagic	2
<i>Arctic Jaeger Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Marine	Marine: very cold pelagic, cold pelagic, warm pelagic, cold inshore, temperate inshore	5
<i>Long-tailed Jaeger Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Marine	Marine: cold pelagic, warm pelagic	2
<i>Common Noddy (Indo-Pacific) Anous stolidus pileatus</i>	Marine	Coastal: sandy; Marine: warm pelagic, warm inshore	3
<i>Black Noddy (Indo-Pacific) Anous minutus minutus</i>	Marine	Coastal: mangrove trees; Marine: warm pelagic, warm inshore	3
<i>Lesser Noddy (Houtman Abrolhos) Anous tenuirostris melanops</i>	Marine	Coastal: mangrove trees; Marine: warm inshore	2
<i>White Tern (Indo-Pacific) Gygis alba candida</i>	Marine	Coastal: mangrove trees; Marine: warm inshore	2
<i>Grey Ternlet (western Pacific Ocean) Procelsterna cerulea albivitta</i>	Marine	Coastal: mangrove trees; Marine: warm inshore	2
<i>Bridled Tern (Indo-Pacific) Onychoprion anaethetus anaethetus</i>	Marine	Coastal: rocky; Marine: warm pelagic, warm inshore	3
<i>Sooty Tern Onychoprion fuscata</i>	Marine	Coastal: sandy; Marine: warm pelagic, warm inshore	3
<i>Sooty Tern (Indian Ocean) Onychoprion fuscata nubilosa</i>	Marine	Coastal: sandy; Marine: warm pelagic, warm inshore	3
<i>Sooty Tern (Pacific Ocean) Onychoprion fuscata serrata</i>	Marine	Coastal: sandy; Marine: warm pelagic, warm inshore	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Little Tern (western Pacific Ocean)</b> <i>Sterna albifrons sinensis</i>	Marine	Coastal: sandy; Marine: temperate inshore, warm inshore	3
<b>Fairy Tern <i>Sterna nereis</i></b>	Marine	Coastal: sandy; Marine: temperate inshore, warm inshore	3
Fairy Tern (New Caledonian) <i>Sterna nereis exsul</i>	Marine	Coastal: sandy; Marine: warm inshore	2
Fairy Tern (Australian) <i>Sterna nereis nereis</i>	Marine	Coastal: sandy; Marine: temperate inshore, warm inshore	3
<b>Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i></b>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland; Freshwater: shallow open water; Coastal: sandy; Marine: temperate inshore, warm inshore	7
Gull-billed Tern (south-east Asian) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica affinis</i>	Marine	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland; Freshwater: shallow open water; Coastal: sandy; Marine: temperate inshore, warm inshore	7
Gull-billed Tern (Australian) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica macrotarsa</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland; Freshwater: shallow open water; Coastal: sandy; Marine: temperate inshore, warm inshore	7
<b>Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i></b>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, other grassland; Coastal: sandy, rocky; Marine: temperate inshore, warm inshore	6
<b>Whiskered Tern (eastern) <i>Chlidonias hybrida javanicus</i></b>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: agricultural, urban; Freshwater: shallow open water, floating vegetation, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	6
<b>White-winged Black Tern <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i></b>	Inland waters	Freshwater: shallow open water, floating vegetation, low marshland and wet grassland; Marine: warm inshore	4
<b>Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i></b>	Marine	Coastal: sandy; Marine: warm pelagic, warm inshore	3
Roseate Tern (Australasian) <i>Sterna dougallii gracilis</i>	Marine	Coastal: sandy; Marine: warm pelagic, warm inshore	3
<b>White-fronted Tern <i>Sterna striata</i></b>	Marine	Coastal: sandy; Marine: temperate inshore	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Black-naped Tern (Australasian)</b> <i>Sterna sumatrana sumatrana</i>	Marine	Coastal: rocky; Marine: warm inshore	2
<b>Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i></b>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic, cold inshore, temperate inshore, warm inshore	4
Common Tern (Siberian) <i>Sterna hirundo longipennis</i>	Marine	Marine: warm pelagic, cold inshore, temperate inshore, warm inshore	4
<b>Antarctic Tern <i>Sterna vittata</i></b>	Marine	Marine: cold inshore	1
Antarctic Tern (New Zealand) <i>Sterna vittata bethunei</i>	Marine	Coastal: sandy, rocky; Marine: cold pelagic, cold inshore	4
Antarctic Tern (Indian Ocean) <i>Sterna vittata vittata</i>	Marine	Coastal: sandy, rocky; Marine: very cold pelagic, cold inshore	4
<b>Lesser Crested Tern (eastern)</b> <i>Thalasseus bengalensis torresii</i>	Marine	Coastal: sandy; Marine: warm pelagic, warm inshore	3
<b>Crested Tern (Australasian)</b> <i>Thalasseus bergii cristata</i>	Marine	Coastal: sandy; Marine: warm pelagic, temperate inshore, warm inshore	4
<b>Pacific Gull <i>Larus pacificus</i></b>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, rocky, saltmarsh; Marine: temperate inshore	6
Pacific Gull (western) <i>Larus pacificus georgii</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, rocky, saltmarsh; Marine: temperate inshore	6
Pacific Gull (eastern) <i>Larus pacificus pacificus</i>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, rocky, saltmarsh; Marine: temperate inshore	6
<b>Kelp Gull (Pacific Ocean) <i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i></b>	Coastal shorebirds	Terrestrial: other grassland; Coastal: sandy; Marine: cold inshore, temperate inshore	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Silver Gull (Australian)</b> <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: deep open water, shallow open water; Coastal: sandy, rocky, saltmarsh; Marine: temperate inshore, warm inshore	10
<b>Palm Cockatoo (Australian)</b> <i>Probosciger aterrimus macgillivrayi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	2
<b>Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	5
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (north-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii banksii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	2
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (north-western) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii macrorhynchus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	2
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-western) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (inland) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii samueli</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
<b>Glossy Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (central Queensland coast) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (Kangaroo Island) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	2
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (south-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	5
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus funereus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	5
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (western) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus whiteae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (Tasmanian) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus xanthanotus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	4
<b>Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
<b>Baudin's Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	1



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Gang-gang Cockatoo</b> <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
<b>Major Mitchell's Cockatoo</b> <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	5
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri leadbeateri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee	4
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (western) <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri mollis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	5
<b>Galah</b> <i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	9
Galah (eastern) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus albiceps</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	9
Galah (northern) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus kuhli</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban	7
Galah (western) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus roseicapillus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	8
<b>Long-billed Corella</b> <i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	3
<b>Western Corella</b> <i>Cacatua pastinator</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Western Corella (northern) <i>Cacatua pastinator butleri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
Western Corella (southern, Muir's) <i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	2
<b>Little Corella</b> <i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban	9
Little Corella (eastern) <i>Cacatua sanguinea gymnopis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	8
Little Corella (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Cacatua sanguinea normantoni</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, mangrove	3
Little Corella (north-western) <i>Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban	7
<b>Sulphur-crested Cockatoo</b> <i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	8
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (northern) <i>Cacatua galerita fitzroyi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	5
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Cacatua galerita galerita</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	8

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Cockatiel</b> <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	7
<b>Rainbow Lorikeet</b> <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	7
Rainbow Lorikeet (Papuan) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus caeruleiceps</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
Rainbow Lorikeet (South Australian) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus eyrei</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	3
Rainbow Lorikeet (eastern) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	7
Rainbow Lorikeet (north-western, Red-collared) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus rubitorquus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	5
Rainbow Lorikeet (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus septentrionalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
<b>Scaly-breasted Lorikeet</b> <i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	5
<b>Varied Lorikeet</b> <i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Musk Lorikeet</b> <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Musk Lorikeet (south-eastern) <i>Glossopsitta concinna concinna</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5
Musk Lorikeet (Tasmanian) <i>Glossopsitta concinna didimus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	4
<b>Little Lorikeet <i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Purple-crowned Lorikeet <i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	6
<b>Double-eyed Fig-Parrot <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, urban	2
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (southern, Coxen's) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (Wet Tropics, Red-browed) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, urban	2
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (Cape York Peninsula, Marshall's) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma marshalli</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Eclectus Parrot <i>Eclectus roratus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Eclectus Parrot (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Eclectus Parrot (Papuan) <i>Eclectus roratus polychloros</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: rainforest	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Red-cheeked Parrot <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Red-cheeked Parrot (Papuan) <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi aruensis</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Red-cheeked Parrot (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi macleani</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
<b>Australian King-Parrot <i>Alisterus scapularis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	4
Australian King-Parrot (Wet Tropics) <i>Alisterus scapularis minor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	2
Australian King-Parrot (southern) <i>Alisterus scapularis scapularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	4
<b>Red-winged Parrot <i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
<b>Superb Parrot <i>Polytelis swainsonii</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	3
<b>Regent Parrot <i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
Regent Parrot (western) <i>Polytelis anthopeplus anthopeplus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
Regent Parrot (eastern) <i>Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
<b>Princess Parrot <i>Polytelis alexandrae</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Green Rosella</b> <i>Platyercus caledonicus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	7
Green Rosella (King Island) <i>Platyercus caledonicus brownii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
Green Rosella (Tasmanian) <i>Platyercus caledonicus caledonicus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	7
<b>Crimson Rosella</b> <i>Platyercus elegans</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	5
Crimson Rosella (south-eastern) <i>Platyercus elegans elegans</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	5
Crimson Rosella (Yellow) <i>Platyercus elegans flaveolus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	2
Crimson Rosella (Fleurieu Peninsula) <i>Platyercus elegans fleurieuensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	2
Crimson Rosella (Kangaroo Island) <i>Platyercus elegans melanopterus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	2
Crimson Rosella (Wet Tropics) <i>Platyercus elegans nigrescens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Crimson Rosella (Flinders Ranges) <i>Platyercus elegans subadelaidae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	3
<b>Eastern Rosella</b> <i>Platyercus eximius</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Eastern Rosella (Tasmanian) <i>Platyercus eximius diemenensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	3
Eastern Rosella (north-eastern) <i>Platyercus eximius elecica</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	3
Eastern Rosella (south-eastern) <i>Platyercus eximius eximius</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	3
<b>Pale-headed Rosella <i>Platyercus adscitus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	4
Pale-headed Rosella (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Platyercus adscitus adscitus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Pale-headed Rosella (southern) <i>Platyercus adscitus palliceps</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	4
<b>Northern Rosella <i>Platyercus venustus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Northern Rosella (Kimberley) <i>Platyercus venustus hillii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Northern Rosella (Top End) <i>Platyercus venustus venustus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Western Rosella <i>Platyercus icterotis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	6
Western Rosella (south-western) <i>Platyercus icterotis icterotis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	5

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Western Rosella (inland) <i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
<b>Australian Ringneck <i>Barnardius zonarius</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	7
Australian Ringneck (south-eastern, Mallee Ringneck) <i>Barnardius zonarius barnardi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
Australian Ringneck (channel country, Cloncurry Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius macgillivrayi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland	2
Australian Ringneck (south-western, Twenty-eight Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
Australian Ringneck (western, Port Lincoln Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5
<b>Red-capped Parrot <i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
<b>Blue Bonnet <i>Northiella haematogaster</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	5
Blue Bonnet (south-eastern) <i>Northiella haematogaster haematogaster</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	5



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Blue Bonnet (southern Brigalow Belt) <i>Northiella haematogaster haematorrhous</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
Blue Bonnet (western, Naretha) <i>Northiella haematogaster narethae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, mallee	3
Blue Bonnet (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Northiella haematogaster pallescens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub	2
<b>Swift Parrot</b> <i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
<b>Swift Parrot - breeding only</b> <i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
<b>Red-rumped Parrot</b> <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	7
Red-rumped Parrot (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Psephotus haematonotus caeruleus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland	3
Red-rumped Parrot (south-eastern) <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	7
<b>Mulga Parrot</b> <i>Psephotus varius</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
<b>Golden-shouldered Parrot</b> <i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Hooded Parrot <i>Psephotus dissimilis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Tasman Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus cookii</i></b>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Tasman Parakeet (Norfolk Island) <i>Cyanoramphus cookii cookii</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Budgerigar <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	7
<b>Bourke's Parrot <i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland	4
<b>Blue-winged Parrot <i>Neophema chrysostoma</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, other grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural; Coastal: saltmarsh	9
<b>Elegant Parrot <i>Neophema elegans</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, other grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural; Coastal: saltmarsh	7
Elegant Parrot (western) <i>Neophema elegans carteri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, other grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural; Coastal: saltmarsh	7
Elegant Parrot (eastern) <i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, other grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural; Coastal: saltmarsh	7
<b>Rock Parrot <i>Neophema petrophila</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, other grassland; Coastal: rocky, saltmarsh	5
Rock Parrot (western) <i>Neophema petrophila petrophila</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, other grassland; Coastal: rocky, saltmarsh	5
Rock Parrot (eastern) <i>Neophema petrophila zietzi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, other grassland; Coastal: rocky, saltmarsh	5

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Orange-bellied Parrot <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, other grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural; Coastal: saltmarsh	6
Orange-bellied Parrot - breeding only <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland; Coastal: saltmarsh	5
<b>Turquoise Parrot <i>Neophema pulchella</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	3
<b>Scarlet-chested Parrot <i>Neophema splendida</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, mallee	3
<b>Western Ground Parrot <i>Pezoporus flaviventris</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath	1
<b>Eastern Ground Parrot <i>Pezoporus wallicus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath	1
Eastern Ground Parrot (Tasmanian) <i>Pezoporus wallicus leachi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath	1
Eastern Ground Parrot (mainland) <i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath	1
<b>Night Parrot <i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee	5
<b>Pheasant Coucal <i>Centropus phasianinus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban	7
Pheasant Coucal (eastern) <i>Centropus phasianinus melanurus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban	7

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Pheasant Coucal (northern) <i>Centropus phasianinus phasianinus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban	6
Pheasant Coucal (Papuan) <i>Centropus phasianinus thierfelderi</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, mangrove	3
<b>Eastern Koel</b> <i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	7
Eastern Koel (south-eastern) <i>Eudynamys orientalis orientalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	7
Eastern Koel (northern) <i>Eudynamys orientalis subcyanocephala</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	5
<b>Channel-billed Cuckoo (Australian)</b> <i>Scythrops novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	7
<b>Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	8
<b>Black-eared Cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites osculans</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	8
<b>Shining Bronze-Cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	6
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo (New Zealand) <i>Chalcites lucidus lucidus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo (Australian) <i>Chalcites lucidus plagosus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	6
<b>Little Bronze-Cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites minutillus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove, urban	3
Little Bronze-Cuckoo (eastern) <i>Chalcites minutillus barnardi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove, urban	3
Little Bronze-Cuckoo (western) <i>Chalcites minutillus minutillus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove, urban	3
<b>Gould's Bronze-cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites russatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove, urban	3
<b>Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo</b> (Australian) <i>Cacomantis castaneiventris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Fan-tailed Cuckoo</b> (Australian) <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	6
<b>Brush Cuckoo</b> <i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	7
Brush Cuckoo (northern) <i>Cacomantis variolosus dumetorum</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	5
Brush Cuckoo (southern) <i>Cacomantis variolosus variolosus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	5

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Oriental Cuckoo (eastern) <i>Cuculus optatus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
<b>Pallid Cuckoo <i>Cuculus pallidus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	7
<b>Powerful Owl <i>Ninox strenua</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	3
<b>Rufous Owl <i>Ninox rufa</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, urban	3
Rufous Owl (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ninox rufa meesi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	2
Rufous Owl (eastern) <i>Ninox rufa queenslandica</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, urban	3
Rufous Owl (north-western) <i>Ninox rufa rufa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, urban	3
<b>Barking Owl <i>Ninox connivens</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, urban	5
Barking Owl (Papuan) <i>Ninox connivens assimilis</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, mangrove	2
Barking Owl (southern) <i>Ninox connivens connivens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Barking Owl (northern) <i>Ninox connivens peninsularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, urban	3
<b>Southern Boobook <i>Ninox novaeeseelandiae</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	9

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Southern Boobook (south-eastern) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae boobook</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	8
Southern Boobook (Kangaroo Island) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae halmaturina</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Southern Boobook (Tasmanian) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae leucopsis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	6
Southern Boobook (Wet Tropics) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae lurida</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	2
Southern Boobook (western) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae ocellata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	8
Southern Boobook (Norfolk Island x New Zealand) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Christmas Island Hawk-Owl</b> <i>Ninox natalis</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Sooty Owl</b> <i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Sooty Owl (Wet Tropics, Lesser) <i>Tyto tenebricosa multipunctata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Sooty Owl (southern) <i>Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Masked Owl</b> <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Masked Owl (Tasmanian) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae castanops</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Masked Owl (northern) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Masked Owl (Tiwi Islands) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae melvillensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Masked Owl (southern) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
<b>Barn Owl (Australian) <i>Tyto alba delicatula</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	9
<b>Eastern Grass Owl (Australian) <i>Tyto longimembris longimembris</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	4
<b>Azure Kingfisher <i>Ceyx azureus</i></b>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove; Freshwater: rivers and streams	6
Azure Kingfisher (southern) <i>Ceyx azureus azurea</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest; Freshwater: rivers and streams	4
Azure Kingfisher (Tasmanian) <i>Ceyx azureus diemenensis</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest; Freshwater: rivers and streams	3
Azure Kingfisher (northern) <i>Ceyx azureus ruficollaris</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove; Freshwater: rivers and streams	4
<b>Little Kingfisher <i>Ceyx pusilla</i></b>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove floor, mangrove trees	4



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Little Kingfisher (eastern) <i>Ceyx pusilla halli</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove floor, mangrove trees	4
Little Kingfisher (Papuan) <i>Ceyx pusilla pusilla</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove floor, mangrove trees	4
Little Kingfisher (western) <i>Ceyx pusilla ramsayi</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove floor, mangrove trees	4
<b>Buff-breasted Paradise-Kingfisher (Australian)</b> <i>Tanyiptera sylvia sylvia</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Laughing Kookaburra</b> <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5
Laughing Kookaburra (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Dacelo novaeguineae minor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Laughing Kookaburra (southern) <i>Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5
<b>Blue-winged Kookaburra</b> <i>Dacelo leachii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban	4
Blue-winged Kookaburra (northern) <i>Dacelo leachii leachii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban	3
Blue-winged Kookaburra (Pilbara) <i>Dacelo leachii occidentalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland	1
<b>Yellow-billed Kingfisher (Australian)</b> <i>Syma torotoro flavirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Forest Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus macleayii</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	4
Forest Kingfisher (eastern) <i>Todiramphus macleayii incinctus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	4
Forest Kingfisher (Top End) <i>Todiramphus macleayii macleayii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban	3
<b>Red-backed Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	7
<b>Sacred Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Coastal: soft mud, saltmarsh, mangrove trees	9
Sacred Kingfisher (Norfolk Island) <i>Todiramphus sanctus norfolkiensis</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest; Coastal: saltmarsh	2
Sacred Kingfisher (Australian) <i>Todiramphus sanctus sanctus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Coastal: rocky, saltmarsh	7
Sacred Kingfisher (Tasman Sea) <i>Todiramphus sanctus vagans</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest; Coastal: rocky, saltmarsh	3
<b>Collared Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus chloris</i></b>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove, urban; Coastal: saltmarsh, mangrove floor, mangrove trees	5
Collared Kingfisher (south-eastern) <i>Todiramphus chloris colcloughi</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove, urban; Coastal: saltmarsh, mangrove floor, mangrove trees	5
Collared Kingfisher (Pilbara) <i>Todiramphus chloris pilbara</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: saltmarsh, mangrove floor, mangrove trees	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Collared Kingfisher (northern) <i>Todiramphus chloris sordidus</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove, urban; Coastal: saltmarsh, mangrove floor, mangrove trees	5
<b>Rainbow Bee-eater</b> <i>Merops ornatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	12
<b>Dollarbird (eastern)</b> <i>Eurystomus orientalis pacificus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	7
<b>Red-bellied Pitta (Australo-Papuan)</b> <i>Pitta erythrogaster digglesii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Noisy Pitta</b> <i>Pitta versicolor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Noisy Pitta (central Queensland) <i>Pitta versicolor intermedia</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Noisy Pitta (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pitta versicolor similima</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Noisy Pitta (central East coast) <i>Pitta versicolor versicolor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Rainbow Pitta</b> <i>Pitta iris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Rainbow Pitta (Top End) <i>Pitta iris iris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Rainbow Pitta (Kimberley) <i>Pitta iris johnstoneiana</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Albert's Lyrebird</b> <i>Menura alberti</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Superb Lyrebird</b> <i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	3
Superb Lyrebird (northern New South Wales) <i>Menura novaehollandiae edwardi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	3
Superb Lyrebird (southern New South Wales) <i>Menura novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	3
Superb Lyrebird (Victoria) <i>Menura novaehollandiae victoriae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	3
<b>Rufous Scrub-bird</b> <i>Atrichornis rufescens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
Rufous Scrub-bird (southern) <i>Atrichornis rufescens ferrieri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
Rufous Scrub-bird (northern) <i>Atrichornis rufescens rufescens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
<b>Noisy Scrub-bird</b> <i>Atrichornis clamosus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath	1
<b>White-throated Treecreeper</b> <i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	3
White-throated Treecreeper (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Cormobates leucophaea griseescens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
White-throated Treecreeper (Eungella) <i>Cormobates leucophaea intermedius</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
White-throated Treecreeper (south-eastern) <i>Cormobates leucophaea leucophaeus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	3
White-throated Treecreeper (central East coast) <i>Cormobates leucophaea metastasis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	3
White-throated Treecreeper (Wet Tropics) <i>Cormobates leucophaea minor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
<b>White-browed Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris affinis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
White-browed Treecreeper (western) <i>Climacteris affinis affinis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland	1
White-browed Treecreeper (eastern) <i>Climacteris affinis supercilliosa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Red-browed Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris erythrops</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
<b>Brown Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Brown Treecreeper (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Climacteris picumnus melanotus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Brown Treecreeper (north-eastern) <i>Climacteris picumnus picumnus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) <i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
<b>Black-tailed Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris melanura</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland	2
Black-tailed Treecreeper (northern) <i>Climacteris melanura melanura</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Black-tailed Treecreeper (Pilbara) <i>Climacteris melanura wellsii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland	2
<b>Rufous Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris rufa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
<b>Spotted Catbird</b> <i>Ailuroedus melanotis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Spotted Catbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ailuroedus melanotis joanae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Spotted Catbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Ailuroedus melanotis maculosus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Green Catbird</b> <i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Tooth-billed Bowerbird</b> <i>Scenopoeetes dentirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Golden Bowerbird</b> <i>Amblyornis newtonianus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Regent Bowerbird</b> <i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Satin Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	3
Satin Bowerbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus minor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
Satin Bowerbird (southern) <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus violaceus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	3
Spotted Bowerbird <i>Ptilonorhynchus maculatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5
<b>Western Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland	1
Western Bowerbird (North-west Cape) <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus carteri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland	1
Western Bowerbird (inland) <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus guttatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Great Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban	4
Great Bowerbird (western) <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis nuchalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, urban	3
Great Bowerbird (eastern) <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis orientalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban	4
<b>Fawn-breasted Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus cerviniventris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	2
<b>Superb Fairy-wren</b> <i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5
Superb Fairy-wren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus ashbyi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	3
Superb Fairy-wren (Tasmanian) <i>Malurus cyaneus cyaneus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5
Superb Fairy-wren (northern) <i>Malurus cyaneus cyanochlamys</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	6
Superb Fairy-wren (King Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus elizabethae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	3
Superb Fairy-wren (South Australian) <i>Malurus cyaneus leggei</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	4
Superb Fairy-wren (Flinders Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus samueli</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	3



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Splendid Fairy-wren <i>Malurus splendens</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5
Splendid Fairy-wren (Channel Country) <i>Malurus splendens emmottorum</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland	1
Splendid Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus splendens melanotus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, agricultural	3
Splendid Fairy-wren (central) <i>Malurus splendens musgravi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, agricultural	2
Splendid Fairy-wren (western) <i>Malurus splendens splendens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5
<b>Purple-crowned Fairy-wren <i>Malurus coronatus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Purple-crowned Fairy-wren (western) <i>Malurus coronatus coronatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Purple-crowned Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus coronatus macgillivrayi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Red-backed Fairy-wren <i>Malurus melanocephalus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5
Red-backed Fairy-wren (northern) <i>Malurus melanocephalus cruentatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Red-backed Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus melanocephalus melanocephalus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5
<b>White-winged Fairy-wren <i>Malurus leucopterus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee; Coastal: saltmarsh, mangrove trees	8
White-winged Fairy-wren (Barrow Island) <i>Malurus leucopterus edouardi</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland	1
White-winged Fairy-wren (mainland) <i>Malurus leucopterus leuconotus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee; Coastal: saltmarsh	7
White-winged Fairy-wren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Malurus leucopterus leucopterus</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee	2
<b>Variegated Fairy-wren <i>Malurus lamberti</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: saltmarsh	9
Variegated Fairy-wren (inland) <i>Malurus lamberti assimilis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, mangrove; Coastal: saltmarsh	7
Variegated Fairy-wren (Shark Bay) <i>Malurus lamberti bernieri</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland	2
Variegated Fairy-wren (Top End) <i>Malurus lamberti dulcis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest; Coastal: saltmarsh	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Variiegated Fairy-wren (central East coast) <i>Malurus lamberti lamberti</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
Variiegated Fairy-wren (Kimberley) <i>Malurus lamberti rogersi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	3
<b>Lovely Fairy-wren <i>Malurus amabilis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
<b>Blue-breasted Fairy-wren <i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
<b>Red-winged Fairy-wren <i>Malurus elegans</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
<b>Southern Emu-wren <i>Stipiturus malachurus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	5
Southern Emu-wren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Stipiturus malachurus halmaturinus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee	2
Southern Emu-wren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Stipiturus malachurus hartogi</i>	Small Islands	Terrestrial: arid shrubland	1
Southern Emu-wren (Fleuriou Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus intermedius</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland	2
Southern Emu-wren (Tasmanian) <i>Stipiturus malachurus littleri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Southern Emu-wren (eastern) <i>Stipiturus malachurus malachurus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Southern Emu-wren (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus parimeda</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee	2
Southern Emu-wren (Glennelg) <i>Stipiturus malachurus polionotum</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Southern Emu-wren (western) <i>Stipiturus malachurus westernensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Mallee Emu-wren</b> <i>Stipiturus mallee</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, triodia hummock grassland, mallee	3
<b>Rufous-crowned Emu-wren</b> <i>Stipiturus ruficeps</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland	1
<b>Grey Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis barbatulus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland	2
Grey Grasswren (Bulloo) <i>Amytornis barbatulus barbatulus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland	2
Grey Grasswren (Diamantina) <i>Amytornis barbatulus diamantina</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland	2
<b>Striated Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis striatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, mallee	3
Striated Grasswren (Opalton) <i>Amytornis striatus rowleyi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland	2
Striated Grasswren (sandplain) <i>Amytornis striatus striatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, mallee	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Striated Grasswren (Pilbara) <i>Amytornis striatus whitei</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland	2
<b>Short-tailed Grasswren <i>Amytornis merrotsyi</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland	1
Short-tailed Grasswren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Amytornis merrotsyi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland	1
Short-tailed Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) <i>Amytornis merrotsyi pedleri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland	1
<b>White-throated Grasswren <i>Amytornis woodwardi</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland	2
<b>Carpentarian Grasswren <i>Amytornis dorotheae</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland	2
<b>Thick-billed Grasswren <i>Amytornis modestus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub	2
Thick-billed Grasswren (western) <i>Amytornis modestus indulkanna</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub	1
Thick-billed Grasswren (north-western New South Wales) <i>Amytornis modestus obscurior</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub	1
Thick-billed Grasswren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Amytornis modestus raglessi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Thick-billed Grasswren (Lake Frome Basin) <i>Amytornis modestus curnamona</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub	1
<b>Western Grasswren <i>Amytornis textilis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub	2
Western Grasswren (Shark Bay) <i>Amytornis textilis textilis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub	2
Western Grasswren (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Amytornis textilis myall</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub	1
<b>Dusky Grasswren <i>Amytornis purnelli</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland	2
<b>Kalkadoon Grasswren <i>Amytornis ballarae</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland	3
<b>Eyrean Grasswren <i>Amytornis goyderi</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, other grassland	2
<b>Black Grasswren <i>Amytornis housei</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland	2
<b>Eastern Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Eastern Bristlebird (southern) <i>Dasyornis brachypterus brachypterus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Eastern Bristlebird (northern) <i>Dasyornis brachypterus monoides</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Western Bristlebird</b> <i>Dasyornis longirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath	1
<b>Rufous Bristlebird</b> <i>Dasyornis broadbenti</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	4
Rufous Bristlebird (Coorong) <i>Dasyornis broadbenti broadbenti</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	3
Rufous Bristlebird (Otways) <i>Dasyornis broadbenti caryochrous</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Pilotbird</b> <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Pilotbird (Snowy Mountains) <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus floccosus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Pilotbird (coastal) <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus sandlandi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
<b>Rockwarbler</b> <i>Origma solitaria</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
<b>Fernwren</b> <i>Oreoscopus gutturalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Yellow-throated Scrubwren</b> <i>Sericornis citreogularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (Wet Tropics) <i>Sericornis citreogularis cairnsi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (northern New South Wales) <i>Sericornis citreogularis</i> <i>citreogularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (southern Queensland) <i>Sericornis</i> <i>citreogularis intermedius</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>White-browed Scrubwren <i>Sericornis</i> <i>frontalis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban; Coastal: saltmarsh	10
White-browed Scrubwren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Sericornis</i> <i>frontalis ashbyi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural; Coastal: saltmarsh	5
White-browed Scrubwren (western coast) <i>Sericornis</i> <i>frontalis balstoni</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland; Coastal: saltmarsh	5
White-browed Scrubwren (Flinders Island) <i>Sericornis</i> <i>frontalis flindersi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural; Coastal: saltmarsh	5
White-browed Scrubwren (south-eastern) <i>Sericornis frontalis</i> <i>frontalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban; Coastal: saltmarsh	8
White-browed Scrubwren (Otways, Wilson's Promontory) <i>Sericornis frontalis harterti</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland; Coastal: saltmarsh	6



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
White-browed Scrubwren (central Queensland coast) <i>Sericornis frontalis laevigaster</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban; Coastal: saltmarsh	7
White-browed Scrubwren (south-western) <i>Sericornis frontalis maculatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban; Coastal: saltmarsh	7
White-browed Scrubwren (Nullarbor coast) <i>Sericornis frontalis mellori</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, mallee; Coastal: saltmarsh	4
White-browed Scrubwren (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Sericornis frontalis rosinae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban; Coastal: saltmarsh	5
White-browed Scrubwren (northern New South Wales) <i>Sericornis frontalis tweedi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural; Coastal: saltmarsh	6
<b>Tasmanian Scrubwren <i>Sericornis humilis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	6
Tasmanian Scrubwren (Tasmanian) <i>Sericornis humilis humilis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	6
Tasmanian Scrubwren (King Island) <i>Sericornis humilis tregellasi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	3
<b>Atherton Scrubwren <i>Sericornis kerri</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Large-billed Scrubwren <i>Sericornis magnirostris</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Large-billed Scrubwren (Iron Range) <i>Sericornis magnirostris howei</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Large-billed Scrubwren (east coast) <i>Sericornis magnirostris magnirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Large-billed Scrubwren (Wet Tropics) <i>Sericornis magnirostris viridior</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Tropical Scrubwren <i>Sericornis beccarii</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Tropical Scrubwren (northern Cape York) <i>Sericornis beccarii minimus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Tropical Scrubwren (southern Cape York) <i>Sericornis beccarii dubius</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Scrubtit <i>Acanthornis magnus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	3
Scrubtit (King Island) <i>Acanthornis magnus greenianus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath	1
Scrubtit (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthornis magnus magnus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Chestnut-rumped Heathwren</b> <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia pedleri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (eastern) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia pyrrhopygia</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Shy Heathwren <i>Hylacola cauta</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
Shy Heathwren (eastern mallee) <i>Hylacola cauta cauta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Shy Heathwren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Hylacola cauta halmaturina</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Shy Heathwren (Riverina) <i>Hylacola cauta macrorhyncha</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Shy Heathwren (western) <i>Hylacola cauta whitlocki</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, mallee	3
<b>Striated Fieldwren <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	3
Striated Fieldwren (eastern) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus albiloris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Striated Fieldwren (western) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus bourneorum</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	3
Striated Fieldwren (western Tasmanian) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus diemenensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	3
Striated Fieldwren (eastern Tasmanian) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	3
<b>Rufous Fieldwren <i>Calamanthus campestris</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, mallee; Coastal: saltmarsh	6
Rufous Fieldwren (Nullarbor) <i>Calamanthus campestris campestris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, mallee	2
Rufous Fieldwren (Dorre Island) <i>Calamanthus campestris dorrie</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland	1
Rufous Fieldwren (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Calamanthus campestris isabellinus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub	1
Rufous Fieldwren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Calamanthus campestris hartogi</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland	2
Rufous Fieldwren (western wheatbelt) <i>Calamanthus campestris montanellus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, mallee	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Rufous Fieldwren (west coast) <i>Calamanthus campestris rubiginosus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	4
Rufous Fieldwren (upper Murchison) <i>Calamanthus campestris wayensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub	1
Rufous Fieldwren (Murray mallee) <i>Calamanthus campestris winiam</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, mallee	4
<b>Redthroat</b> <i>Pyrhalaemus brunneus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, mallee	3
<b>Speckled Warbler</b> <i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	2
<b>Weebill</b> <i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
Weebill (eastern) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris brevirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
Weebill (northern) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris flavescens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland	2
Weebill (southern) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Weebill (western) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris ochrogaster</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee	2
<b>Brown Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone mouki</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Brown Gerygone (Eungella) <i>Gerygone mouki amalia</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Brown Gerygone (Wet Tropics) <i>Gerygone mouki mouki</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Brown Gerygone (southern) <i>Gerygone mouki richimandi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Norfolk Island Gerygone</b> <i>modesta</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Mangrove Gerygone</b> <i>levigaster</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	2
Mangrove Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone levigaster cantator</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	2
Mangrove Gerygone (northern) <i>Gerygone levigaster levigaster</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	2
Mangrove Gerygone (Papuan) <i>Gerygone levigaster pallida</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	2
<b>Western Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone fusca</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	5
Western Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone fusca exsul</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
Western Gerygone (south-western) <i>Gerygone fusca fusca</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
Western Gerygone (northern) <i>Gerygone fusca mungi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland	2
<b>Dusky Gerygone</b> <i>tenebrosa</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Dusky Gerygone (southern) <i>Gerygone tenebrosa christophori</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	2
Dusky Gerygone (northern) <i>Gerygone tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	2
<b>Large-billed Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone magnirostris</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	3
Large-billed Gerygone (Papuan) <i>Gerygone magnirostris brunneipectus</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	3
Large-billed Gerygone (north Queensland) <i>Gerygone magnirostris cairnsensis</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	3
Large-billed Gerygone (Top End) <i>Gerygone magnirostris magnirostris</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	3
<b>Green-backed Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone chloronota</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove, urban	3
Green-backed Gerygone (Top End) <i>Gerygone chloronota chloronotus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove, urban	3
Green-backed Gerygone (Kimberley) <i>Gerygone chloronota darwini</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
<b>Fairy Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone palpebrosa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Fairy Gerygone (central Queensland coast) <i>Gerygone palpebrosa flavida</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Fairy Gerygone (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Gerygone palpebrosa personata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
<b>White-throated Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	3
White-throated Gerygone (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Gerygone olivacea cinerascens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
White-throated Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone olivacea olivacea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	3
White-throated Gerygone (north-western) <i>Gerygone olivacea rogersi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Slaty-backed Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza robustirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland	1
<b>Striated Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	5
Striated Thornbill (southern Queensland) <i>Acanthiza lineata alberti</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Striated Thornbill (South Australian) <i>Acanthiza lineata clelandi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	2
Striated Thornbill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthiza lineata lineata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	3
Striated Thornbill (Kangaroo Island) <i>Acanthiza lineata whitei</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Yellow Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
Yellow Thornbill (Wet Tropics) <i>Acanthiza nana flava</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Yellow Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza nana modesta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Yellow Thornbill (east coast) <i>Acanthiza nana nana</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
<b>Yellow-rumped Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	9
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa chrysorrhoa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	7
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leachi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (southeastern) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leighi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	8
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (northern) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa normantoni</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland	5
<b>Chestnut-rumped Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
<b>Buff-rumped Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Buff-rumped Thornbill (South Australian) <i>Acanthiza reguloides australis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Buff-rumped Thornbill (southern Queensland) <i>Acanthiza reguloides nesa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
Buff-rumped Thornbill (southeastern) <i>Acanthiza reguloides reguloides</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
Buff-rumped Thornbill (central Queensland coast) <i>Acanthiza reguloides squamata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Western Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza inornata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Slender-billed Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza iredalei</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, mallee; Coastal: saltmarsh	4
Slender-billed Thornbill (eastern) <i>Acanthiza iredalei hedleyi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee	2
Slender-billed Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza iredalei iredalei</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub	1
Slender-billed Thornbill (Gulf St Vincent) <i>Acanthiza iredalei rosinae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub; Coastal: saltmarsh	2
<b>Tasmanian Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza ewingii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	4
Tasmanian Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza ewingii ewingii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	4
Tasmanian Thornbill (King Island) <i>Acanthiza ewingii ruffrans</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
<b>Inland Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
Inland Thornbill (eastern) <i>Acanthiza apicalis albiventris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee	2
Inland Thornbill (southern) <i>Acanthiza apicalis apicalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
Inland Thornbill (Channel Country) <i>Acanthiza apicalis cinerascens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Inland Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza apicalis whitlocki</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee	3
<b>Brown Thornbill <i>Acanthiza pusilla</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	7
Brown Thornbill (King Island) <i>Acanthiza pusilla archibaldi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
Brown Thornbill (central Queensland coast) <i>Acanthiza pusilla dawsonensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	3
Brown Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza pusilla diemenensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	5
Brown Thornbill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthiza pusilla pusilla</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	6
Brown Thornbill (Kangaroo Island) <i>Acanthiza pusilla zietzi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
<b>Mountain Thornbill <i>Acanthiza katherina</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Southern Whiteface <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	6
Southern Whiteface (western) <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis castaneiventris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	5
Southern Whiteface (eastern) <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	6

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Chestnut-breasted Whiteface</b> <i>Aphelocephala pectoralis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub	1
<b>Banded Whiteface</b> <i>Aphelocephala nigricincta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland	4
<b>Spotted Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Spotted Pardalote (Wet Tropics) <i>Pardalotus punctatus millitaris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
Spotted Pardalote (coastal) <i>Pardalotus punctatus punctatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Spotted Pardalote (inland, yellow-rumped) <i>Pardalotus punctatus xanthopyge</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Forty-spotted Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
<b>Red-browed Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus rubricatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland	2
Red-browed Pardalote (inland) <i>Pardalotus rubricatus rubricatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland	2
Red-browed Pardalote (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pardalotus rubricatus yorki</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Striated Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	6

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Striated Pardalote (central Queensland coast) <i>Pardalotus striatus melanocephalus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	3
Striated Pardalote (Tiwi Islands) <i>Pardalotus striatus melvillensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Striated Pardalote (south-eastern) <i>Pardalotus striatus ornatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
Striated Pardalote (Tasmanian) <i>Pardalotus striatus striatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	3
Striated Pardalote (western) <i>Pardalotus striatus substriatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
Striated Pardalote (northern, black-capped) <i>Pardalotus striatus uropygialis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, urban	2
<b>Eastern Spinebill</b> <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	5
Eastern Spinebill (Wet Tropics) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris cairnsensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
Eastern Spinebill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris dubius</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	5
Eastern Spinebill (South Australian) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris halmaturinus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Eastern Spinebill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	5
Western Spinebill <i>Acanthorhynchus superciliosus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
<b>Pied Honeyeater <i>Certhionyx variegatus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland	2
<b>Lewin's Honeyeater <i>Meliphaga lewinii</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	4
Lewin's Honeyeater (McIlwraith Range) <i>Meliphaga lewinii amphochlora</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Lewin's Honeyeater (southern) <i>Meliphaga lewinii lewinii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	3
Lewin's Honeyeater (central Queensland coast) <i>Meliphaga lewinii mab</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, urban	3
<b>Yellow-spotted Honeyeater <i>Meliphaga notata</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Yellow-spotted Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Meliphaga notata mixta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Yellow-spotted Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Meliphaga notata notata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Graceful Honeyeater <i>Meliphaga gracilis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Graceful Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Meliphaga gracilis gracilis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Graceful Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Meliphaga gracilis imitatrix</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
<b>White-lined Honeyeater <i>Meliphaga albilineata</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	2
White-lined Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Meliphaga albilineata albilineata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	2
White-lined Honeyeater (Kimberley) <i>Meliphaga albilineata fordiana</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	2
<b>Bridled Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus frenatus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
<b>Eungella Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus hindwoodi</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
<b>Yellow-faced Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops barroni</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	1



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops chrysops</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops samueli</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	3
<b>Singing Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	8
Singing Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Lichenostomus virescens cooperi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Singing Honeyeater (inland) <i>Lichenostomus virescens forresti</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	6
Singing Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Lichenostomus virescens sonorus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	6
Singing Honeyeater (south-western) <i>Lichenostomus virescens virescens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	6
<b>Varied Honeyeater (Australo-Papuan)</b> <i>Lichenostomus versicolor versicolor</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	3
<b>Mangrove Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus fasciocularis</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	3
<b>White-gaped Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus unicolor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Yellow Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus flavus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, urban	2
Yellow Honeyeater (southern) <i>Lichenostomus flavus addendus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, urban	2
Yellow Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Lichenostomus flavus flavus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, urban	2
<b>White-eared Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	6
White-eared Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis leucotis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
White-eared Honeyeater (southeastern) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis novaenoriae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	6
White-eared Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis thomasi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
<b>Yellow-throated Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus flavicollis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	5
<b>Yellow-tufted Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (Helmeted) <i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus melanops melanops</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus melanops meltoni</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Purple-gaped Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus cratitius</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Purple-gaped Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Lichenostomus cratitius cratitius</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Purple-gaped Honeyeater (mainland) <i>Lichenostomus cratitius occidentalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee	2
<b>Grey-headed Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus keartlandi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland	3
<b>Yellow-plumed Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus ornatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Grey-fronted Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus plumulus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland	3
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus graingeri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (northern) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus planasi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland	2
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus plumulus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee	2
<b>Fuscous Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Fuscous Honeyeater (southern) <i>Lichenostomus fuscus fuscus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
Fuscous Honeyeater (northern) <i>Lichenostomus fuscus subgermanus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Yellow-tinted Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus flavescens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Yellow-tinted Honeyeater (mainland) <i>Lichenostomus flavescens flavescens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Yellow-tinted Honeyeater (Tiwi Islands) <i>Lichenostomus flavescens melvillensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>White-plumed Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	5

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
White-plumed Honeyeater (Kimberley) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus calconi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland	2
White-plumed Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus carteri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland	3
White-plumed Honeyeater (central) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus leilavalensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland	2
White-plumed Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus penicillatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	5
<b>White-fronted Honeyeater</b> <i>Purnella albifrons</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
<b>Bell Miner</b> <i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	2
<b>Noisy Miner</b> <i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	4
Noisy Miner (Tasmanian) <i>Manorina melanocephala leachi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	3
Noisy Miner (eastern) <i>Manorina melanocephala lepidota</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	4
Noisy Miner (southern) <i>Manorina melanocephala melanocephala</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Noisy Miner (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Manorina melanocephala titaniota</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Black-eared Miner</b> <i>Manorina melanotis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee	1
<b>Yellow-throated Miner</b> <i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	7
Yellow-throated Miner (eastern) <i>Manorina flavigula flavigula</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5
Yellow-throated Miner (northern) <i>Manorina flavigula lutea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban	4
Yellow-throated Miner (Tiwi Islands) <i>Manorina flavigula melvillensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Yellow-throated Miner (south-western) <i>Manorina flavigula obscura</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	6
Yellow-throated Miner (inland) <i>Manorina flavigula wayensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland	1
<b>Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater</b> <i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	6
<b>Western Wattlebird</b> <i>Anthochaera lunulata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
<b>Little Wattlebird</b> <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Little Wattlebird (south-eastern) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	3
Little Wattlebird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera halmaturina</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Little Wattlebird (Tasmanian) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera tasmanica</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	3
<b>Regent Honeyeater</b> <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
<b>Red Wattlebird</b> <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	6
Red Wattlebird (eastern) <i>Anthochaera carunculata carunculata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	6
Red Wattlebird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Anthochaera carunculata clelandi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
Red Wattlebird (western) <i>Anthochaera carunculata woodwardi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	6
<b>Yellow Wattlebird</b> <i>Anthochaera paradoxa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
Yellow Wattlebird (King Island) <i>Anthochaera paradoxa kingi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Yellow Wattlebird (Tasmanian) <i>Anthochaera paradoxa paradoxa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
<b>Brown-backed Honeyeater</b> <i>Ramsayornis modestus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, urban	2
<b>Bar-breasted Honeyeater</b> <i>Ramsayornis fasciatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Rufous-banded Honeyeater</b> <i>Conopophila albogularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, mangrove, urban	3
<b>Rufous-throated Honeyeater</b> <i>Conopophila rufogularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Grey Honeyeater</b> <i>Conopophila whitei</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland	1
<b>Crimson Chat</b> <i>Epthianura tricolor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee	4
<b>Orange Chat</b> <i>Epthianura aurifrons</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland	3
<b>Yellow Chat</b> <i>Epthianura crocea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	3
Yellow Chat (inland) <i>Epthianura crocea crocea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	3
Yellow Chat (Capricorn) <i>Epthianura crocea macgregori</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	4
Yellow Chat (Alligator Rivers) <i>Epthianura crocea tunneyi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	3
<b>White-fronted Chat</b> <i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland, agricultural; Coastal: saltmarsh	4



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Gibberbird</b> <i>Ashbyia lovensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland	2
<b>Black Honeyeater</b> <i>Sugomel niger</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, tropical savanna woodland	3
<b>Dusky Honeyeater</b> <i>Myzomela obscura</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Dusky Honeyeater (Papuan) <i>Myzomela obscura fumata</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
Dusky Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Myzomela obscura harterti</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Dusky Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Myzomela obscura obscura</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
<b>Red-headed Honeyeater</b> <i>Myzomela erythrocephala</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	5
Red-headed Honeyeater (northern) <i>Myzomela erythrocephala erythrocephala</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	5
Red-headed Honeyeater (Papuan) <i>Myzomela erythrocephala infuscata</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	4
<b>Scarlet Honeyeater (Australian)</b> <i>Myzomela sanguinolenta sanguinolenta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	5
<b>Green-backed Honeyeater (Australian)</b> <i>Glycichaera fallax claudi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Tawny-crowned Honeyeater</b> <i>Glyciphila melanops</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee	2
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (western Tasmanian) <i>Glyciphila melanops chelidonia</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath	1
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (mainland, eastern Tasmanian) <i>Glyciphila melanops melanops</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee	2
<b>Banded Honeyeater</b> <i>Cissomela pectoralis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Brown Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, triodia hummock grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, urban	8
Brown Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichmera indistincta indistincta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, triodia hummock grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, urban	8
Brown Honeyeater (Tiwi Islands) <i>Lichmera indistincta melvillensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, mangrove	3
Brown Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichmera indistincta ocularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, triodia hummock grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, urban	8
<b>Crescent Honeyeater</b> <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Crescent Honeyeater (South Australian) <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus halmaturina</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Crescent Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris pyrropterus</i> <i>pyrrhopterus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
<b>New Holland Honeyeater</b> <b><i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	5
New Holland Honeyeater (Bass Strait) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae caudata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
New Holland Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae campbelli</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
New Holland Honeyeater (Tasmanian) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae canescens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
New Holland Honeyeater (south-western) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae langirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	5
New Holland Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	5
<b>White-cheeked Honeyeater</b> <b><i>Phylidonyris niger</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
White-cheeked Honeyeater (western) <i>Phylidonyris niger gouldii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
White-cheeked Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris niger niger</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
White-streaked Honeyeater <i>Trichodere cockerelli</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland	2
<b>Black-chinned Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Black-chinned Honeyeater (south-eastern, Black-chinned) <i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Black-chinned Honeyeater (northern, Golden-backed) <i>Melithreptus gularis laetior</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland	2
<b>Strong-billed Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus validirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Brown-headed Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
Brown-headed Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris brevirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Brown-headed Honeyeater (western) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris leucogenys</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
Brown-headed Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris magirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Brown-headed Honeyeater (northern) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris pallidiceps</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee	2
Brown-headed Honeyeater (Otways, Wilson's Promontory) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris wombeyi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>White-throated Honeyeater</b> <b><i>Melithreptus albogularis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	5
White-throated Honeyeater (northern) <i>Melithreptus albogularis albogularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, urban	3
White-throated Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Melithreptus albogularis inopinatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	5
<b>Eastern White-naped Honeyeater</b> <b><i>Melithreptus lunatus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
<b>Black-headed Honeyeater</b> <b><i>Melithreptus affinis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Western White-naped Honeyeater</b> <b><i>Melithreptus chloropsis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	3
<b>Blue-faced Honeyeater</b> <i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
Blue-faced Honeyeater (northern) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis albipennis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, urban	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Blue-faced Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis cyanotis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
Blue-faced Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis griseigularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Helmeted Friarbird <i>Philemon buceroides</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Helmeted Friarbird (Top End sandstone) <i>Philemon buceroides ammitophila</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	2
Helmeted Friarbird (Arafura coast) <i>Philemon buceroides gordani</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	5
Helmeted Friarbird (eastern) <i>Philemon buceroides yorki</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
<b>Silver-crowned Friarbird <i>Philemon argenticeps</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, mangrove	2
Silver-crowned Friarbird (western) <i>Philemon argenticeps argenticeps</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, mangrove	2
Silver-crowned Friarbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Philemon argenticeps kempii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, mangrove	2
<b>Noisy Friarbird <i>Philemon corniculatus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Noisy Friarbird (northern) <i>Philemon corniculatus</i> <i>corniculatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, urban	3
Noisy Friarbird (southern) <i>Philemon corniculatus monachus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
<b>Little Friarbird</b> <i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
Little Friarbird (eastern) <i>Philemon citreogularis citreogularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
Little Friarbird (north-western) <i>Philemon citreogularis sordidus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, urban	3
<b>Macleay's Honeyeater</b> <i>Xanthotis macleayana</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Tawny-breasted Honeyeater</b> <i>Xanthotis flaviventer</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Xanthotis flaviventer filigera</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater (Papuan) <i>Xanthotis flaviventer saturator</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
<b>Striped Honeyeater</b> <i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	5
<b>Painted Honeyeater</b> <i>Grantiella picta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Grey-crowned Babbler</b> <i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
Grey-crowned Babbler (western, Red-breasted) <i>Pomatostomus temporalis rubeculus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, urban	3
Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern) <i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
<b>Hall's Babbler</b> <i>Pomatostomus halli</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland	1
<b>White-browed Babbler</b> <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
White-browed Babbler (south-western) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus ashbyi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
White-browed Babbler (central) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus centralis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee	2
White-browed Babbler (eastern) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus gilgandra</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
White-browed Babbler (southern) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus superciliosus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
<b>Chestnut-crowned Babbler</b> <i>Pomatostomus ruficeps</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, mallee	3



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Australian Logrunner <i>Orthonyx temminckii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Chowchilla <i>Orthonyx spaldingii</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Chowchilla (northern) <i>Orthonyx spaldingii melasmenus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Chowchilla (southern) <i>Orthonyx spaldingii spaldingii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Spotted Quail-thrush <i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
Spotted Quail thrush (Tasmanian) <i>Cinclosoma punctatum davei</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
Spotted Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclosoma punctatum punctatum</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
<b>Chestnut Quail-thrush <i>Cinclosoma castanotus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee	2
Chestnut Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclosoma castanotus castanotus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee	2
Chestnut Quail-thrush (inland) <i>Cinclosoma castanotus clarum</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee	2
Chestnut Quail-thrush (south-western) <i>Cinclosoma castanotus fordianum</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Cinnamon Quail-thrush</b> <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub	2
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (Nullarbor) <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum alisteri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub	2
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (southern) <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum cinnamomeum</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub	2
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (northern) <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum tirariensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub	2
<b>Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush</b> <i>Cinclosoma castaneothorax</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland	1
Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclosoma castaneothorax castaneothorax</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland	1
Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush (western) <i>Cinclosoma castaneothorax marginatum</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland	1
<b>Eastern Whipbird</b> <i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	3
Eastern Whipbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Psophodes olivaceus lateralis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
Eastern Whipbird (southern) <i>Psophodes olivaceus olivaceus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Western Whipbird <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee	2
Western Whipbird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis lashmari</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee	2
Western Whipbird (eastern) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis leucogaster</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee	2
Western Whipbird (western heath) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath	1
Western Whipbird (western wheatbelt) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis oberon</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee	1
<b>Chirruping Wedgebill <i>Psophodes cristatus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub	2
<b>Chiming Wedgebill <i>Psophodes occidentalis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, mallee	3
<b>Varied Sittella <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	5
Varied Sittella (south-eastern, orange-winged) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Varied Sittella (central Queensland coast, white-headed) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucocephala</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland	2
Varied Sittella (northern, white-winged) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucoptera</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland	2
Varied Sittella (western, black-headed) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	5
Varied Sittella (Cape York Peninsula, striated) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera striata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, tropical savanna woodland	2
<b>Ground Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina maxima</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	7
<b>Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban	10
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (mainland) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae melanops</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban	10
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (Tasmanian) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	7

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (Pilbara) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae subpallida</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub	2
<b>White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike</b> <b><i>Coracina papuensis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	6
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (Tiwi Islands) <i>Coracina papuensis apsleyi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (eastern) <i>Coracina papuensis artamoides</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	6
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (north-western) <i>Coracina papuensis hypoleuca</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	5
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Coracina papuensis oriamo</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (south-eastern) <i>Coracina papuensis robusta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	5
<b>Barred Cuckoo-shrike (Australian)</b> <b><i>Coracina lineata lineata</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Cicadabird <i>Coracina tenuirostris</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove	5

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Cicadabird (northern) <i>Coracina tenuirostris melvillensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
Cicadabird (eastern) <i>Coracina tenuirostris tenuirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove	5
<b>White-winged Triller</b> <i>Lalage tricolor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	7
<b>Varied Triller</b> <i>Lalage leucomela</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	5
Varied Triller (eastern) <i>Lalage leucomela leucomela</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	5
Varied Triller (Kimberley) <i>Lalage leucomela macrura</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
Varied Triller (Top End) <i>Lalage leucomela rufiventris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Varied Triller (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Lalage leucomela yorki</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
<b>Crested Shrike-tit</b> <i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	5
Crested Shrike-tit (eastern) <i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	5
Crested Shrike-tit (western) <i>Falcunculus frontatus leucogaster</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Crested Shrike-tit (northern) <i>Falcunculus frontatus whitei</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Olive Whistler <i>Pachycephala olivacea</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	4
Olive Whistler (Tasmanian) <i>Pachycephala olivacea apatetes</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	3
Olive Whistler (Otways, Wilson's Promontory) <i>Pachycephala olivacea bathychoa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, rainforest	2
Olive Whistler (Glennelg) <i>Pachycephala olivacea hesperus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	4
Olive Whistler (northern New South Wales) <i>Pachycephala olivacea macphersoniana</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, rainforest	2
Olive Whistler (south-eastern) <i>Pachycephala olivacea olivacea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	3
<b>Red-lored Whistler <i>Pachycephala rufogularis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee	1
<b>Gilbert's Whistler <i>Pachycephala inornata</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
<b>Golden Whistler <i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	7
Golden Whistler (Lord Howe Island) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis contempta</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Golden Whistler (western) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis fuliginosa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	5
Golden Whistler (Tasmanian) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis glaucura</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	5
Golden Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis pectoralis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	7
Golden Whistler (Norfolk Island) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis xanthoprocta</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Golden Whistler (south-eastern) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis youngi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	5
<b>Mangrove Golden Whistler</b> <b><i>Pachycephala melanura</i></b>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	3
Mangrove Golden Whistler (west coast) <i>Pachycephala melanura melanura</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	2
Mangrove Golden Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala melanura robusta</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	3
Mangrove Golden Whistler (Papuan) <i>Pachycephala melanura spinicauda</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	3
<b>Grey Whistler</b> <b><i>Pachycephala simplex</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Grey Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala simplex peninsulae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Grey Whistler (Top End) <i>Pachycephala simplex simplex</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
<b>Rufous Whistler</b> <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban	8
Rufous Whistler (north-western) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris falcata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, mangrove	3
Rufous Whistler (Tiwi Islands) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris minor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, mangrove	2
Rufous Whistler (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris pallida</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, mangrove	4
Rufous Whistler (southern) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban	8
<b>White-breasted Whistler</b> <i>Pachycephala lanioides</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove floor, mangrove trees	3
White-breasted Whistler (Pilbara) <i>Pachycephala lanioides carnarvoni</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove floor, mangrove trees	3
White-breasted Whistler (Top End) <i>Pachycephala lanioides fretorum</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove floor, mangrove trees	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
White-breasted Whistler (Kimberley) <i>Pachycephala lanioides lanioides</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove floor, mangrove trees	3
<b>Little Shrike-thrush</b> <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Little Shrike-thrush (Limmen Bight) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha aelpites</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	3
Little Shrike-thrush (Wet Tropics) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha griseata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Little Shrike-thrush (Capricorn coast) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha gouldii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Little Shrike-thrush (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha normani</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Little Shrike-thrush (north- western) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha parvula</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Little Shrike-thrush (southern) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha rufogaster</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Little Shrike-thrush (Bowen coast) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha synaptica</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Bower's Shrike-thrush</b> <i>Colluricincla boweri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Sandstone Shrike-thrush</b> <i>Colluricincla woodwardi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Grey Shrike-thrush</b> <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	8
Grey Shrike-thrush (north-western) <i>Colluricincla harmonica brunnea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland	2
Grey Shrike-thrush (eastern) <i>Colluricincla harmonica harmonica</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	8
Grey Shrike-thrush (western) <i>Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	7
Grey Shrike-thrush (Tasmanian) <i>Colluricincla harmonica strigata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	4
Grey Shrike-thrush (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Colluricincla harmonica superciliosa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Crested Bellbird</b> <i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	6
Crested Bellbird (southern) <i>Oreoica gutturalis gutturalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	5

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Crested Bellbird (northern) <i>Oreoica gutturalis pallascens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	6
<b>Australasian Figbird <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, urban	3
Australasian Figbird (north-western) <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti ashbyi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, urban	3
Australasian Figbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti flaviventris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	2
Australasian Figbird (eastern) <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti vieilloti</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, urban	3
<b>Yellow Oriole <i>Oriolus flavocinctus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Yellow Oriole (north-western) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus flavocinctus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Yellow Oriole (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus flavotinctus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
Yellow Oriole (Wet Tropics) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus kingi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Yellow Oriole (Tiwi Islands) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus tiwi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
<b>Olive-backed Oriole <i>Oriolus sagittatus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	6

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Olive-backed Oriole (north-western) <i>Oriolus sagittatus affinis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Olive-backed Oriole (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Oriolus sagittatus griseus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
Olive-backed Oriole (eastern) <i>Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	6
<b>White-breasted Woodswallow (Australo-Papuan) <i>Artamus leucorhynchus leucopygialis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	7
<b>Masked Woodswallow <i>Artamus personatus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	7
<b>White-browed Woodswallow <i>Artamus superciliosus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	7
<b>Black-faced Woodswallow <i>Artamus cinereus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	8
Black-faced Woodswallow (south-western) <i>Artamus cinereus cinereus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	7
Black-faced Woodswallow (central Queensland coast) <i>Artamus cinereus dealbatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	6

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Black-faced Woodswallow (inland) <i>Artamus cinereus melanops</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	7
Black-faced Woodswallow (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Artamus cinereus normani</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland	2
<b>Dusky Woodswallow <i>Artamus cyanopterus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	5
Dusky Woodswallow (eastern) <i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	5
Dusky Woodswallow (south-western) <i>Artamus cyanopterus perthi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
<b>Little Woodswallow <i>Artamus minor</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	7
Little Woodswallow (northern) <i>Artamus minor derbyi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland	5
Little Woodswallow (western) <i>Artamus minor minor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	7
<b>Black Butcherbird <i>Cracticus quoyi</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Black Butcherbird (Papuan) <i>Cracticus quoyi alecto</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
Black Butcherbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Cracticus quoyi jardini</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Black Butcherbird (north-eastern) <i>Cracticus quoyi rufescens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Black Butcherbird (Top End) <i>Cracticus quoyi spaldingi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
<b>Grey Butcherbird <i>Cracticus torquatus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	8
Grey Butcherbird (Top End) <i>Cracticus torquatus argenteus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	3
Grey Butcherbird (Tasmanian) <i>Cracticus torquatus cinereus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	5
Grey Butcherbird (south-eastern) <i>Cracticus torquatus torquatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	5
Grey Butcherbird (inland) <i>Cracticus torquatus leucopterus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	5
Grey Butcherbird (Kimberley) <i>Cracticus torquatus colletti</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	2
<b>Black-backed Butcherbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Cracticus mentalis kempii</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
<b>Pied Butcherbird <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	9
Pied Butcherbird (eastern) <i>Cracticus nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	9

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Pied Butcherbird (western) <i>Cracticus nigrogularis picatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	9
<b>Australian Magpie <i>Cracticus tibicen</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	8
Australian Magpie (south-western) <i>Cracticus tibicen dorsalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	7
Australian Magpie (northern) <i>Cracticus tibicen eylandtensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland	4
Australian Magpie (Tasmanian) <i>Cracticus tibicen hypoleuca</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	4
Australian Magpie (Pilbara) <i>Cracticus tibicen longirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland	3
Australian Magpie (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Cracticus tibicen telonocua</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	6
Australian Magpie (eastern) <i>Cracticus tibicen terraereginae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	8
Australian Magpie (coastal New South Wales) <i>Cracticus tibicen tibicen</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	4
Australian Magpie (southern Victoria) <i>Cracticus tibicen tyrannica</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	4



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Pied Currawong <i>Strepera graculina</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	6
Pied Currawong (Lord Howe Island) <i>Strepera graculina crissalis</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Pied Currawong (eastern) <i>Strepera graculina graculina</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	6
Pied Currawong (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Strepera graculina magnirostris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	2
Pied Currawong (south-eastern) <i>Strepera graculina nebulosa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	5
Pied Currawong (Wet Tropics) <i>Strepera graculina robinsoni</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	2
<b>Black Currawong <i>Strepera fuliginosa</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	4
Black Currawong (King Island) <i>Strepera fuliginosa colei</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Black Currawong (Tasmanian) <i>Strepera fuliginosa fuliginosa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	4
Black Currawong (Flinders Island) <i>Strepera fuliginosa parvior</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Grey Currawong <i>Strepera versicolor</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	6

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Grey Currawong (Tasmanian) <i>Strepera versicolor arguta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
Grey Currawong (Kangaroo Island) <i>Strepera versicolor halmaturina</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
Grey Currawong (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Strepera versicolor intermedia</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
Grey Currawong (Murray mallee) <i>Strepera versicolor melanoptera</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, agricultural	3
Grey Currawong (south-western) <i>Strepera versicolor plumbea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	6
Grey Currawong (south-eastern) <i>Strepera versicolor versicolor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	5
<b>Spangled Drongo <i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	6
Spangled Drongo (north-eastern) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus atrabectus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Spangled Drongo (north-western) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus baileyi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Spangled Drongo (southern) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	6
Spangled Drongo (Papuan) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus carbonarius</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Rufous Fantail <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove	4
Rufous Fantail (northern, Arafura) <i>Rhipidura rufifrons dryas</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	4
Rufous Fantail (north-eastern) <i>Rhipidura rufifrons intermedia</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
Rufous Fantail (southern) <i>Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove	4
<b>Grey Fantail <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	8
Grey Fantail (inland) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa albicauda</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee	2
Grey Fantail (Tasmanian) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa albiscapa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	6
Grey Fantail (south-eastern) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa alisteri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	8
Grey Fantail (north-eastern) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa keasti</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, rainforest	2
Grey Fantail (Norfolk Island) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa pelzelni</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: mallee, rainforest	2
Grey Fantail (south-western) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa preissi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	6

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Mangrove Grey Fantail</b> <i>Rhipidura phasiana</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	2
<b>Northern Fantail</b> <i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Northern Fantail (Papuan) <i>Rhipidura rufiventris gularis</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
Northern Fantail (northern) <i>Rhipidura rufiventris isura</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, urban	3
<b>Willie Wagtail</b> <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban	12
Willie Wagtail (southern) <i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	10
Willie Wagtail (Papuan) <i>Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, mangrove	3
Willie Wagtail (northern) <i>Rhipidura leucophrys picata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban	8
<b>Australian Raven</b> <i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	10
Australian Raven (eastern) <i>Corvus coronoides coronoides</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	10

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Australian Raven (western) <i>Corvus coronoides perplexus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	10
<b>Forest Raven <i>Corvus tasmanicus</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural	4
Forest Raven (New England) <i>Corvus tasmanicus boreus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural	4
Forest Raven (southern) <i>Corvus tasmanicus tasmanicus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural	4
<b>Little Raven <i>Corvus mellori</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, heath, other grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	5
<b>Little Crow <i>Corvus bennetti</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	7
<b>Torresian Crow <i>Corvus orru</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	10
Torresian Crow (Australian) <i>Corvus orru ceciliae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban	10
Torresian Crow (Papuan) <i>Corvus orru orru</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, mangrove	3
<b>Broad-billed Flycatcher (Australo-Papuan) <i>Myiagra ruficollis mimikae</i></b>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	3
<b>Leaden Flycatcher <i>Myiagra rubecula</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	6

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Leaden Flycatcher (north-western) <i>Myiagra rubecula concinna</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	4
Leaden Flycatcher (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Myiagra rubecula okyri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
Leaden Flycatcher (south-eastern) <i>Myiagra rubecula rubecula</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove	4
Leaden Flycatcher (eastern) <i>Myiagra rubecula yorki</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban	6
<b>Satin Flycatcher</b> <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove	5
<b>Shining Flycatcher</b> <i>Myiagra alecto</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Shining Flycatcher (north-western) <i>Myiagra alecto melvillensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Shining Flycatcher (eastern) <i>Myiagra alecto wardelli</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
<b>Restless Flycatcher</b> <i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	5
Restless Flycatcher (southern) <i>Myiagra inquieta inquieta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	3
Restless Flycatcher (northern, Paperbark) <i>Myiagra inquieta nana</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>White-eared Monarch</b> <i>Carterornis leucotis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Black-faced Monarch</b> <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Black-faced Monarch - breeding only <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Black-winged Monarch (Australian)</b> <i>Monarcha frater canescens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Spectacled Monarch</b> <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Spectacled Monarch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus albiventris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Spectacled Monarch (southern) <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus gouldii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
Spectacled Monarch (Wet Tropics) <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus melanorrhoa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
<b>Magpie-lark</b> <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	8
Magpie-lark (southern) <i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban	7
Magpie-lark (northern) <i>Grallina cyanoleuca neglecta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	8

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Friilled Monarch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Arses telescopthalmus lorealis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove	2
<b>Pied Monarch <i>Arses kaupi</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Pied Monarch (southern) <i>Arses kaupi kaupi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Pied Monarch (northern) <i>Arses kaupi terraereginae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Yellow-breasted Boatbill <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Yellow-breasted Boatbill (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer flaviventer</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Yellow-breasted Boatbill (Wet Tropics) <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer secundus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>White-winged Chough <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
White-winged Chough (eastern) <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	4
White-winged Chough (South Australian) <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos whiteae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, urban	3



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Apostlebird <i>Struthidea cinerea</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	5
Apostlebird (southern) <i>Struthidea cinerea cinerea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	5
Apostlebird (northern) <i>Struthidea cinerea dalyi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	4
<b>Trumpet Manucode <i>Phonygammus keraudrenii</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Trumpet Manucode (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Phonygammus keraudrenii gouldii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Paradise Riflebird <i>Ptiloris paradiseus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Victoria's Riflebird <i>Ptiloris victoriae</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Magnificent Riflebird (Australian) <i>Ptiloris magnificus alberti</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Jacky Winter <i>Microeca fascinans</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	6
Jacky Winter (southern) <i>Microeca fascinans assimilis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	5
Jacky Winter (eastern) <i>Microeca fascinans fascinans</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	6
Jacky Winter (northern) <i>Microeca fascinans pallida</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Lemon-bellied Flycatcher</b> <i>Microeca flavigaster</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	5
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (north-central) <i>Microeca flavigaster flavigaster</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	5
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Microeca flavigaster flavissima</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	4
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (south-eastern) <i>Microeca flavigaster laetissima</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	5
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (western) <i>Microeca flavigaster tormenti</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	4
<b>Yellow-legged Flycatcher (Australian)</b> <i>Microeca griseocephala kempii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Scarlet Robin</b> <i>Petroica multicolor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
Scarlet Robin (eastern) <i>Petroica multicolor boodang</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
Scarlet Robin (south-western) <i>Petroica multicolor campbelli</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
Scarlet Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Petroica multicolor leggii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Scarlet Robin (Norfolk Island) <i>Petroica multicolor multicolor</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Red-capped Robin</b> <i>Petroica goodenovi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	5
<b>Flame Robin</b> <i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	3
Flame Robin - breeding only <i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	1
<b>Rose Robin</b> <i>Petroica rosea</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
<b>Pink Robin</b> <i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
Pink Robin (mainland) <i>Petroica rodinogaster inexpectata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
Pink Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Petroica rodinogaster rodinogaster</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
<b>Hooded Robin</b> <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	6
Hooded Robin (south-eastern) <i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
Hooded Robin (northern) <i>Melanodryas cucullata picata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	5
Hooded Robin (western) <i>Melanodryas cucullata westralensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	6

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Dusky Robin <i>Melanodryas vittata</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
Dusky Robin (King Island) <i>Melanodryas vittata kingi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	3
Dusky Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Melanodryas vittata vittata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
<b>Pale-yellow Robin <i>Tregellasia capito</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Pale-yellow Robin (southern) <i>Tregellasia capito capito</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Pale-yellow Robin (northern) <i>Tregellasia capito nana</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>White-faced Robin (Australian) <i>Tregellasia leucops albigularis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Eastern Yellow Robin <i>Eopsaltria australis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	7
Eastern Yellow Robin (southern) <i>Eopsaltria australis australis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	6
Eastern Yellow Robin (northern) <i>Eopsaltria australis chrysoorhoa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, urban	7
<b>Western Yellow Robin <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
Western Yellow Robin (eastern) <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis griseogularis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Western Yellow Robin (western) <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis rosinae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	3
<b>White-breasted Robin</b> <i>Eopsaltria georgiana</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Mangrove Robin</b> <i>Peneonantho pulverulenta</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove floor, mangrove trees	3
Mangrove Robin (Top End) <i>Peneonantho pulverulenta alligator</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove floor, mangrove trees	3
Mangrove Robin (western) <i>Peneonantho pulverulenta cinereiceps</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove floor, mangrove trees	3
Mangrove Robin (eastern) <i>Peneonantho pulverulenta leucura</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: mangrove; Coastal: mangrove floor, mangrove trees	3
<b>Grey-headed Robin (Australian)</b> <i>Heteromyias albispecularis cinereifrons</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>White-browed Robin</b> <i>Poecilodryas superciliosa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
<b>Buff-sided Robin</b> <i>Poecilodryas cerviniventris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove	3
<b>Northern Scrub-robin (Australian)</b> <i>Drymodes superciliaris superciliaris</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Southern Scrub-robin</b> <i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	4
<b>Horsfield's Bushlark</b> <i>Mirafra javanica</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, agricultural	5
Horsfield's Bushlark (Wet Tropics) <i>Mirafra javanica athertonensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural	2
Horsfield's Bushlark (Kimberley) <i>Mirafra javanica forresti</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland	4
Horsfield's Bushlark (Dampierland) <i>Mirafra javanica halli</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland	4
Horsfield's Bushlark (eastern) <i>Mirafra javanica horsfieldii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, agricultural	5
Horsfield's Bushlark (Tiwi Islands) <i>Mirafra javanica melvillensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland	1
Horsfield's Bushlark (western Queensland) <i>Mirafra javanica rufescens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland	4
Horsfield's Bushlark (South Australian) <i>Mirafra javanica secunda</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, agricultural	5
Horsfield's Bushlark (Top End) <i>Mirafra javanica sodobergi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural	2
Horsfield's Bushlark (Pilbara) <i>Mirafra javanica woodwardi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland	4

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Zitting Cisticola</b> <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	2
Zitting Cisticola (eastern) <i>Cisticola juncidis leveryi</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	2
Zitting Cisticola (Top End) <i>Cisticola juncidis leanyeri</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	2
Zitting Cisticola (Normanton) <i>Cisticola juncidis normani</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: low marshland and wet grassland	2
<b>Golden-headed Cisticola</b> <i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	6
Golden-headed Cisticola (northern) <i>Cisticola exilis alexandrae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban	4
Golden-headed Cisticola (north-eastern) <i>Cisticola exilis diminuta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban	4
Golden-headed Cisticola (south-eastern) <i>Cisticola exilis exilis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	4
Golden-headed Cisticola (north-western) <i>Cisticola exilis lineocapilla</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban	4
<b>Australian Reed-Warbler</b> <i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, urban; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland	3
Australian Reed-Warbler (eastern) <i>Acrocephalus australis australis</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, urban; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Australian Reed-Warbler (western) <i>Acrocephalus australis gouldi</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, urban; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland	3
<b>Great Reed-Warbler (eastern)</b> <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus orientalis</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland	2
<b>Tawny Grassbird (Australo-Papuan)</b> <i>Megalurus timoriensis alisteri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland	6
<b>Little Grassbird</b> <i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland, agricultural; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	6
Little Grassbird (eastern) <i>Megalurus gramineus goulburni</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland, agricultural; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	6
Little Grassbird (Tasmanian) <i>Megalurus gramineus gramineus</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	5
Little Grassbird (western) <i>Megalurus gramineus thomasi</i>	Inland waters	Terrestrial: chenopod scrub, other grassland, agricultural; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	6
<b>Rufous Songlark</b> <i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	8
<b>Brown Songlark</b> <i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	8
Brown Songlark - breeding only <i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	9



Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Spinifexbird</b> <i>Eremiornis carteri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland	2
<b>Christmas Island White-eye</b> <i>Zosterops natalis</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Pale-bellied White-eye (Torres Strait)</b> <i>Zosterops citrinella albiventris</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: sandy, mangrove trees	4
<b>Yellow White-eye</b> <i>Zosterops luteus</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	4
Yellow White-eye (western) <i>Zosterops luteus balstoni</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	4
Yellow White-eye (northern) <i>Zosterops luteus luteus</i>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	4
<b>Silvereye</b> <i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	9
Silvereye (Great Barrier Reef) <i>Zosterops lateralis chlorocephalus</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Silvereye (south-western) <i>Zosterops lateralis chloronotus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	7
Silvereye (eastern) <i>Zosterops lateralis cornwalli</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	9
Silvereye (Tasmanian) <i>Zosterops lateralis lateralis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	8

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Silvereye (King Island) <i>Zosterops lateralis ochrochrous</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	3
Silvereye (South Australian) <i>Zosterops lateralis pinarochrous</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	5
Silvereye (Lord Howe Island) <i>Zosterops lateralis tephroleurus</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Silvereye (north-eastern) <i>Zosterops lateralis vegetus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	7
Silvereye (south-eastern) <i>Zosterops lateralis westernensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	8
<b>Slender-billed White-eye</b> <i>Zosterops tenuirostris</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>White-backed Swallow</b> <i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee	5
<b>Barn Swallow (eastern)</b> <i>Hirundo rustica gutturalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland; Freshwater: deep open water, shallow open water, floating vegetation, reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland	6
<b>Welcome Swallow</b> <i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: rivers and streams, deep open water, shallow open water, floating vegetation, reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, rocky, soft mud, mangrove trees	21

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Welcome Swallow (western) <i>Hirundo neoxena carteri</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: rivers and streams, deep open water, shallow open water, floating vegetation, reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, rocky, soft mud, mangrove trees	21
Welcome Swallow (eastern) <i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: rivers and streams, deep open water, shallow open water, floating vegetation, reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland; Coastal: sandy, rocky, soft mud, mangrove trees	21
<b>Fairy Martin <i>Petrochelidon ariel</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: rivers and streams, deep open water, shallow open water, floating vegetation, reeds and tall wet grassland, low marshland and wet grassland	17
<b>Tree Martin <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Coastal: sandy, rocky, soft mud, mangrove trees	15
Tree Martin (mainland) <i>Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Coastal: sandy, rocky, soft mud, mangrove trees	15
Tree Martin (Tasmanian) <i>Petrochelidon nigricans nigricans</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Coastal: sandy, rocky, soft mud, mangrove trees	15
Tree Martin (Tasmanian) - breeding only <i>Petrochelidon nigricans nigricans</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, heath, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Coastal: sandy, rocky, soft mud, mangrove trees	16

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Bassian Thrush <i>Zoothera lunulata</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	3
Bassian Thrush (Wet Tropics) <i>Zoothera lunulata cuneata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Bassian Thrush (South Australian) <i>Zoothera lunulata halmaturina</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
Bassian Thrush (south-eastern) <i>Zoothera lunulata lunulata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	3
<b>Russet-tailed Thrush (Australian) <i>Zoothera heinei heinei</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest	2
<b>Island Thrush <i>Turdus poliocephalus</i></b>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
Island Thrush (Christmas Island) <i>Turdus poliocephalus erythropleurus</i>	Small islands	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Singing Starling <i>Aplonis cantoroides</i></b>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	3
Metallic Starling (Australo-Papuan) <i>Aplonis metallica metallica</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	4
<b>Red-capped Flowerpecker (Papuan) <i>Dicaeum geelvinkianum albopunctatum</i></b>	Mangroves	Terrestrial: rainforest, mangrove; Coastal: mangrove trees	3
<b>Mistletoebird (Australian) <i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, heath, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, mangrove, agricultural, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	11

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Olive-backed Sunbird (Australian)</b> <i>Nectarinia jugularis frenata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest, mangrove, urban; Coastal: mangrove trees	5
<b>Zebra Finch (Australian)</b> <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	9
<b>Double-barred Finch <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5
Double-barred Finch (western) <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii annulosa</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban	4
Double-barred Finch (eastern) <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii bichenovii</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5
<b>Long-tailed Finch <i>Poephila acuticauda</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland, urban	3
Long-tailed Finch (western) <i>Poephila acuticauda acuticauda</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland	2
Long-tailed Finch (eastern) <i>Poephila acuticauda hecki</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland, urban	3
<b>Black-throated Finch <i>Poephila cincta</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Black-throated Finch (northern) <i>Poephila cincta atropygialis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Black-throated Finch (southern) <i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Masked Finch <i>Poephila personata</i></b>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland	2

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Masked Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Poephila personata leucotis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland	1
Masked Finch (western) <i>Poephila personata personata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland	2
<b>Crimson Finch</b> <i>Neochmia phaeton</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland	4
Crimson Finch (northern, white-bellied) <i>Neochmia phaeton evangelinae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland	2
Crimson Finch (southern, black-bellied) <i>Neochmia phaeton phaeton</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, agricultural, urban; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland	4
<b>Star Finch</b> <i>Neochmia ruficauda</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	5
Star Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Neochmia ruficauda clarescens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	4
Star Finch (western) <i>Neochmia ruficauda subclarescens</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural; Freshwater: reeds and tall wet grassland; Coastal: saltmarsh	5
<b>Plum-headed Finch</b> <i>Neochmia modesta</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural	4
<b>Red-browed Finch</b> <i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	7

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
Red-browed Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Neochmia temporalis minor</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: tropical savanna woodland, rainforest	2
Red-browed Finch (southern) <i>Neochmia temporalis temporalis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, temperate wet sclerophyll forest and woodland, rainforest, agricultural, urban	7
<b>Diamond Firetail</b> <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: mallee, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Beautiful Firetail</b> <i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Beautiful Firetail (south-eastern) <i>Stagonopleura bella bella</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Beautiful Firetail (Glennelg) <i>Stagonopleura bella interposita</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
Beautiful Firetail (Kangaroo Island and Mt Lofty Ranges) <i>Stagonopleura bella samueli</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Red-eared Firetail</b> <i>Stagonopleura oculata</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: heath, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland	2
<b>Painted Finch</b> <i>Emblema pictum</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, triodia hummock grassland	2
<b>Blue-faced Parrot-Finch (Australian)</b> <i>Erythrura trichroa macgillivrayi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: rainforest	1
<b>Gouldian Finch</b> <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, tropical savanna woodland	2
<b>Yellow-rumped Mannikin</b> <i>Lonchura flaviprymna</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, agricultural	3

Taxon	Principal habitat	Habitats used	Total habitats
<b>Chestnut-breasted Mannikin</b> (Australo-Papuan) <i>Lonchura castaneothorax castaneothorax</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, tropical savanna woodland, temperate dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, agricultural, urban	5
<b>Pictorella Mannikin</b> <i>Heteromunia pectoralis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, tropical savanna woodland	3
<b>Australian Pipit</b> <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, agricultural	6
Australian Pipit (central) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae australis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, agricultural	6
Australian Pipit (south-western) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae bilbali</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, mallee, agricultural	6
Australian Pipit (Tasmanian) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae bistriatus</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural	2
Australian Pipit (northern) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae rogersi</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: arid shrubland, chenopod scrub, triodia hummock grassland, other grassland, agricultural	5
<b>Yellow Wagtail</b> <i>Motacilla flava</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural	2
Yellow Wagtail (east Siberian) <i>Motacilla flava tschutschensis</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural	2
Yellow Wagtail (Siberian) <i>Motacilla flava taiwana</i>	Terrestrial	Terrestrial: other grassland, agricultural	2



## Appendix 7. Food and feeding metrics for Australian bird taxa used to characterise sensitivity to climate change

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Southern Cassowary (Australian) <i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i></b>	Fruit, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Emu <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Emu (mainland) <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Australian Brush-turkey <i>Alectura lathami</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	6	Shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	3
Australian Brush-turkey (southern) <i>Alectura lathami lathami</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	6	Shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	3
Australian Brush-turkey (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Alectura lathami purpureicollis</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	6	Shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	3
<b>Malleefowl <i>Leipoa ocellata</i></b>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Orange-footed Scrubfowl <i>Megapodius reinwardt</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (southern Queensland) <i>Megapodius reinwardt castanonotus</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface	2

Taxon	Food	Taxa	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (Papuan) <i>Megapodius reinwardt reinwardt</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates		4	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (western) <i>Megapodius reinwardt tumulus</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates		4	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Megapodius reinwardt yorkei</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates		4	Ground surface, subsurface	2
<b>Stubble Quail</b> <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Ground surface	1
<b>Brown Quail</b> <i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Ground surface	1
Brown Quail (mainland) <i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Ground surface	1
Brown Quail (Tasmanian) <i>Coturnix ypsilophora ypsilophora</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Ground surface	1
<b>King Quail</b> <i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Ground surface	1
King Quail (western) <i>Coturnix chinensis colletti</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Ground surface	1
King Quail (eastern) <i>Coturnix chinensis victoriae</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Ground surface	1
<b>Maggie Goose</b> <i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs		2	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Spotted Whistling-Duck <i>Dendrocygna guttata</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs	2	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Plumed Whistling-Duck <i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs	2	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Wandering Whistling-Duck (Australo-Papuan) <i>Dendrocygna arcuata australis</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs	2	Water surface, just underwater	2
Musk Duck <i>Biziura lobata</i>	Foliage/herbs, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Water surface, diving distance	2
Freckled Duck <i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Water surface	1
Cape Barren Goose <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	Foliage/herbs	1	Ground surface	1
Cape Barren Goose (south-western) <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea</i>	Foliage/herbs	1	Ground surface	1
Cape Barren Goose (eastern) <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Foliage/herbs	1	Ground surface	1
Black Swan <i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Foliage/herbs	1	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Radjah Shelduck (Australo-Papuan) <i>Tadorna radjah rufitergum</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Australian Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Australian Wood Duck <i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Pink-eared Duck <i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Seeds, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Water surface	1
Cotton Pygmy-goose (Australian) <i>Nettapus coromandelianus albigipennis</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Water surface	1
Green Pygmy-goose <i>Nettapus pulchellus</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Water surface	1
Australasian Shoveler (Australian) <i>Anas rhynchotis rhynchotis</i>	Seeds, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Water surface	1
Grey Teal <i>Anas gracilis</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Water surface, just underwater	2
Chestnut Teal <i>Anas castanea</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Pacific Black Duck <i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Hardhead <i>Aythya australis</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater, diving distance	4

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Blue-billed Duck</b> <i>Oxyura australis</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Water surface, diving distance	2
<b>Red-tailed Tropicbird</b> <i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
<b>White-tailed Tropicbird</b> <i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
White-tailed Tropicbird (Pacific Ocean) <i>Phaethon lepturus dorotheae</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
White-tailed Tropicbird (Christmas Island) <i>Phaethon lepturus fulvus</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
White-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean) <i>Phaethon lepturus lepturus</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
<b>Australasian Grebe (Australian)</b> <i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Freshwater fish/invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
<b>Hoary-headed Grebe</b> <i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3

Taxon	Food	Food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Great Crested Grebe (Australian)</b> <i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
<b>White-headed Pigeon</b> <i>Columba leucomela</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Brown Cuckoo-Dove</b> <i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Fruit, seeds	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (east coast) <i>Macropygia amboinensis phasianella</i>	Fruit, seeds	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Macropygia amboinensis quinkan</i>	Fruit, seeds	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (Wet Tropics) <i>Macropygia amboinensis robinsoni</i>	Fruit, seeds	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Emerald Dove</b> <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Emerald Dove (eastern) <i>Chalcophaps indica chrysochlara</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Emerald Dove (north-western) <i>Chalcophaps indica longirostris</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Emerald Dove (Christmas Island) <i>Chalcophaps indica natalis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Common Bronzewing <i>Phaps chalcoptera</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
<b>Brush Bronzewing <i>Phaps elegans</i></b>	Seeds	1	Ground surface	1
Brush Bronzewing (eastern) <i>Phaps elegans elegans</i>	Seeds	1	Ground surface	1
Brush Bronzewing (western) <i>Phaps elegans occidentalis</i>	Seeds	1	Ground surface	1
<b>Flock Bronzewing <i>Phaps histrionica</i></b>	Seeds	1	Ground surface	1
<b>Crested Pigeon <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i></b>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Crested Pigeon (eastern) <i>Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Crested Pigeon (western) <i>Ocyphaps lophotes whitlocki</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
<b>Spinifex Pigeon <i>Geophaps plumifera</i></b>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Spinifex Pigeon (Pilbara) <i>Geophaps plumifera ferruginea</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Spinifex Pigeon (eastern) <i>Geophaps plumifera leucogaster</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Spinifex Pigeon (north-western) <i>Geophaps plumifera plumifera</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
<b>Partridge Pigeon <i>Geophaps smithii</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Partridge Pigeon (western) <i>Geophaps smithii blaaui</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Partridge Pigeon (eastern) <i>Geophaps smithii smithii</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
<b>Squatter Pigeon</b> <i>Geophaps scripta</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Squatter Pigeon (northern) <i>Geophaps scripta peninsulae</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Squatter Pigeon (southern) <i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
<b>White-quilled Rock-Pigeon</b> <i>Petrophassa albipennis</i>	Seeds	1	Ground surface	1
White-quilled Rock-Pigeon (western) <i>Petrophassa albipennis albipennis</i>	Seeds	1	Ground surface	1
White-quilled Rock-Pigeon (Stokes Range) <i>Petrophassa albipennis boothi</i>	Seeds	1	Ground surface	1
<b>Chestnut-quilled Rock-Pigeon</b> <i>Petrophassa rufipennis</i>	Seeds	1	Ground surface	1
<b>Diamond Dove</b> <i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
<b>Peaceful Dove</b> <i>Geopelia striata</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Peaceful Dove (Pilbara) <i>Geopelia striata clelandi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Peaceful Dove (Papuan) <i>Geopelia striata papua</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Peaceful Dove (eastern) <i>Geopelia striata placida</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
<b>Bar-shouldered Dove <i>Geopelia humeralis</i></b>	Seeds, foliage/herbs	2	Ground surface	1
Bar-shouldered Dove (Pilbara) <i>Geopelia humeralis headlandi</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs	2	Ground surface	1
Bar-shouldered Dove (eastern) <i>Geopelia humeralis humeralis</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs	2	Ground surface	1
Bar-shouldered Dove (northern) <i>Geopelia humeralis inexpecta</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs	2	Ground surface	1
<b>Wonga Pigeon <i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
<b>Banded Fruit-Dove (Australian) <i>Ptilinopus cinctus alligator</i></b>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Wompoo Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i></b>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus assimilis</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (Wet Tropics) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus keri</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (southern) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus magnificus</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Superb Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove (western) <i>Ptilinopus regina ewingii</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove (eastern) <i>Ptilinopus regina regina</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Christmas Island Imperial-Pigeon <i>Ducula whartoni</i>	Fruit, foliage/herbs	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Collared Imperial-Pigeon (Papuan) <i>Ducula mullerii mullerii</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy	1
Torresian Imperial-Pigeon <i>Ducula spilorrhoa</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Topknot Pigeon <i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy	1
Tawny Frogmouth <i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Tawny Frogmouth (western) <i>Podargus strigoides brachypterus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Tawny Frogmouth (northern) <i>Podargus strigoides phalaenooides</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Tawny Frogmouth (eastern) <i>Podargus strigoides strigoides</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
<b>Papuan Frogmouth <i>Podargus papuensis</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Papuan Frogmouth (southern) <i>Podargus papuensis baileyi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Papuan Frogmouth (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Podargus papuensis rogersi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
<b>Marbled Frogmouth <i>Podargus ocellatus</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Marbled Frogmouth (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Podargus ocellatus marmoratus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Marbled Frogmouth (Plumed) <i>Podargus ocellatus plumiferus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
<b>White-throated Nightjar (eastern) <i>Eurostopodus mystacalis mystacalis</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Aerial	1
<b>Spotted Nightjar <i>Eurostopodus argus</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface, aerial	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Large-tailed Nightjar (Australasian)</b> <i>Caprimulgus macrurus schlegelii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface, aerial	2
<b>Australian Owlet-nightjar</b> <i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface, aerial	2
Australian Owlet-nightjar (mainland) <i>Aegotheles cristatus cristatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface, aerial	2
Australian Owlet-nightjar (Tasmanian) <i>Aegotheles cristatus tasmanicus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface, aerial	2
<b>Glossy Swiftlet</b> <i>Collocalia esculenta</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Aerial	1
Glossy Swiftlet (Christmas Island) <i>Collocalia esculenta natalis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Aerial	1
<b>White-rumped Swiftlet</b> <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Aerial	1
White-rumped Swiftlet (Chillagoe) <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius chillagoensis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Aerial	1
White-rumped Swiftlet (Queensland coast) <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius terraereginae</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Aerial	1
<b>White-throated Needle-tail (eastern)</b> <i>Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Aerial	1

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Fork-tailed Swift (eastern) <i>Apus pacificus pacificus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Aerial	1
Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel <i>Hydrobates monorhis</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface	1
Leach's Storm-Petrel (Pacific Ocean) <i>Hydrobates leucorhoa leucorhoa</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface	1
Matsudaira's Storm-Petrel <i>Hydrobates matsudairae</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface	1
Wilson's Storm-Petrel <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface	1
Wilson's Storm-Petrel (Antarctic) <i>Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface	1
Wilson's Storm-Petrel (subantarctic) <i>Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface	1
Grey-backed Storm-Petrel <i>Garrodia nereis</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface	1
White-faced Storm-Petrel (Australian) <i>Pelagodroma marina dulciae</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface	1
Black-bellied Storm-Petrel (Pacific Ocean) <i>Fregatta tropica tropica</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface	1
White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea) <i>Fregatta gallaria gallaria</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface	1

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Wandering Albatross <i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Tristan Albatross <i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Antipodean Albatross (Auckland Islands) <i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Northern Royal Albatross <i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Southern Royal Albatross <i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Black-browed Albatross <i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Campbell Albatross <i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Shy Albatross <i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
White-capped Albatross <i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Salvin's Albatross <i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Grey-headed Albatross <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross <i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Buller's Albatross <i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Buller's Albatross (southern) <i>Thalassarche bulleri bulleri</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Buller's Albatross (northern) <i>Thalassarche bulleri platei</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Sooty Albatross <i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Light-mantled Sooty Albatross <i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Southern Giant-Petrel <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Northern Giant-Petrel <i>Macronectes halli</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Southern Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialisoides</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Cape Petrel <i>Daption capense</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Cape Petrel (northern) <i>Daption capense australe</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Cape Petrel (southern) <i>Daption capense capense</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Blue Petrel <i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Broad-billed Prion</b> <i>Pachyptila vittata</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
<b>Salvin's Prion</b> <i>Pachyptila salvini</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Salvin's Prion (western) <i>Pachyptila salvini salvini</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Antarctic Prion</b> <i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Slender-billed Prion</b> <i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Fairy Prion</b> <i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Fairy Prion (northern) <i>Pachyptila turtur turtur</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Fairy Prion (southern) <i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Fulmar Prion (southern)</b> <i>Pachyptila crassirostris eatoni</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>White-chinned Petrel</b> <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Westland Petrel <i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Black Petrel <i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Grey Petrel <i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Bulwer's Petrel <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface	1
Wedge-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Buller's Shearwater <i>Ardenna bulleri</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Flesh-footed Shearwater <i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Sooty Shearwater <i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Short-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Streaked Shearwater <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Fluttering Shearwater <i>Puffinus gavia</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Hutton's Shearwater <i>Puffinus huttoni</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Little Shearwater <i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Little Shearwater (Tasman Sea) <i>Puffinus assimilis assimilis</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Little Shearwater (New Zealand) <i>Puffinus assimilis elegans</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Little Shearwater (Western Australian) <i>Puffinus assimilis tunneyi</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Tahiti Petrel <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Tahiti Petrel (Pacific Ocean) <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata rostrata</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Tahiti Petrel (New Caledonian) <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata trouessarti</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Kerguelen Petrel <i>Lugensa brevirostris</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Kermadec Petrel (western) <i>Pterodroma neglecta neglecta</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Herald Petrel <i>Pterodroma heraldica</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Soft-plumaged Petrel <i>Pterodroma mollis mollis/dubia</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
White-headed Petrel <i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Great-winged Petrel <i>Pterodroma macroptera</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Great-winged Petrel (New Zealand) <i>Pterodroma macroptera gouldi</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Great-winged Petrel (western) <i>Pterodroma macroptera macroptera</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Providence Petrel <i>Pterodroma solandri</i></b>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Mottled Petrel <i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i></b>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
<b>Gould's Petrel <i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i></b>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Gould's Petrel (New Caledonian) <i>Pterodroma leucoptera caledonica</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Gould's Petrel (Australian) <i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>White-necked Petrel <i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i></b>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
White-necked Petrel (southern) <i>Pterodroma cervicalis cervicalis</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Black-winged Petrel <i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i></b>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Common Diving-Petrel <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i></b>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Just underwater, diving distance	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Common Diving-Petrel (southern) <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Just underwater, diving distance	2
Common Diving-Petrel (Australasian) <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix urinatrix</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Just underwater, diving distance	2
South Georgian Diving-Petrel <i>Pelecanoides georgicus</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Just underwater, diving distance	2
King Penguin <i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Diving distance	1
Gentoo Penguin (subantarctic) <i>Pygoscelis papua papua</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Diving distance	1
Southern Rockhopper Penguin <i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Diving distance	1
Southern Rockhopper Penguin (eastern) <i>Eudyptes chrysocome filholi</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Diving distance	1
Macaroni Penguin <i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Diving distance	1
Royal Penguin <i>Eudyptes schlegeli</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Diving distance	1
Little Penguin (Australian) <i>Eudyptula minor novaeollandiae</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Diving distance	1
Lesser Frigatebird (Indo-Pacific) <i>Fregata ariel ariel</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Aerial, water surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Great Frigatebird <i>Fregata minor</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Aerial, water surface	2
Christmas Island Frigatebird <i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Aerial, water surface	2
Abbott's Booby <i>Papasula abbotti</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, diving distance	2
Australasian Gannet <i>Morus serrator</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Diving distance	1
Masked Booby <i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, diving distance	2
Masked Booby (Indo-Pacific) <i>Sula dactylatra personata</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, diving distance	2
Masked Booby (Tasman Sea) <i>Sula dactylatra tasmani</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, diving distance	2
Red-footed Booby <i>Sula sula</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, diving distance	2
Brown Booby (Indo-Pacific) <i>Sula leucogaster plotus</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, diving distance	2
Darter (Australo-Papuan) <i>Anhinga melanogaster novaehollandiae</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Diving distance	1
Little Pied Cormorant (Australasian) <i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos melanoleucos</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Diving distance	1

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Great Cormorant (Australian) <i>Phalacrocorax carbo carboides</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Just underwater, diving distance	2
Little Black Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Diving distance	1
Pied Cormorant (Australian) <i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Diving distance	1
Black-faced Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Diving distance	1
Imperial Shag <i>Leucocarbo atriceps</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Just underwater, diving distance	2
Imperial Shag (Heard Island) <i>Leucocarbo atriceps nivalis</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Just underwater, diving distance	2
Imperial Shag (Macquarie Island) <i>Leucocarbo atriceps purpurascens</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Just underwater, diving distance	2
Australian Pelican <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Terrestrial vertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Water surface, just underwater	2
Black-necked Stork (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus australis</i>	Terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Australasian Bittern <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Water surface, just underwater	2
Little Bittern (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ixobrychus minutus dubius</i>	Freshwater fish/invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Black Bittern (Australo-Papuan)</b> <i>Ixobrychus flavicollis australis</i>	Freshwater fish/invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>White-necked Heron</b> <i>Ardea pacifica</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
<b>Great Egret (eastern)</b> <i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	5	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Intermediate Egret (Asian)</b> <i>Ardea intermedia intermedia</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
<b>Great-billed Heron</b> <i>Ardea sumatrana</i>	Intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
<b>Cattle Egret (eastern)</b> <i>Ardea ibis coromanda</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
<b>Striated Heron</b> <i>Butorides striatus</i>	Intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Striated Heron (eastern) <i>Butorides striatus macrorhyncha</i>	Intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Striated Heron (western) <i>Butorides striatus stagnatilis</i>	Intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
<b>Pied Heron</b> <i>Egretta picata</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>White-faced Heron</b> <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	5	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Little Egret (Australasian) <i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	5	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Eastern Reef Egret (eastern)</b> <i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>	Intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	2	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
<b>Nankeen Night-Heron (Australo-Papuan)</b> <i>Nycticorax caledonicus hilli</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
<b>Glossy Ibis</b> <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4
<b>Australian White Ibis</b> <i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4
<b>Straw-necked Ibis</b> <i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4
<b>Royal Spoonbill</b> <i>Platalea regia</i>	Intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Just underwater	1
<b>Yellow-billed Spoonbill</b> <i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Just underwater	1

Taxon	Food	Taxa	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Osprey (eastern) <i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates		2	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Black-shouldered Kite <i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates		2	Ground surface	1
Letter-winged Kite <i>Elanus scriptus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates		2	Ground surface	1
Square-tailed Kite <i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Terrestrial vertebrates		1	Canopy, aerial	2
Black-breasted Buzzard <i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	Terrestrial vertebrates, carrion		2	Ground surface, aerial	2
Pacific Baza (Australian) <i>Aviceda subcristata subcristata</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates		2	Canopy, aerial	2
White-bellied Sea-Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	Terrestrial vertebrates, carrion, marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates		4	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Whistling Kite <i>Haliaeetus sphenurus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates		6	Ground surface, water surface	2
Brahminy Kite (Australo-Papuan) <i>Haliaeetus indus girrenera</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates		5	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Black Kite (Australo-Papuan) <i>Milvus migrans affinis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion, freshwater fish/invertebrates		4	Ground surface, aerial	2
Brown Goshawk <i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion		3	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Brown Goshawk (northern) <i>Accipiter fasciatus didimus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	3	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Brown Goshawk (Papuan) <i>Accipiter fasciatus dogwa</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	3	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Brown Goshawk (southern) <i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	3	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Variable Goshawk (Christmas Island) <i>Accipiter hiogaster natalis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
<b>Collared Sparrowhawk (Australian) <i>Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
<b>Grey Goshawk (Australian) <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i></b>	Terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
<b>Spotted Harrier <i>Circus assimilis</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	3	Ground surface, aerial	2
<b>Swamp Harrier <i>Circus approximans</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, aerial, water surface	3
<b>Red Goshawk <i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i></b>	Terrestrial vertebrates	1	Canopy, aerial	2
<b>Wedge-tailed Eagle <i>Aquila audax</i></b>	Terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	2	Ground surface, aerial	2
Wedge-tailed Eagle (mainland) <i>Aquila audax audax</i>	Terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	2	Ground surface, aerial	2
Wedge-tailed Eagle (Tasmanian) <i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>	Terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	2	Ground surface, aerial	2

Taxon	Food	Taxon	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Little Eagle (Australian) <i>Hieraetus morphnoides morphnoides</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates		2	Canopy, ground surface, aerial	3
Nankeen Kestrel (Australasian) <i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates		2	Ground surface, aerial	2
Brown Falcon (Australian) <i>Falco berigora berigora</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion		3	Ground surface, aerial	2
Australian Hobby <i>Falco longipennis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates		2	Aerial	1
Australian Hobby (southern) <i>Falco longipennis longipennis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates		2	Aerial	1
Australian Hobby (inland) <i>Falco longipennis murchisonianus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates		2	Aerial	1
Grey Falcon <i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates		2	Aerial	1
Black Falcon <i>Falco subniger</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates		2	Ground surface, aerial	2
Peregrine Falcon (Australian) <i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates		2	Aerial	1
Sarus Crane (Australian) <i>Grus antigone gillae</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates		5	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4
Brolga <i>Grus rubicunda</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates		5	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4

Taxon	Food	Food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Purple Swamphen</b> <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	5	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Purple Swamphen (eastern) <i>Porphyrio porphyrio bellus</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	5	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Purple Swamphen (western) <i>Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	5	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
<b>Chestnut Rail (Australian)</b> <i>Eulabeornis castaneiventris</i>	Intertidal invertebrates	1	Ground surface, water surface	2
<b>Red-necked Crake</b> <i>Rallina tricolor</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface	2
<b>Lewin's Rail</b> <i>Lewinia pectoralis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
Lewin's Rail (Tasmanian) <i>Lewinia pectoralis brachipus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
Lewin's Rail (Eastern Australian) <i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
<b>Buff-banded Rail</b> <i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	5	Ground surface, water surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Buff-banded Rail (Cocos Keeling Islands) <i>Gallirallus philippensis andrewsi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	5	Ground surface, water surface	2
Buff-banded Rail (Australian) <i>Gallirallus philippensis mellori</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	5	Ground surface, water surface	2
Lord Howe Woodhen <i>Gallirallus sylvestris</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Baillon's Crane (Australo-Papuan) <i>Porzana pusilla palustris</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface	2
Australian Spotted Crane <i>Porzana fluminea</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface	2
Spotless Crane (Australasian) <i>Porzana tabuensis plumbea</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Ground surface, water surface	2
White-browed Crane <i>Amauornis cinerea</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface	2
Pale-vented Bush-hen (Australo-Papuan) <i>Amauornis olivaceus ruficissus</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface	2
White-breasted Waterhen (eastern) <i>Amauornis phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	5	Shrub layer, ground surface, water surface, just underwater	4
Black-tailed Native-hen <i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Tasmanian Native-hen <i>Tribonyx mortierii</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface	2
Dusky Moorhen (Australian) <i>Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Eurasian Coot (Australian) <i>Fulica atra australis</i>	Foliage/herbs, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater, diving distance	4
Australian Bustard <i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	5	Ground surface	1
Black-faced Sheathbill (Heard Island) <i>Chionis minor nasicornis</i>	Foliage/herbs, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	5	Ground surface	1
Bush Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Beach Stone-curlew <i>Esacus giganteus</i>	Intertidal invertebrates	1	Ground surface	1
Australian Pied Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Intertidal invertebrates	1	Ground surface, water subsurface, water surface	3
Sooty Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Intertidal invertebrates	1	Ground surface, water subsurface, water surface	3
Sooty Oystercatcher (southern) <i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Intertidal invertebrates	1	Ground surface, water subsurface, water surface	3



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Sooty Oystercatcher (northern) <i>Haematopus fuliginosus ophthalmicus</i>	Intertidal invertebrates	1	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
<b>Black-winged Stilt</b> <i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface	2
<b>Red-necked Avocet</b> <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	Seeds, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface	2
<b>Banded Stilt</b> <i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	5	Water surface	1
<b>Pacific Golden Plover</b> <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface	2
<b>Grey Plover</b> <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface	2
<b>Red-capped Plover</b> <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Ground surface, water surface	2
<b>Double-banded Plover (New Zealand)</b> <i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface	2
<b>Lesser Sand Plover</b> <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface	2
<b>Lesser Sand Plover (Mongolian)</b> <i>Charadrius mongolus mongolus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Lesser Sand Plover (Kamchatkan) <i>Charadrius mongolus stegmanni</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface	2
Greater Sand Plover (Mongolian) <i>Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i>	Foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface	2
Oriental Plover <i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface, water surface	2
Inland Dotterel <i>Charadrius australis</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Black-fronted Dotterel <i>Eiseyornis melanops</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Ground surface, water surface	2
Hooded Plover <i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface	2
Hooded Plover (eastern) <i>Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface	2
Hooded Plover (western) <i>Thinornis rubricollis tregellasi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface	2
Red-kneed Dotterel <i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Ground surface, water surface	2
Banded Lapwing <i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface	1
Masked Lapwing <i>Vanellus miles</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Masked Lapwing (northern) <i>Vanellus miles miles</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface	2
Masked Lapwing (southern) <i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface	2
<b>Plains-wanderer <i>Pedionomus torquatus</i></b>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
<b>Comb-crested Jacana (Australian) <i>Irediparra gallinacea novaehollandiae</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Water surface	1
<b>Australian Painted Snipe <i>Rostratula australis</i></b>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
<b>Latham's Snipe <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i></b>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	5	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4
<b>Pin-tailed Snipe <i>Gallinago stenura</i></b>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	5	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4
<b>Swinhoe's Snipe <i>Gallinago megala</i></b>	Foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4
<b>Black-tailed Godwit (eastern Siberian) <i>Limosa limosa melanuroides</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4

Taxon	Food	Food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Bar-tailed Godwit</b> <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Fruit, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4
Bar-tailed Godwit (western Alaskan) <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Fruit, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4
Bar-tailed Godwit (northern Siberian) <i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i>	Fruit, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4
<b>Little Curlew</b> <i>Numenius minutus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface, subsurface	2
<b>Whimbrel</b> <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4
Whimbrel (eastern Siberian) <i>Numenius phaeopus variegatus</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4
<b>Eastern Curlew</b> <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4
<b>Terek Sandpiper</b> <i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Common Sandpiper</b> <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
<b>Grey-tailed Tattler</b> <i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
<b>Wandering Tattler</b> <i>Tringa incana</i>	Intertidal invertebrates	1	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
<b>Common Greenshank</b> <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
<b>Marsh Sandpiper</b> <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
<b>Wood Sandpiper</b> <i>Tringa glareola</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
<b>Ruddy Turnstone (Palearctic)</b> <i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
<b>Asian Dowitcher</b> <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Intertidal invertebrates	1	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4

Taxon	Food	Food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Great Knot</b> <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
<b>Red Knot</b> <i>Calidris canutus</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
Red Knot (New Siberian Islands) <i>Calidris canutus piersmai</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
Red Knot (north-eastern Siberia) <i>Calidris canutus rogersi</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
<b>Sanderling</b> <i>Calidris alba</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
<b>Red-necked Stint</b> <i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
<b>Long-toed Stint</b> <i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
<b>Pectoral Sandpiper</b> <i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	5	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper <i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
Broad-billed Sandpiper (eastern Siberia) <i>Limicola falcinellus sibirica</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	4	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface	3
Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	3	Ground surface, subsurface, water surface, just underwater	4
Red-backed Button-quail (Australian) <i>Turnix maculosa pseutes</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Black-breasted Button-quail <i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Chestnut-backed Button-quail <i>Turnix castanotus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Buff-breasted Button-quail <i>Turnix olivii</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Painted Button-quail <i>Turnix varius</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Painted Button-quail (Australian) <i>Turnix varius varius</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Painted Button-quail (Houtman Abrolhos) <i>Turnix varius scintillans</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Red-chested Button-quail <i>Turnix pyrrhothorax</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Little Button-quail <i>Turnix velox</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Oriental Pratincole <i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface, aerial	2
Australian Pratincole <i>Stiltia isabella</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface, aerial	2
Brown Skua <i>Stercorarius lannbergi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	6	Ground surface, water surface	2
Pomarine Jaeger <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	5	Aerial, water surface	2
Arctic Jaeger <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	6	Ground surface, aerial, water surface	3
Long-tailed Jaeger <i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Fruit, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	7	Ground surface, aerial, water surface	3
Common Noddy (Indo-Pacific) <i>Anous stolidus pileatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater	2



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Black Noddy (Indo-Pacific)</b> <i>Anous minutus minutus</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Lesser Noddy (Houtman Abrolhos)</b> <i>Anous tenuirostris melanops</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>White Tern (Indo-Pacific)</b> <i>Gygis alba candida</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Grey Ternlet (western Pacific Ocean)</b> <i>Procelsterna cerulea albigitta</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Bridled Tern (Indo-Pacific)</b> <i>Onychoprion anaethetus anaethetus</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Sooty Tern</b> <i>Onychoprion fuscata</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Sooty Tern (Indian Ocean)</b> <i>Onychoprion fuscata nubilosa</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Sooty Tern (Pacific Ocean)</b> <i>Onychoprion fuscata serrata</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Little Tern (western Pacific Ocean)</b> <i>Sternula albifrons sinensis</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Fairy Tern</b> <i>Sternula nereis</i>	Intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Fairy Tern (New Caledonian) <i>Sterna nereis exsul</i>	Intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater	2
Fairy Tern (Australian) <i>Sterna nereis nereis</i>	Intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, aerial, water surface	3
Gull-billed Tern (south-east Asian) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica affinis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, aerial, water surface	3
Gull-billed Tern (Australian) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica macrotarsa</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	4	Ground surface, aerial, water surface	3
<b>Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i></b>	Marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Whiskered Tern (eastern) <i>Chlidonias hybrida javanicus</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Ground surface, aerial, water surface	3
<b>White-winged Black Tern <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	3	Water surface	1
<b>Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i></b>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Roseate Tern (Australasian) <i>Sterna dougallii gracilis</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>White-fronted Tern</b> <i>Sterna striata</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Black-naped Tern (Australasian)</b> <i>Sterna sumatrana sumatrana</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Common Tern</b> <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater	2
Common Tern (Siberian) <i>Sterna hirundo longipennis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Antarctic Tern</b> <i>Sterna vittata</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Antarctic Tern (New Zealand) <i>Sterna vittata bethunei</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
Antarctic Tern (Indian Ocean) <i>Sterna vittata vittata</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Lesser Crested Tern (eastern)</b> <i>Thalasseus bengalensis torresii</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Crested Tern (Australasian)</b> <i>Thalasseus bergii cristata</i>	Marine fish / invertebrates	1	Water surface, just underwater	2
<b>Pacific Gull</b> <i>Larus pacificus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	5	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Pacific Gull (western) <i>Larus pacificus georgii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	5	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
Pacific Gull (eastern) <i>Larus pacificus pacificus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	5	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
<b>Kelp Gull (Pacific Ocean) <i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	5	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
<b>Silver Gull (Australian) <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	6	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater	3
<b>Palm Cockatoo (Australian) <i>Probosciger aterrimus macgillivrayi</i></b>	Fruit, seeds	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii banksii</i></b>	Seeds	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (north-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii banksii</i>	Seeds	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i>	Seeds	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (north-western) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii macrohynchus</i>	Seeds	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-western) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Seeds	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (inland) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii samueli</i>	Seeds	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Glossy Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Seeds	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (central Queensland coast) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus</i>	Seeds	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (Kangaroo Island) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus</i>	Seeds	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (south-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Seeds	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus funereus</i>	Nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (western) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus whiteae</i>	Nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (Tasmanian) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus xanthanotus</i>	Nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	Nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Baudin's Black-Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Gang-gang Cockatoo <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri leadbeateri</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (western) <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri mollis</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Galah <i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Galah (eastern) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus albiceps</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Galah (northern) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus kuhii</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface, subsurface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Galah (western) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus roseicapillus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface, subsurface	2
<b>Long-billed Corella</b> <i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
<b>Western Corella</b> <i>Cacatua pastinator</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Western Corella (northern) <i>Cacatua pastinator butleri</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Western Corella (southern, Muir's) <i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
<b>Little Corella</b> <i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Seeds	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Little Corella (eastern) <i>Cacatua sanguinea gymnopis</i>	Seeds	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Little Corella (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Cacatua sanguinea normantoni</i>	Seeds	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Little Corella (north-western) <i>Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea</i>	Seeds	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Sulphur-crested Cockatoo</b> <i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	4

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (northern) <i>Cacatua galerita fitzroyi</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	4
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Cacatua galerita galerita</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	4
<b>Cockatiel</b> <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Seeds	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Rainbow Lorikeet</b> <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, foliage/herbs	3	Canopy	1
Rainbow Lorikeet (Papuan) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus caeruleiceps</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, foliage/herbs	3	Canopy	1
Rainbow Lorikeet (South Australian) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus eyrei</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, foliage/herbs	3	Canopy	1
Rainbow Lorikeet (eastern) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, foliage/herbs	3	Canopy	1
Rainbow Lorikeet (north-western, Red-collared) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus rubitorquus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, foliage/herbs	3	Canopy	1
Rainbow Lorikeet (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus septentrionalis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, foliage/herbs	3	Canopy	1



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Scaly-breasted Lorikeet</b> <i>Trichoglossus chloroleptotus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy	1
<b>Varied Lorikeet</b> <i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen	2	Canopy	1
<b>Musk Lorikeet</b> <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Musk Lorikeet (south-eastern) <i>Glossopsitta concinna concinna</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Musk Lorikeet (Tasmanian) <i>Glossopsitta concinna didimus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Little Lorikeet</b> <i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Nectar/pollen	1	Canopy	1
<b>Purple-crowned Lorikeet</b> <i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Double-eyed Fig-Parrot</b> <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy	1
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (southern, Coxen's) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy	1
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (Wet Tropics, Red-browed) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy	1
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (Cape York Peninsula, Marshall's) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma marshalli</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy	1

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Eclactus Parrot <i>Eclactus roratus</i></b>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Eclactus Parrot (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Eclactus roratus macgillivrayi</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Eclactus Parrot (Papuan) <i>Eclactus roratus polychloros</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Red-cheeked Parrot <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Red-cheeked Parrot (Papuan) <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi aruensis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Red-cheeked Parrot (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi macleani</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Australian King-Parrot <i>Alisterus scapularis</i></b>	Fruit, seeds	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Australian King-Parrot (Wet Tropics) <i>Alisterus scapularis minor</i>	Fruit, seeds	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Australian King-Parrot (southern) <i>Alisterus scapularis scapularis</i>	Fruit, seeds	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Red-winged Parrot <i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i></b>	Seeds	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Superb Parrot <i>Polytelis swainsonii</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	5	Canopy, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Taxot	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Regent Parrot <i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	terrestrial	5	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Regent Parrot (western) <i>Polytelis anthopeplus anthopeplus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	terrestrial	5	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Regent Parrot (eastern) <i>Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	terrestrial	5	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Princess Parrot <i>Polytelis alexandrae</i></b>	Nectar/pollen, seeds, foliage/herbs		3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Green Rosella <i>Platycercus caledonicus</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Green Rosella (King Island) <i>Platycercus caledonicus brownii</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Green Rosella (Tasmanian) <i>Platycercus caledonicus caledonicus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Crimson Rosella <i>Platycercus elegans</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Crimson Rosella (south-eastern) <i>Platycercus elegans elegans</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Crimson Rosella (Yellow) <i>Platycercus elegans flaveolus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Crimson Rosella (Fleurieu Peninsula) <i>Platycercus elegans fleurieuensis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Crimson Rosella (Kangaroo Island) <i>Platycercus elegans melanopterus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Crimson Rosella (Wet Tropics) <i>Platycercus elegans nigrescens</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Crimson Rosella (Flinders Ranges) <i>Platycercus elegans subadelaidae</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Eastern Rosella</b> <i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Eastern Rosella (Tasmanian) <i>Platycercus eximius diemenensis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Eastern Rosella (north-eastern) <i>Platycercus eximius elecca</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Eastern Rosella (south-eastern) <i>Platycercus eximius eximius</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Pale-headed Rosella</b> <i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Pale-headed Rosella (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Platycercus adscitus adscitus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Pale-headed Rosella (southern) <i>Platyercus adscitus palliceps</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Northern Rosella <i>Platyercus venustus</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Northern Rosella (Kimberley) <i>Platyercus venustus hilli</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Northern Rosella (Top End) <i>Platyercus venustus venustus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Western Rosella <i>Platyercus icterotis</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Western Rosella (south-western) <i>Platyercus icterotis icterotis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Western Rosella (inland) <i>Platyercus icterotis xanthogenys</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Australian Ringneck <i>Barnardius zonarius</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Australian Ringneck (south-eastern, Mallee Ringneck) <i>Barnardius zonarius barnardi</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Australian Ringneck (channel country, Cloncurry Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius macgillivrayi</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Australian Ringneck (south-western, Port Twenty-eight Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Australian Ringneck (western, Port Lincoln Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
<b>Red-capped Parrot <i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i></b>	Nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, ground surface	2
<b>Blue Bonnet <i>Northiella haematogaster</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Blue Bonnet (south-eastern) <i>Northiella haematogaster haematogaster</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Blue Bonnet (southern Brigalow Belt) <i>Northiella haematogaster haematorrhous</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Blue Bonnet (western, Naretha) <i>Northiella haematogaster narethae</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Blue Bonnet (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Northiella haematogaster pallescens</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Swift Parrot <i>Lathamus discolor</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3

Taxon	Food	Taxa	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Swift Parrot - breeding only <i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Red-rumped Parrot <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds		3	Canopy, ground surface	2
Red-rumped Parrot (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Psephotus haematonotus caeruleus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds		3	Canopy, ground surface	2
Red-rumped Parrot (south-eastern) <i>Psephotus haematonotus haematonotus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds		3	Canopy, ground surface	2
Mulga Parrot <i>Psephotus varius</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Golden-shouldered Parrot <i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>	Fruit, seeds		2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Hooded Parrot <i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>	Fruit, seeds		2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Tasman Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus cookii</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates		4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Tasman Parakeet (Norfolk Island) <i>Cyanoramphus cookii cookii</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates		4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Budgerigar <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Seeds		1	Ground surface	1
Bourke's Parrot <i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i>	Seeds		1	Ground surface	1

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Blue-winged Parrot <i>Neophema chrysostoma</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	5	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Elegant Parrot <i>Neophema elegans</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Elegant Parrot (western) <i>Neophema elegans carteri</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Elegant Parrot (eastern) <i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Rock Parrot <i>Neophema petrophila</i></b>	Fruit, seeds	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Rock Parrot (western) <i>Neophema petrophila petrophila</i>	Fruit, seeds	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Rock Parrot (eastern) <i>Neophema petrophila zietzi</i>	Fruit, seeds	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Orange-bellied Parrot <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Orange-bellied Parrot - breeding only <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Seeds	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Turquoise Parrot <i>Neophema pulchella</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	5	Shrub layer, ground surface	2



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Scarlet-chested Parrot <i>Neophema splendida</i>	Seeds	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Western Ground Parrot <i>Pezoporus flaviventris</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, foliage/herbs	4	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Eastern Ground Parrot <i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, foliage/herbs	4	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Eastern Ground Parrot (Tasmanian) <i>Pezoporus wallicus leachi</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, foliage/herbs	4	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Eastern Ground Parrot (mainland) <i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, foliage/herbs	4	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Night Parrot <i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i>	Seeds	1	Ground surface	1
Pheasant Coucal <i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Pheasant Coucal (eastern) <i>Centropus phasianinus melanurus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Pheasant Coucal (northern) <i>Centropus phasianinus phasianinus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Pheasant Coucal (Papuan) <i>Centropus phasianinus thierfelderii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Eastern Koel <i>Eudynamis orientalis</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Eastern Koel (south-eastern) <i>Eudynamys orientalis orientalis</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Eastern Koel (northern) <i>Eudynamys orientalis subcyanocephala</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Channel-billed Cuckoo (Australian)</b> <i>Scythrops novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Fruit	1	Canopy	1
<b>Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites basal</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Black-eared Cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites osculans</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Shining Bronze-Cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites lucidus lucidus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Shining Bronze-Cuckoo</b> (New Zealand) <i>Chalcites lucidus lucidus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Shining Bronze-Cuckoo</b> (Australian) <i>Chalcites lucidus plagosus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Little Bronze-Cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites minutillus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Little Bronze-Cuckoo</b> (eastern) <i>Chalcites minutillus barnardi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Little Bronze-Cuckoo</b> (western) <i>Chalcites minutillus minutillus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Gould's Bronze-cuckoo <i>Chalcites russatus russatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo (Australian) <i>Cacomantis castaneiventris castaneiventris</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer	1
Fan-tailed Cuckoo (Australian) <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brush Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brush Cuckoo (northern) <i>Cacomantis variolosus dumetorum</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brush Cuckoo (southern) <i>Cacomantis variolosus variolosus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Oriental Cuckoo (eastern) <i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Pallid Cuckoo <i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer	1
Powerful Owl <i>Ninox strenua</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Rufous Owl <i>Ninox rufa</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Rufous Owl (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ninox rufa meesi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Rufous Owl (eastern) <i>Ninox rufa queenslandica</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Rufous Owl (north-western) <i>Ninox rufa rufa</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Barking Owl <i>Ninox connivens</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Barking Owl (Papuan) <i>Ninox connivens assimilis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Barking Owl (southern) <i>Ninox connivens connivens</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Barking Owl (northern) <i>Ninox connivens peninsularis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Southern Boobook <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Southern Boobook (south-eastern) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae boobook</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Southern Boobook (Kangaroo Island) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae halmaturina</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Southern Boobook (Tasmanian) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae leucopsis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Southern Boobook (Wet Tropics) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae lurida</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Southern Boobook (western) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae ocellata</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Southern Boobook (Norfolk Island x New Zealand) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
<b>Christmas Island Hawk-Owl</b> <i>Ninox natalis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
<b>Sooty Owl</b> <i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Sooty Owl (Wet Tropics, Lesser) <i>Tyto tenebricosa multipunctata</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Sooty Owl (southern) <i>Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Masked Owl</b> <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Masked Owl (Tasmanian) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae castanops</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Masked Owl (northern) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Masked Owl (Tiwi Islands) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae melvillensis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Masked Owl (southern) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Barn Owl (Australian) <i>Tyto alba delicatula</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
<b>Eastern Grass Owl (Australian) <i>Tyto longimembris longimembris</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
<b>Azure Kingfisher <i>Ceyx azureus</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Azure Kingfisher (southern) <i>Ceyx azureus azurea</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Azure Kingfisher (Tasmanian) <i>Ceyx azureus diemenensis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Azure Kingfisher (northern) <i>Ceyx azureus ruficollaris</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
<b>Little Kingfisher <i>Ceyx pusilla</i></b>	Intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Little Kingfisher (eastern) <i>Ceyx pusilla halli</i>	Intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Little Kingfisher (Papuan) <i>Ceyx pusilla pusilla</i>	Intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
Little Kingfisher (western) <i>Ceyx pusilla ramsayi</i>	Intertidal invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates	2	Water surface, just underwater, diving distance	3
<b>Buff-breasted Paradise-Kingfisher (Australian)</b> <i>Tanysiptera sylvia sylvia</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
<b>Laughing Kookaburra</b> <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Laughing Kookaburra (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Dacelo novaeguineae minor</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Laughing Kookaburra (southern) <i>Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
<b>Blue-winged Kookaburra</b> <i>Dacelo leachii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Blue-winged Kookaburra (northern) <i>Dacelo leachii leachii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Blue-winged Kookaburra (Pilbara) <i>Dacelo leachii occidentalis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Ground surface	1

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Yellow-billed Kingfisher (Australian)</b> <i>Syma torotoro flavirostris</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
<b>Forest Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus macleayii</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface	1
Forest Kingfisher (eastern) <i>Todiramphus macleayii incinctus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface	1
Forest Kingfisher (Top End) <i>Todiramphus macleayii macleayii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface	1
<b>Red-backed Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
<b>Sacred Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	4	Ground surface	1
Sacred Kingfisher (Norfolk Island) <i>Todiramphus sanctus norfolkiensis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface	2
Sacred Kingfisher (Australian) <i>Todiramphus sanctus sanctus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface	2
Sacred Kingfisher (Tasman Sea) <i>Todiramphus sanctus vagans</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates, marine fish / invertebrates	4	Ground surface, water surface	2
<b>Collared Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus chloris</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater, diving distance	4



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Collared Kingfisher (south-eastern) <i>Todiramphus chloris colcloughi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater, diving distance	4
Collared Kingfisher (Pilbara) <i>Todiramphus chloris pilbara</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater, diving distance	4
Collared Kingfisher (northern) <i>Todiramphus chloris sordidus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Ground surface, water surface, just underwater, diving distance	4
<b>Rainbow Bee-eater</b> <i>Merops ornatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Aerial	1
<b>Dollarbird (eastern)</b> <i>Eurystomus orientalis pacificus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface, aerial	2
<b>Red-bellied Pitta (Australo-Papuan)</b> <i>Pitta erythrogaster digglesii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface	1
<b>Noisy Pitta</b> <i>Pitta versicolor</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface	1
Noisy Pitta (central Queensland) <i>Pitta versicolor intermedia</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface	1
Noisy Pitta (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pitta versicolor simillima</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface	1
Noisy Pitta (central East coast) <i>Pitta versicolor versicolor</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface	1
<b>Rainbow Pitta</b> <i>Pitta iris</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface	1

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Rainbow Pitta (Top End) <i>Pitta iris iris</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface	1
Rainbow Pitta (Kimberley) <i>Pitta iris johnstoneiana</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface	1
<b>Albert's Lyrebird</b> <i>Menura alberti</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface, subsurface	2
<b>Superb Lyrebird</b> <i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Superb Lyrebird (northern New South Wales) <i>Menura novaehollandiae edwardi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Superb Lyrebird (southern New South Wales) <i>Menura novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Superb Lyrebird (Victoria) <i>Menura novaehollandiae victoriae</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface, subsurface	2
<b>Rufous Scrub-bird</b> <i>Atrichornis rufescens</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface	1
Rufous Scrub-bird (southern) <i>Atrichornis rufescens ferrieri</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface	1
Rufous Scrub-bird (northern) <i>Atrichornis rufescens rufescens</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface	1

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Noisy Scrub-bird <i>Atrichornis clamosus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>White-throated Treecreeper</b> <i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Bark	1
White-throated Treecreeper (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Cormobates leucophaea grisescens</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Bark	1
White-throated Treecreeper (Eungella) <i>Cormobates leucophaea intermedius</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Bark	1
White-throated Treecreeper (south-eastern) <i>Cormobates leucophaea leucophaeus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Bark	1
White-throated Treecreeper (central East coast) <i>Cormobates leucophaea metastasis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Bark	1
White-throated Treecreeper (Wet Tropics) <i>Cormobates leucophaea minor</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Bark	1
<b>White-browed Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris affinis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
White-browed Treecreeper (western) <i>Climacteris affinis affinis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
White-browed Treecreeper (eastern) <i>Climacteris affinis superciliosa</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
<b>Red-browed Treecreeper <i>Climacteris erythrops</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Bark	1
<b>Brown Treecreeper <i>Climacteris picumnus</i></b>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Bark, ground surface	2
Brown Treecreeper (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Climacteris picumnus melanotus</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Bark, ground surface	2
Brown Treecreeper (north-eastern) <i>Climacteris picumnus picumnus</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Bark, ground surface	2
Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) <i>Climacteris picumnus victoricae</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Bark, ground surface	2
<b>Black-tailed Treecreeper <i>Climacteris melanura</i></b>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Bark, ground surface	2
Black-tailed Treecreeper (northern) <i>Climacteris melanura melanura</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Bark, ground surface	2
Black-tailed Treecreeper (Pilbara) <i>Climacteris melanura wellsii</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Bark, ground surface	2
<b>Rufous Treecreeper <i>Climacteris rufa</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Bark, ground surface	2
<b>Spotted Catbird <i>Ailuroedus melanotis</i></b>	Fruit, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3

<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Food</b>	<b>Total food types</b>	<b>Feeding habitat</b>	<b>Total foraging substrates</b>
Spotted Catbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ailuroedus melanotis joanae</i>	Fruit, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Spotted Catbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Ailuroedus melanotis maculosus</i>	Fruit, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Green Catbird</b> <i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	Fruit, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Tooth-billed Bowerbird</b> <i>Scenopoeetes dentiostriis</i>	Fruit, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Golden Bowerbird</b> <i>Amblyornis newtonianus</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Regent Bowerbird</b> <i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Satin Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Satin Bowerbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus minor</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Satin Bowerbird (southern) <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus violaceus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Spotted Bowerbird <i>Ptilonorhynchus maculatus</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Western Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Western Bowerbird (North-west Cape) <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus carteri</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Western Bowerbird (inland) <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus guttata</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Great Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Great Bowerbird (western) <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis nuchalis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Great Bowerbird (eastern) <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis orientalis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Fawn-breasted Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus cerviniventris</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Superb Fairy-wren</b> <i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Superb Fairy-wren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus ashbyi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Superb Fairy-wren (Tasmanian) <i>Malurus cyaneus cyaneus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Superb Fairy-wren (northern) <i>Malurus cyaneus cyanochlamys</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Superb Fairy-wren (King Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus elizabethae</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Superb Fairy-wren (South Australian) <i>Malurus cyaneus leggii</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Superb Fairy-wren (Flinders Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus samueli</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Splendid Fairy-wren <i>Malurus splendens</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Splendid Fairy-wren (Channel Country) <i>Malurus splendens emmottorum</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Splendid Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus splendens melanotus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Splendid Fairy-wren (central) <i>Malurus splendens musgravi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Splendid Fairy-wren (western) <i>Malurus splendens splendens</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Purple-crowned Fairy-wren <i>Malurus coronatus</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Purple-crowned Fairy-wren (western) <i>Malurus coronatus coronatus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Purple-crowned Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus coronatus macgillivrayi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Red-backed Fairy-wren <i>Malurus melanocephalus</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Red-backed Fairy-wren (northern) <i>Malurus melanocephalus cruentatus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Red-backed Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus melanocephalus melanocephalus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>White-winged Fairy-wren <i>Malurus leucopterus</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
White-winged Fairy-wren (Barrow Island) <i>Malurus leucopterus eduardi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
White-winged Fairy-wren (mainland) <i>Malurus leucopterus leuconatus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
White-winged Fairy-wren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Malurus leucopterus leucopterus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Variegated Fairy-wren <i>Malurus lamberti</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Variegated Fairy-wren (inland) <i>Malurus lamberti assimilis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Variegated Fairy-wren (Shark Bay) <i>Malurus lamberti bernieri</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Variegated Fairy-wren (Top End) <i>Malurus lamberti dulcis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Variegated Fairy-wren (central East coast) <i>Malurus lamberti lamberti</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Variegated Fairy-wren (Kimberley) <i>Malurus lamberti rogersi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Lovely Fairy-wren <i>Malurus amabilis</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Blue-breasted Fairy-wren <i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Red-winged Fairy-wren <i>Malurus elegans</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Southern Emu-wren <i>Stipiturus malachurus</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Southern Emu-wren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Stipiturus malachurus halmaturinus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Southern Emu-wren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Stipiturus malachurus hartogi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Southern Emu-wren (Fleurieu Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus intermedius</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Southern Emu-wren (Tasmanian) <i>Stipiturus malachurus littleri</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Southern Emu-wren (eastern) <i>Stipiturus malachurus malachurus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Southern Emu-wren (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus parimeda</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Southern Emu-wren (Gleneig) <i>Stipiturus malachurus polionotum</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Southern Emu-wren (western) <i>Stipiturus malachurus westernensis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Mallee Emu-wren</b> <i>Stipiturus mallee</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Rufous-crowned Emu-wren</b> <i>Stipiturus ruficeps</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Grey Grasswren <i>Amytornis barbatus</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Grey Grasswren (Bulloo) <i>Amytornis barbatus barbatus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Grey Grasswren (Diamantina) <i>Amytornis barbatus diamantina</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Striated Grasswren <i>Amytornis striatus</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Striated Grasswren (Opalton) <i>Amytornis striatus rowleyi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Striated Grasswren (sandplain) <i>Amytornis striatus striatus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Striated Grasswren (Pilbara) <i>Amytornis striatus whitei</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Short-tailed Grasswren <i>Amytornis merrotsyi</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Short-tailed Grasswren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Amytornis merrotsyi merrotsyi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Short-tailed Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) <i>Amytornis merrotsyi pedleri</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Taxon	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>White-throated Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis woodwardi</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Carpentarian Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis dorotheae</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Thick-billed Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis modestus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Thick-billed Grasswren (western) <i>Amytornis modestus indulkanna</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Thick-billed Grasswren (north-western New South Wales) <i>Amytornis modestus obscurior</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Thick-billed Grasswren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Amytornis modestus raglessi</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Thick-billed Grasswren (Lake Frome Basin) <i>Amytornis modestus curramona</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Western Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis textilis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Western Grasswren (Shark Bay) <i>Amytornis textilis textilis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Western Grasswren (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Amytornis textilis myall</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Dusky Grasswren <i>Amytornis purnelli</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Kalkadoon Grasswren <i>Amytornis ballarae</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Eyrean Grasswren <i>Amytornis goyderi</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Black Grasswren <i>Amytornis housei</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Eastern Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Eastern Bristlebird (southern) <i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i> <i>brachypterus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Eastern Bristlebird (northern) <i>Dasyornis brachypterus monoides</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Western Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis longirostris</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Rufous Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis broadbenti</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Rufous Bristlebird (Coorong) <i>Dasyornis broadbenti broadbenti</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Rufous Bristlebird (Otways) <i>Dasyornis broadbenti canyochrous</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Pilotbird <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	3
Pilotbird (Snowy Mountains) <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus floccosus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	3
Pilotbird (coastal) <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus sandlandi</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	3
<b>Rockwarbler <i>Origma solitaria</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
<b>Fernwren <i>Oreoscopus gutturalis</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Yellow-throated Scrubwren <i>Sericornis citreogularis</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (Wet Tropics) <i>Sericornis citreogularis cairnsi</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (northern New South Wales) <i>Sericornis citreogularis citreogularis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (southern Queensland) <i>Sericornis citreogularis intermedius</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Taxon	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>White-browed Scrubwren</b> <i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
White-browed Scrubwren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Sericornis frontalis ashbyi</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
White-browed Scrubwren (western coast) <i>Sericornis frontalis balstoni</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
White-browed Scrubwren (Flinders Island) <i>Sericornis frontalis flindersi</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
White-browed Scrubwren (south-eastern) <i>Sericornis frontalis frontalis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
White-browed Scrubwren (Otways, Wilson's Promontory) <i>Sericornis frontalis harterti</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
White-browed Scrubwren (central Queensland coast) <i>Sericornis frontalis laevigaster</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
White-browed Scrubwren (south-western) <i>Sericornis frontalis maculatus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
White-browed Scrubwren (Nullarbor coast) <i>Sericornis frontalis mellori</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
White-browed Scrubwren (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Sericornis frontalis rosinae</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
White-browed Scrubwren (northern New South Wales) <i>Sericornis frontalis tweedi</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Tasmanian Scrubwren <i>Sericornis humilis</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Tasmanian Scrubwren (Tasmanian) <i>Sericornis humilis humilis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Tasmanian Scrubwren (King Island) <i>Sericornis humilis tregellasi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Atherton Scrubwren <i>Sericornis kerri</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Large-billed Scrubwren <i>Sericornis magnirostris</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark	2
Large-billed Scrubwren (Iron Range) <i>Sericornis magnirostris howei</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark	2
Large-billed Scrubwren (east coast) <i>Sericornis magnirostris magnirostris</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark	2
Large-billed Scrubwren (Wet Tropics) <i>Sericornis magnirostris viridiflor</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark	2



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Tropical Scrubwren <i>Sericornis beccarii</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
Tropical Scrubwren (northern Cape York) <i>Sericornis beccarii minimus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Tropical Scrubwren (southern Cape York) <i>Sericornis beccarii dubius</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark	2
<b>Scrubtit <i>Acanthornis magnus</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
Scrubtit (King Island) <i>Acanthornis magnus greenianus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
Scrubtit (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthornis magnus magnus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
<b>Chestnut-rumped Heathwren <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia pedleri</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (eastern) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia pyrrhopygia</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Shy Heathwren <i>Hylacola cauta</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Shy Heathwren (eastern mallee) <i>Hylacola cauta cauta</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Shy Heathwren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Hylacola cauta halmaturina</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Shy Heathwren (Riverina) <i>Hylacola cauta macrorhyncha</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Shy Heathwren (western) <i>Hylacola cauta whitlocki</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Striated Fieldwren <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Striated Fieldwren (eastern) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus albiloris</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Striated Fieldwren (western) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus bourneorum</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Striated Fieldwren (western Tasmanian) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus diemenensis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Striated Fieldwren (eastern Tasmanian) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Rufous Fieldwren <i>Calamanthus campestris</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Rufous Fieldwren (Nullarbor) <i>Calamanthus campestris campestris</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Rufous Fieldwren (Dorre Island) <i>Calamanthus campestris dorrie</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Rufous Fieldwren (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Calamanthus campestris isabellinus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Rufous Fieldwren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Calamanthus campestris hartogi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Rufous Fieldwren (western wheatbelt) <i>Calamanthus campestris montanellus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Rufous Fieldwren (west coast) <i>Calamanthus campestris rubiginosus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Rufous Fieldwren (upper Murchison) <i>Calamanthus campestris wayensis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Rufous Fieldwren (Murray mallee) <i>Calamanthus campestris winiam</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Redthroat <i>Pyrholaemus brunneus</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Speckled Warbler <i>Chthonicola sagittata</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Weebill <i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Weebill (eastern) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris brevirostris</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Weebill (northern) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris flavescens</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Weebill (southern) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Weebill (western) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris ochragaster</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Brown Gerygone <i>Gerygone mouki</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brown Gerygone (Eungella) <i>Gerygone mouki amalia</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brown Gerygone (Wet Tropics) <i>Gerygone mouki mouki</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brown Gerygone (southern) <i>Gerygone mouki richmondi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Norfolk Island Gerygone <i>Gerygone modesta</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
<b>Mangrove Gerygone <i>Gerygone levigaster</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Mangrove Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone levigaster cantator</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Mangrove Gerygone (northern) <i>Gerygone levigaster levigaster</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Mangrove Gerygone (Papuan) <i>Gerygone levigaster pallida</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Western Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone fusca</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Western Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone fusca exsul</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Western Gerygone (south-western) <i>Gerygone fusca fusca</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Western Gerygone (northern) <i>Gerygone fusca mungi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Dusky Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone tenebrosa</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Dusky Gerygone (southern) <i>Gerygone tenebrosa christophori</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Dusky Gerygone (northern) <i>Gerygone tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Large-billed Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone magnirostris</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Large-billed Gerygone (Papuan) <i>Gerygone magnirostris brunneipectus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Large-billed Gerygone (north Queensland) <i>Gerygone magnirostris cairnsensis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Large-billed Gerygone (Top End) <i>Gerygone magnirostris magnirostris</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Green-backed Gerygone</b> <i>chloronota</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Green-backed Gerygone (Top End) <i>Gerygone chloronota chloronotus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Green-backed Gerygone (Kimberley) <i>Gerygone chloronota darwini</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Fairy Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone palpebrosa</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Fairy Gerygone (central Queensland coast) <i>Gerygone palpebrosa flavida</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Fairy Gerygone (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Gerygone palpebrosa personata</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>White-throated Gerygone</b> <i>olivacea</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food		Total foraging substrates
		types	Feeding habitat	
White-throated Gerygone (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Gerygone olivacea cinerascens</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
White-throated Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone olivacea olivacea</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
White-throated Gerygone (north-western) <i>Gerygone olivacea rogersi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Slaty-backed Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza robustirostris</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer	1
<b>Striated Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Striated Thornbill (southern Queensland) <i>Acanthiza lineata alberti</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Striated Thornbill (South Australian) <i>Acanthiza lineata clelandi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Striated Thornbill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthiza lineata lineata</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Striated Thornbill (Kangaroo Island) <i>Acanthiza lineata whitei</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Yellow Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow Thornbill (Wet Tropics) <i>Acanthiza nana flava</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Yellow Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza nana modesta</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow Thornbill (east coast) <i>Acanthiza nana nana</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Yellow-rumped Thornbill</b> <b><i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa chrysorrhoa</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leachi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leighi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (northern) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa normantoni</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Chestnut-rumped Thornbill</b> <b><i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
<b>Buff-rumped Thornbill</b> <b><i>Acanthiza reguloides</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Buff-rumped Thornbill (South Australian) <i>Acanthiza reguloides australis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Buff-rumped Thornbill (southern Queensland) <i>Acanthiza reguloides nesa</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Buff-rumped Thornbill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthiza reguloides reguloides</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Buff-rumped Thornbill (central Queensland coast) <i>Acanthiza reguloides squamata</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
<b>Western Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza inornata</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
<b>Slender-billed Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza iredalei</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Slender-billed Thornbill (eastern) <i>Acanthiza iredalei hedleyi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Slender-billed Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza iredalei iredalei</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Slender-billed Thornbill (Gulf St Vincent) <i>Acanthiza iredalei rosinae</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Tasmanian Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza ewingii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Tasmanian Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza ewingii ewingii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Tasmanian Thornbill (King Island) <i>Acanthiza ewingii rufifrons</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
<b>Inland Thornbill <i>Acanthiza apicalis</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer	1
Inland Thornbill (eastern) <i>Acanthiza albiventris</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer	1
Inland Thornbill (southern) <i>Acanthiza apicalis apicalis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer	1
Inland Thornbill (Channel Country) <i>Acanthiza apicalis cinerascens</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer	1
Inland Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza apicalis whitlocki</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer	1
<b>Brown Thornbill <i>Acanthiza pusilla</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brown Thornbill (King Island) <i>Acanthiza pusilla archibaldi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brown Thornbill (central Queensland coast) <i>Acanthiza pusilla dawsonensis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brown Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza pusilla diemenensis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brown Thornbill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthiza pusilla pusilla</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brown Thornbill (Kangaroo Island) <i>Acanthiza pusilla zietzi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Mountain Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza katherina</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Southern Whiteface</b> <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Southern Whiteface (western) <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis castaneiventris</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Southern Whiteface (eastern) <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Chestnut-breasted Whiteface</b> <i>Aphelocephala pectoralis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Banded Whiteface</b> <i>Aphelocephala nigricincta</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Spotted Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Spotted Pardalote (Wet Tropics) <i>Pardalotus punctatus militaris</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Spotted Pardalote (coastal) <i>Pardalotus punctatus punctatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Spotted Pardalote (inland, yellow-rumped) <i>Pardalotus punctatus xanthopyge</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Forty-spotted Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Red-browed Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus rubricatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Red-browed Pardalote (inland) <i>Pardalotus rubricatus rubricatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Red-browed Pardalote (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pardalotus rubricatus yorki</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Striated Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Striated Pardalote (central Queensland coast) <i>Pardalotus striatus melanocephalus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Striated Pardalote (Tiwi Islands) <i>Pardalotus striatus melvillensis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Striated Pardalote (south-eastern) <i>Pardalotus striatus ornatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Striated Pardalote (Tasmanian) <i>Pardalotus striatus striatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Striated Pardalote (western) <i>Pardalotus striatus substriatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Striated Pardalote (northern, black-capped) <i>Pardalotus striatus uropygialis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Eastern Spinebill <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i></b>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Eastern Spinebill (Wet Tropics) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris cairnsensis</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Eastern Spinebill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris dubius</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Eastern Spinebill (South Australian) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris halmaturinus</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Eastern Spinebill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris tenuirostris</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Western Spinebill <i>Acanthorhynchus superciliosus</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Pied Honeyeater <i>Certhionyx variegatus</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Lewin's Honeyeater <i>Meliphaga lewinii</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Lewin's Honeyeater (McIlwraith Range) <i>Meliphaga lewinii amphochlora</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Lewin's Honeyeater (southern) <i>Meliphaga lewinii lewinii</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Lewin's Honeyeater (central Queensland coast) <i>Meliphaga lewinii mab</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Yellow-spotted Honeyeater <i>Meliphaga notata</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow-spotted Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Meliphaga notata mixta</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow-spotted Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Meliphaga notata notata</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Graceful Honeyeater <i>Meliphaga gracilis</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Graceful Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Meliphaga gracilis gracilis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Graceful Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Meliphaga gracilis imitatrix</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>White-lined Honeyeater <i>Meliphaga albilineata</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
White-lined Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Meliphaga albilineata albilineata</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4

Taxon	Food	Taxa	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
White-lined Honeyeater (Kimberley) <i>Meliphaga albilineata fordiana</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
<b>Bridled Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus frenatus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Eungella Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus hindwoodi</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Yellow-faced Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops barroni</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (southeastern) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops chrysops</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops samueli</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Singing Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Singing Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Lichenostomus virescens cooperi</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Singing Honeyeater (inland) <i>Lichenostomus virescens forresti</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Singing Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Lichenostomus virescens sonorus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Singing Honeyeater (south-western) <i>Lichenostomus virescens virescens</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Varied Honeyeater (Australo-Papuan)</b> <i>Lichenostomus versicolor versicolor</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, water surface	5
<b>Mangrove Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus fasciolaris</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, water surface	4
<b>White-gaped Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus unicolor</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>Yellow Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus flavus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow Honeyeater (southern) <i>Lichenostomus flavus addendus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Lichenostomus flavus flavus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>White-eared Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
White-eared Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis leucotis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
White-eared Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis novaenoriciae</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
White-eared Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis thomasi</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>Yellow-throated Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus flavicollis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
<b>Yellow-tufted Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (Helmeted) <i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus melanops melanops</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus melanops meltoni</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Purple-gaped Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus cratitius</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Purple-gaped Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Lichenostomus cratitius cratitius</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Purple-gaped Honeyeater (mainland) <i>Lichenostomus cratitius occidentalis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Grey-headed Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus keartlandi</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow-plumed Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus ornatus</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Grey-fronted Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus plumulus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus graingeri</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (northern) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus planasi</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus plumulus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Fuscous Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Fuscous Honeyeater (southern) <i>Lichenostomus fuscus fuscus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Fuscous Honeyeater (northern) <i>Lichenostomus fuscus subgermanus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow-tinted Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus flavescens</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Yellow-tinted Honeyeater (mainland) <i>Lichenostomus flavescens flavescens</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow-tinted Honeyeater (Tiwi Islands) <i>Lichenostomus flavescens melvillensis</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>White-plumed Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
White-plumed Honeyeater (Kimberley) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus calconi</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
White-plumed Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus carteri</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
White-plumed Honeyeater (central) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus leilavalensis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
White-plumed Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus penicillatus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>White-fronted Honeyeater</b> <i>Purnella albifrons</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Bell Miner</b> <i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Noisy Miner <i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Noisy Miner (Tasmanian) <i>Manorina melanocephala leachi</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Noisy Miner (eastern) <i>Manorina melanocephala lepidota</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Noisy Miner (southern) <i>Manorina melanocephala melanocephala</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Noisy Miner (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Manorina melanocephala titaniota</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Black-eared Miner <i>Manorina melanotis</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Yellow-throated Miner <i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Yellow-throated Miner (eastern) <i>Manorina flavigula flavigula</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Yellow-throated Miner (northern) <i>Manorina flavigula lutea</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Yellow-throated Miner (Tiwai Islands) <i>Manorina flavigula melvillensis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Yellow-throated Miner (south-western) <i>Manorina flavigula obscura</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Yellow-throated Miner (inland) <i>Manorina flavigula wayensis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
<b>Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater</b> <i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
<b>Western Wattlebird</b> <i>Anthochaera lunulata</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Little Wattlebird</b> <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Little Wattlebird (south-eastern) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Little Wattlebird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera halmaturina</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Little Wattlebird (Tasmanian) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera tasmanica</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Regent Honeyeater</b> <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Red Wattlebird</b> <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Red Wattlebird (eastern) <i>Anthochaera carunculata carunculata</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Red Wattlebird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Anthochaera carunculata delandii</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Red Wattlebird (western) <i>Anthochaera carunculata woodwardi</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Yellow Wattlebird <i>Anthochaera paradoxa</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow Wattlebird (King Island) <i>Anthochaera paradoxa kingi</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow Wattlebird (Tasmanian) <i>Anthochaera paradoxa paradoxa</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Brown-backed Honeyeater <i>Ramsayornis modestus</i></b>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>Bar-breasted Honeyeater <i>Ramsayornis fasciatus</i></b>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
<b>Rufous-banded Honeyeater <i>Conopophila albogularis</i></b>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
<b>Rufous-throated Honeyeater <i>Conopophila rufogularis</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3

Taxon	Food	Taxa	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Grey Honeyeater</b> <i>Conopophila whitei</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Shrub layer	1
<b>Crimson Chat</b> <i>Epthianura tricolor</i>	Nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		3	Ground surface	1
<b>Orange Chat</b> <i>Epthianura aurifrons</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates		1	Ground surface	1
<b>Yellow Chat</b> <i>Epthianura crocea</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates		1	Ground surface	1
Yellow Chat (inland) <i>Epthianura crocea crocea</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates		1	Ground surface	1
Yellow Chat (Capricorn) <i>Epthianura crocea macgregori</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates		1	Ground surface	1
Yellow Chat (Alligator Rivers) <i>Epthianura crocea tunneyi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates		1	Ground surface	1
<b>White-fronted Chat</b> <i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Ground surface	1
<b>Gibberbird</b> <i>Ashbyia lovensis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Ground surface	1
<b>Black Honeyeater</b> <i>Sugomel niger</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Shrub layer	1
<b>Dusky Honeyeater</b> <i>Myzomela obscura</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Dusky Honeyeater (Papuan) <i>Myzomela obscura fumata</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Dusky Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Myzomela obscura harterti</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Dusky Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Myzomela obscura obscura</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
<b>Red-headed Honeyeater</b> <i>Myzomela erythrocephala</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Red-headed Honeyeater (northern) <i>Myzomela erythrocephala erythrocephala</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Red-headed Honeyeater (Papuan) <i>Myzomela erythrocephala infuscata</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
<b>Scarlet Honeyeater (Australian)</b> <i>Myzomela sanguinolenta sanguinolenta</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Green-backed Honeyeater (Australian)</b> <i>Glycichaera fallax claudi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
<b>Tawny-crowned Honeyeater</b> <i>Glyciphila melanops</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (western Tasmanian) <i>Glyciphila melanops chelidonia</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (mainland, eastern Tasmanian) <i>Glyciphila melanops melanops</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Banded Honeyeater</b> <i>Cissomela pectoralis</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
<b>Brown Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brown Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichmera indistincta indistincta</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brown Honeyeater (Tiwi Islands) <i>Lichmera indistincta melvillensis</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Brown Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichmera indistincta ocularis</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Crescent Honeyeater</b> <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Crescent Honeyeater (South Australian) <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus halmaturina</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Crescent Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>New Holland Honeyeater</b> <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
New Holland Honeyeater (Bass Strait) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae caudata</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
New Holland Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae campbelli</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
New Holland Honeyeater (Tasmanian) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae canescens</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
New Holland Honeyeater (south-western) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae longirostris</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
New Holland Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>White-cheeked Honeyeater</b> <i>Phylidonyris niger</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
White-cheeked Honeyeater (western) <i>Phylidonyris niger gouldii</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
White-cheeked Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris niger niger</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
White-streaked Honeyeater <i>Trichodere cockerelli</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Black-chinned Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Black-chinned Honeyeater (south-eastern, Black-chinned) <i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Black-chinned Honeyeater (northern, Golden-backed) <i>Melithreptus gularis laetior</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>Strong-billed Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus validirostris</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>Brown-headed Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Brown-headed Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris brevirostris</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Brown-headed Honeyeater (western) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris leucogenys</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Brown-headed Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris magnirostris</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Brown-headed Honeyeater (northern) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris pallidiceps</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Brown-headed Honeyeater (Otways, Wilson's Promontory) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris wombeyi</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3

Taxon	Food	Food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>White-throated Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
White-throated Honeyeater (northern) <i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
White-throated Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Melithreptus albogularis</i> <i>inopinatus</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>Eastern White-naped Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Black-headed Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus affinis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>Western White-naped Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus chloropsis</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Blue-faced Honeyeater</b> <i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Blue-faced Honeyeater (northern) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis albipennis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Blue-faced Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis cyanotis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Blue-faced Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis griseigularis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Helmeted Friarbird <i>Philemon buceroides</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Helmeted Friarbird (Top End sandstone) <i>Philemon buceroides ammitophila</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Helmeted Friarbird (Arafura coast) <i>Philemon buceroides gordonii</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Helmeted Friarbird (eastern) <i>Philemon buceroides yorki</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Silver-crowned Friarbird <i>Philemon argenticeps</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Silver-crowned Friarbird (western) <i>Philemon argenticeps argenticeps</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Silver-crowned Friarbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Philemon argenticeps kempi</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Noisy Friarbird <i>Philemon corniculatus</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Noisy Friarbird (northern) <i>Philemon corniculatus corniculatus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Noisy Friarbird (southern) <i>Philemon corniculatus monachus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Little Friarbird</b> <i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Little Friarbird (eastern) <i>Philemon citreogularis citreogularis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Little Friarbird (north-western) <i>Philemon citreogularis sordidus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Macleay's Honeyeater</b> <i>Xanthotis macleayana</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>Tawny-breasted Honeyeater</b> <i>Xanthotis flaviventer</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Xanthotis flaviventer filigera</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater (Papuan) <i>Xanthotis flaviventer saturator</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>Striped Honeyeater</b> <i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Painted Honeyeater</b> <i>Grantiella picta</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Grey-crowned Babbler</b> <i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Grey-crowned Babbler (western, Red-breasted) <i>Pomatostomus temporalis rubeculus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern) <i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
<b>Hall's Babbler <i>Pomatostomus halli</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>White-browed Babbler <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
White-browed Babbler (south-western) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus ashbyi</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
White-browed Babbler (central) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus centralis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
White-browed Babbler (eastern) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus gilgandra</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
White-browed Babbler (southern) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus superciliosus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
<b>Chestnut-crowned Babbler <i>Pomatostomus ruficeps</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Australian Logrunner</b> <i>Orthonyx temminckii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface, subsurface	2
<b>Chowchilla</b> <i>Orthonyx spaldingii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Chowchilla (northern) <i>Orthonyx spaldingii melasmenus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Chowchilla (southern) <i>Orthonyx spaldingii spaldingii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Ground surface, subsurface	2
<b>Spotted Quail-thrush</b> <i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Spotted Quail thrush (Tasmanian) <i>Cinclosoma punctatum dovei</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Spotted Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclosoma punctatum punctatum</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
<b>Chestnut Quail-thrush</b> <i>Cinclosoma castanotus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Chestnut Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclosoma castanotus castanotus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Chestnut Quail-thrush (inland) <i>Cinclosoma castanotus clarum</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Chestnut Quail-thrush (south-western) <i>Cinclosoma castanotus fordianum</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Ground surface	1



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Cinnamon Quail-thrush</b> <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (Nullarbor) <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum allisteri</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (southern) <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum cinnamomeum</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (northern) <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum tirariensis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
<b>Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush</b> <i>Cinclosoma castaneothorax</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclosoma castaneothorax castaneothorax</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush (western) <i>Cinclosoma castaneothorax marginatum</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
<b>Eastern Whipbird</b> <i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Eastern Whipbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Psophodes olivaceus lateralis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Eastern Whipbird (southern) <i>Psophodes olivaceus olivaceus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Western Whipbird <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Western Whipbird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis lashmari</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Western Whipbird (eastern) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis leucogaster</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Western Whipbird (western heath) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Western Whipbird (western wheatbelt) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis oregon</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Chirruping Wedgebill <i>Psophodes cristatus</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Chiming Wedgebill <i>Psophodes occidentalis</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Varied Sittella <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Varied Sittella (south-eastern, orange-winged) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Varied Sittella (central Queensland coast, white-headed) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucocephala</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Varied Sittella (northern, white-winged) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucoptera</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Varied Sittella (western, black-headed) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Varied Sittella (Cape York Peninsula, striated) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera striata</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>Ground Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina maxima</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
<b>Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (mainland) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae melanops</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (Tasmanian) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (Pilbara) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae subpallida</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina papuensis</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (Tiwi Islands) <i>Coracina papuensis apsleyi</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (eastern) <i>Coracina papuensis artamoides</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (north-western) <i>Coracina papuensis hypoleuca</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Coracina papuensis oriomo</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (south-eastern) <i>Coracina papuensis robusta</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Barred Cuckoo-shrike (Australian) <i>Coracina lineata lineata</i></b>	Fruit	1	Canopy	1
<b>Cicadabird <i>Coracina tenuirostris</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Cicadabird (northern) <i>Coracina tenuirostris melvillensis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Cicadabird (eastern) <i>Coracina tenuirostris tenuirostris</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>White-winged Triller <i>Lalage tricolor</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Varied Triller <i>Lalage leucomela</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Varied Triller (eastern) <i>Lalage leucomela leucomela</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Varied Triller (Kimberley) <i>Lalage leucomela macrura</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Varied Triller (Top End) <i>Lalage leucomela rufiventris</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Varied Triller (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Lalage leucomela yorki</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Crested Shrike-tit <i>Falcunculus frontatus</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Crested Shrike-tit (eastern) <i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Crested Shrike-tit (western) <i>Falcunculus frontatus leucogaster</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Crested Shrike-tit (northern) <i>Falcunculus frontatus whitei</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>Olive Whistler <i>Pachycephala olivacea</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
Olive Whistler (Tasmanian) <i>Pachycephala olivacea apatetes</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Olive Whistler (Otways, Wilson's Promontory) <i>Pachycephala olivacea bathychoa</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
Olive Whistler (Glennelg) <i>Pachycephala olivacea hesperus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
Olive Whistler (northern New South Wales) <i>Pachycephala olivacea macphersoniana</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
Olive Whistler (south-eastern) <i>Pachycephala olivacea olivacea</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
<b>Red-lored Whistler</b> <i>Pachycephala rufogularis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Gilbert's Whistler</b> <i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Golden Whistler</b> <i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Golden Whistler (Lord Howe Island) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis contempta</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Golden Whistler (western) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis fuliginosa</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Golden Whistler (Tasmanian) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis glaucura</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Golden Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis pectoralis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Golden Whistler (Norfolk Island) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis xanthoprocta</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Golden Whistler (south-eastern) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis youngi</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Mangrove Golden Whistler</b> <b><i>Pachycephala melanura</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Mangrove Golden Whistler (west coast) <i>Pachycephala melanura melanura</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Mangrove Golden Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala melanura robusta</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Mangrove Golden Whistler (Papuan) <i>Pachycephala melanura spinicauda</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>Grey Whistler</b> <b><i>Pachycephala simplex</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Grey Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala simplex peninsulae</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Grey Whistler (Top End) <i>Pachycephala simplex simplex</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Rufous Whistler</b> <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Rufous Whistler (north-western) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris falcata</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Rufous Whistler (Tiwai Islands) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris minor</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Rufous Whistler (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris pallida</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Rufous Whistler (southern) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>White-breasted Whistler</b> <i>Pachycephala lanioides</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, water surface	4
White-breasted Whistler (Pilbara) <i>Pachycephala lanioides carnarvoni</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, water surface	4
White-breasted Whistler (Top End) <i>Pachycephala lanioides fretorum</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, water surface	4
White-breasted Whistler (Kimberley) <i>Pachycephala lanioides lanioides</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, water surface	4
<b>Little Shrike-thrush</b> <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Little Shrike-thrush (Limmen Bight) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha aelptes</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Little Shrike-thrush (Wet Tropics) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha griseata</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Little Shrike-thrush (Capricorn coast) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha gouldii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Little Shrike-thrush (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha normani</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Little Shrike-thrush (north-western) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha parvula</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Little Shrike-thrush (southern) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha rufogaster</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Little Shrike-thrush (Bowen coast) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha synaptica</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Bower's Shrike-thrush</b> <i>Colluricincla boweri</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Sandstone Shrike-thrush</b> <i>Colluricincla woodwardi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Ground surface	1
<b>Grey Shrike-thrush</b> <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4

Taxon	Food	Food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Grey Shrike-thrush (north-western) <i>Colluricincla harmonica brunnea</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Grey Shrike-thrush (eastern) <i>Colluricincla harmonica harmonica</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Grey Shrike-thrush (western) <i>Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Grey Shrike-thrush (Tasmanian) <i>Colluricincla harmonica strigata</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Grey Shrike-thrush (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Colluricincla harmonica superciliosa</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
<b>Crested Bellbird</b> <i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Crested Bellbird (southern) <i>Oreoica gutturalis gutturalis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Crested Bellbird (northern) <i>Oreoica gutturalis pallescens</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Australasian Figbird</b> <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	5	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Australasian Figbird (north-western) <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti ashbyi</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	5	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Australasian Figbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti flaviventris</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	5	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Australasian Figbird (eastern) <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti vieilloti</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	5	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Yellow Oriole <i>Oriolus flavocinctus</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow Oriole (north-western) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus flavocinctus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow Oriole (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus flavotinctus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow Oriole (Wet Tropics) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus kingi</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Yellow Oriole (Tiwai Islands) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus tiwai</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Olive-backed Oriole <i>Oriolus sagittatus</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Olive-backed Oriole (north-western) <i>Oriolus sagittatus affinis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Olive-backed Oriole (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Oriolus sagittatus griseocens</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Olive-backed Oriole (eastern) <i>Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer	2
White-breasted Woodswallow (Australo-Papuan) <i>Artamus leucorhynchus leucopygialis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Aerial	1
Masked Woodswallow <i>Artamus personatus</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, aerial	2
White-browed Woodswallow <i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, aerial	2
Black-faced Woodswallow <i>Artamus cinereus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Black-faced Woodswallow (south-western) <i>Artamus cinereus cinereus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Black-faced Woodswallow (central Queensland coast) <i>Artamus cinereus dealbatus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Black-faced Woodswallow (inland) <i>Artamus cinereus melanops</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Black-faced Woodswallow (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Artamus cinereus normani</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Dusky Woodswallow <i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4

Taxon	Food	Taxa	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Dusky Woodswallow (eastern) <i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Dusky Woodswallow (south-western) <i>Artamus cyanopterus perthi</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		4	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
<b>Little Woodswallow <i>Artamus minor</i></b>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Aerial	1
Little Woodswallow (northern) <i>Artamus minor derbyi</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Aerial	1
Little Woodswallow (western) <i>Artamus minor minor</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Aerial	1
<b>Black Butcherbird <i>Cracticus quoyi</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates		3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Black Butcherbird (Papuan) <i>Cracticus quoyi alecto</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates		3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Black Butcherbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Cracticus quoyi jardini</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates		3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Black Butcherbird (north-eastern) <i>Cracticus quoyi rufescens</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates		3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Black Butcherbird (Top End) <i>Cracticus quoyi spaldingi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, intertidal invertebrates		3	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Grey Butcherbird <i>Cracticus torquatus</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion		5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Grey Butcherbird (Top End) <i>Cracticus torquatus argenteus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Grey Butcherbird (Tasmanian) <i>Cracticus torquatus cinereus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Grey Butcherbird (south-eastern) <i>Cracticus torquatus torquatus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Grey Butcherbird (inland) <i>Cracticus torquatus leucopterus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Grey Butcherbird (Kimberley) <i>Cracticus torquatus colletti</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
<b>Black-backed Butcherbird (Cape York Peninsula)</b> <i>Cracticus mentalis kempii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Pied Butcherbird</b> <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	6	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Pied Butcherbird (eastern) <i>Cracticus nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	6	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Pied Butcherbird (western) <i>Cracticus nigrogularis picatus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	6	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Australian Magpie</b> <i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Ground surface, subsurface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Australian Magpie (south-western) <i>Cracticus tibicen dorsalis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Australian Magpie (northern) <i>Cracticus tibicen eylandtensis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Australian Magpie (Tasmanian) <i>Cracticus tibicen hypoleuca</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Australian Magpie (Pilbara) <i>Cracticus tibicen longirostris</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Australian Magpie (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Cracticus tibicen telonocua</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Australian Magpie (eastern) <i>Cracticus tibicen terraereginae</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Australian Magpie (coastal New South Wales) <i>Cracticus tibicen tibicen</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Ground surface, subsurface	2
Australian Magpie (southern Victoria) <i>Cracticus tibicen tyrannica</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Ground surface, subsurface	2
<b>Pied Currawong</b> <i>Strepera graculina</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	5

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Pied Currawong (Lord Howe Island) <i>Strepera graculina crissalis</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	5
Pied Currawong (eastern) <i>Strepera graculina graculina</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	5
Pied Currawong (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Strepera graculina magnirostris</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	5
Pied Currawong (south-eastern) <i>Strepera graculina nebulosa</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	5
Pied Currawong (Wet Tropics) <i>Strepera graculina robinsoni</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	5
<b>Black Currawong</b> <i>Strepera fuliginosa</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	5
Black Currawong (King Island) <i>Strepera fuliginosa colei</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	5
Black Currawong (Tasmanian) <i>Strepera fuliginosa fuliginosa</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	5



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Black Currawong (Flinders Island) <i>Strepera fuliginosa parvior</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	5
<b>Grey Currawong <i>Strepera versicolor</i></b>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Grey Currawong (Tasmanian) <i>Strepera versicolor arguta</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Grey Currawong (Kangaroo Island) <i>Strepera versicolor halmaturina</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Grey Currawong (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Strepera versicolor intermedia</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Grey Currawong (Murray mallee) <i>Strepera versicolor melanoptera</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Grey Currawong (south-western) <i>Strepera versicolor plumbea</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Grey Currawong (south-eastern) <i>Strepera versicolor versicolor</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
<b>Spangled Drongo <i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Spangled Drongo (north-eastern) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus atrabectus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3

Taxon	Food	Food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Spangled Drongo (north-western) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus baileyi</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Spangled Drongo (southern) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Spangled Drongo (Papuan) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus carbonarius</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
<b>Rufous Fantail</b> <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Rufous Fantail (northern, Arafura) <i>Rhipidura rufifrons dryas</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Rufous Fantail (north-eastern) <i>Rhipidura rufifrons intermedia</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Rufous Fantail (southern) <i>Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
<b>Grey Fantail</b> <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Grey Fantail (inland) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa albicauda</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Grey Fantail (Tasmanian) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa albiscapa</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Grey Fantail (south-eastern) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa alisteri</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Grey Fantail (north-eastern) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa keasti</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Grey Fantail (Norfolk Island) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa pelzelni</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Grey Fantail (south-western) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa preissi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
<b>Mangrove Grey Fantail <i>Rhipidura phosiana</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial, water surface	5
<b>Northern Fantail <i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Northern Fantail (Papuan) <i>Rhipidura rufiventris gularis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Northern Fantail (northern) <i>Rhipidura rufiventris isura</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
<b>Willie Wagtail <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Willie Wagtail (southern) <i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Willie Wagtail (Papuan) <i>Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Willie Wagtail (northern) <i>Rhipidura leucophrys picata</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
<b>Australian Raven</b> <i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	6	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Australian Raven (eastern) <i>Corvus coronoides coronoides</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	6	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Australian Raven (western) <i>Corvus coronoides perplexus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	6	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Forest Raven</b> <i>Corvus tasmanicus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Forest Raven (New England) <i>Corvus tasmanicus boreus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Forest Raven (southern) <i>Corvus tasmanicus tasmanicus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
<b>Little Raven</b> <i>Corvus mellori</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	4
<b>Little Crow</b> <i>Corvus bennetti</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Ground surface	1

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Torresian Crow</b> <i>Corvus orru</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	4
Torresian Crow (Australian) <i>Corvus orru ceciliae</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	4
Torresian Crow (Papuan) <i>Corvus orru orru</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates, carrion	5	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	4
<b>Broad-billed Flycatcher (Australo-Papuan)</b> <i>Myiagra ruficollis mimikae</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, aerial	2
<b>Leaden Flycatcher</b> <i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Leaden Flycatcher (north-western) <i>Myiagra rubecula concinna</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Leaden Flycatcher (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Myiagra rubecula okyri</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Leaden Flycatcher (south-eastern) <i>Myiagra rubecula rubecula</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Leaden Flycatcher (eastern) <i>Myiagra rubecula yarki</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Satin Flycatcher <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Shining Flycatcher <i>Myiagra alecto</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial, water surface	4
Shining Flycatcher (north-western) <i>Myiagra alecto melvillensis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial, water surface	4
Shining Flycatcher (eastern) <i>Myiagra alecto wardelli</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial, water surface	4
Restless Flycatcher <i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Restless Flycatcher (southern) <i>Myiagra inquieta inquieta</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
Restless Flycatcher (northern, Paperbark) <i>Myiagra inquieta nana</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
White-eared Monarch <i>Carterornis leucotis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Black-faced Monarch <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, aerial	4

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Black-faced Monarch - breeding only <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, aerial	4
<b>Black-winged Monarch (Australian)</b> <i>Monarcha frater canescens</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, aerial	4
<b>Spectacled Monarch</b> <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Spectacled Monarch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus albiventris</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Spectacled Monarch (southern) <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus gouldii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Spectacled Monarch (Wet Tropics) <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus melanorrhoea</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
<b>Magpie-lark</b> <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Magpie-lark (southern) <i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Magpie-lark (northern) <i>Grallina cyanoleuca neglecta</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Filled Monarch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Arses telescopthalmus lorealis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, bark, aerial	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Pied Monarch <i>Arses kaupi</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, aerial	4
Pied Monarch (southern) <i>Arses kaupi kaupi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, aerial	4
Pied Monarch (northern) <i>Arses kaupi terraereginae</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, aerial	4
<b>Yellow-breasted Boatbill <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Yellow-breasted Boatbill (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer flaviventer</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
Yellow-breasted Boatbill (Wet Tropics) <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer secundus</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
<b>White-winged Chough <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Ground surface	1
White-winged Chough (eastern) <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Ground surface	1
White-winged Chough (South Australian) <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos whiteae</i>	Fruit, seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Ground surface	1



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Apostlebird <i>Struthidea cinerea</i></b>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Apostlebird (southern) <i>Struthidea cinerea cinerea</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Apostlebird (northern) <i>Struthidea cinerea dalyi</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	4	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Trumpet Manucode <i>Phonygammus keraudrenii</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy	1
Trumpet Manucode (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Phonygammus keraudrenii gouldii</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy	1
Paradise Riflebird <i>Ptiloris paradiseus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>Victoria's Riflebird <i>Ptiloris victoriae</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>Magnificent Riflebird (Australian) <i>Ptiloris magnificentus alberti</i></b>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>Jacky Winter <i>Microeca fascians</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4
Jacky Winter (southern) <i>Microeca fascians assimilis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Jacky Winter (eastern) <i>Microeca fascians fascians</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4
Jacky Winter (northern) <i>Microeca fascians pallida</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4
<b>Lemon-bellied Flycatcher</b> <i>Microeca flavigaster</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	5
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (north-central) <i>Microeca flavigaster flavigaster</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	5
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Microeca flavigaster flavissima</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	5
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (southeastern) <i>Microeca flavigaster laetissima</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	5
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (western) <i>Microeca flavigaster tormenti</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	5
<b>Yellow-legged Flycatcher (Australian)</b> <i>Microeca griseocephala kempii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
<b>Scarlet Robin</b> <i>Petroica multicolor</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Scarlet Robin (eastern) <i>Petroica multicolor boodang</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4
Scarlet Robin (south-western) <i>Petroica multicolor campbelli</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4
Scarlet Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Petroica multicolor leggii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4
Scarlet Robin (Norfolk Island) <i>Petroica multicolor multicolor</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4
<b>Red-capped Robin</b> <i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
<b>Flame Robin</b> <i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Flame Robin - breeding only <i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
<b>Rose Robin</b> <i>Petroica rosea</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	4
<b>Pink Robin</b> <i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4
Pink Robin (mainland) <i>Petroica rodinogaster inexpectata</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Pink Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Petroica rodinogaster rodinogaster</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4
<b>Hooded Robin <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
Hooded Robin (south-eastern) <i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
Hooded Robin (northern) <i>Melanodryas cucullata picata</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
Hooded Robin (western) <i>Melanodryas cucullata westralensis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
<b>Dusky Robin <i>Melanodryas vittata</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4
Dusky Robin (King Island) <i>Melanodryas vittata kingi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4
Dusky Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Melanodryas vittata vittata</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4
<b>Pale-yellow Robin <i>Tregellasia capito</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Pale-yellow Robin (southern) <i>Tregellasia capito capito</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Pale-yellow Robin (northern) <i>Tregellasia capito nana</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
<b>White-faced Robin (Australian)</b> <i>Tregellasia leucops albigularis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4
<b>Eastern Yellow Robin <i>Eopsaltria australis</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4
Eastern Yellow Robin (southern) <i>Eopsaltria australis australis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4
Eastern Yellow Robin (northern) <i>Eopsaltria australis chrysorrhoea</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	4
<b>Western Yellow Robin <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
Western Yellow Robin (eastern) <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis griseogularis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
Western Yellow Robin (western) <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis rosinae</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
<b>White-breasted Robin <i>Eopsaltria georgiana</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
<b>Mangrove Robin <i>Peneonanthus pulverulenta</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, water surface	3

Taxon	Food		Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Mangrove Robin (Top End) <i>Peneonanthe pulverulenta alligator</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates		2	Shrub layer, ground surface, water surface	3
Mangrove Robin (western) <i>Peneonanthe pulverulenta cinereiceps</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates		2	Shrub layer, ground surface, water surface	3
Mangrove Robin (eastern) <i>Peneonanthe pulverulenta leucura</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, intertidal invertebrates		2	Shrub layer, ground surface, water surface	3
<b>Grey-headed Robin (Australian)</b> <i>Heteromyias albispecularis cinereifrons</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates		1	Ground surface	1
<b>White-browed Robin</b> <i>Poecilodryas superciliosa</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
<b>Buff-sided Robin</b> <i>Poecilodryas cerviniventris</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Shrub layer, bark, ground surface	3
<b>Northern Scrub-robin (Australian)</b> <i>Drymodes superciliiaris superciliiaris</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates		1	Ground surface	1
<b>Southern Scrub-robin</b> <i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Ground surface	1
<b>Horsfield's Bushlark</b> <i>Mirafra javanica</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Ground surface	1
Horsfield's Bushlark (Wet Tropics) <i>Mirafra javanica athertonensis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Ground surface	1
Horsfield's Bushlark (Kimberley) <i>Mirafra javanica forresti</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		2	Ground surface	1

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Horsfield's Bushlark (Dampierland) <i>Mirafra javanica halli</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Horsfield's Bushlark (eastern) <i>Mirafra javanica horsfieldii</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Horsfield's Bushlark (Twi Islands) <i>Mirafra javanica melvillensis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Horsfield's Bushlark (western Queensland) <i>Mirafra javanica rufescens</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Horsfield's Bushlark (South Australian) <i>Mirafra javanica secunda</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Horsfield's Bushlark (Top End) <i>Mirafra javanica sodobergi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Horsfield's Bushlark (Pilbara) <i>Mirafra javanica woodwardi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
<b>Zitting Cisticola</b> <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Zitting Cisticola (eastern) <i>Cisticola juncidis laveryi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Zitting Cisticola (Top End) <i>Cisticola juncidis leanyeri</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Zitting Cisticola (Normanton) <i>Cisticola juncidis normani</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Golden-headed Cisticola</b> <i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Golden-headed Cisticola (northern) <i>Cisticola exilis alexandrae</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Golden-headed Cisticola (north-eastern) <i>Cisticola exilis diminuta</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Golden-headed Cisticola (south-eastern) <i>Cisticola exilis exilis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Golden-headed Cisticola (north-western) <i>Cisticola exilis lineocapilla</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Australian Reed-Warbler</b> <i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface, water surface	3
Australian Reed-Warbler (eastern) <i>Acrocephalus australis australis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface, water surface	3
Australian Reed-Warbler (western) <i>Acrocephalus australis gouldi</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Shrub layer, ground surface, water surface	3
<b>Great Reed-Warbler (eastern)</b> <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus orientalis</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, water surface	3
<b>Tawny Grassbird (Australo-Papuan)</b> <i>Megalurus timoriensis alisteri</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2



Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Little Grassbird</b> <i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, water surface	3
Little Grassbird (eastern) <i>Megalurus gramineus goulburni</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, water surface	3
Little Grassbird (Tasmanian) <i>Megalurus gramineus gramineus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, water surface	3
Little Grassbird (western) <i>Megalurus gramineus thomasi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, water surface	3
<b>Rufous Songlark</b> <i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
<b>Brown Songlark</b> <i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Brown Songlark - breeding only <i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
<b>Spinifexbird</b> <i>Eremiornis carteri</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Christmas Island White-eye</b> <i>Zosterops natalis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface, aerial	5
<b>Pale-bellied White-eye (Torres Strait)</b> <i>Zosterops citrinella albiventris</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer	2
<b>Yellow White-eye</b> <i>Zosterops luteus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3

Taxon	Food	Food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Yellow White-eye (western) <i>Zosterops luteus balstoni</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
Yellow White-eye (northern) <i>Zosterops luteus luteus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>Silvereye <i>Zosterops lateralis</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Silvereye (Great Barrier Reef) <i>Zosterops lateralis chlorocephalus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Silvereye (south-western) <i>Zosterops lateralis chloronotus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Silvereye (eastern) <i>Zosterops lateralis cornwalli</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Silvereye (Tasmanian) <i>Zosterops lateralis lateralis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Silvereye (King Island) <i>Zosterops lateralis ochrochrous</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Silvereye (South Australian) <i>Zosterops lateralis pinarochrous</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Silvereye (Lord Howe Island) <i>Zosterops lateralis tephroleurus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4

<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Food</b>	<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Total food types</b>	<b>Feeding habitat</b>	<b>Total foraging substrates</b>
Silvereye (north-eastern) <i>Zosterops lateralis vegetus</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
Silvereye (south-eastern) <i>Zosterops lateralis westernensis</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark, ground surface	4
<b>Slender-billed White-eye <i>Zosterops tenuirostris</i></b>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates		4	Canopy, shrub layer, bark	3
<b>White-backed Swallow <i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates		1	Aerial	1
<b>Barn Swallow (eastern) <i>Hirundo rustica gutturalis</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates		1	Aerial	1
<b>Welcome Swallow <i>Hirundo neoxena</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates		1	Aerial	1
Welcome Swallow (western) <i>Hirundo neoxena carteri</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates		1	Aerial	1
Welcome Swallow (eastern) <i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates		1	Aerial	1
<b>Fairy Martin <i>Petrochelidon ariel</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates		1	Aerial	1
<b>Tree Martin <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i></b>	Terrestrial invertebrates		1	Aerial	1
Tree Martin (mainland) <i>Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates		1	Aerial	1
Tree Martin (Tasmanian) <i>Petrochelidon nigricans nigricans</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates		1	Aerial	1

Taxon	Food	Food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Tree Martin (Tasmanian) - breeding only <i>Petrochelidon nigricans nigricans</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates	1	Aerial	1
<b>Bassian Thrush <i>Zoothera lunulata</i></b>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	3
Bassian Thrush (Wet Tropics) <i>Zoothera lunulata cuneata</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	3
Bassian Thrush (South Australian) <i>Zoothera lunulata halmaturina</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	3
Bassian Thrush (south-eastern) <i>Zoothera lunulata lunulata</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface, subsurface	3
<b>Russet-tailed Thrush (Australian) <i>Zoothera heinei heinei</i></b>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface, subsurface	2
<b>Island Thrush <i>Turdus poliocephalus</i></b>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Bark, ground surface, subsurface	3
Island Thrush (Christmas Island) <i>Turdus poliocephalus erythropleurus</i>	Fruit, seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Bark, ground surface, subsurface	3
<b>Singing Starling <i>Aplonis cantoroides</i></b>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2
Metallic Starling (Australo-Papuan) <i>Aplonis metallica metallica</i>	Fruit, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Red-capped Flowerpecker (Papuan)</b> <i>Dicaeum geelvinkianum albopunctatum</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, aerial	2
<b>Mistletoebird (Australian)</b> <i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Fruit, nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
<b>Olive-backed Sunbird (Australian)</b> <i>Nectarinia jugularis frenata</i>	Nectar/pollen, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, aerial	3
<b>Zebra Finch (Australian)</b> <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Double-barred Finch</b> <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Double-barred Finch (western)</b> <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii annulosa</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Double-barred Finch (eastern)</b> <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii bichenovii</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Long-tailed Finch</b> <i>Poephila acuticauda</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
<b>Long-tailed Finch (western)</b> <i>Poephila acuticauda acuticauda</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
<b>Long-tailed Finch (eastern)</b> <i>Poephila acuticauda hecki</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3

Taxon	Food	Food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
<b>Black-throated Finch <i>Poephila cincta</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Black-throated Finch (northern) <i>Poephila cincta atropygialis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Black-throated Finch (southern) <i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
<b>Masked Finch <i>Poephila personata</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Masked Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Poephila personata leucotis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Masked Finch (western) <i>Poephila personata personata</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
<b>Crimson Finch <i>Neochmia phaeton</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Crimson Finch (northern, white-bellied) <i>Neochmia phaeton evangelinae</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Crimson Finch (southern, black-bellied) <i>Neochmia phaeton phaeton</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
<b>Star Finch <i>Neochmia ruficauda</i></b>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Star Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Neochmia ruficauda clarescens</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
Star Finch (western) <i>Neochmia ruficauda subclarescens</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface, aerial	3
<b>Plum-headed Finch</b> <i>Neochmia modesta</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Red-browed Finch</b> <i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Red-browed Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Neochmia temporalis minor</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Red-browed Finch (southern) <i>Neochmia temporalis temporalis</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Diamond Firetail</b> <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
<b>Beautiful Firetail</b> <i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Beautiful Firetail (south-eastern) <i>Stagonopleura bella bella</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Beautiful Firetail (Glennelg) <i>Stagonopleura bella interposita</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2

Taxon	Food	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Beautiful Firetail (Kangaroo Island and Mt Lofty Ranges) <i>Stagonopleura bella samueli</i>	Seeds, foliage/herbs, terrestrial invertebrates	3	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Red-eared Firetail <i>Stagonopleura oculata</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Painted Finch <i>Emblema pictum</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Ground surface	1
Blue-faced Parrot-Finch (Australian) <i>Erythrura trichroa macgillivrayi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Canopy, shrub layer, ground surface	3
Gouldian Finch <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	Seeds	1	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Yellow-rumped Mannikin <i>Lonchura flaviprymna</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Chestnut-breasted Mannikin (Australo-Papuan) <i>Lonchura castaneothorax castaneothorax</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Pictorella Mannikin <i>Heteromunia pectoralis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates	2	Shrub layer, ground surface	2
Australian Pipit <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Ground surface	1
Australian Pipit (central) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae australis</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates	3	Ground surface	1



Taxon	Food	Taxon	Total food types	Feeding habitat	Total foraging substrates
Australian Pipit (south-western) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae bilbali</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates		3	Ground surface	1
Australian Pipit (Tasmanian) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae bistrriatus</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates		3	Ground surface	1
Australian Pipit (northern) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae rogersi</i>	Seeds, terrestrial invertebrates, terrestrial vertebrates		3	Ground surface	1
<b>Yellow Wagtail</b> <i>Motacilla flava</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates		2	Ground surface, aerial	2
Yellow Wagtail (east Siberian) <i>Motacilla flava tschutschensis</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates		2	Ground surface, aerial	2
Yellow Wagtail (Siberian) <i>Motacilla flava taiwana</i>	Terrestrial invertebrates, freshwater fish/invertebrates		2	Ground surface, aerial	2



**Appendix 8. Demographic, morphological and habitat specialization metrics for Australian bird taxa used to characterise sensitivity to climate change**

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi-brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>Southern Cassowary (Australian) <i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i></b>	2.7326	2,500	-0.2527	4.78 (3-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Emu <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i></b>	0.4084	10,000+	-0.3059	8.78 (4-13)	yes	>10
Emu (mainland) <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	0.4085	10,000+	-0.3059	8.78 (4-13)	yes	>10
<b>Australian Brush-turkey <i>Alectura lathami</i></b>	0.8293	10,000+	-0.3073	22 (18-24)	no	>10
Australian Brush-turkey (southern) <i>Alectura lathami lathami</i>	1.1804	10,000+	-0.3073	22 (18-24)	no	>10
Australian Brush-turkey (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Alectura lathami purpureicollis</i>	4.3515	10,000+	-0.3073	22 (18-24)	no	>10
<b>Malleefowl <i>Leipoa ocellata</i></b>	0.7844	95,000	-0.3728	15.6 (3-33)	no	>10
<b>Orange-footed Scrubfowl <i>Megapodius reinwardt</i></b>	1.5653	10,000+	-0.3400	5.5 (5-12)	no	>10
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (southern Queensland) <i>Megapodius reinwardt castanonotus</i>	2.4939	10,000+	-0.3400	5.5 (5-12)	no	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (Papuan) <i>Megapodius reinwardt reinwardt</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.3400	5.5 (5-12)	no	>10
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (western) <i>Megapodius reinwardt tumulus</i>	3.4400	10,000+	-0.3400	5.5 (5-12)	no	>10
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Megapodius reinwardt yorki</i>	4.8246	10,000+	-0.3400	5.5 (5-12)	no	>10
<b>Stubble Quail <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i></b>	0.5638	10,000+	-0.2923	7.6 (5-14)	yes	>10
<b>Brown Quail <i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i></b>	0.4628	10,000+	-0.2781	7.9 (5-12)	yes	>10
Brown Quail (mainland) <i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>	0.4805	10,000+	-0.2781	7.9 (5-12)	yes	>10
Brown Quail (Tasmanian) <i>Coturnix ypsilophora ypsilophora</i>	4.5283	10,000+	-0.2781	7.9 (5-12)	yes	>10
<b>King Quail <i>Coturnix chinensis</i></b>	0.7092	10,000+	-0.2639	6 (4-9)	yes	>10
King Quail (western) <i>Coturnix chinensis colletti</i>	2.9429	10,000+	-0.2639	6 (4-9)	yes	>10
King Quail (eastern) <i>Coturnix chinensis victoriae</i>	0.7909	10,000+	-0.2639	6 (4-9)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Maggie Goose <i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	0.6867	10,000+	-0.1280	8.6 (1-16)	no	>10
Spotted Whistling-Duck <i>Dendrocygna guttata</i>	163.3079	1,500	-0.1642	11 (11-11)	yes	>10
Plumed Whistling-Duck <i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	0.5049	10,000+	-0.1903	11 (8-14)	yes	>10
Wandering Whistling-Duck (Australo-Papuan) <i>Dendrocygna arcuata australis</i>	0.7529	10,000+	-0.1382	11 (8-14)	yes	>10
Musk Duck <i>Biziura lobata</i>	0.6393	10,000+	-0.0823	2.8 (2-7)	yes	>10
Freckled Duck <i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	0.5397	10,000+	-0.1808	6 (5-14)	yes	>10
Cape Barren Goose <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	2.7472	16,650	-0.3136	4.2 (3-5)	yes	6-10
Cape Barren Goose (south- western) <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea</i>	25.0585	650	-0.3136	4.2 (3-5)	yes	6-10
Cape Barren Goose (eastern) <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	2.7522	16,000	-0.3136	4.2 (3-5)	yes	6-10
Black Swan <i>Cygnus atratus</i>	0.5119	10,000+	-0.2257	5 (1-14)	yes	>10
Radjah Shelduck (Australo-Papuan) <i>Tadorna radjah rufitergum</i>	1.4377	10,000+	-0.1038	13 (6-15)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Australian Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	0.6884	10,000+	-0.1783	9.3 (8-14)	yes	>10
Australian Wood Duck <i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	0.5456	10,000+	-0.1817	10.5 (8-11)	yes	>10
Pink-eared Duck <i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	0.4281	10,000+	-0.1443	7 (3-10)	yes	>10
Cotton Pygmy-goose (Australian) <i>Nettapus coromandelianus albipennis</i>	1.1930	5,000	-0.0965	10 (6-16)	yes	>10
Green Pygmy-goose <i>Nettapus pulchellus</i>	1.2213	10,000+	-0.0965	10 (8-12)	yes	>10
Australasian Shoveler (Australian) <i>Anas rhynchosotis rhynchosotis</i>	0.5975	10,000+	-0.1904	10 (9-13)	yes	>10
Grey Teal <i>Anas gracilis</i>	0.4157	10,000+	-0.1242	8 (6-14)	yes	>10
Chestnut Teal <i>Anas castanea</i>	0.8431	10,000+	-0.1677	9 (3-22)	yes	>10
Pacific Black Duck <i>Anas superciliosa</i>	0.4283	10,000+	-0.1225	9.1 (7-12)	yes	>10
Hardhead <i>Aythya australis</i>	0.4276	10,000+	-0.1185	12 (6-18)	yes	>10
Blue-billed Duck <i>Oxyura australis</i>	0.6255	15,000	-0.2036	5.5 (3-12)	yes	>10
Red-tailed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Not available	6,000	-0.1372	1 (1-1)	no	1

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
White-tailed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	Not available	18,000	-0.1372	1 (1-1)	no	1
White-tailed Tropicbird (Pacific Ocean) <i>Phaethon lepturus dorotheae</i>	Not available	100	-0.1372	1 (1-1)	no	1
White-tailed Tropicbird (Christmas Island) <i>Phaethon lepturus fulvus</i>	Not available	18,000	-0.1372	1 (1-1)	no	1
White-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean) <i>Phaethon lepturus lepturus</i>	Not available	120	-0.1372	1 (1-1)	no	1
Australasian Grebe (Australian) <i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	0.4378	10,000+	-0.1697	4.1 (2-6)	yes	>10
Hoary-headed Grebe <i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	0.4598	10,000+	-0.2498	3.4 (3-5)	yes	6-10
Great Crested Grebe (Australian) <i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>	0.5848	10,000+	-0.3808	5 (5-7)	yes	>10
White-headed Pigeon <i>Columba leucomela</i>	2.2450	10,000+	-0.2682	1 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Brown Cuckoo-Dove <i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	1.2431	10,000+	-0.2657	1.17 (1-2)	yes	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (east coast) <i>Macropygia ambainensis phasianella</i>	2.5930	10,000+	-0.2657	1.17 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Macropygia amboinensis quinkan</i>	14.7397	10,000+	-0.2657	1.17 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (Wet Tropics) <i>Macropygia amboinensis robinsoni</i>	1.8758	10,000+	-0.2657	1.17 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Emerald Dove <i>Chalcophaps indica</i></b>	0.9588	10,000+	-0.2418	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Emerald Dove (eastern) <i>Chalcophaps indica chrysochlora</i>	1.0672	10,000+	-0.2418	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Emerald Dove (north-western) <i>Chalcophaps indica longirostris</i>	3.0440	10,000+	-0.2418	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Emerald Dove (Christmas Island) <i>Chalcophaps indica natalis</i>	Not available	2,000	-0.2418	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Common Bronzewing <i>Phaps chalcoptera</i></b>	0.4484	10,000+	-0.3200	1.83 (1-2)	yes	6-10
<b>Brush Bronzewing <i>Phaps elegans</i></b>	1.1919	10,000+	-0.2277	2 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Brush Bronzewing (eastern) <i>Phaps elegans elegans</i>	1.4327	10,000+	-0.2277	2 (1-2)	yes	3-5



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Brush Bronzewing (western) <i>Phaps elegans occidentalis</i>	1.3394	10,000+	-0.2277	2 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Flock Bronzewing <i>Phaps histrionica</i></b>	0.7087	10,000+	-0.3248	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Crested Pigeon <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i></b>	0.4335	10,000+	-0.1954	1.97 (1-3)	yes	>10
Crested Pigeon (eastern) <i>Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i>	0.4767	10,000+	-0.1954	1.97 (1-3)	yes	>10
Crested Pigeon (western) <i>Ocyphaps lophotes whitlocki</i>	0.5073	10,000+	-0.1954	1.97 (1-3)	yes	>10
<b>Spinifex Pigeon <i>Geophaps plumifera</i></b>	0.6731	10,000+	-0.1772	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Spinifex Pigeon (Pilbara) <i>Geophaps plumifera ferruginea</i>	0.8226	10,000+	-0.1772	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Spinifex Pigeon (eastern) <i>Geophaps plumifera leucogaster</i>	1.0199	10,000+	-0.1772	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Spinifex Pigeon (north-western) <i>Geophaps plumifera plumifera</i>	3.0343	10,000+	-0.1772	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Partridge Pigeon <i>Geophaps smithii</i></b>	3.2197	126,000	-0.3022	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Partridge Pigeon (western) <i>Geophaps smithii blaauwi</i>	5.4283	6,000	-0.3022	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Partridge Pigeon (eastern) <i>Geophaps smithii smithii</i>	3.7832	120,000	-0.3022	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>Squatter Pigeon</b> <i>Geophaps scripta</i>	0.9986	10,000+	-0.2397	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Squatter Pigeon (northern) <i>Geophaps scripta peninsulae</i>	1.8707	10,000+	-0.2397	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Squatter Pigeon (southern) <i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	1.6419	10,000+	-0.2397	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>White-quilled Rock-Pigeon</b> <i>Petrophassa albipennis</i>	3.8857	10,000+	-0.2777	1.89 (1-2)	yes	3-5
White-quilled Rock-Pigeon (western) <i>Petrophassa albipennis albipennis</i>	4.0683	10,000+	-0.2777	1.89 (1-2)	yes	3-5
White-quilled Rock-Pigeon (Stokes Range) <i>Petrophassa albipennis boothi</i>	32.1994	12,000	-0.2777	1.89 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Chestnut-quilled Rock-Pigeon</b> <i>Petrophassa rufipennis</i>	9.4451	10,000+	-0.2777	1.86 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Diamond Dove</b> <i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	0.4544	10,000+	-0.0874	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Peaceful Dove</b> <i>Geopelia striata</i>	0.4406	10,000+	-0.1800	2 (1-3)	yes	>10
Peaceful Dove (Pilbara) <i>Geopelia striata clelandi</i>	0.7062	10,000+	-0.1800	2 (1-3)	yes	>10
Peaceful Dove (Papuan) <i>Geopelia striata papua</i>	Not available	1,500	-0.1800	2 (1-3)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Peaceful Dove (eastern) <i>Geopelia striata placida</i>	0.4541	10,000+	-0.1800	2 (1-3)	yes	>10
<b>Bar-shouldered Dove <i>Geopelia humeralis</i></b>	0.6431	10,000+	-0.2287	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Bar-shouldered Dove (Pilbara) <i>Geopelia humeralis headlandi</i>	2.2921	10,000+	-0.2287	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Bar-shouldered Dove (eastern) <i>Geopelia humeralis humeralis</i>	0.8957	10,000+	-0.2287	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Bar-shouldered Dove (northern) <i>Geopelia humeralis inexpecta</i>	1.3252	10,000+	-0.2287	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Wonga Pigeon <i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i></b>	1.8513	10,000+	-0.2430	2 (2-2)	yes	6-10
<b>Banded Fruit-Dove (Australian) <i>Ptilinopus cinctus alligator</i></b>	14.9341	5,000	-0.2141	1 (1-1)	yes	2
<b>Wompoo Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i></b>	1.0849	10,000+	-0.2339	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus assimilis</i>	6.2933	10,000+	-0.2339	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (Wet Tropics) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus keri</i>	2.8049	10,000+	-0.2339	1 (1-1)	yes	2

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (southern) <i>Ptilinopus magnificentus magnificentus</i>	3.4668	10,000+	-0.2339	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Superb Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	1.1354	10,000+	-0.2420	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	1.0177	10,000+	-0.1663	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove (western) <i>Ptilinopus regina ewingii</i>	2.9419	10,000+	-0.1663	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove (eastern) <i>Ptilinopus regina regina</i>	1.0240	10,000+	-0.1663	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Christmas Island Imperial-Pigeon <i>Ducula whartoni</i>	Not available	5,000	-0.2342	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Collared Imperial-Pigeon (Papuan) <i>Ducula mullerii mullerii</i>	Not available	1,500	-0.2342	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Torresian Imperial-Pigeon <i>Ducula spilorrhoa</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.2342	1 (1-1)	yes	3-5
Topknot Pigeon <i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	1.4730	10,000+	-0.2752	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Tawny Frogmouth <i>Podargus strigoides</i>	0.4123	10,000+	0.1574	2.3 (1-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Tawny Frogmouth (western) <i>Podargus strigoides brachypterus</i>	0.5472	10,000+	0.1574	2.3 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Tawny Frogmouth (northern) <i>Podargus strigoides phalaenoides</i>	1.3333	10,000+	0.1574	2.3 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Tawny Frogmouth (eastern) <i>Podargus strigoides strigoides</i>	0.9053	10,000+	0.1574	2.3 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Papuan Frogmouth <i>Podargus papuensis</i></b>	3.0983	10,000+	0.1574	1.2 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Papuan Frogmouth (southern) <i>Podargus papuensis baileyi</i>	5.3276	10,000+	0.1574	1.2 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Papuan Frogmouth (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Podargus papuensis rogersi</i>	4.6273	10,000+	0.1574	1.2 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Marbled Frogmouth <i>Podargus ocellatus</i></b>	1.6487	6,400	0.1574	1.5 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Marbled Frogmouth (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Podargus ocellatus marmoratus</i>	11.5543	5,000	0.1574	1.5 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Marbled Frogmouth (Plumed) <i>Podargus ocellatus plumiferus</i>	4.5298	1,400	0.1574	1.5 (1-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
White-throated Nightjar (eastern) <i>Eurostodopus mystacalis</i>	1.1634	10,000+	-0.2052	1 (1-1)	no	1
Spotted Nightjar <i>Eurostodopus argus</i>	0.4276	10,000+	-0.1623	1 (1-1)	no	1
Large-tailed Nightjar (Australasian) <i>Caprimulgus macrurus schlegelii</i>	1.2527	10,000+	-0.1576	2 (2-2)	no	3-5
Australian Owlet-nightjar <i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	0.4031	10,000+	0.0937	3 (2-5)	yes	>10
Australian Owlet-nightjar (mainland) <i>Aegotheles cristatus cristatus</i>	0.4030	10,000+	0.0937	3 (2-5)	yes	>10
Australian Owlet-nightjar (Tasmanian) <i>Aegotheles cristatus tasmanicus</i>	4.7776	5,000	0.0937	3 (2-5)	yes	>10
<b>Glossy Swiftlet <i>Collocalia esculenta</i></b>	Not available	10,000+	-0.2307	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Glossy Swiftlet (Christmas Island) <i>Collocalia esculenta natalis</i>	Not available	100,000	-0.2307	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>White-rumped Swiftlet <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius</i></b>	2.1334	10,000+	-0.3517	1 (1-1)	yes	2

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
White-rumped Swiftlet (Chillagoe) <i>Aerodramus sodiopygius chillagoensis</i>	139.3491	10,000+	-0.3517	1 (1-1)	yes	2
White-rumped Swiftlet (Queensland coast) <i>Aerodramus sodiopygius terraereginae</i>	2.1894	10,000+	-0.3517	1 (1-1)	yes	2
White-throated Needletail (eastern) <i>Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus</i>	0.8761	10,000+	-0.1927	4.5 (2-7)	no	6-10
Fork-tailed Swift (eastern) <i>Apus pacificus pacificus</i>	0.4222	10,000+	-0.2584	2 (1-3)	no	3-5
Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel <i>Hydrobates monorhis</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1277	1 (1-1)	no	1
Leach's Storm-Petrel (Pacific Ocean) <i>Hydrobates leucorhoa leucorhoa</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1277	1 (1-1)	no	1
Matsudaira's Storm-Petrel <i>Hydrobates matsudairae</i>	Not available	10,000	-0.1277	1 (1-1)	no	1
Wilson's Storm-Petrel <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1432	1 (1-1)	no	1
Wilson's Storm-Petrel (Antarctic) <i>Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1432	1 (1-1)	no	1

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Wilson's Storm-Petrel (subantarctic) <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Not available	10,000	-0.1432	1 (1-1)	no	1
Grey-backed Storm-Petrel <i>Garrodia nereis</i>	Not available	250	-0.1382	1 (1-1)	no	1
White-faced Storm-Petrel (Australian) <i>Pelagodroma marina dulciae</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1230	1 (1-1)	no	1
Black-bellied Storm-Petrel (Pacific Ocean) <i>Fregetta tropica tropica</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1484	1 (1-1)	no	1
White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea) <i>Fregetta grallaria grallaria</i>	Not available	300	-0.1484	1 (1-1)	no	1
Wandering Albatross <i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Not available	36	0.0534	1 (1-1)	no	<1
Tristan Albatross <i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Not available	11,300	0.0534	1 (1-1)	no	<1
Antipodean Albatross (Auckland Islands) <i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i>	Not available	20,000	0.0534	1 (1-1)	no	<1
Northern Royal Albatross <i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Not available	17,000	0.0534	1 (1-1)	no	<1



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Southern Royal Albatross <i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Not available	29,000	0.0534	1 (1-1)	no	<1
Black-browed Albatross <i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	Not available	2,000	0.1011	1 (1-1)	no	1
Campbell Albatross <i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Not available	50,000	0.1011	1 (1-1)	no	1
Shy Albatross <i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Not available	26,000	0.0822	1 (1-1)	no	1
White-capped Albatross <i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	Not available	200,000	0.1011	1 (1-1)	no	1
Salvin's Albatross <i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Not available	133,000	0.1011	1 (1-1)	no	1
Grey-headed Albatross <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Not available	250	0.1201	1 (1-2)	no	2
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross <i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Not available	85,000	0.1011	1 (1-1)	no	1
Buller's Albatross <i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Not available	64,000	0.1011	1 (1-1)	no	1
Buller's Albatross (southern) <i>Thalassarche bulleri bulleri</i>	Not available	28,000	0.1011	1 (1-1)	no	1
Buller's Albatross (northern) <i>Thalassarche bulleri platei</i>	Not available	36,000	0.1011	1 (1-1)	no	1

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Sooty Albatross <i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Not available	42,000	0.1171	1 (1-1)	no	1
Light-mantled Sooty Albatross <i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	Not available	4,600	0.1171	1 (1-1)	no	1
Southern Giant-Petrel <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Not available	12,000	0.0303	1 (1-1)	no	1
Northern Giant-Petrel <i>Macronectes halli</i>	Not available	2,600	0.0303	1 (1-1)	no	<1
Southern Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialisoides</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.0804	1 (1-1)	no	1
Cape Petrel <i>Daption capense</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.0608	1 (1-2)	no	1
Cape Petrel (northern) <i>Daption capense australe</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.0608	1 (1-2)	no	1
Cape Petrel (southern) <i>Daption capense capense</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.0608	1 (1-2)	no	1
Blue Petrel <i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	Not available	1,000	0.0023	1 (1-1)	no	1
Broad-billed Prion <i>Pachyptila vittata</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0512	1 (1-1)	no	1
Salvin's Prion <i>Pachyptila salvini</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0713	1 (1-1)	no	1
Salvin's Prion (western) <i>Pachyptila salvini salvini</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0713	1 (1-1)	no	1

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Antarctic Prion <i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	Not available	240,000	-0.0467	1 (1-1)	no	1
Slender-billed Prion <i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0628	1 (1-1)	no	1
Fairy Prion <i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0239	1 (1-1)	no	1
Fairy Prion (northern) <i>Pachyptila turtur turtur</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0239	1 (1-1)	no	1
Fairy Prion (southern) <i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Not available	110	-0.0239	1 (1-1)	no	1
Fulmar Prion (southern) <i>Pachyptila crassirostris eatoni</i>	Not available	20,000	-0.0512	1 (1-1)	no	1
White-chinned Petrel <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Not available	3,500,000	0.0244	1 (1-1)	no	1
Westland Petrel <i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	Not available	20,000	0.0480	1 (1-1)	no	1
Black Petrel <i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	Not available	5,000	0.0480	1 (1-1)	no	1
Grey Petrel <i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Not available	140	0.0716	1 (1-1)	no	1
Bulwer's Petrel <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1366	1 (1-1)	no	1
Wedge-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0552	1 (1-1)	no	1

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Buller's Shearwater <i>Ardenna bulleri</i>	Not available	2,500,000	-0.0606	1 (1-1)	no	1
Flesh-footed Shearwater <i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	Not available	620,000	-0.0606	1 (1-1)	no	1
Sooty Shearwater <i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Not available	20,000,000	-0.0673	1 (1-1)	no	1
Short-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0593	1 (1-1)	no	1
Streaked Shearwater <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0268	1 (1-1)	no	1
Fluttering Shearwater <i>Puffinus gavia</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0462	1 (1-1)	no	1
Hutton's Shearwater <i>Puffinus huttoni</i>	Not available	300,000	-0.0462	1 (1-1)	no	1
Little Shearwater <i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0462	1 (1-1)	no	1
Little Shearwater (Tasman Sea) <i>Puffinus assimilis assimilis</i>	Not available	9,000	-0.0462	1 (1-1)	no	1
Little Shearwater (New Zealand) <i>Puffinus assimilis elegans</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0462	1 (1-1)	no	1
Little Shearwater (Western Australian) <i>Puffinus assimilis tunneyi</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0462	1 (1-1)	no	1

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Tahiti Petrel <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i>	Not available	20,000	-0.0268	1 (1-1)	no	1
Tahiti Petrel (Pacific Ocean) <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata rostrata</i>	Not available	10,000	-0.0268	1 (1-1)	no	1
Tahiti Petrel (New Caledonian) <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata trouessarti</i>	Not available	10,000	-0.0268	1 (1-1)	no	1
Kerguelen Petrel <i>Lugensa brevirostris</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.0428	1 (1-1)	no	1
Kermadec Petrel (western) <i>Pterodroma neglecta neglecta</i>	Not available	200	-0.0088	1 (1-1)	no	1
Herald Petrel <i>Pterodroma heraldica</i>	Not available	10	-0.0088	1 (1-1)	no	1
Soft-plumaged Petrel <i>Pterodroma mollis mollis/dubia</i>	Not available	16	-0.0088	1 (1-1)	no	1
White-headed Petrel <i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>	Not available	18,000	0.0133	1 (1-1)	no	1
Great-winged Petrel <i>Pterodroma macroptera</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0219	1 (1-1)	no	1
Great-winged Petrel (New Zealand) <i>Pterodroma macroptera gouldi</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0219	1 (1-1)	no	1

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Great-winged Petrel (western) <i>Pterodroma macroptera macroptera</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0219	1 (1-1)	no	1
Providence Petrel <i>Pterodroma solandri</i>	Not available	100,000	-0.0088	1 (1-1)	no	1
Mottled Petrel <i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>	Not available	1,500,000	-0.0088	1 (1-1)	no	1
Gould's Petrel <i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i>	Not available	12,500	-0.0176	1 (1-1)	no	1
Gould's Petrel (New Caledonian) <i>Pterodroma leucoptera caledonica</i>	Not available	10,000	-0.0176	1 (1-1)	no	1
Gould's Petrel (Australian) <i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i>	Not available	2,500	-0.0176	1 (1-1)	no	1
White-necked Petrel <i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0088	1 (1-1)	no	1
White-necked Petrel (southern) <i>Pterodroma cervicalis cervicalis</i>	Not available	60	-0.0088	1 (1-1)	no	1
Black-winged Petrel <i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0088	1 (1-1)	no	1
Common Diving-Petrel <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1377	1 (1-1)	no	1

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Common Diving-Petrel (southern) <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul</i>	Not available	5,000	-0.1377	1 (1-1)	no	1
Common Diving-Petrel (Australasian) <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix urinatrix</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1377	1 (1-1)	no	1
South Georgian Diving-Petrel <i>Pelecanoides georgicus</i>	Not available	50,000	-0.1413	1 (1-1)	no	1
King Penguin <i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0393	1 (1-1)	no	<1
Gentoo Penguin (subantarctic) <i>Pygoscelis papua papua</i>	Not available	40,000	-0.0038	2 (2-4)	no	3-5
Southern Rockhopper Penguin <i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0182	2 (2-2)	no	2
Southern Rockhopper Penguin (eastern) <i>Eudyptes chrysocome filholi</i>	Not available	170,000	-0.0182	2 (2-2)	no	2
Macaroni Penguin <i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>	Not available	2,000,000	0.0154	2 (2-2)	no	2
Royal Penguin <i>Eudyptes schlegeli</i>	Not available	1,700,000	0.0490	2 (2-2)	no	2
Little Penguin (Australian) <i>Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0067	2 (1-3)	no	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Lesser Frigatebird (Indo-Pacific) <i>Fregata ariel ariel</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.0230	1 (1-1)	no	<1
Great Frigatebird <i>Fregata minor</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.0230	1 (1-1)	no	<1
Christmas Island Frigatebird <i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	Not available	4,800	0.0230	1 (1-1)	no	<1
Abbott's Booby <i>Papasula abbotti</i>	Not available	7,000	-0.1608	1 (1-1)	no	<1
Australasian Gannet <i>Morus serrator</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.3885	1 (1-1)	no	1
Masked Booby <i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.0669	1.6 (1-2)	no	2
Masked Booby (Indo-Pacific) <i>Sula dactylatra personata</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.0669	1.6 (1-2)	no	2
Masked Booby (Tasman Sea) <i>Sula dactylatra tasmani</i>	Not available	6,200	0.0669	1.6 (1-2)	no	2
Red-footed Booby <i>Sula sula</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.0669	1 (1-1)	no	<1
Brown Booby (Indo-Pacific) <i>Sula leucogaster plotus</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.0669	2.01 (1-3)	no	3-5
Darter (Australo-Papuan) <i>Anhinga melanogaster novaehollandiae</i>	0.4241	10,000+	-0.2937	4 (2-6)	yes	>10



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Little Pied Cormorant (Australasian) <i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos melanoleucos</i>	0.4127	10,000+	-0.0119	4 (1-6)	yes	>10
Great Cormorant (Australian) <i>Phalacrocorax carbo carbooides</i>	0.4599	10,000+	-0.0253	4.1 (3-6)	yes	>10
Little Black Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	0.4133	10,000+	-0.0980	4 (3-6)	yes	>10
Pied Cormorant (Australian) <i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos</i>	0.4171	10,000+	-0.0860	3.3 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Black-faced Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	2.2833	10,000+	-0.0063	2.5 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Imperial Shag <i>Leucocarbo atriceps</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.0557	2.68 (1-4)	no	3-5
Imperial Shag (Heard Island) <i>Leucocarbo atriceps nivalis</i>	Not available	2,200	0.0557	2.5 (2-4)	no	3-5
Imperial Shag (Macquarie Island) <i>Leucocarbo atriceps purpurascens</i>	Not available	940	0.0557	2.74 (1-3)	no	3-5
Australian Pelican <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	0.4089	10,000+	0.1166	1.8 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Black-necked Stork (Australo- Papuan) <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus australis</i>	0.7230	10,000+	-0.0405	3 (2-4)	no	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Australasian Bittern <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	1.1756	1,000	-0.1237	4.5 (4-5)	no	3-5
Little Bittern (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ixobrychus minutus dubius</i>	0.6360	10,000+	-0.0164	4 (2-7)	yes	>10
Black Bittern (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ixobrychus flavicollis australis</i>	0.7705	10,000+	-0.1783	4 (3-5)	yes	6-10
White-necked Heron <i>Ardea pacifica</i>	0.4165	10,000+	-0.1126	3.2 (2-5)	no	3-5
Great Egret (eastern) <i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	0.4150	10,000+	-0.1850	2.4 (2-6)	yes	>10
Intermediate Egret (Asian) <i>Ardea intermedia intermedia</i>	0.4880	10,000+	0.0005	2.4 (2-6)	no	6-10
Great-billed Heron <i>Ardea sumatrana</i>	1.3765	7,500	-0.0785	2 (2-2)	no	2
Cattle Egret (eastern) <i>Ardea ibis coromanda</i>	0.5247	10,000+	-0.0099	3.6 (2-7)	no	6-10
Striated Heron <i>Butorides striatus</i>	0.6851	10,000+	-0.0745	2.5 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Striated Heron (eastern) <i>Butorides striatus macrorhyncha</i>	0.9670	10,000+	-0.0745	2.5 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Striated Heron (western) <i>Butorides striatus stagnatilis</i>	1.0077	10,000+	-0.0745	2.5 (1-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Pied Heron <i>Egretta picata</i>	1.6874	10,000+	-0.1182	3 (2-4)	no	3-5
White-faced Heron <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	0.4077	10,000+	-0.1182	3.77 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Little Egret (Australasian) <i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>	0.4539	10,000+	-0.1182	2.9 (2-6)	no	6-10
Eastern Reef Egret (eastern) <i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1182	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Nankeen Night-Heron (Australo-Papuan) <i>Nycticorax caledonicus hilli</i>	0.4169	10,000+	-0.0230	3 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Glossy Ibis <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	0.4355	10,000+	0.0207	3 (2-6)	no	6-10
Australian White Ibis <i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	0.4345	10,000+	-0.0070	2.78 (1-5)	yes	>10
Straw-necked Ibis <i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	0.4272	10,000+	-0.0029	3 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Royal Spoonbill <i>Platalea regia</i>	0.4584	10,000+	0.0672	3.1 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow-billed Spoonbill <i>Platalea flavipes</i>	0.4743	10,000+	0.0371	3.1 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Osprey (eastern) <i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i>	0.5608	10,000+	0.0344	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Black-shouldered Kite <i>Elanus axillaris</i>	0.4639	10,000+	0.0214	3.4 (2-5)	yes	>10
Letter-winged Kite <i>Elanus scriptus</i>	0.4333	1,200	0.0214	3.3 (2-6)	yes	>10
Square-tailed Kite <i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	0.4294	8,000	0.1081	2.6 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Black-breasted Buzzard <i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	0.5099	10,000+	0.0988	1.9 (1-3)	no	3-5
Pacific Baza (Australian) <i>Aviceda subcristata subcristata</i>	0.7628	10,000+	0.0880	2.5 (2-4)	no	3-5
White-bellied Sea-Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	0.4368	10,000+	-0.0561	2 (1-3)	no	3-5
Whistling Kite <i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	0.3992	10,000+	0.0359	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Brahminy Kite (Australo-Papuan) <i>Haliastur indus girrenera</i>	0.7257	10,000+	0.0734	1.5 (1-2)	no	2
Black Kite (Australo-Papuan) <i>Milvus migrans affinis</i>	0.4690	10,000+	0.0515	2.3 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Brown Goshawk <i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	0.3930	10,000+	0.0357	3.1 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Brown Goshawk (northern) <i>Accipiter fasciatus didimus</i>	1.1409	10,000+	0.0357	3.1 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Brown Goshawk (Papuan) <i>Accipiter fasciatus dogwa</i>	Not available	70	0.0357	3.1 (2-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Brown Goshawk (southern) <i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i>	0.5226	10,000+	0.0357	3.1 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Variable Goshawk (Christmas Island) <i>Accipiter hiogaster natalis</i>	Not available	250	-0.0207	3.5 (3-4)	yes	6-10
Collared Sparrowhawk (Australian) <i>Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	0.3920	10,000+	-0.0371	2.9 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Grey Goshawk (Australian) <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	0.5714	10,000+	-0.0043	3 (2-4)	no	3-5
Spotted Harrier <i>Circus assimilis</i>	0.4091	10,000+	-0.0337	3.7 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Swamp Harrier <i>Circus approximans</i>	0.4585	10,000+	-0.0337	3.6 (3-4)	no	3-5
Red Goshawk <i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	0.7925	1,400	0.0354	1.5 (1-2)	no	2
Wedge-tailed Eagle <i>Aquila audax</i>	0.3976	10,000+	0.0200	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Wedge-tailed Eagle (mainland) <i>Aquila audax audax</i>	0.3939	10,000+	0.0200	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Wedge-tailed Eagle (Tasmanian) <i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>	4.3535	600	0.0200	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Little Eagle (Australian) <i>Hieraetus morphnoides morphnoides</i>	0.4138	10,000+	0.0956	2 (1-3)	no	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Nankeen Kestrel (Australasian) <i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i>	0.3886	10,000+	0.0779	3.5 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Brown Falcon (Australian) <i>Falco berigora berigora</i>	0.3848	10,000+	0.0995	2.7 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Australian Hobby <i>Falco longipennis</i>	0.3998	10,000+	0.0308	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Australian Hobby (southern) <i>Falco longipennis longipennis</i>	0.5002	10,000+	0.0308	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Australian Hobby (inland) <i>Falco longipennis murchisonianus</i>	0.4177	10,000+	0.0308	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Grey Falcon <i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	0.5098	1,000	0.0536	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Black Falcon <i>Falco subniger</i>	0.4521	10,000+	0.0320	3.5 (3-3)	yes	6-10
Peregrine Falcon (Australian) <i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>	0.4392	10,000+	0.0280	2.8 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Sarus Crane (Australian) <i>Grus antigone gillae</i>	2.3341	5,000	0.0071	2 (1-3)	no	3-5
Brolga <i>Grus rubicunda</i>	0.5494	10,000+	-0.0667	1.8 (1-3)	no	3-5
Purple Swamphen <i>Porphyrrio porphyrio</i>	0.5317	10,000+	-0.1757	4 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Purple Swamphen (eastern) <i>Porphyrrio porphyrio bellus</i>	0.5378	10,000+	-0.1757	4 (2-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Purple Swamphen (western) <i>Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus</i>	2.1543	10,000+	-0.1757	4 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Chestnut Rail (Australian) <i>Eulabeornis castaneiventris</i> <i>castaneiventris</i>	2.5531	10,000+	-0.1490	4.5 (4-5)	yes	6-10
Red-necked Crake <i>Rallina tricolor</i>	3.5983	7,000	-0.1490	5 (3-7)	yes	>10
Lewin's Rail <i>Lewinia pectoralis</i>	1.6314	10,000+	-0.1010	4.5 (3-6)	yes	>10
Lewin's Rail (Tasmanian) <i>Lewinia pectoralis brachipus</i>	4.7356	5,000	-0.1010	4.5 (3-6)	yes	>10
Lewin's Rail (Eastern Australian) <i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i>	1.6578	10,000+	-0.1010	4.5 (3-6)	yes	>10
Buff-banded Rail <i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	0.5113	10,000+	-0.1197	6.5 (5-8)	yes	>10
Buff-banded Rail (Cocos Keeling Islands) <i>Gallirallus philippensis andrewsi</i>	Not available	930	-0.1197	6.5 (5-8)	yes	>10
Buff-banded Rail (Australian) <i>Gallirallus philippensis melli</i>	0.5113	10,000+	-0.1197	6.5 (5-8)	yes	>10
Lord Howe Woodhen <i>Gallirallus sylvestris</i>	Not available	150	-0.2101	2.5 (1-4)	yes	>10
Baillon's Crake (Australo-Papuan) <i>Porzana pusilla palustris</i>	1.0324	10,000+	-0.1336	5.9 (4-7)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Australian Spotted Crane <i>Porzana fluminea</i>	0.5138	10,000+	-0.1191	4.6 (3-7)	yes	>10
Spotless Crane (Australasian) <i>Porzana tabuensis plumbea</i>	0.5526	10,000+	-0.1263	4 (2-7)	yes	>10
White-browed Crane <i>Amauornis cinerea</i>	1.4576	10,000+	-0.0548	4.5 (4-6)	yes	>10
Pale-vented Bush-hen (Australo-Papuan) <i>Amauornis olivaceus ruficrissus</i>	0.9747	10,000+	-0.0668	5.5 (4-8)	yes	>10
White-breasted Waterhen (eastern) <i>Amauornis phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Not available	100	-0.0428	6.5 (4-9)	yes	>10
Black-tailed Native-hen <i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	0.5125	10,000+	-0.1667	6 (5-7)	yes	>10
Tasmanian Native-hen <i>Tribonyx mortierii</i>	4.8240	10,000+	-0.1667	6.36 (3-9)	yes	>10
Dusky Moorhen (Australian) <i>Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>	1.0341	10,000+	-0.2534	7.8 (5-18)	yes	>10
Eurasian Coot (Australian) <i>Fulica atra australis</i>	0.4660	10,000+	-0.2502	5.8 (1-14)	yes	>10
Australian Bustard <i>Ardeotis australis</i>	0.4483	10,000+	-0.2176	2.1 (1-3)	yes	6-10



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Black-faced Sheathbill (Heard Island) <i>Chionis minor nasicornis</i>	Not available	1,000	-0.2268	2.3 (1-4)	no	3-5
Bush Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	0.4641	10,000+	-0.1220	1.86 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Beach Stone-curlew <i>Esacus giganteus</i>	Not available	5,000	-0.1209	1 (1-1)	no	1
Australian Pied Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Not available	11,000	-0.0889	2.5 (1-4)	no	3-5
Sooty Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Not available	11,500	-0.0889	2 (1-3)	no	3-5
Sooty Oystercatcher (southern) <i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Not available	4,000	-0.0889	2 (1-3)	no	3-5
Sooty Oystercatcher (northern) <i>Haematopus fuliginosus ophthalmicus</i>	Not available	7,500	-0.0889	2 (1-3)	no	3-5
Black-winged Stilt <i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	0.3962	10,000+	-0.2731	4.5 (3-6)	yes	>10
Red-necked Avocet <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	0.4599	10,000+	-0.2677	3.5 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Banded Stilt <i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	0.7029	10,000+	-0.2785	3 (1-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Pacific Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1133	4 (4-4)	no	3-5
Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Not available	12,000	-0.0875	4 (3-4)	no	3-5
Red-capped Plover <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	0.4261	10,000+	-0.1179	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Double-banded Plover (New Zealand) <i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1259	2.93 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Lesser Sand Plover <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Not available	24,000	-0.0933	3 (2-3)	no	3-5
Lesser Sand Plover (Mongolian) <i>Charadrius mongolus mongolus</i>	Not available	12,000	-0.0933	3 (2-3)	no	3-5
Lesser Sand Plover (Kamchatkan) <i>Charadrius mongolus stegmanni</i>	Not available	12,000	-0.0933	3 (2-3)	no	3-5
Greater Sand Plover (Mongolian) <i>Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i>	Not available	75,000	-0.1277	3 (2-4)	no	3-5
Oriental Plover <i>Charadrius veredus</i>	0.9097	10,000+	-0.1244	3 (2-4)	no	3-5
Inland Dotterel <i>Charadrius australis</i>	0.5917	14,000	-0.1570	2.7 (2-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>Black-fronted Dotterel</b> <i>Eiseyornis melanops</i>	0.3902	10,000+	-0.0513	2.2 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Hooded Plover</b> <i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	1.2205	5,500	-0.0964	2.56 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Hooded Plover (eastern) <i>Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis</i>	3.4653	3,000	-0.0964	2.56 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Hooded Plover (western) <i>Thinornis rubricollis tregellasi</i>	1.1002	2,500	-0.0964	2.56 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Red-kneed Dotterel</b> <i>Erythronys cinctus</i>	0.3952	10,000+	-0.0512	3.5 (2-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Banded Lapwing</b> <i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	0.4591	10,000+	-0.0392	3.75 (2-6)	yes	>10
<b>Masked Lapwing</b> <i>Vanellus miles</i>	0.4168	10,000+	-0.0958	3.5 (3-4)	yes	6-10
Masked Lapwing (northern) <i>Vanellus miles miles</i>	0.8611	10,000+	-0.0958	3.5 (3-4)	yes	6-10
Masked Lapwing (southern) <i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	0.6273	10,000+	-0.0958	3.5 (3-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Plains-wanderer</b> <i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	0.9320	2,000	-0.2755	3.6 (2-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Comb-crested Jacana (Australian)</b> <i>Irediparra gallinacea novaehollandiae</i>	0.8609	10,000+	-0.2287	3 (2-4)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Australian Painted Snipe <i>Rostratula australis</i>	0.4568	1,250	-0.1678	4.5 (3-6)	yes	>10
Latham's Snipe <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	0.7879	10,000+	-0.1270	4 (2-5)	no	3-5
Pin-tailed Snipe <i>Gallinago stenura</i>	NA	10,000+	-0.1217	4 (3-4)	no	3-5
Swinhoe's Snipe <i>Gallinago megala</i>	1.2907	10,000+	-0.1243	4 (2-5)	no	3-5
Black-tailed Godwit (eastern Siberian) <i>Limosa limosa melanuroides</i>	0.5030	70,000	-0.1130	3.86 (3-4)	no	3-5
Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Not available	185,000	-0.1130	3.5 (3-4)	no	3-5
Bar-tailed Godwit (western Alaskan) <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Not available	61,000	-0.1130	3.5 (3-4)	no	3-5
Bar-tailed Godwit (northern Siberian) <i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i>	Not available	124,000	-0.1130	3.5 (3-4)	no	3-5
Little Curlew <i>Numenius minutus</i>	0.5288	10,000+	-0.1182	4 (3-4)	no	3-5
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0860	3.88 (2-5)	no	3-5
Whimbrel (eastern Siberian) <i>Numenius phaeopus variegatus</i>	Not available	10,000	-0.0860	3.88 (2-5)	no	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Eastern Curlew <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Not available	28,000	-0.1503	4 (4-4)	no	3-5
Terek Sandpiper <i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1760	4 (2-5)	no	3-5
Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1405	4 (3-5)	no	3-5
Grey-tailed Tattler <i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Not available	45,000	-0.1919	4 (4-4)	no	3-5
Wandering Tattler <i>Tringa incana</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1759	4 (3-4)	no	3-5
Common Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	0.4259	10,000+	-0.1074	3.9 (1-5)	no	3-5
Marsh Sandpiper <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	0.4184	10,000+	-0.1626	4 (4-5)	no	3-5
Wood Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i>	0.4059	10,000+	-0.0927	4 (3-4)	no	3-5
Ruddy Turnstone (Palearctic) <i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>	Not available	20,000	-0.1707	3.9 (3-5)	no	3-5
Asian Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	Not available	500	-0.1501	2 (2-3)	no	3-5
Great Knot <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Not available	290,000	-0.1864	4 (3-4)	no	3-5
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>	Not available	68,000	-0.1881	3.71 (3-4)	no	3-5
Red Knot (New Siberian Islands) <i>Calidris canutus piersmai</i>	Not available	44,000	-0.1881	3.71 (3-4)	no	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Red Knot (north-eastern Siberia) <i>Calidris canutus rogersi</i>	Not available	24,000	-0.1881	3.71 (3-4)	no	3-5
Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1276	3.93 (3-4)	yes	6-10
Red-necked Stint <i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0891	4 (3-4)	no	3-5
Long-toed Stint <i>Calidris subminuta</i>	0.4589	10,000+	-0.1378	4 (3-4)	no	3-5
Pectoral Sandpiper <i>Calidris melanotos</i>	0.5569	10,000+	-0.1233	4 (3-4)	no	3-5
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper <i>Calidris acuminata</i>	0.4066	10,000+	-0.1567	4 (3-4)	no	3-5
Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Not available	115,000	-0.1232	3.8 (3-4)	no	3-5
Broad-billed Sandpiper (eastern Siberia) <i>Limicola falcinellus sibirica</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1712	4 (3-4)	no	3-5
Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.3339	3.99 (3-4)	yes	6-10
Red-backed Button-quail (Australian) <i>Turnix maculosa pseutes</i>	0.9565	10,000+	-0.2378	3.6 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Black-breasted Button-quail <i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	2.9912	5,000	-0.1878	3.5 (3-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Chestnut-backed Button-quail <i>Turnix castanotus</i>	2.6017	10,000+	-0.2378	4 (4-4)	yes	6-10
Buff-breasted Button-quail <i>Turnix olivii</i>	2.9072	500	-0.2378	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Painted Button-quail <i>Turnix varius</i>	0.9662	10,000+	-0.1882	4 (3-5)	yes	>10
Painted Button-quail (Australian) <i>Turnix varius varius</i>	0.9662	10,000+	-0.1882	4 (3-5)	yes	>10
Painted Button-quail (Houtman Abrolhos) <i>Turnix varius scintillans</i>	Not available	1,000	-0.1882	4 (3-5)	yes	>10
Red-chested Button-quail <i>Turnix pyrrhorostrax</i>	0.4419	10,000+	-0.3371	3.5 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Little Button-quail <i>Turnix velox</i>	0.4480	10,000+	-0.2381	3.5 (3-4)	yes	>10
Oriental Pratincole <i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	1.0178	10,000+	-0.0862	2.5 (2-3)	no	3-5
Australian Pratincole <i>Stiltia isabella</i>	0.5382	10,000+	-0.0862	1.9 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Brown Skua <i>Stercorarius lonnbergi</i>	Not available	1,300	-0.0696	2 (1-2)	no	2
Pomarine Jaeger <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0780	1.95 (1-3)	no	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Arctic Jaeger <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0641	2 (1-3)	no	3-5
Long-tailed Jaeger <i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0667	2 (1-3)	no	3-5
Common Noddy (Indo-Pacific) <i>Anous stolidus pileatus</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0707	1 (1-2)	yes	2
Black Noddy (Indo-Pacific) <i>Anous minutus minutus</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1075	1 (1-1)	no	1
Lesser Noddy (Houtman Abrolhos) <i>Anous tenuirostris melanops</i>	Not available	100,000	-0.0891	1 (1-1)	no	1
White Tern (Indo-Pacific) <i>Gygis alba candida</i>	Not available	6,500	-0.0009	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Grey Ternlet (western Pacific Ocean) <i>Procelsterna cerulea albivitta</i>	Not available	2,000	-0.1220	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Bridled Tern (Indo-Pacific) <i>Onychoprion anaethetus anaethetus</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0408	1 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Sooty Tern <i>Onychoprion fuscata</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0408	1 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Sooty Tern (Indian Ocean) <i>Onychoprion fuscata nubilosa</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0408	1 (1-2)	yes	3-5



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Sooty Tern (Pacific Ocean) <i>Onychoprion fuscatus serrata</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0408	1 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Little Tern (western Pacific Ocean) <i>Sternula albifrons sinensis</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0595	2.21 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Fairy Tern <i>Sternula nereis</i>	Not available	9,000	-0.0595	1.5 (1-4)	no	3-5
Fairy Tern (New Caledonian) <i>Sternula nereis exsul</i>	Not available	4	-0.0595	1.5 (1-4)	no	3-5
Fairy Tern (Australian) <i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Not available	9,000	-0.0595	1.5 (1-4)	no	3-5
Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	0.4682	10,000+	-0.0575	2.5 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Gull-billed Tern (south-east Asian) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica affinis</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0575	2.5 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Gull-billed Tern (Australian) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica macrotarsa</i>	0.4682	10,000+	-0.0575	2.5 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0327	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Whiskered Tern (eastern) <i>Chlidonias hybrida javanicus</i>	0.3999	10,000+	-0.0505	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10
White-winged Black Tern <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	0.4839	10,000+	-0.0505	2.8 (2-4)	no	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
<b>Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i></b>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0644	1.08 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Roseate Tern (Australasian) <i>Sterna dougallii gracilis</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0644	1.08 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>White-fronted Tern <i>Sterna striata</i></b>	Not available	120	-0.0698	1.07 (1-2)	no	2
<b>Black-naped Tern (Australasian) <i>Sterna sumatrana sumatrana</i></b>	Not available	10,000+	-0.1180	1.5 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i></b>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0345	2.65 (1-5)	no	3-5
Common Tern (Siberian) <i>Sterna hirundo longipennis</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0345	2.65 (1-5)	no	3-5
<b>Antarctic Tern <i>Sterna vittata</i></b>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0623	1.3 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Antarctic Tern (New Zealand) <i>Sterna vittata bethunei</i>	Not available	100	-0.0623	1.3 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Antarctic Tern (Indian Ocean) <i>Sterna vittata vittata</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0623	1.3 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Lesser Crested Tern (eastern) <i>Thalasseus bengalensis torresii</i></b>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0243	1 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Crested Tern (Australasian) <i>Thalasseus bergii cristata</i></b>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0243	1 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Pacific Gull <i>Larus pacificus</i></b>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0604	2.2 (1-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Pacific Gull (western) <i>Larus pacificus georgii</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0604	2.2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Pacific Gull (eastern) <i>Larus pacificus pacificus</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0604	2.2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Kelp Gull (Pacific Ocean) <i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0133	2.4 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Silver Gull (Australian) <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0585	2 (1-3)	yes	>10
Palm Cockatoo (Australian) <i>Probosciger aterrimus macgillivrayi</i>	6.0907	3,000	0.5175	1 (1-1)	no	1
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	0.5703	10,000+	0.3302	1 (1-2)	yes	2
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (north-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii banksii</i>	0.8210	10,000+	0.3302	1 (1-2)	no	1
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i>	7.4649	1,100	0.3302	1 (1-2)	no	1

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (north-western) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii macrorhynchus</i>	1.7760	10,000+	0.3302	1 (1-2)	no	1
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-western) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	2.3346	15,000	0.3302	1 (1-2)	yes	1
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (inland) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii samueli</i>	0.8684	10,000+	0.3302	1 (2-3)	yes	2
<b>Glossy Black-Cockatoo</b> <b><i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i></b>	1.7283	15,000	0.3374	1 (1-1)	no	1
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (central Queensland coast) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus</i>	2.7009	5,000	0.3374	1 (1-1)	no	1
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (Kangaroo Island) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus</i>	14.8872	240	0.3374	1 (1-1)	no	1
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (south- eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	1.8512	10,000+	0.3374	1 (1-1)	no	1
<b>Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo</b> <b><i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i></b>	1.7291	10,000	0.4351	2 (2-3)	no	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus funereus</i>	1.7287	10,000+	0.4351	2 (2-3)	no	3-5
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (western) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus whiteae</i>	3.4805	10,000+	0.4351	2 (2-3)	no	3-5
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (Tasmanian) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus xanthanotus</i>	3.1018	10,000+	0.4351	2 (2-3)	no	3-5
<b>Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	1.4733	40,000	0.4144	1.76 (1-2)	no	2
<b>Baudin's Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>	2.3673	12,500	0.4219	2 (1-2)	no	2
<b>Gang-gang Cockatoo</b> <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	2.2481	10,000+	0.3781	2 (1-4)	no	3-5
<b>Major Mitchell's Cockatoo</b> <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	0.7570	10,000+	0.3207	3.29 (2-5)	no	3-5
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri leadbeateri</i>	1.3002	15,000	0.3207	3.29 (2-5)	no	3-5
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (western) <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri mollis</i>	0.7210	10,000+	0.3207	3.29 (2-5)	no	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>Galah</b> <i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	0.4128	10,000+	0.2559	4.5 (2-7)	yes	>10
Galah (eastern) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus albiceps</i>	0.5112	10,000+	0.2559	4.5 (2-7)	yes	>10
Galah (northern) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus kuhli</i>	1.0261	10,000+	0.2559	4.5 (2-7)	yes	>10
Galah (western) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus roseicapillus</i>	0.5362	10,000+	0.2559	4.5 (2-7)	yes	>10
<b>Long-billed Corella</b> <i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	1.6493	10,000+	0.3233	2.9 (2-4)	no	3-5
<b>Western Corella</b> <i>Cacatua pastinator</i>	1.7297	10,000+	0.2601	2.6 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Western Corella (northern) <i>Cacatua pastinator butleri</i>	1.9502	10,000+	0.2601	2.6 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Western Corella (southern, Muir's) <i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i>	16.2326	10,000+	0.2601	2.6 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Little Corella</b> <i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	0.3903	10,000+	0.2921	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Little Corella (eastern) <i>Cacatua sanguinea gymnopsis</i>	0.4856	10,000+	0.2921	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Little Corella (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Cacatua sanguinea normantoni</i>	2.1344	10,000+	0.2921	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Little Corella (north-western) <i>Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea</i>	0.5250	10,000+	0.2921	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Sulphur-crested Cockatoo</b> <i>Cacatua galerita</i>	0.4450	10,000+	0.3852	3 (2-4)	no	3-5
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (northern) <i>Cacatua galerita fitzroyi</i>	1.6222	10,000+	0.3852	3 (2-4)	no	3-5
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Cacatua galerita galerita</i>	0.5333	10,000+	0.3852	3 (2-4)	no	3-5
<b>Cockatiel</b> <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	0.4763	10,000+	0.1484	5 (2-8)	yes	>10
<b>Rainbow Lorikeet</b> <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	0.6151	10,000+	0.2444	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Rainbow Lorikeet (Papuan) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus caeruleiceps</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.2444	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Rainbow Lorikeet (South Australian) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus eyrei</i>	2.6285	10,000+	0.2444	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Rainbow Lorikeet (eastern) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus</i>	0.9237	10,000+	0.2444	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Rainbow Lorikeet (north- western, Red-collared) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus rubitorquis</i>	1.9821	10,000+	0.2444	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Rainbow Lorikeet (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus septentrionalis</i>	2.5015	10,000+	0.2444	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Scaly-breasted Lorikeet</b> <i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	0.9674	10,000+	0.2579	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Varied Lorikeet</b> <i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i>	1.4102	10,000+	0.1979	1.5 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Musk Lorikeet</b> <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	1.3920	10,000+	0.2867	2 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Musk Lorikeet (south-eastern) <i>Glossopsitta concinna concinna</i>	1.3966	10,000+	0.2867	2 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Musk Lorikeet (Tasmanian) <i>Glossopsitta concinna didimus</i>	8.3100	10,000+	0.2867	2 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Little Lorikeet</b> <i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	1.4236	10,000+	0.1635	4 (3-5)	yes	>10
<b>Purple-crowned Lorikeet</b> <i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	1.0406	10,000+	0.2179	3 (2-6)	yes	>10



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>Double-eyed Fig-Parrot <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i></b>	1.4881	10,000+	0.2246	2.5 (2-3)	no	3-5
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (southern, Coxen's) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	3.3981	100	0.2246	2.5 (2-3)	no	3-5
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (Wet Tropics, Red-browed) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i>	4.3855	10,000+	0.2246	2.5 (2-3)	no	3-5
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (Cape York Peninsula, Marshall's) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma marshalli</i>	15.3584	10,000+	0.2246	2.5 (2-3)	no	3-5
<b>Eclectus Parrot <i>Eclectus roratus</i></b>	15.7060	2,300	0.1908	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Eclectus Parrot (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi</i>	15.7060	2,000	0.1908	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Eclectus Parrot (Papuan) <i>Eclectus roratus polychloros</i>	Not available	300	0.1908	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Red-cheeked Parrot <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i></b>	33.4972	3,300	0.2605	3 (2-4)	no	3-5
Red-cheeked Parrot (Papuan) <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi aruensis</i>	Not available	300	0.2605	3 (2-4)	no	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Red-cheeked Parrot (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi maclennani</i>	33.4972	3,000	0.2605	3 (2-4)	no	3-5
<b>Australian King-Parrot <i>Alisterus scapularis</i></b>	1.5220	10,000+	0.2036	4.5 (3-6)	no	6-10
Australian King-Parrot (Wet Tropics) <i>Alisterus scapularis minor</i>	4.1990	10,000+	0.2036	4.5 (3-6)	no	6-10
Australian King-Parrot (southern) <i>Alisterus scapularis scapularis</i>	1.5664	10,000+	0.2036	4.5 (3-6)	no	6-10
<b>Red-winged Parrot <i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i></b>	0.6152	10,000+	0.2116	5 (4-6)	yes	>10
<b>Superb Parrot <i>Polytelis swainsonii</i></b>	2.0065	10,000+	0.1682	5 (4-6)	no	6-10
<b>Regent Parrot <i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i></b>	1.0948	10,000+	0.1806	4.7 (1-7)	no	6-10
Regent Parrot (western) <i>Polytelis anthopeplus anthopeplus</i>	1.1796	10,000+	0.1806	4.7 (1-7)	no	6-10
Regent Parrot (eastern) <i>Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides</i>	3.7916	3,000	0.1806	4.7 (1-7)	no	6-10
<b>Princess Parrot <i>Polytelis alexandrae</i></b>	0.8203	1,200	0.1370	4 (3-6)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>Green Rosella <i>Platyercus caledonicus</i></b>	4.4057	10,000+	0.2348	5 (4-8)	yes	>10
Green Rosella (King Island) <i>Platyercus caledonicus brownii</i>	120.5343	500	0.2348	5 (4-8)	yes	>10
Green Rosella (Tasmanian) <i>Platyercus caledonicus caledonicus</i>	4.3823	10,000+	0.2348	5 (4-8)	yes	>10
<b>Crimson Rosella <i>Platyercus elegans</i></b>	1.2488	10,000+	0.2605	5.5 (3-8)	yes	>10
Crimson Rosella (south-eastern) <i>Platyercus elegans elegans</i>	1.4949	10,000+	0.2605	5.5 (3-8)	yes	>10
Crimson Rosella (Yellow) <i>Platyercus elegans flaveolus</i>	2.5033	10,000+	0.2605	5.5 (3-8)	yes	>10
Crimson Rosella (Fleurieu Peninsula) <i>Platyercus elegans fleurieuensis</i>	3.3482	10,000+	0.2605	5.5 (3-8)	yes	>10
Crimson Rosella (Kangaroo Island) <i>Platyercus elegans melanopterus</i>	12.2243	10,000+	0.2605	5.5 (3-8)	yes	>10
Crimson Rosella (Wet Tropics) <i>Platyercus elegans nigrescens</i>	4.4422	10,000+	0.2605	5.5 (3-8)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Crimson Rosella (Flinders Ranges) <i>Platyercus elegans subadelaidae</i>	3.6379	10,000+	0.2605	5.5 (3-8)	yes	>10
<b>Eastern Rosella <i>Platyercus eximius</i></b>	1.3906	10,000+	0.2040	5.6 (3-9)	yes	>10
Eastern Rosella (Tasmanian) <i>Platyercus eximius diemenensis</i>	5.9828	10,000+	0.2040	5.6 (3-9)	yes	>10
Eastern Rosella (north-eastern) <i>Platyercus eximius elecica</i>	1.7753	10,000+	0.2040	5.6 (3-9)	yes	>10
Eastern Rosella (south-eastern) <i>Platyercus eximius eximius</i>	1.4536	10,000+	0.2040	5.6 (3-9)	yes	>10
<b>Pale-headed Rosella <i>Platyercus adscitus</i></b>	0.7970	10,000+	0.2148	6 (4-8)	yes	>10
Pale-headed Rosella (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Platyercus adscitus adscitus</i>	1.5966	10,000+	0.2148	6 (4-8)	yes	>10
Pale-headed Rosella (southern) <i>Platyercus adscitus palliceps</i>	0.9976	10,000+	0.2148	6 (4-8)	yes	>10
<b>Northern Rosella <i>Platyercus venustus</i></b>	2.1982	10,000+	0.1660	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Northern Rosella (Kimberley) <i>Platyercus venustus hillii</i>	3.1428	10,000+	0.1660	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Northern Rosella (Top End) <i>Platycercus venustus venustus</i>	2.6337	10,000+	0.1660	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Western Rosella <i>Platycercus icterotis</i></b>	1.6262	10,000+	0.2243	5.6 (2-8)	yes	>10
Western Rosella (south-western) <i>Platycercus icterotis icterotis</i>	2.1642	10,000+	0.2243	5.6 (2-8)	yes	>10
Western Rosella (inland) <i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i>	1.6599	10,000	0.2243	5.6 (2-8)	yes	>10
<b>Australian Ringneck <i>Barnardius zonarius</i></b>	0.5420	10,000+	0.2413	4.66 (1-7)	yes	>10
Australian Ringneck (south-eastern, Mallee Ringneck) <i>Barnardius zonarius barnardi</i>	0.8092	10,000+	0.2413	4.3 (3-6)	yes	>10
Australian Ringneck (channel country, Cloncurry Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius macgillivrayi</i>	2.1629	10,000+	0.2413	4.66 (1-7)	yes	>10
Australian Ringneck (south-western, Twenty-eight Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus</i>	1.9123	10,000+	0.2413	4.8 (4-7)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Australian Ringneck (western, Port Lincoln Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i>	0.5700	10,000+	0.2413	4.66 (1-7)	yes	>10
<b>Red-capped Parrot</b> <i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i>	1.8961	10,000+	0.2450	5.3 (3-7)	no	6-10
<b>Blue Bonnet Northiella</b> <i>haematogaster</i>	0.7683	10,000+	0.1814	5 (3-10)	yes	>10
Blue Bonnet (south-eastern) <i>Northiella haematogaster haematogaster</i>	1.1927	10,000+	0.1814	5 (3-10)	yes	>10
Blue Bonnet (southern Brigalow Belt) <i>Northiella haematogaster haematorrhous</i>	2.8687	10,000+	0.1814	5 (3-10)	yes	>10
Blue Bonnet (western, Naretha) <i>Northiella haematogaster narethae</i>	4.8138	10,000+	0.1814	5 (3-10)	yes	>10
Blue Bonnet (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Northiella haematogaster pallescens</i>	1.7093	10,000+	0.1814	5 (3-10)	yes	>10
<b>Swift Parrot <i>Lathamus discolor</i></b>	1.8666	2,000	0.2224	4.45 (4-6)	no	6-10
<b>Swift Parrot - breeding only</b> <i>Lathamus discolor</i>	4.7942	2,000	0.2224	4.45 (4-6)	no	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Red-rumped Parrot <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	0.8482	10,000+	0.1521	4.8 (3-7)	yes	>10
Red-rumped Parrot (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Psephotus haematonotus caeruleus</i>	2.5073	10,000+	0.1521	4.8 (3-7)	yes	>10
Red-rumped Parrot (south-eastern) <i>Psephotus haematonotus haematonotus</i>	1.0693	10,000+	0.1521	4.8 (3-7)	yes	>10
Mulga Parrot <i>Psephotus varius</i>	0.6355	10,000+	0.1431	6 (4-7)	yes	>10
Golden-shouldered Parrot <i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>	8.5445	2,500	0.1104	5.5 (4-7)	yes	>10
Hooded Parrot <i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>	5.5212	10,000+	0.1682	4.5 (3-6)	yes	>10
Tasman Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus cookii</i>	Not available	250	0.1853	7 (1-9)	yes	>10
Tasman Parakeet (Norfolk Island) <i>Cyanoramphus cookii cookii</i>	Not available	250	0.1853	7 (1-9)	yes	>10
Budgerigar <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	0.4704	10,000+	0.2574	4.6 (2-7)	yes	>10
Bourke's Parrot <i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i>	0.7629	10,000+	0.0384	3.5 (2-6)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
<b>Blue-winged Parrot <i>Neophema chrysostoma</i></b>	0.8053	10,000+	0.0778	5 (3-7)	yes	>10
<b>Elegant Parrot <i>Neophema elegans</i></b>	1.0749	10,000+	0.0632	5 (3-7)	yes	>10
Elegant Parrot (western) <i>Neophema elegans carteri</i>	1.6468	10,000+	0.0632	5 (3-7)	yes	>10
Elegant Parrot (eastern) <i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	1.3203	10,000+	0.0632	5 (3-7)	yes	>10
<b>Rock Parrot <i>Neophema petrophila</i></b>	1.6867	15,000	0.1207	4 (3-6)	yes	>10
Rock Parrot (western) <i>Neophema petrophila petrophila</i>	3.8886	10,000	0.1207	4 (3-6)	yes	>10
Rock Parrot (eastern) <i>Neophema petrophila zietzi</i>	2.9207	5,000	0.1207	4 (3-6)	yes	>10
<b>Orange-bellied Parrot <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i></b>	5.3699	50	0.0864	4.5 (3-6)	no	6-10
Orange-bellied Parrot - breeding only <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	19.5719	50	0.0864	4.5 (3-6)	no	6-10
<b>Turquoise Parrot <i>Neophema pulchella</i></b>	2.6018	10,000+	0.0821	4.8 (2-7)	yes	6-10
<b>Scarlet-chested Parrot <i>Neophema splendida</i></b>	0.9513	10,000	0.0884	4 (3-6)	yes	6-10



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Western Ground Parrot <i>Pezoporus flaviventris</i>	4.0519	110	0.2277	3 (-)	yes	3-5
Eastern Ground Parrot <i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>	2.9345	10,000+	0.2277	3.7 (1-7)	yes	>10
Eastern Ground Parrot (Tasmanian) <i>Pezoporus wallicus leachi</i>	4.9263	10,000+	0.2277	4.24 (2-7)	yes	>10
Eastern Ground Parrot (mainland) <i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	2.9771	5,500	0.2277	3.51 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Night Parrot <i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i>	0.5817	250	0.2277	4.5 (3-6)	yes	>10
Pheasant Coucal <i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	0.7465	10,000+	0.0144	3.5 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Pheasant Coucal (eastern) <i>Centropus phasianinus melanurus</i>	1.9725	10,000+	0.0144	3.5 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Pheasant Coucal (northern) <i>Centropus phasianinus phasianinus</i>	0.9798	10,000+	0.0144	3.5 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Pheasant Coucal (Papuan) <i>Centropus phasianinus thierfelderi</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.0144	3.5 (2-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Eastern Koel <i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>	0.7558	10,000+	-0.0976	1 (1-1)	yes	>10
Eastern Koel (south-eastern) <i>Eudynamys orientalis orientalis</i>	1.9498	10,000+	-0.0976	1 (1-1)	yes	>10
Eastern Koel (northern) <i>Eudynamys orientalis subcyanocephala</i>	1.1655	10,000+	-0.0976	1 (1-1)	yes	>10
Channel-billed Cuckoo (Australian) <i>Scythrops novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	0.6679	10,000+	-0.0467	3 (1-5)	yes	>10
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo <i>Chalcites basalis</i>	0.4022	10,000+	-0.1111	1 (1-1)	yes	>10
Black-eared Cuckoo <i>Chalcites osculans</i>	0.4321	10,000+	-0.1083	1 (1-1)	yes	>10
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo <i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	0.8425	10,000+	-0.0698	1 (1-1)	yes	>10
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo (New Zealand) <i>Chalcites lucidus lucidus</i>	2.0018	10,000+	-0.0698	1 (1-1)	yes	>10
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo (Australian) <i>Chalcites lucidus plagosus</i>	0.8425	10,000+	-0.0698	1 (1-1)	yes	>10
Little Bronze-Cuckoo <i>Chalcites minutillus</i>	0.9357	10,000+	-0.0469	1 (1-1)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Little Bronze-Cuckoo (eastern) <i>Chalcites minutillus barnardi</i>	0.9209	10,000+	-0.0469	1 (1-1)	yes	>10
Little Bronze-Cuckoo (western) <i>Chalcites minutillus minutillus</i>	2.3656	10,000+	-0.0469	1 (1-1)	yes	>10
<b>Gould's Bronze-cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites russatus russatus</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0841	1 (1-1)	yes	>10
<b>Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo (Australian)</b> <i>Cacomantis castaneiventris castaneiventris</i>	3.3819	10,000+	0.0225	1 (1-1)	yes	>10
<b>Fan-tailed Cuckoo (Australian)</b> <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis</i>	0.7596	10,000+	-0.0667	1 (1-1)	yes	>10
<b>Brush Cuckoo</b> <i>Cacomantis variolosus variolosus</i>	0.5985	10,000+	-0.0287	1 (1-1)	yes	>10
Brush Cuckoo (northern) <i>Cacomantis variolosus dumetorum</i>	1.3558	10,000+	-0.0287	1 (1-1)	yes	>10
Brush Cuckoo (southern) <i>Cacomantis variolosus variolosus</i>	0.6289	10,000+	-0.0287	1 (1-1)	yes	>10
<b>Oriental Cuckoo (eastern)</b> <i>Cuculus optatus</i>	0.7967	10,000+	-0.0814	1 (1-2)	yes	>10
<b>Pallid Cuckoo</b> <i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	0.4079	10,000+	-0.0814	1 (1-1)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>Powerful Owl <i>Ninox strenua</i></b>	1.8274	7,000	0.1327	1.85 (1-2)	no	2
<b>Rufous Owl <i>Ninox rufa</i></b>	1.7584	7,500	0.1272	1.5 (1-2)	no	2
Rufous Owl (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ninox rufa meesi</i>	3.1674	1,500	0.1272	1.5 (1-2)	no	2
Rufous Owl (eastern) <i>Ninox rufa queenslandica</i>	2.4876	3,000	0.1272	1.5 (1-2)	no	2
Rufous Owl (north-western) <i>Ninox rufa rufa</i>	3.0133	3,000	0.1272	1.5 (1-2)	no	2
<b>Barking Owl <i>Ninox connivens</i></b>	0.4515	10,000+	0.1227	2.2 (1-4)	no	3-5
Barking Owl (Papuan) <i>Ninox connivens assimilis</i>	Not available	100	0.1227	2.2 (1-4)	no	3-5
Barking Owl (southern) <i>Ninox connivens connivens</i>	0.7480	10,100	0.1227	2.2 (1-4)	no	3-5
Barking Owl (northern) <i>Ninox connivens peninsularis</i>	0.8343	10,000+	0.1227	2.2 (1-4)	no	3-5
<b>Southern Boobook <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i></b>	0.4144	10,000+	0.2638	3 (1-5)	no	3-5
Southern Boobook (south- eastern) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae boobook</i>	0.5764	10,000+	0.2638	3 (1-5)	no	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Southern Boobook (Kangaroo Island) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i> <i>halmaturina</i>	12.4890	8,000	0.2638	3 (1-5)	no	3-5
Southern Boobook (Tasmanian) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae leucopsis</i>	4.5375	10,000+	0.2638	3 (1-5)	no	3-5
Southern Boobook (Wet Tropics) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae lurida</i>	2.2768	10,000+	0.2638	3 (1-5)	no	3-5
Southern Boobook (western) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae ocellata</i>	0.4786	10,000+	0.2638	3 (1-5)	no	3-5
Southern Boobook (Norfolk Island x New Zealand) <i>Ninox</i> <i>novaeseelandiae undulata</i>	Not available	40	0.2638	3 (1-5)	no	3-5
<b>Christmas Island Hawk-Owl</b> <i>Ninox</i> <i>natalis</i>	Not available	1,000	0.1616	2 (-2)	no	2
<b>Sooty Owl</b> <i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	1.9714	15,000	0.3913	1.7 (1-2)	no	2
Sooty Owl (Wet Tropics, Lesser) <i>Tyto tenebricosa multipunctata</i>	5.8308	10,000+	0.3913	1.92 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Sooty Owl (southern) <i>Tyto</i> <i>tenebricosa tenebricosa</i>	2.1450	10,000	0.3913	1.5 (1-2)	no	2
<b>Masked Owl</b> <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	0.6018	14,800	0.2119	2.6 (2-4)	yes	>10
Masked Owl (Tasmanian) <i>Tyto</i> <i>novaehollandiae castanops</i>	4.7821	1,300	0.2119	2.6 (2-4)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Masked Owl (northern) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i>	1.6479	3,000	0.2119	2.6 (2-4)	yes	>10
Masked Owl (Tiwi Islands) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae melvillensis</i>	53.4263	2,500	0.2119	2.6 (2-4)	yes	>10
Masked Owl (southern) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	1.2969	7,000	0.2119	2.6 (2-4)	yes	>10
<b>Barn Owl (Australian) <i>Tyto alba delicatula</i></b>	0.4330	10,000+	0.2248	4 (1-7)	yes	>10
<b>Eastern Grass Owl (Australian) <i>Tyto longimembris longimembris</i></b>	0.6264	10,000	0.1217	5.5 (3-8)	yes	>10
<b>Azure Kingfisher <i>Ceyx azureus</i></b>	0.5393	10,000+	-0.0033	5.6 (4-7)	yes	>10
Azure Kingfisher (southern) <i>Ceyx azureus azurea</i>	0.6942	10,000+	-0.0033	5.6 (4-7)	yes	>10
Azure Kingfisher (Tasmanian) <i>Ceyx azureus diemenensis</i>	8.2579	1,000	-0.0033	5.6 (4-7)	yes	>10
Azure Kingfisher (northern) <i>Ceyx azureus ruficollaris</i>	1.6512	10,000+	-0.0033	5.6 (4-7)	yes	>10
<b>Little Kingfisher <i>Ceyx pusilla</i></b>	1.9236	10,000+	-0.0033	4 (3-5)	yes	6-10
Little Kingfisher (eastern) <i>Ceyx pusilla halli</i>	2.2758	10,000+	-0.0033	4 (3-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Little Kingfisher (Papuan) <i>Ceyx pusilla pusilla</i>	17.1029	1,000	-0.0033	4 (3-5)	yes	6-10
Little Kingfisher (western) <i>Ceyx pusilla ramsayi</i>	4.5999	10,000+	-0.0033	4 (3-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Buff-breasted Paradise-Kingfisher (Australian) <i>Tanysiptera sylvia sylvia</i></b>	2.6725	10,000+	-0.0127	3 (2-4)	no	3-5
<b>Laughing Kookaburra <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i></b>	0.5939	10,000+	0.1089	3 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Laughing Kookaburra (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Dacelo novaeguineae minor</i>	2.4157	10,000+	0.1089	3 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Laughing Kookaburra (southern) <i>Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae</i>	0.9647	10,000+	0.1089	3 (1-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Blue-winged Kookaburra <i>Dacelo leachii</i></b>	0.7369	10,000+	0.0757	2.8 (2-5)	no	3-5
Blue-winged Kookaburra (northern) <i>Dacelo leachii leachii</i>	1.0275	10,000+	0.0757	2.8 (2-5)	no	3-5
Blue-winged Kookaburra (Pilbara) <i>Dacelo leachii occidentalis</i>	0.8939	10,000+	0.0757	2.8 (2-5)	no	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Yellow-billed Kingfisher (Australian) <i>Syma torotoro flavirostris</i>	7.0944	10,000+	0.0200	3.5 (3-4)	no	3-5
Forest Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	0.8720	10,000+	0.0139	4 (3-6)	yes	>10
Forest Kingfisher (eastern) <i>Todiramphus macleayii incinctus</i>	0.8199	10,000+	0.0139	4 (3-6)	yes	>10
Forest Kingfisher (Top End) <i>Todiramphus macleayii macleayii</i>	3.4803	10,000+	0.0139	4 (3-6)	yes	>10
Red-backed Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i>	0.4209	10,000+	-0.0590	4 (4-5)	yes	6-10
Sacred Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	0.4078	10,000+	-0.0801	4.4 (3-6)	yes	>10
Sacred Kingfisher (Norfolk Island) <i>Todiramphus sanctus norfolkensis</i>	Not available	1,500	-0.0801	4.4 (3-6)	yes	>10
Sacred Kingfisher (Australian) <i>Todiramphus sanctus sanctus</i>	0.4078	10,000+	-0.0801	4.4 (3-6)	yes	>10
Sacred Kingfisher (Tasman Sea) <i>Todiramphus sanctus vagans</i>	Not available	300	-0.0801	4.4 (3-6)	yes	>10
Collared Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	0.8216	10,000+	-0.0329	3.2 (2-4)	yes	6-10



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Collared Kingfisher (south-eastern) <i>Todiramphus chloris colcloughi</i>	2.8404	10,000+	-0.0329	3.2 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Collared Kingfisher (Pilbara) <i>Todiramphus chloris pilbara</i>	2.7582	10,000+	-0.0329	3.2 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Collared Kingfisher (northern) <i>Todiramphus chloris sordidus</i>	1.9442	10,000+	-0.0329	3.2 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Rainbow Bee-eater</b> <i>Merops ornatus</i>	0.3913	10,000+	-0.1711	4.8 (2-8)	yes	>10
<b>Dollarbird (eastern)</b> <i>Eurystomus orientalis pacificus</i>	0.5677	10,000+	-0.1258	3.5 (3-4)	no	3-5
<b>Red-bellied Pitta (Australo-Papuan)</b> <i>Pitta erythrogaster digglesii</i>	54.5756	5,000	0.0097	3 (3-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Noisy Pitta</b> <i>Pitta versicolor</i>	1.1749	10,000+	0.0097	2.9 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Noisy Pitta (central Queensland) <i>Pitta versicolor intermedia</i>	2.4698	10,000+	0.0097	2.7 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Noisy Pitta (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pitta versicolor simillima</i>	7.3165	10,000+	0.0097	2.9 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Noisy Pitta (central East coast) <i>Pitta versicolor versicolor</i>	3.1109	10,000+	0.0097	3.6 (1-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>Rainbow Pitta</b> <i>Pitta iris</i>	3.0125	10,000+	0.0097	3.9 (3-5)	yes	6-10
Rainbow Pitta (Top End) <i>Pitta iris</i>	3.5609	10,000+	0.0097	3.9 (3-5)	yes	6-10
Rainbow Pitta (Kimberley) <i>Pitta iris johnstoneiana</i>	17.5111	3,000	0.0097	3.9 (3-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Albert's Lyrebird</b> <i>Menura alberti</i>	4.2992	13,000	0.1745	1 (1-1)	no	1
<b>Superb Lyrebird</b> <i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	1.8721	10,000+	0.1745	1.01 (1-2)	no	2
Superb Lyrebird (northern New South Wales) <i>Menura novaehollandiae edwardi</i>	2.6536	10,000+	0.1745	1.01 (1-2)	no	2
Superb Lyrebird (southern New South Wales) <i>Menura novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	2.7553	10,000+	0.1745	1.01 (1-2)	no	2
Superb Lyrebird (Victoria) <i>Menura novaehollandiae victoriae</i>	2.6652	10,000+	0.1745	1.01 (1-2)	no	2
<b>Rufous Scrub-bird</b> <i>Atrichornis rufescens</i>	3.4525	4,900	0.1835	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Rufous Scrub-bird (southern) <i>Atrichornis rufescens ferrieri</i>	4.6071	3,400	0.1835	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Rufous Scrub-bird (northern) <i>Atrichornis rufescens rufescens</i>	6.0465	1,500	0.1835	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Noisy Scrub-bird <i>Atrichornis clamosus</i>	8.5186	950	0.1835	1 (1-1)	yes	2
White-throated Treecreeper <i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	1.4730	10,000+	0.0479	2.45 (2-3)	yes	6-10
White-throated Treecreeper (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Cormobates leucophaea griseus</i>	7.1749	10,000+	0.0479	2.45 (2-3)	yes	6-10
White-throated Treecreeper (Eungella) <i>Cormobates leucophaea intermedius</i>	14.1926	10,000+	0.0479	2.45 (2-3)	yes	6-10
White-throated Treecreeper (south-eastern) <i>Cormobates leucophaea leucophaeus</i>	1.7185	10,000+	0.0479	2.45 (2-3)	yes	6-10
White-throated Treecreeper (central East coast) <i>Cormobates leucophaea metastasis</i>	2.0386	10,000+	0.0479	2.45 (2-3)	yes	6-10
White-throated Treecreeper (Wet Tropics) <i>Cormobates leucophaea minor</i>	3.9049	10,000+	0.0479	2.45 (2-3)	yes	6-10
White-browed Treecreeper <i>Climacteris affinis</i>	0.7679	10,000+	0.0208	2.33 (1-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
White-browed Treecreeper (western) <i>Climacteris affinis</i> <i>affinis</i>	0.9926	10,000+	0.0208	1.85 (1-3)	yes	6-10
White-browed Treecreeper (eastern) <i>Climacteris affinis</i> <i>superciliosa</i>	1.1893	10,000+	0.0208	1.85 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Red-browed Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris erythrops</i>	1.8258	10,000+	0.0571	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Brown Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris</i> <i>picumnus</i>	0.6608	10,000+	0.0300	2.65 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Brown Treecreeper (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Climacteris picumnus</i> <i>melanotus</i>	0.7119	10,000+	0.0300	2.65 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Brown Treecreeper (north- eastern) <i>Climacteris picumnus</i> <i>picumnus</i>	0.7708	10,000+	0.0300	2.65 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Brown Treecreeper (south- eastern) <i>Climacteris picumnus</i> <i>victoriae</i>	1.4196	500,000	0.0300	2.65 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Black-tailed Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris melanura</i>	1.1201	10,000+	-0.0371	2 (1-3)	no	3-5
Black-tailed Treecreeper (northern) <i>Climacteris melanura</i> <i>melanura</i>	1.6390	10,000+	-0.0371	2.4 (2-3)	no	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Black-tailed Treecreeper (Pilbara) <i>Climacteris melanura wellsi</i>	1.4295	10,000+	-0.0371	1.67 (1-3)	no	3-5
<b>Rufous Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris rufa</i>	1.0918	10,000+	0.0334	1.83 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Spotted Catbird</b> <i>Ailuroedus melanotis</i>	2.9805	10,000+	0.2472	1.95 (1-3)	no	3-5
Spotted Catbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ailuroedus melanotis joanae</i>	136.1576	10,000+	0.2472	1.7 (1-2)	no	2
Spotted Catbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Ailuroedus melanotis maculosus</i>	3.9833	10,000+	0.2472	2 (1-3)	no	3-5
<b>Green Catbird</b> <i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	2.9301	10,000+	0.1518	2.05 (1-3)	no	3-5
<b>Tooth-billed Bowerbird</b> <i>Scenopoeetes dentirostris</i>	4.5501	10,000+	0.1535	1.82 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Golden Bowerbird</b> <i>Amblyornis newtonianus</i>	3.8583	10,000+	0.1782	1.8 (1-3)	no	3-5
<b>Regent Bowerbird</b> <i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i>	2.8659	10,000+	0.2516	1.92 (1-3)	no	3-5
<b>Satin Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	1.7807	10,000+	0.2376	1.8 (1-2)	no	2

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Satin Bowerbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus minor</i>	4.5748	10,000+	0.2376	1.8 (1-2)	no	2
Satin Bowerbird (southern) <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus violaceus</i>	1.8467	10,000+	0.2376	1.8 (1-2)	no	2
Spotted Bowerbird <i>Ptilonorhynchus maculatus</i>	0.9411	10,000+	0.2019	1.95 (1-3)	no	3-5
<b>Western Bowerbird</b> <b><i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus</i></b>	0.8060	10,000+	0.2335	1.9 (1-2)	no	2
Western Bowerbird (North-west Cape) <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus carteri</i>	54.3798	10,000+	0.2335	1.9 (1-2)	no	2
Western Bowerbird (inland) <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus guttata</i>	0.8480	10,000+	0.2335	1.9 (1-2)	no	2
<b>Great Bowerbird <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis</i></b>	1.2639	10,000+	0.2609	1.3 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Great Bowerbird (western) <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis nuchalis</i>	1.6626	10,000+	0.2609	1.1 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Great Bowerbird (eastern) <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis orientalis</i>	1.2731	10,000+	0.2609	1.4 (1-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>Fawn-breasted Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus cerviniventris</i>	10.3202	9,000	0.2335	1.1 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Superb Fairy-wren <i>Malurus cyaneus</i></b>	1.2293	10,000+	-0.0178	3.2 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Superb Fairy-wren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus ashbyi</i>	11.8009	10,000+	-0.0178	3.2 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Superb Fairy-wren (Tasmanian) <i>Malurus cyaneus cyaneus</i>	4.4182	10,000+	-0.0178	3.2 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Superb Fairy-wren (northern) <i>Malurus cyaneus cyanochlamys</i>	1.2693	10,000+	-0.0178	3.2 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Superb Fairy-wren (King Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus elizabethae</i>	104.5410	10,000+	-0.0178	3.2 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Superb Fairy-wren (South Australian) <i>Malurus cyaneus leggei</i>	2.2352	10,000+	-0.0178	3.2 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Superb Fairy-wren (Flinders Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus samueli</i>	47.9789	10,000+	-0.0178	3.2 (1-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Splendid Fairy-wren <i>Malurus splendens</i></b>	0.6358	10,000+	-0.0006	2.9 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Splendid Fairy-wren (Channel Country) <i>Malurus splendens emmottorum</i>	3.6685	10,000	-0.0006	2.9 (2-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Splendid Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus splendens melanotus</i>	1.1023	10,000+	-0.0006	2.9 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Splendid Fairy-wren (central) <i>Malurus splendens musgravi</i>	1.0640	10,000+	-0.0006	2.9 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Splendid Fairy-wren (western) <i>Malurus splendens splendens</i>	0.7894	10,000+	-0.0006	2.9 (2-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Purple-crowned Fairy-wren</b> <b><i>Malurus coronatus</i></b>	2.6395	22,300	-0.0108	2.6 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Purple-crowned Fairy-wren (western) <i>Malurus coronatus</i> <i>coronatus</i>	3.3339	7,300	-0.0108	2.6 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Purple-crowned Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus coronatus</i> <i>macgillivrayi</i>	5.8637	15,000	-0.0108	2.6 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Red-backed Fairy-wren <i>Malurus</i></b> <b><i>melanocephalus</i></b>	0.8466	10,000+	0.0584	3.3 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Red-backed Fairy-wren (northern) <i>Malurus</i> <i>melanocephalus cruentatus</i>	1.1738	10,000+	0.0584	3.3 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Red-backed Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus melanocephalus</i> <i>melanocephalus</i>	1.6235	10,000+	0.0584	3.3 (2-5)	yes	6-10



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>White-winged Fairy-wren <i>Malurus leucopterus</i></b>	0.4868	10,000+	-0.0106	3.3 (1-5)	yes	6-10
White-winged Fairy-wren (Barrow Island) <i>Malurus leucopterus edouardi</i>	NA	8,000	-0.0106	3.3 (1-5)	yes	6-10
White-winged Fairy-wren (mainland) <i>Malurus leucopterus leuconotus</i>	0.4878	10,000+	-0.0106	3.3 (1-5)	yes	6-10
White-winged Fairy-wren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Malurus leucopterus leucopterus</i>	NA	7,000	-0.0106	3.3 (1-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Variegated Fairy-wren <i>Malurus lamberti</i></b>	0.4229	10,000+	0.0446	2.8 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Variegated Fairy-wren (inland) <i>Malurus lamberti assimilis</i>	0.4345	10,000+	0.0446	2.8 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Variegated Fairy-wren (Shark Bay) <i>Malurus lamberti bernieri</i>	Not available	5,400	0.0446	2.8 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Variegated Fairy-wren (Top End) <i>Malurus lamberti dulcis</i>	5.8066	10,000+	0.0446	2.8 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Variegated Fairy-wren (central East coast) <i>Malurus lamberti lamberti</i>	2.1304	10,000+	0.0446	2.8 (2-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Variegated Fairy-wren (Kimberley) <i>Malurus lamberti rogersi</i>	4.6533	10,000+	0.0446	2.8 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Lovely Fairy-wren <i>Malurus amabilis</i>	3.3209	10,000+	0.0148	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Blue-breasted Fairy-wren <i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i>	1.0097	10,000+	-0.0319	2.9 (2-4)	yes	>10
Red-winged Fairy-wren <i>Malurus elegans</i>	2.6785	10,000+	0.0873	2.44 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Southern Emu-wren <i>Stipiturus malachurus</i>	1.4485	10,000+	-0.0030	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Southern Emu-wren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Stipiturus malachurus halmaturinus</i>	15.5584	10,000+	-0.0030	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Southern Emu-wren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Stipiturus malachurus hartogi</i>	340.5731	5,000	-0.0030	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Southern Emu-wren (Fleurieu Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus intermedius</i>	17.2887	300	-0.0030	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Southern Emu-wren (Tasmanian) <i>Stipiturus malachurus littleri</i>	5.4524	10,000+	-0.0030	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Southern Emu-wren (eastern) <i>Stipiturus malachurus malachurus</i>	3.0083	10,000+	-0.0030	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Southern Emu-wren (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus parimeda</i>	60.5960	1,000	-0.0030	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Southern Emu-wren (Gleneig) <i>Stipiturus malachurus polionotum</i>	5.4747	10,000+	-0.0030	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Southern Emu-wren (western) <i>Stipiturus malachurus westernensis</i>	1.5626	10,000+	-0.0030	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Mallee Emu-wren</b> <i>Stipiturus mallee</i>	8.2085	14,900	-0.0030	3 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Rufous-crowned Emu-wren</b> <i>Stipiturus ruficeps</i>	0.6995	10,000+	-0.0030	2.64 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Grey Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis barbatus</i>	7.0054	10,000+	0.0817	2.25 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Grey Grasswren (Bulloo) <i>Amytornis barbatus barbatus</i>	80.4729	10,000	0.0817	2.25 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Grey Grasswren (Diamantina) <i>Amytornis barbatus diamantina</i>	77.9729	10,000+	0.0817	2.25 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Striated Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis striatus</i>	0.7389	10,000+	0.0817	2.18 (2-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Striated Grasswren (Opalton) <i>Amytornis striatus rowleyi</i>	33.7117	10,000	0.0817	2.18 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Striated Grasswren (sandplain) <i>Amytornis striatus striatus</i>	1.1061	200,000	0.0817	2.18 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Striated Grasswren (Pilbara) <i>Amytornis striatus whitei</i>	1.5392	10,000+	0.0817	2.18 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Short-tailed Grasswren <i>Amytornis merrotsyi</i></b>	2.6703	6,000	0.0817	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Short-tailed Grasswren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Amytornis merrotsyi merrotsyi</i>	3.1714	5,000	0.0817	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Short-tailed Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) <i>Amytornis merrotsyi pedleri</i>	187.7775	900	0.0817	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>White-throated Grasswren <i>Amytornis woodwardi</i></b>	15.7530	10,000	0.0817	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Carpentarian Grasswren <i>Amytornis dorotheae</i></b>	6.4762	14,000	0.0817	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Thick-billed Grasswren <i>Amytornis modestus</i></b>	1.4247	10,000+	0.0817	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Thick-billed Grasswren (western) <i>Amytornis modestus indulkanna</i>	3.0919	12,000	0.0817	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Thick-billed Grasswren (north-western New South Wales) <i>Amytornis modestus obscurior</i>	NA	10	0.0817	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Thick-billed Grasswren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Amytornis modestus raglessi</i>	4.1453	5,000	0.0817	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Thick-billed Grasswren (Lake Frome Basin) <i>Amytornis modestus curramona</i>	12.1578	2,500	0.0817	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Western Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis textilis</i>	0.9700	10,000+	0.0817	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Western Grasswren (Shark Bay) <i>Amytornis textilis textilis</i>	4.6150	10,000+	0.0817	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Western Grasswren (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Amytornis textilis myall</i>	10.8695	8,400	0.0817	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Dusky Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis purnelli</i>	1.6236	10,000+	0.0817	2.75 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Kalkadoon Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis ballarae</i>	4.2543	10,000+	0.0817	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Eyrean Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis goyderi</i>	2.1665	10,000+	0.0817	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Black Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis housei</i>	8.8022	15,000	0.0817	2 (2-2)	no	2

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>Eastern Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i></b>	3.6934	2,550	0.1028	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Eastern Bristlebird (southern) <i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	5.6310	2,500	0.1028	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Eastern Bristlebird (northern) <i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i> <i>monooides</i>	4.6358	50	0.1028	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Western Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis longirostris</i></b>	4.9647	1,000	0.0958	2 (2-2)	no	2
<b>Rufous Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis broadbenti</i></b>	6.1241	16,000	0.0888	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Rufous Bristlebird (Coorong) <i>Dasyornis broadbenti broadbenti</i>	14.9941	12,000	0.0888	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Rufous Bristlebird (Otways) <i>Dasyornis broadbenti</i> <i>caryochrous</i>	16.2307	4,000	0.0888	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Pilotbird <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i></b>	2.5002	10,000+	0.1236	1.92 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Pilotbird (Snowy Mountains) <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus floccosus</i>	5.3009	10,000+	0.1236	1.92 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Pilotbird (coastal) <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus sandlandi</i>	2.5536	10,000+	0.1236	1.92 (1-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Rockwarbler <i>Origma solitaria</i>	3.7209	10,000+	0.1596	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Fernwren <i>Oreoscopus gutturalis</i>	4.5126	10,000+	0.0554	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Yellow-throated Scrubwren <i>Sericornis citreogularis</i>	2.1356	10,000+	0.0888	2.4 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (Wet Tropics) <i>Sericornis citreogularis cairnsi</i>	3.9297	10,000+	0.0888	2.4 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (northern New South Wales) <i>Sericornis citreogularis citreogularis</i>	2.4518	10,000+	0.0888	2.4 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (southern Queensland) <i>Sericornis citreogularis intermedius</i>	3.5671	10,000+	0.0888	2.4 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>White-browed Scrubwren <i>Sericornis frontalis</i></b>	1.0237	10,000+	0.1389	2.83 (2-4)	yes	6-10
White-browed Scrubwren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Sericornis frontalis ashbyi</i>	12.1906	10,000+	0.1389	2.83 (2-4)	yes	6-10
White-browed Scrubwren (western coast) <i>Sericornis frontalis balstoni</i>	2.6136	10,000+	0.1389	2.83 (2-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
White-browed Scrubwren (Flinders Island) <i>Sericornis frontalis flindersi</i>	54.4480	10,000+	0.1389	2.83 (2-4)	yes	6-10
White-browed Scrubwren (south-eastern) <i>Sericornis frontalis frontalis</i>	1.9263	10,000+	0.1389	2.83 (2-4)	yes	6-10
White-browed Scrubwren (Otways, Wilson's Promontory) <i>Sericornis frontalis harterti</i>	9.1547	10,000+	0.1389	2.83 (2-4)	yes	6-10
White-browed Scrubwren (central Queensland coast) <i>Sericornis frontalis laevigaster</i>	1.8304	10,000+	0.1389	2.83 (2-4)	yes	6-10
White-browed Scrubwren (south-western) <i>Sericornis frontalis maculatus</i>	1.6781	10,000+	0.1389	2.83 (2-4)	yes	6-10
White-browed Scrubwren (Nullarbor coast) <i>Sericornis frontalis mellori</i>	1.6135	10,000+	0.1389	2.83 (2-4)	yes	6-10
White-browed Scrubwren (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Sericornis frontalis rosinae</i>	4.1024	10,000+	0.1389	2.83 (2-4)	yes	6-10
White-browed Scrubwren (northern New South Wales) <i>Sericornis frontalis tweedi</i>	2.0395	10,000+	0.1389	2.83 (2-4)	yes	6-10



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Tasmanian Scrubwren <i>Sericornis humilis</i>	4.6495	10,000+	0.1102	2.5 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Tasmanian Scrubwren (Tasmanian) <i>Sericornis humilis humilis</i>	4.5848	10,000+	0.1102	2.5 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Tasmanian Scrubwren (King Island) <i>Sericornis humilis tregellasi</i>	101.4467	10,000+	0.1102	2.5 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Atherton Scrubwren <i>Sericornis keri</i></b>	5.3421	10,000+	0.1102	2 (2-2)	no	2
<b>Large-billed Scrubwren <i>Sericornis magnirostris</i></b>	1.8375	10,000+	0.1031	3.1 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Large-billed Scrubwren (Iron Range) <i>Sericornis magnirostris howei</i>	10.1914	10,000+	0.1031	3.1 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Large-billed Scrubwren (east coast) <i>Sericornis magnirostris magnirostris</i>	2.4054	10,000+	0.1031	3.1 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Large-billed Scrubwren (Wet Tropics) <i>Sericornis magnirostris viridiflor</i>	3.7110	10,000+	0.1031	3.1 (2-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Tropical Scrubwren <i>Sericornis beccarii</i></b>	7.0123	10,000+	0.1102	3 (2-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Tropical Scrubwren (northern Cape York) <i>Sericornis beccarii minimus</i>	8.3491	10,000+	0.1102	3 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Tropical Scrubwren (southern Cape York) <i>Sericornis beccarii dubius</i>	9.0071	10,000+	0.1102	3.1 (2-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Scrubtit <i>Acanthornis magnus</i></b>	4.7896	10,000+	0.0554	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Scrubtit (King Island) <i>Acanthornis magnus greenianus</i>	344.9110	50	0.0554	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Scrubtit (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthornis magnus magnus</i>	4.7770	10,000+	0.0554	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Chestnut-rumped Heathwren <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i></b>	1.7557	10,000+	0.2025	3 (3-3)	yes	6-10
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri</i>	4.8457	1,000	0.2025	3 (3-3)	yes	6-10
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia pedleri</i>	16.5478	570	0.2025	3 (3-3)	yes	6-10
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (eastern) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia pyrrhopygia</i>	1.9631	10,000+	0.2025	3 (3-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Shy Heathwren <i>Hylacola cauta</i></b>	1.0968	10,000+	0.1325	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Shy Heathwren (eastern mallee) <i>Hylacola cauta cauta</i>	2.1691	10,000+	0.1325	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Shy Heathwren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Hylacola cauta halmaturina</i>	11.6929	5,000	0.1325	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Shy Heathwren (Riverina) <i>Hylacola cauta macrorrhyncha</i>	4.3196	10,000+	0.1325	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Shy Heathwren (western) <i>Hylacola cauta whitlocki</i>	1.1847	10,000+	0.1325	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Striated Fieldwren <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus</i></b>	3.0628	10,000+	-0.0167	3 (3-4)	yes	>10
Striated Fieldwren (eastern) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus albiloris</i>	3.7595	10,000+	-0.0167	3 (3-4)	yes	>10
Striated Fieldwren (western) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus bourneorum</i>	6.1532	10,000+	-0.0167	3 (3-4)	yes	>10
Striated Fieldwren (western Tasmanian) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus diemenensis</i>	8.3990	10,000+	-0.0167	3 (3-4)	yes	>10
Striated Fieldwren (eastern Tasmanian) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	6.6217	10,000+	-0.0167	3 (3-4)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Rufous Fieldwren <i>Calamanthus campestris</i>	0.5185	10,000+	0.0453	3.07 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Rufous Fieldwren (Nullarbor) <i>Calamanthus campestris</i>	1.1984	10,000+	0.0453	3.07 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Rufous Fieldwren (Dorrie Island) <i>Calamanthus campestris dorrie</i>	Not available	2,500	0.0453	3.07 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Rufous Fieldwren (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Calamanthus campestris</i> <i>isabellinus</i>	1.5185	10,000+	0.0453	3.07 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Rufous Fieldwren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Calamanthus campestris</i> <i>hartogi</i>	235.8946	30,000	0.0453	3.07 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Rufous Fieldwren (western wheatbelt) <i>Calamanthus</i> <i>campestris montanellus</i>	1.0966	10,000+	0.0453	3.07 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Rufous Fieldwren (west coast) <i>Calamanthus campestris</i> <i>rubiginosus</i>	1.8338	10,000+	0.0453	3.07 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Rufous Fieldwren (upper Murchison) <i>Calamanthus</i> <i>campestris wayensis</i>	2.2687	10,000+	0.0453	3.07 (2-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Rufous Fieldwren (Murray mallee) <i>Calamanthus campestris winiam</i>	4.8379	10,000+	0.0453	3.07 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Redthroat</b> <i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	0.5860	10,000+	0.0343	2.97 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Speckled Warbler</b> <i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	1.4936	10,000+	0.0266	2.95 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Weebill</b> <i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	0.3997	10,000+	-0.0693	2.6 (1-6)	yes	>10
Weebill (eastern) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris brevirostris</i>	0.6814	10,000+	-0.0693	2.6 (1-6)	yes	>10
Weebill (northern) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris flavescens</i>	0.8063	10,000+	-0.0693	2.6 (1-6)	yes	>10
Weebill (southern) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis</i>	0.7996	10,000+	-0.0693	2.6 (1-6)	yes	>10
Weebill (western) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris ochragaster</i>	0.6874	10,000+	-0.0693	2.6 (1-6)	yes	>10
<b>Brown Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone mouki</i>	1.7278	10,000+	0.0039	2.9 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Brown Gerygone (Eungella) <i>Gerygone mouki amalia</i>	27.8309	10,000+	0.0039	2.9 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Brown Gerygone (Wet Tropics) <i>Gerygone mouki mouki</i>	3.1951	10,000+	0.0039	2.9 (1-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Brown Gerygone (southern) <i>Gerygone mouki richmondi</i>	2.1138	10,000+	0.0039	2.9 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Norfolk Island Gerygone</b> <i>modesta</i>	Not available	10,000	0.0039	2.67 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Mangrove Gerygone</b> <i>levigaster</i>	0.9638	10,000+	0.0039	2.82 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Mangrove Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone levigaster cantator</i>	1.1771	10,000+	0.0039	2.93 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Mangrove Gerygone (northern) <i>Gerygone levigaster levigaster</i>	1.9441	10,000+	0.0039	2.33 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Mangrove Gerygone (Papuan) <i>Gerygone levigaster pallida</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.0039	2.82 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Western Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone fusca</i>	0.6072	10,000+	-0.0133	2.65 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Western Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone fusca exsul</i>	0.8428	10,000+	-0.0133	2.65 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Western Gerygone (south- western) <i>Gerygone fusca fusca</i>	1.1826	10,000+	-0.0133	2.65 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Western Gerygone (northern) <i>Gerygone fusca mungi</i>	0.5792	10,000+	-0.0133	2.65 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Dusky Gerygone</b> <i>tenebrosa</i>	1.4149	10,000+	0.0039	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Dusky Gerygone (southern) <i>Gerygone tenebrosa christophori</i>	2.3321	10,000+	0.0039	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Dusky Gerygone (northern) <i>Gerygone tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>	10.4668	10,000+	0.0039	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Large-billed Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone magnirostris</i>	1.7198	10,000+	0.0339	2.4 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Large-billed Gerygone (Papuan) <i>Gerygone magnirostris brunneipectus</i>	Not available	10,000	0.0339	2.4 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Large-billed Gerygone (north Queensland) <i>Gerygone magnirostris cairnsensis</i>	2.4690	10,000+	0.0339	2.4 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Large-billed Gerygone (Top End) <i>Gerygone magnirostris magnirostris</i>	3.0529	10,000+	0.0339	2.4 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Green-backed Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone chloronota</i>	2.7054	10,000+	-0.0089	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Green-backed Gerygone (Top End) <i>Gerygone chloronota chloronota</i>	2.9214	10,000+	-0.0089	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Green-backed Gerygone (Kimberley) <i>Gerygone chloronota darwini</i>	4.8192	10,000+	-0.0089	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
<b>Fairy Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone palpebrosa</i>	1.2242	10,000+	0.0039	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Fairy Gerygone (central Queensland coast) <i>Gerygone palpebrosa flavida</i>	1.3411	10,000+	0.0039	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Fairy Gerygone (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Gerygone palpebrosa personata</i>	2.5169	10,000+	0.0039	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>White-throated Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	0.6210	10,000+	0.0039	2.8 (1-4)	yes	6-10
White-throated Gerygone (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Gerygone olivacea cinerascens</i>	3.2984	10,000+	0.0039	2.8 (1-4)	yes	6-10
White-throated Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone olivacea olivacea</i>	0.7407	10,000+	0.0039	2.8 (1-4)	yes	6-10
White-throated Gerygone (north-western) <i>Gerygone olivacea rogersi</i>	1.9602	10,000+	0.0039	2.8 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Slaty-backed Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza robustirostris</i>	0.8107	10,000+	0.0540	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Striated Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	1.6181	10,000+	0.1127	2.9 (2-4)	yes	6-10



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Striated Thornbill (southern Queensland) <i>Acanthiza lineata alberti</i>	2.3218	10,000+	0.1127	2.9 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Striated Thornbill (South Australian) <i>Acanthiza lineata clelandi</i>	3.6355	10,000+	0.1127	2.9 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Striated Thornbill (south- eastern) <i>Acanthiza lineata lineata</i>	1.6321	10,000+	0.1127	2.9 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Striated Thornbill (Kangaroo Island) <i>Acanthiza lineata whitei</i>	12.4612	10,000+	0.1127	2.9 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Yellow Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza nana</i>	1.0812	10,000+	0.0030	3.14 (3-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow Thornbill (Wet Tropics) <i>Acanthiza nana flava</i>	2.8569	10,000+	0.0030	3.14 (3-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza nana modesta</i>	1.0882	10,000+	0.0030	3.14 (3-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow Thornbill (east coast) <i>Acanthiza nana nana</i>	2.5505	10,000+	0.0030	3.14 (3-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Yellow-rumped Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	0.6295	10,000+	-0.0175	3.21 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa chrysorrhoa</i>	0.8048	10,000+	-0.0175	3.21 (2-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leachi</i>	5.2923	10,000+	-0.0175	3.21 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (south- eastern) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leighi</i>	0.8141	10,000+	-0.0175	3.21 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (northern) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa normantoni</i>	0.8564	10,000+	-0.0175	3.21 (2-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Chestnut-rumped Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	0.5966	10,000+	0.0115	3.3 (2-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Buff-rumped Thornbill <i>Acanthiza reguloides</i></b>	1.2318	10,000+	-0.0072	3.6 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Buff-rumped Thornbill (South Australian) <i>Acanthiza reguloides australis</i>	2.3192	10,000+	-0.0072	3.6 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Buff-rumped Thornbill (southern Queensland) <i>Acanthiza reguloides nesa</i>	2.0098	10,000+	-0.0072	3.6 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Buff-rumped Thornbill (south- eastern) <i>Acanthiza reguloides reguloides</i>	1.4138	10,000+	-0.0072	3.6 (2-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Buff-rumped Thornbill (central Queensland coast) <i>Acanthiza reguloides squamata</i>	1.7119	10,000+	-0.0072	3.6 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Western Thornbill <i>Acanthiza inornata</i></b>	1.9350	10,000+	0.0593	3.02 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Slender-billed Thornbill <i>Acanthiza iredalei</i></b>	0.9312	10,000+	0.0540	3.1 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Slender-billed Thornbill (eastern) <i>Acanthiza iredalei hedleyi</i>	6.9562	10,000+	0.0540	3.1 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Slender-billed Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza iredalei iredalei</i>	0.8409	10,000+	0.0540	3.1 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Slender-billed Thornbill (Gulf St Vincent) <i>Acanthiza iredalei rosinae</i>	20.6258	4,300	0.0540	3.1 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Tasmanian Thornbill <i>Acanthiza ewingii</i></b>	4.5174	10,000+	0.2152	3.36 (3-5)	yes	6-10
Tasmanian Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza ewingii ewingii</i>	4.4617	10,000+	0.2152	3.36 (3-5)	yes	6-10
Tasmanian Thornbill (King Island) <i>Acanthiza ewingii rufffrons</i>	103.5901	10,000+	0.2152	3.36 (3-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>Inland Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	0.5612	10,000+	0.0540	2.62 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Inland Thornbill (eastern) <i>Acanthiza apicalis albiventris</i>	0.9195	10,000+	0.0540	2.62 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Inland Thornbill (southern) <i>Acanthiza apicalis apicalis</i>	0.8756	10,000+	0.0540	2.62 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Inland Thornbill (Channel Country) <i>Acanthiza apicalis cinerascens</i>	1.8837	10,000+	0.0540	2.62 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Inland Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza apicalis whitlocki</i>	0.6865	10,000+	0.0540	2.62 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Brown Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	1.7416	10,000+	0.0549	2.87 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Brown Thornbill (King Island) <i>Acanthiza pusilla archibaldi</i>	259.9609	50	0.0549	2.87 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Brown Thornbill (central Queensland coast) <i>Acanthiza pusilla dawsonensis</i>	2.5776	10,000+	0.0549	2.87 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Brown Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza pusilla diemenensis</i>	4.6145	10,000+	0.0549	2.87 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Brown Thornbill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthiza pusilla pusilla</i>	1.7104	10,000+	0.0549	2.87 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Brown Thornbill (Kangaroo Island) <i>Acanthiza pusilla zietzi</i>	12.4782	10,000+	0.0549	2.87 (2-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>Mountain Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza katherina</i>	4.3749	10,000+	0.0540	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Southern Whiteface</b> <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	0.5658	10,000+	0.0004	3.26 (2-6)	yes	>10
Southern Whiteface (western) <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i> <i>castaneiventris</i>	0.8185	10,000+	0.0004	3.69 (2-6)	yes	>10
Southern Whiteface (eastern) <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i> <i>leucopsis</i>	0.6225	10,000+	0.0004	3.26 (2-6)	yes	>10
<b>Chestnut-breasted Whiteface</b> <i>Aphelocephala pectoralis</i>	2.0652	6,000	-0.0134	2.57 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Banded Whiteface</b> <i>Aphelocephala nigricincta</i>	1.0715	10,000+	-0.0273	2.73 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Spotted Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	0.9663	10,000+	-0.0461	3.1 (2-5)	yes	>10
Spotted Pardalote (Wet Tropics) <i>Pardalotus punctatus militaris</i>	2.0873	10,000+	-0.0461	3.1 (2-5)	yes	>10
Spotted Pardalote (coastal) <i>Pardalotus punctatus punctatus</i>	1.2449	10,000+	-0.0461	3.1 (2-5)	yes	>10
Spotted Pardalote (inland, yellow-rumped) <i>Pardalotus punctatus xanthopyge</i>	1.0822	10,000+	-0.0461	3.1 (2-5)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
<b>Forty-spotted Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	11.3659	1,500	-0.0100	4.5 (4-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Red-browed Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus rubricatus</i>	0.5360	10,000+	-0.0100	3.5 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Red-browed Pardalote (inland) <i>Pardalotus rubricatus rubricatus</i>	0.5588	10,000+	-0.0100	3.5 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Red-browed Pardalote (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pardalotus rubricatus yorki</i>	2.4545	10,000+	-0.0100	3.5 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Striated Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	0.3935	10,000+	0.0261	3.38 (1-5)	yes	>10
Striated Pardalote (central Queensland coast) <i>Pardalotus striatus melanocephalus</i>	0.9267	10,000+	0.0261	3 (2-4)	yes	>10
Striated Pardalote (Tiwi Islands) <i>Pardalotus striatus meivillensis</i>	44.6490	10,000+	0.0261	3.38 (1-5)	yes	>10
Striated Pardalote (south- eastern) <i>Pardalotus striatus ornatus</i>	1.4736	10,000+	0.0261	3.38 (1-5)	yes	>10
Striated Pardalote (Tasmanian) <i>Pardalotus striatus striatus</i>	4.4483	10,000+	0.0261	3.38 (1-5)	yes	>10
Striated Pardalote (western) <i>Pardalotus striatus substriatus</i>	0.5545	10,000+	0.0261	3.5 (3-4)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Striated Pardalote (northern, black-capped) <i>Pardalotus striatus uropygialis</i>	1.2076	10,000+	0.0261	2.45 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Eastern Spinebill <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i></b>	1.6293	10,000+	-0.0181	2.2 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Eastern Spinebill (Wet Tropics) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris cairnensis</i>	4.2305	10,000+	-0.0181	2.2 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Eastern Spinebill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris dubius</i>	4.6163	10,000+	-0.0181	2.2 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Eastern Spinebill (South Australian) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris halmaturinus</i>	4.4177	10,000+	-0.0181	2.2 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Eastern Spinebill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris tenuirostris</i>	1.6430	10,000+	-0.0181	2.2 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Western Spinebill <i>Acanthorhynchus superciliosus</i>	1.6757	10,000+	-0.0181	1.5 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Pied Honeyeater <i>Certhionyx variegatus</i></b>	0.5269	10,000+	-0.0040	2.59 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Lewin's Honeyeater <i>Meliphaga lewini</i></b>	1.5370	10,000+	0.0864	2.15 (2-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Lewin's Honeyeater (McIlwraith Range) <i>Meliphaga lewinii amphochlora</i>	23.0059	5,000	0.0864	2.15 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Lewin's Honeyeater (southern) <i>Meliphaga lewinii lewinii</i>	1.9210	10,000+	0.0864	2.15 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Lewin's Honeyeater (central Queensland coast) <i>Meliphaga lewinii mab</i>	1.6199	10,000+	0.0864	2.15 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Yellow-spotted Honeyeater</b> <b><i>Meliphaga notata</i></b>	2.6599	10,000+	0.0208	2.04 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Yellow-spotted Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Meliphaga notata mixta</i>	2.9405	10,000+	0.0208	2.04 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Yellow-spotted Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Meliphaga notata notata</i>	5.0792	10,000+	0.0208	2.04 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Graceful Honeyeater</b> <b><i>Meliphaga gracilis</i></b>	2.8778	10,000+	0.0345	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Graceful Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Meliphaga gracilis gracilis</i>	3.1509	10,000+	0.0345	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Graceful Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Meliphaga gracilis imitatrix</i>	4.3836	10,000+	0.0345	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
White-lined Honeyeater <i>Meliphaga albilineata</i>	5.0434	10,000+	0.0472	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
White-lined Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Meliphaga albilineata</i> <i>albilineata</i>	10.0132	10,000+	0.0472	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
White-lined Honeyeater (Kimberley) <i>Meliphaga</i> <i>albilineata fordiana</i>	6.5538	10,000+	0.0472	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Bridled Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus</i> <i>frenatus</i>	3.9159	10,000+	0.0226	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Eungella Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus hindwoodi</i>	40.9540	10,000+	0.0570	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Yellow-faced Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	1.4381	10,000+	0.0585	2.35 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i> <i>barroni</i>	2.9810	10,000+	0.0585	2.35 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (south- eastern) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i> <i>chrysops</i>	1.5108	10,000+	0.0585	2.35 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops samueli</i>	5.0155	10,000+	0.0585	2.35 (1-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Singing Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	0.4491	10,000+	0.0521	2.2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Singing Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Lichenostomus virescens cooperi</i>	3.6119	10,000+	0.0521	2.2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Singing Honeyeater (inland) <i>Lichenostomus virescens forresti</i>	0.4691	10,000+	0.0521	2.2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Singing Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Lichenostomus virescens sonorus</i>	0.7179	10,000+	0.0521	2.2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Singing Honeyeater (south-western) <i>Lichenostomus virescens virescens</i>	0.7159	10,000+	0.0521	2.2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Varied Honeyeater (Australo-Papuan) <i>Lichenostomus versicolor versicolor</i>	4.1903	10,000+	0.0462	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Mangrove Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus fasciolaris</i>	2.9122	10,000+	0.0462	2 (1-2)	yes	3-5
White-gaped Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus unicolor</i>	1.4777	10,000+	-0.0524	2 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Yellow Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus flavus</i>	1.6205	10,000+	-0.0248	1.82 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Yellow Honeyeater (southern) <i>Lichenostomus flavus addendus</i>	1.8540	10,000+	-0.0248	1.82 (1-2)	yes	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Yellow Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Lichenostomus flavus flavus</i>	2.3557	10,000+	-0.0248	1.82 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>White-eared Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	0.8302	10,000+	0.0687	2.09 (1-3)	yes	6-10
White-eared Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis leucotis</i>	0.8099	10,000+	0.0687	2.09 (1-3)	yes	6-10
White-eared Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis novaenorciae</i>	1.6943	10,000+	0.0687	2.09 (1-3)	yes	6-10
White-eared Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis thomasi</i>	12.6132	10,000+	0.0687	2.09 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Yellow-throated Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus flavicollis</i>	4.4556	10,000+	0.0462	2.4 (2-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Yellow-tufted Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	1.7097	10,000+	0.0383	1.98 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (Helmeted) <i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i>	80.4786	42	0.0383	2.01 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus melanops melanops</i>	1.9880	10,000+	0.0383	1.98 (1-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus melanops meltoni</i>	1.7497	10,000+	0.0383	1.98 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Purple-gaped Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus cratitius</i>	1.4453	10,000+	0.1120	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Purple-gaped Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Lichenostomus cratitius cratitius</i>	11.9042	10,000+	0.1120	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Purple-gaped Honeyeater (mainland) <i>Lichenostomus cratitius occidentalis</i>	1.4015	10,000+	0.1120	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Grey-headed Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus keartlandi</i>	0.8356	10,000+	0.0604	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Yellow-plumed Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus ornatus</i>	0.9619	10,000+	0.0647	2.09 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Grey-fronted Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus plumulus</i>	0.5869	10,000+	0.1287	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus graingeri</i>	0.7813	10,000+	0.1287	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (northern) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus planasi</i>	1.4772	10,000+	0.1287	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus plumulus</i>	0.8000	10,000+	0.1287	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Fuscous Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i>	1.3900	10,000+	0.0500	2.4 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Fuscous Honeyeater (southern) <i>Lichenostomus fuscus fuscus</i>	1.4061	10,000+	0.0500	2.4 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Fuscous Honeyeater (northern) <i>Lichenostomus fuscus subgermanus</i>	2.4126	10,000+	0.0500	2.4 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Yellow-tinted Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus flavescens</i>	1.6814	10,000+	-0.0412	1.6 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Yellow-tinted Honeyeater (mainland) <i>Lichenostomus flavescens flavescens</i>	1.7344	10,000+	-0.0412	1.6 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Yellow-tinted Honeyeater (Tiwi Islands) <i>Lichenostomus flavescens melvillensis</i>	41.3719	10,000+	-0.0412	1.6 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>White-plumed Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	0.5060	10,000+	0.0984	2.31 (1-4)	yes	6-10
White-plumed Honeyeater (Kimberley) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus calconii</i>	2.4755	10,000+	0.0984	2.31 (1-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
White-plumed Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus carteri</i>	0.5714	10,000+	0.0984	2.31 (1-4)	yes	6-10
White-plumed Honeyeater (central) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus leilavalensis</i>	0.7893	10,000+	0.0984	2.31 (1-4)	yes	6-10
White-plumed Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus penicillatus</i>	0.9668	10,000+	0.0984	2.31 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>White-fronted Honeyeater</b> <i>Purnella albifrons</i>	0.6514	10,000+	0.0396	2.09 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Bell Miner</b> <i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	2.0199	10,000+	0.1017	1.96 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Noisy Miner</b> <i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	0.9777	10,000+	0.1057	2.9 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Noisy Miner (Tasmanian) <i>Manorina melanocephala leachi</i>	6.1098	10,000+	0.1057	2.9 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Noisy Miner (eastern) <i>Manorina melanocephala lepidota</i>	1.0726	10,000+	0.1057	2.9 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Noisy Miner (southern) <i>Manorina melanocephala melanocephala</i>	1.3416	10,000+	0.1057	2.9 (2-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Noisy Miner (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Manorina melanocephala titaniota</i>	2.2588	10,000+	0.1057	2.9 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Black-eared Miner</b> <i>Manorina melanotis</i>	3.7380	500	0.0703	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Yellow-throated Miner</b> <i>Manorina flavigula</i>	0.4461	10,000+	0.0035	3.16 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow-throated Miner (eastern) <i>Manorina flavigula flavigula</i>	0.6288	10,000+	0.0035	3.16 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow-throated Miner (northern) <i>Manorina flavigula lutea</i>	1.5701	10,000+	0.0035	3.16 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow-throated Miner (Tiwi Islands) <i>Manorina flavigula melvillensis</i>	62.1245	28,000	0.0035	3.16 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow-throated Miner (south- western) <i>Manorina flavigula obscura</i>	1.8299	10,000+	0.0035	3.16 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow-throated Miner (inland) <i>Manorina flavigula wayensis</i>	0.4792	10,000+	0.0035	3.16 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater</b> <i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	0.4820	10,000+	-0.0210	2.22 (1-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Western Wattlebird <i>Anthochaera lunulata</i>	1.4008	10,000+	0.0271	1 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Little Wattlebird <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	1.7686	10,000+	0.0521	1.65 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Little Wattlebird (south-eastern) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	1.7706	10,000+	0.0521	1.65 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Little Wattlebird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera halmaturina</i>	12.1752	10,000+	0.0521	1.65 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Little Wattlebird (Tasmanian) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera tasmanica</i>	5.3700	10,000+	0.0521	1.65 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Regent Honeyeater <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	1.5018	350	-0.0281	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Red Wattlebird <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	0.7949	10,000+	0.0574	1.97 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Red Wattlebird (eastern) <i>Anthochaera carunculata carunculata</i>	1.2351	10,000+	0.0574	1.97 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Red Wattlebird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Anthochaera carunculata clelandi</i>	12.1003	10,000+	0.0574	1.97 (1-3)	yes	6-10



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Red Wattlebird (western) <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i> <i>woodwardi</i>	0.9206	10,000+	0.0574	1.97 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Yellow Wattlebird <i>Anthochaera paradoxo</i></b>	4.6149	10,000+	0.0271	2.5 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Yellow Wattlebird (King Island) <i>Anthochaera paradoxo kingi</i>	135.9336	8,000	0.0271	2.5 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Yellow Wattlebird (Tasmanian) <i>Anthochaera paradoxo paradoxo</i>	4.6559	10,000+	0.0271	2.5 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Brown-backed Honeyeater <i>Ramsayornis modestus</i></b>	2.9228	10,000+	0.0082	2.09 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Bar-breasted Honeyeater <i>Ramsayornis fasciatus</i></b>	1.6342	10,000+	0.0082	2.04 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Rufous-banded Honeyeater <i>Conopophila albogularis</i></b>	2.7196	10,000+	-0.0055	2.14 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Rufous-throated Honeyeater <i>Conopophila rufogularis</i></b>	1.2918	10,000+	-0.0559	2.8 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Grey Honeyeater <i>Conopophila whitei</i></b>	1.1682	5,000	-0.0307	1.6 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Crimson Chat <i>Epthianura tricolor</i></b>	0.5052	10,000+	-0.0559	2.73 (2-5)	yes	>10
<b>Orange Chat <i>Epthianura aurifrons</i></b>	0.6823	10,000+	-0.0659	2.85 (2-4)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>Yellow Chat</b> <i>Epthianura crocea</i>	1.0169	10,000+	-0.0465	3 (3-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow Chat (inland) <i>Epthianura crocea crocea</i>	1.1039	10,000+	-0.0465	3 (3-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow Chat (Capricorn) <i>Epthianura crocea macgregori</i>	51.7049	250	-0.0465	3 (3-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow Chat (Alligator Rivers) <i>Epthianura crocea tunneyi</i>	23.7672	500	-0.0465	3 (3-4)	yes	6-10
<b>White-fronted Chat</b> <i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	0.7291	10,000+	-0.0177	2.93 (2-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Gibberbird</b> <i>Ashbyia lovensis</i>	1.2287	10,000+	0.0011	2.5 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Black Honeyeater</b> <i>Sugamel niger</i>	0.5298	10,000+	-0.0938	1.91 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Dusky Honeyeater</b> <i>Myzomela obscura</i>	1.2234	10,000+	-0.0344	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Dusky Honeyeater (Papuan) <i>Myzomela obscura fumata</i>	Not available	20,000	-0.0344	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Dusky Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Myzomela obscura harterti</i>	1.1383	10,000+	-0.0344	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Dusky Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Myzomela obscura obscura</i>	3.1835	10,000+	-0.0344	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Red-headed Honeyeater</b> <i>Myzomela erythrocephala</i>	1.9073	10,000+	-0.0605	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Red-headed Honeyeater (northern) <i>Myzomela erythrocephala erythrocephala</i>	1.9073	10,000+	-0.0605	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Red-headed Honeyeater (Papuan) <i>Myzomela erythrocephala infuscata</i>	Not available	3,000	-0.0605	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Scarlet Honeyeater (Australian) <i>Myzomela sanguinolenta sanguinolenta</i>	1.2547	10,000+	-0.0867	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Green-backed Honeyeater (Australian) <i>Glycichaera fallax claudi</i>	383.7358	5,000	0.0251	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater <i>Glyciphila melanops</i>	0.9768	10,000+	-0.0325	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (western Tasmanian) <i>Glyciphila melanops chelidonia</i>	26.2717	10,000+	-0.0325	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (mainland, eastern Tasmanian) <i>Glyciphila melanops melanops</i>	0.9748	10,000+	-0.0325	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Banded Honeyeater <i>Cissomela pectoralis</i>	1.4603	10,000+	-0.0336	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Brown Honeyeater <i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	0.4435	10,000+	0.0250	1.94 (1-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Brown Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichmera indistincta indistincta</i>	0.5510	10,000+	0.0250	1.94 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Brown Honeyeater (Tiwi Islands) <i>Lichmera indistincta melvillensis</i>	38.2352	10,000+	0.0250	1.94 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Brown Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichmera indistincta ocularis</i>	0.6817	10,000+	0.0250	1.94 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Crescent Honeyeater <i>Phylidonyris</i> <i>pyrrhopterus</i></b>	2.3749	10,000+	0.0843	2.54 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Crescent Honeyeater (South Australian) <i>Phylidonyris</i> <i>pyrrhopterus halmaturina</i>	5.8880	10,000+	0.0843	2.54 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Crescent Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i> <i>pyrrhopterus</i>	2.4057	10,000+	0.0843	2.54 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>New Holland Honeyeater <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i></b>	1.1641	10,000+	0.0974	2.09 (1-4)	yes	>10
New Holland Honeyeater (Bass Strait) <i>Phylidonyris</i> <i>novaehollandiae caudata</i>	20.3591	10,000+	0.0974	2.09 (1-4)	yes	>10
New Holland Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Phylidonyris</i> <i>novaehollandiae campbelli</i>	12.2947	10,000+	0.0974	2.09 (1-4)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
New Holland Honeyeater (Tasmanian) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae canescens</i>	4.7100	10,000+	0.0974	2.38 (2-4)	yes	>10
New Holland Honeyeater (south- western) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae longirostris</i>	1.4606	10,000+	0.0974	2.11 (2-3)	yes	6-10
New Holland Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	1.5326	10,000+	0.0974	2.08 (1-4)	yes	>10
<b>White-cheeked Honeyeater</b> <i>Phylidonyris niger</i>	1.1421	10,000+	0.0712	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
White-cheeked Honeyeater (western) <i>Phylidonyris niger gouldii</i>	1.3533	10,000+	0.0712	2.22 (1-3)	yes	6-10
White-cheeked Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris niger niger</i>	2.1964	10,000+	0.0712	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
White-streaked Honeyeater <i>Trichodere cockerelli</i>	5.2978	10,000+	0.0345	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Black-chinned Honeyeater</b> <i>Meliphreptus gularis</i>	0.5082	10,000+	0.0852	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Black-chinned Honeyeater (south-eastern, Black-chinned) <i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	1.2901	200,000	0.0852	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Black-chinned Honeyeater (northern, Golden-backed) <i>Melithreptus gularis laetior</i>	0.8081	10,000+	0.0852	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Strong-billed Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus validirostris</i>	4.5256	10,000+	0.1985	3 (3-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Brown-headed Honeyeater</b> <i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	0.8354	10,000+	0.0474	3 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Brown-headed Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris brevirostris</i>	1.6799	10,000+	0.0474	3 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Brown-headed Honeyeater (western) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris leucogenys</i>	0.9809	10,000+	0.0474	3 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Brown-headed Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris magnirostris</i>	12.5346	10,000+	0.0474	3 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Brown-headed Honeyeater (northern) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris pallidiceps</i>	1.1112	10,000+	0.0474	3 (2-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Brown-headed Honeyeater (Otways, Wilson's Promontory) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris wombeyi</i>	7.3635	10,000+	0.0474	3 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>White-throated Honeyeater</b> <b><i>Melithreptus albogularis</i></b>	0.9634	10,000+	0.0778	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
White-throated Honeyeater (northern) <i>Melithreptus albogularis albogularis</i>	1.6240	10,000+	0.0778	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
White-throated Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Melithreptus albogularis inopinatus</i>	1.0560	10,000+	0.0778	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Eastern White-naped Honeyeater</b> <b><i>Melithreptus lunatus</i></b>	1.5904	10,000+	0.0173	2.67 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Black-headed Honeyeater</b> <b><i>Melithreptus affinis</i></b>	4.6735	10,000+	0.0852	3 (3-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Western White-naped Honeyeater</b> <b><i>Melithreptus chloropsis</i></b>	1.7735	10,000+	0.0852	2.67 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Blue-faced Honeyeater</b> <i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	0.5235	10,000+	0.0779	2.56 (2-7)	yes	>10
Blue-faced Honeyeater (northern) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis albipennis</i>	2.3177	10,000+	0.0779	2.56 (2-7)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Blue-faced Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis cyanotis</i>	0.7248	10,000+	0.0779	2.56 (2-7)	yes	>10
Blue-faced Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis griseigularis</i>	1.9745	10,000+	0.0779	2.56 (2-7)	yes	>10
<b>Helmeted Friarbird <i>Philemon bucerooides</i></b>	1.6323	10,000+	0.0439	3.69 (3-5)	yes	6-10
Helmeted Friarbird (Top End sandstone) <i>Philemon buccerooides ammitophila</i>	6.4435	10,000	0.0439	3.69 (3-5)	yes	6-10
Helmeted Friarbird (Arafura coast) <i>Philemon buccerooides gordoni</i>	4.6160	10,000+	0.0439	3.69 (3-5)	yes	6-10
Helmeted Friarbird (eastern) <i>Philemon buccerooides yorki</i>	1.7397	10,000+	0.0439	3.69 (3-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Silver-crowned Friarbird <i>Philemon argenteiceps</i></b>	1.5813	10,000+	0.0026	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Silver-crowned Friarbird (western) <i>Philemon argenteiceps argenteiceps</i>	1.8286	10,000+	0.0026	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Silver-crowned Friarbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Philemon argenteiceps kempfi</i>	3.3173	10,000+	0.0026	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Noisy Friarbird <i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	0.7034	10,000+	0.0345	3 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Noisy Friarbird (northern) <i>Philemon corniculatus corniculatus</i>	1.4432	10,000+	0.0345	3 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Noisy Friarbird (southern) <i>Philemon corniculatus monachus</i>	1.3636	10,000+	0.0345	3 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Little Friarbird <i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	0.5077	10,000+	0.0576	2.86 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Little Friarbird (eastern) <i>Philemon citreogularis citreogularis</i>	0.5441	10,000+	0.0576	2.86 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Little Friarbird (north-western) <i>Philemon citreogularis sordidus</i>	1.4181	10,000+	0.0576	2.04 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Macleay's Honeyeater <i>Xanthotis macleayana</i>	3.4122	10,000+	-0.0150	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater <i>Xanthotis flaviventer</i>	6.2020	10,000+	0.0267	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Xanthotis flaviventer fliigera</i>	6.2020	10,000+	0.0267	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater (Papuan) <i>Xanthis flaviventer saturator</i>	Not available	12,000	0.0267	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Striped Honeyeater <i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i></b>	0.9884	10,000+	0.0089	3.04 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Painted Honeyeater <i>Grantiella picta</i></b>	0.7102	10,000	-0.0251	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Grey-crowned Babbler <i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i></b>	0.4791	10,000+	0.1094	3.2 (2-6)	yes	>10
Grey-crowned Babbler (western, Red-breasted) <i>Pomatostomus temporalis rubeculus</i>	0.6353	10,000+	0.1094	3.2 (2-6)	yes	>10
Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern) <i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	0.6035	10,000+	0.1094	3.2 (2-6)	yes	>10
<b>Hall's Babbler <i>Pomatostomus halli</i></b>	1.8080	10,000+	0.1756	1.75 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>White-browed Babbler <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i></b>	0.5682	10,000+	0.1470	2.6 (1-4)	yes	6-10
White-browed Babbler (south- western) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus ashbyi</i>	1.6582	10,000+	0.1470	2.6 (1-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
White-browed Babbler (central) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus centralis</i>	1.1373	10,000+	0.1470	2.6 (1-4)	yes	6-10
White-browed Babbler (eastern) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus gilgandra</i>	1.2934	10,000+	0.1470	2.6 (1-4)	yes	6-10
White-browed Babbler (southern) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus superciliosus</i>	0.6550	10,000+	0.1470	2.6 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Chestnut-crowned Babbler</b> <i>Pomatostomus ruficeps</i>	1.2909	10,000+	0.2613	4 (3-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Australian Logrunner</b> <i>Orthonyx temminckii</i>	3.2512	10,000+	0.1179	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Chowchilla</b> <i>Orthonyx spaldingii</i>	4.3464	10,000+	0.0982	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Chowchilla (northern) <i>Orthonyx spaldingii melasmenus</i>	8.8676	10,000+	0.0982	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Chowchilla (southern) <i>Orthonyx spaldingii spaldingii</i>	4.5751	10,000+	0.0982	1 (1-1)	yes	2
<b>Spotted Quail-thrush</b> <i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	1.7398	10,000+	0.0341	2 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Spotted Quail thrush (Tasmanian) <i>Cinclosoma punctatum davei</i>	6.0407	10,000+	0.0341	2 (2-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Spotted Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclosoma punctatum punctatum</i>	1.7257	10,000+	0.0341	2 (2-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Chestnut Quail-thrush <i>Cinclosoma castanotus</i></b>	0.8309	10,000+	0.0418	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Chestnut Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclosoma castanotus castanotus</i>	1.6042	10,000+	0.0418	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Chestnut Quail-thrush (inland) <i>Cinclosoma castanotus clarum</i>	0.7858	10,000+	0.0418	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Chestnut Quail-thrush (south-western) <i>Cinclosoma castanotus fordianum</i>	1.0750	10,000+	0.0418	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Cinnamon Quail-thrush <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum</i></b>	1.0748	10,000+	0.0494	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (Nullarbor) <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum alisteri</i>	5.5745	10,000+	0.0494	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (southern) <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum cinnamomeum</i>	1.3959	10,000+	0.0494	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (northern) <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum tirariensis</i>	1.4461	10,000+	0.0494	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush</b> <i>Cinlosoma castaneothorax</i>	0.7726	10,000+	0.0418	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinlosoma</i> <i>castaneothorax castaneothorax</i>	2.1578	10,000+	0.0418	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush (western) <i>Cinlosoma</i> <i>castaneothorax marginatum</i>	0.8940	10,000+	0.0418	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Eastern Whipbird</b> <i>Psophodes</i> <i>olivaceus</i>	1.7625	10,000+	0.2070	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Eastern Whipbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Psophodes olivaceus lateralis</i>	4.1322	10,000+	0.2070	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Eastern Whipbird (southern) <i>Psophodes olivaceus olivaceus</i>	1.9118	10,000+	0.2070	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Western Whipbird</b> <i>Psophodes</i> <i>nigrogularis</i>	2.0145	18,500	0.1421	2 (2-2)	no	2
Western Whipbird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> <i>lasmari</i>	13.6981	2,000	0.1421	2 (2-2)	no	2
Western Whipbird (eastern) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> <i>leucogaster</i>	4.2863	6,000	0.1421	2 (2-2)	no	2

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Western Whipbird (western heath) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> <i>nigrogularis</i>	6.5740	500	0.1421	2 (2-2)	no	2
Western Whipbird (western wheatbelt) <i>Psophodes</i> <i>nigrogularis obero</i> n	4.2823	10,000	0.1421	2 (2-2)	no	2
<b>Chirruping Wedgebill <i>Psophodes</i> <i>cristatus</i></b>	1.2081	10,000+	0.1176	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Chiming Wedgebill <i>Psophodes</i> <i>occidentalis</i></b>	0.5738	10,000+	0.1018	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Varied Sittella <i>Daphoenositta</i> <i>chrysoptera</i></b>	0.4269	10,000+	0.0681	2.64 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Varied Sittella (south-eastern, orange-winged) <i>Daphoenositta</i> <i>chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	1.1976	10,000+	0.0681	2.64 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Varied Sittella (central Queensland coast, white- headed) <i>Daphoenositta</i> <i>chrysoptera leucocephala</i>	1.3951	10,000+	0.0681	2.64 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Varied Sittella (northern, white- winged) <i>Daphoenositta</i> <i>chrysoptera leucoptera</i>	1.0714	10,000+	0.0681	2.64 (1-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Varied Sittella (western, black-headed) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata</i>	0.6644	10,000+	0.0681	2.64 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Varied Sittella (Cape York Peninsula, striated) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera striata</i>	1.1058	10,000+	0.0681	2.64 (1-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Ground Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina maxima</i></b>	0.4834	10,000+	-0.0046	2.8 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i></b>	0.3835	10,000+	0.0824	2.39 (1-4)	yes	>10
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (mainland) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae melanops</i>	0.3893	10,000+	0.0824	2.39 (1-4)	yes	>10
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (Tasmanian) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	4.5306	10,000+	0.0824	2.39 (1-4)	yes	>10
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (Pilbara) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae subpallida</i>	0.6672	10,000+	0.0824	2.39 (1-4)	yes	>10
<b>White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike <i>Coracina papuensis</i></b>	0.5753	10,000+	0.1524	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (Tiwai Islands) <i>Coracina papuensis</i> <i>apsleyi</i>	41.9042	10,000+	0.1524	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (eastern) <i>Coracina papuensis</i> <i>artamoides</i>	0.8382	10,000+	0.1524	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (north-western) <i>Coracina</i> <i>papuensis hypoleuca</i>	1.8074	10,000+	0.1524	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Coracina</i> <i>papuensis oriole</i>	1.9875	10,000+	0.1524	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (south-eastern) <i>Coracina</i> <i>papuensis robusta</i>	1.4719	10,000+	0.1524	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Barred Cuckoo-shrike (Australian)</b> <b><i>Coracina lineata lineata</i></b>	1.7232	10,000+	0.0768	1.64 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Cicadabird <i>Coracina tenuirostris</i></b>	0.6442	10,000+	0.0770	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Cicadabird (northern) <i>Coracina</i> <i>tenuirostris melvillensis</i>	1.9399	10,000+	0.0770	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Cicadabird (eastern) <i>Coracina</i> <i>tenuirostris tenuirostris</i>	1.3032	10,000+	0.0770	1 (1-1)	yes	2



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>White-winged Triller</b> <i>Lalage tricolor</i>	0.3844	10,000+	0.0065	2.4 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Varied Triller</b> <i>Lalage leucomela</i>	1.0193	10,000+	0.0065	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Varied Triller (eastern) <i>Lalage leucomela leucomela</i>	1.7833	10,000+	0.0065	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Varied Triller (Kimberley) <i>Lalage leucomela macrura</i>	4.5461	10,000+	0.0065	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Varied Triller (Top End) <i>Lalage leucomela rufiventris</i>	1.8583	10,000+	0.0065	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Varied Triller (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Lalage leucomela yorki</i>	4.7907	10,000+	0.0065	1 (1-1)	yes	2
<b>Crested Shrike-tit</b> <i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	0.7109	10,000+	0.1558	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Crested Shrike-tit (eastern) <i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	1.3382	10,000+	0.1558	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Crested Shrike-tit (western) <i>Falcunculus frontatus leucogaster</i>	1.7043	10,000+	0.1558	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Crested Shrike-tit (northern) <i>Falcunculus frontatus whitei</i>	3.7244	10,000	0.1558	2 (2-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
<b>Olive Whistler <i>Pachycephala olivacea</i></b>	2.4063	10,000+	0.1417	2.4 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Olive Whistler (Tasmanian) <i>Pachycephala olivacea apatetes</i>	4.7028	10,000+	0.1417	2.4 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Olive Whistler (Otways, Wilson's Promontory) <i>Pachycephala olivacea bathychoa</i>	8.0139	10,000+	0.1417	2.4 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Olive Whistler (Gleneig) <i>Pachycephala olivacea hesperus</i>	22.6884	5,000	0.1417	2.4 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Olive Whistler (northern New South Wales) <i>Pachycephala olivacea macphersoniana</i>	2.7143	10,000+	0.1417	2.4 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Olive Whistler (south-eastern) <i>Pachycephala olivacea olivacea</i>	2.7220	10,000+	0.1417	2.4 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Red-lored Whistler <i>Pachycephala rufogularis</i></b>	3.2478	2,000	0.0288	2.5 (2-3)	no	3-5
<b>Gilbert's Whistler <i>Pachycephala inornata</i></b>	1.0350	10,000+	0.1038	2.67 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Golden Whistler <i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i></b>	0.9182	10,000+	0.1172	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Golden Whistler (Lord Howe Island) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis contempta</i>	Not available	5,000	0.1172	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Golden Whistler (western) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis fuliginosa</i>	1.1246	10,000+	0.1172	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Golden Whistler (Tasmanian) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis glaucura</i>	4.6270	10,000+	0.1172	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Golden Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis pectoralis</i>	1.7709	10,000+	0.1172	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Golden Whistler (Norfolk Island) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis xanthoprocta</i>	Not available	3,000	0.1172	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Golden Whistler (south-eastern) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis youngi</i>	1.3811	10,000+	0.1172	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Mangrove Golden Whistler</b> <b><i>Pachycephala melanura</i></b>	1.2657	10,000+	0.1038	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Mangrove Golden Whistler (west coast) <i>Pachycephala melanura melanura</i>	1.9071	10,000+	0.1038	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Mangrove Golden Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala melanura robusta</i>	1.5901	10,000+	0.1038	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Mangrove Golden Whistler (Papuan) <i>Pachycephala melanura spinicauda</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.1038	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Grey Whistler <i>Pachycephala simplex</i></b>	2.1032	10,000+	0.1013	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Grey Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala simplex peninsulae</i>	2.5446	10,000+	0.1013	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Grey Whistler (Top End) <i>Pachycephala simplex simplex</i>	4.3275	10,000+	0.1013	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Rufous Whistler <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i></b>	0.3903	10,000+	0.1299	2.6 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Rufous Whistler (north-western) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris falcata</i>	1.6816	10,000+	0.1299	2.6 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Rufous Whistler (Tiwai Islands) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris minor</i>	40.4325	10,000+	0.1299	2.6 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Rufous Whistler (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris pallida</i>	1.3245	10,000+	0.1299	2.6 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Rufous Whistler (southern) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i>	0.4861	10,000+	0.1299	2.6 (2-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>White-breasted Whistler</b> <i>Pachycephala lanioides</i>	1.0506	10,000+	0.1038	1.94 (1-2)	yes	3-5
White-breasted Whistler (Pilbara) <i>Pachycephala lanioides</i> <i>carnarvoni</i>	2.2318	8,000	0.1038	1.94 (1-2)	yes	3-5
White-breasted Whistler (Top End) <i>Pachycephala lanioides</i> <i>fretorum</i>	2.5157	10,000	0.1038	1.94 (1-2)	yes	3-5
White-breasted Whistler (Kimberley) <i>Pachycephala</i> <i>lanioides lanioides</i>	6.1232	10,000	0.1038	1.94 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Little Shrike-thrush</b> <i>Colluricincla</i> <i>megarhyncha</i>	0.9838	10,000+	0.1171	2.4 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Little Shrike-thrush (Limmen Bight) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i> <i>aeiptes</i>	8.7300	5,000	0.1171	2.4 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Little Shrike-thrush (Wet Tropics) <i>Colluricincla</i> <i>megarhyncha griseata</i>	3.7454	10,000+	0.1171	2.4 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Little Shrike-thrush (Capricorn coast) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i> <i>gouldii</i>	3.1578	10,000+	0.1171	2.4 (2-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Little Shrike-thrush (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha normani</i>	3.5552	10,000+	0.1171	2.4 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Little Shrike-thrush (north-western) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha parvula</i>	2.8636	10,000+	0.1171	2.4 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Little Shrike-thrush (southern) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha rufogaster</i>	3.6462	10,000+	0.1171	2.4 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Little Shrike-thrush (Bowen coast) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha synaptica</i>	2.7899	10,000+	0.1171	2.4 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Bower's Shrike-thrush</b> <i>Colluricincla boweri</i>	4.4679	10,000+	0.1279	2.2 (2-3)	no	3-5
<b>Sandstone Shrike-thrush</b> <i>Colluricincla woodwardi</i>	2.3004	10,000+	0.1279	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Grey Shrike-thrush</b> <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	0.4249	10,000+	0.1387	3 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Grey Shrike-thrush (north-western) <i>Colluricincla harmonica brunnea</i>	1.3458	10,000+	0.1387	3 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Grey Shrike-thrush (eastern) <i>Colluricincla harmonica harmonica</i>	0.6944	10,000+	0.1387	3 (1-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Grey Shrike-thrush (western) <i>Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris</i>	0.5569	10,000+	0.1387	3 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Grey Shrike-thrush (Tasmanian) <i>Colluricincla harmonica strigata</i>	4.4714	10,000+	0.1387	3 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Grey Shrike-thrush (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Colluricincla harmonica superciliosa</i>	3.6115	10,000+	0.1387	3 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Crested Bellbird</b> <i>Oreoca gutturalis</i>	0.4981	10,000+	0.0772	2.61 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Crested Bellbird (southern) <i>Oreoca gutturalis gutturalis</i>	0.6037	10,000+	0.0772	2.33 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Crested Bellbird (northern) <i>Oreoca gutturalis pallescens</i>	0.5185	10,000+	0.0772	2.69 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Australasian Figbird</b> <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	0.8454	10,000+	0.0361	2.7 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Australasian Figbird (north- western) <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti ashbyi</i>	2.8202	10,000+	0.0361	2.7 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Australasian Figbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti flaviventris</i>	2.2299	10,000+	0.0361	2.7 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Australasian Figbird (eastern) <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti vieilloti</i>	1.8037	10,000+	0.0361	2.7 (1-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
<b>Yellow Oriole</b> <i>Oriolus flavocinctus</i>	1.8819	10,000+	0.0660	2.3 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Yellow Oriole (north-western) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus flavocinctus</i>	2.9575	10,000+	0.0660	2.3 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Yellow Oriole (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus flavotinctus</i>	4.5987	10,000+	0.0660	2.3 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Yellow Oriole (Wet Tropics) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus kingi</i>	2.9886	10,000+	0.0660	2.3 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Yellow Oriole (Tiwi Islands) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus tiwi</i>	4.3375	10,000+	0.0660	2.3 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Olive-backed Oriole</b> <i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	0.5005	10,000+	0.0432	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Olive-backed Oriole (north- western) <i>Oriolus sagittatus affinis</i>	1.5748	10,000+	0.0432	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Olive-backed Oriole (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Oriolus sagittatus grisescens</i>	2.3194	10,000+	0.0432	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Olive-backed Oriole (eastern) <i>Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus</i>	0.8103	10,000+	0.0432	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>White-breasted Woodswallow</b> (Australo-Papuan) <i>Artamus leucorhynchus leucopygialis</i>	0.4899	10,000+	-0.0014	3.68 (2-5)	yes	6-10



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Masked Woodswallow <i>Artamus personatus</i>	0.4297	10,000+	0.0206	2.2 (1-4)	yes	6-10
White-browed Woodswallow <i>Artamus supercilliosus</i>	0.5123	10,000+	0.0226	2.13 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Black-faced Woodswallow <i>Artamus cinereus</i>	0.4091	10,000+	-0.0496	3.4 (1-5)	yes	>10
Black-faced Woodswallow (south-western) <i>Artamus cinereus cinereus</i>	0.7341	10,000+	-0.0496	3.4 (1-5)	yes	>10
Black-faced Woodswallow (central Queensland coast) <i>Artamus cinereus dealbatus</i>	1.9456	10,000+	-0.0496	3.4 (1-5)	yes	>10
Black-faced Woodswallow (inland) <i>Artamus cinereus melanops</i>	0.4399	10,000+	-0.0496	3.4 (1-5)	yes	>10
Black-faced Woodswallow (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Artamus cinereus normani</i>	1.6749	10,000+	-0.0496	3.4 (1-5)	yes	>10
Dusky Woodswallow <i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	0.8443	10,000+	0.0055	2.92 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Dusky Woodswallow (eastern) <i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	1.0159	10,000+	0.0055	2.92 (1-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Dusky Woodswallow (south-western) <i>Artamus cyanopterus perthi</i>	1.0248	10,000+	0.0055	2.92 (1-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Little Woodswallow <i>Artamus minor</i></b>	0.5190	10,000+	-0.0944	2.5 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Little Woodswallow (northern) <i>Artamus minor derbyi</i>	0.6618	10,000+	-0.0944	2.5 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Little Woodswallow (western) <i>Artamus minor minor</i>	0.6156	10,000+	-0.0944	2.5 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Black Butcherbird <i>Cracticus quoyi</i></b>	1.8976	10,000+	0.1463	2.8 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Black Butcherbird (Papuan) <i>Cracticus quoyi alecto</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.1463	2.8 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Black Butcherbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Cracticus quoyi jardini</i>	3.9058	10,000+	0.1463	2.8 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Black Butcherbird (north-eastern) <i>Cracticus quoyi rufescens</i>	2.4469	10,000+	0.1463	2.8 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Black Butcherbird (Top End) <i>Cracticus quoyi spaldingi</i>	4.8818	1,000	0.1463	2.8 (2-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Grey Butcherbird <i>Cracticus torquatus</i></b>	0.4463	10,000+	0.2068	3.2 (1-5)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Grey Butcherbird (Top End) <i>Cracticus torquatus argenteus</i>	4.0354	10,000+	0.2068	3.2 (1-5)	yes	>10
Grey Butcherbird (Tasmanian) <i>Cracticus torquatus cinereus</i>	5.2734	10,000+	0.2068	3.2 (1-5)	yes	>10
Grey Butcherbird (south- eastern) <i>Cracticus torquatus torquatus</i>	1.4559	10,000+	0.2068	3.2 (1-5)	yes	>10
Grey Butcherbird (inland) <i>Cracticus torquatus leucopterus</i>	0.5225	10,000+	0.2068	3.2 (1-5)	yes	>10
Grey Butcherbird (Kimberley) <i>Cracticus torquatus colletti</i>	3.4670	10,000+	0.2068	3.2 (1-5)	yes	>10
<b>Black-backed Butcherbird (Cape York Peninsula)</b> <i>Cracticus mentalis kempii</i>	5.2503	10,000+	0.1647	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Pied Butcherbird</b> <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	0.4229	10,000+	0.1628	3 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Pied Butcherbird (eastern) <i>Cracticus nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>	0.6070	10,000+	0.1628	3 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Pied Butcherbird (western) <i>Cracticus nigrogularis picatus</i>	0.4777	10,000+	0.1628	3 (1-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Australian Magpie</b> <i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	0.4610	10,000+	0.1430	3.3 (1-6)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Australian Magpie (south-western) <i>Cracticus tibicen dorsalis</i>	0.8929	10,000+	0.1430	3.3 (1-6)	yes	>10
Australian Magpie (northern) <i>Cracticus tibicen eylandtensis</i>	0.8854	10,000+	0.1430	3.3 (1-6)	yes	>10
Australian Magpie (Tasmanian) <i>Cracticus tibicen hypoleuca</i>	5.4489	10,000+	0.1430	3.3 (1-6)	yes	>10
Australian Magpie (Pilbara) <i>Cracticus tibicen longirostris</i>	0.5910	10,000+	0.1430	3.3 (1-6)	yes	>10
Australian Magpie (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Cracticus tibicen telonocua</i>	1.2181	10,000+	0.1430	3.3 (1-6)	yes	>10
Australian Magpie (eastern) <i>Cracticus tibicen terraereginae</i>	0.4904	10,000+	0.1430	3.3 (1-6)	yes	>10
Australian Magpie (coastal New South Wales) <i>Cracticus tibicen tibicen</i>	1.6158	10,000+	0.1430	3.3 (1-6)	yes	>10
Australian Magpie (southern Victoria) <i>Cracticus tibicen tyrannica</i>	1.7639	10,000+	0.1430	3.3 (1-6)	yes	>10
<b>Pied Currawong</b> <i>Strepera graculina</i>	0.8674	10,000+	0.1812	3.1 (1-4)	no	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Pied Currawong (Lord Howe Island) <i>Strepera graculina crissalis</i>	Not available	200	0.1812	3.1 (1-4)	no	3-5
Pied Currawong (eastern) <i>Strepera graculina graculina</i>	1.2748	10,000+	0.1812	3.1 (1-4)	no	3-5
Pied Currawong (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Strepera graculina magnirostris</i>	7.3118	10,000+	0.1812	3.1 (1-4)	no	3-5
Pied Currawong (south-eastern) <i>Strepera graculina nebulosa</i>	1.9372	10,000+	0.1812	3.1 (1-4)	no	3-5
Pied Currawong (Wet Tropics) <i>Strepera graculina robinsoni</i>	3.3343	10,000+	0.1812	3.1 (1-4)	no	3-5
<b>Black Currawong <i>Strepera fuliginosa</i></b>	4.4182	10,000+	0.1668	3 (2-4)	no	3-5
Black Currawong (King Island) <i>Strepera fuliginosa colei</i>	100.0099	250	0.1668	3 (2-4)	no	3-5
Black Currawong (Tasmanian) <i>Strepera fuliginosa fuliginosa</i>	4.4593	10,000+	0.1668	3 (2-4)	no	3-5
Black Currawong (Flinders Island) <i>Strepera fuliginosa parvior</i>	30.8641	10,000+	0.1668	3 (2-4)	no	3-5
<b>Grey Currawong <i>Strepera versicolor</i></b>	0.8682	10,000+	0.1704	2.6 (1-5)	no	3-5

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Grey Currawong (Tasmanian) <i>Strepera versicolor arguta</i>	5.1476	10,000+	0.1704	2.6 (1-5)	no	3-5
Grey Currawong (Kangaroo Island) <i>Strepera versicolor halmaturina</i>	11.7777	10,000+	0.1704	2.6 (1-5)	no	3-5
Grey Currawong (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Strepera versicolor intermedia</i>	2.6757	10,000+	0.1704	2.6 (1-5)	no	3-5
Grey Currawong (Murray mallee) <i>Strepera versicolor melanoptera</i>	2.2198	10,000+	0.1704	2.6 (1-5)	no	3-5
Grey Currawong (south-western) <i>Strepera versicolor plumbea</i>	0.9328	10,000+	0.1704	2.6 (1-5)	no	3-5
Grey Currawong (south-eastern) <i>Strepera versicolor versicolor</i>	1.8666	10,000+	0.1704	2.6 (1-5)	no	3-5
<b>Spangled Drongo <i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i></b>	0.8934	10,000+	0.0419	3.4 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Spangled Drongo (north- eastern) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus atrabectus</i>	2.1972	10,000+	0.0419	3.4 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Spangled Drongo (north- western) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus baileyi</i>	3.0465	10,000+	0.0419	3.4 (2-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Spangled Drongo (southern) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus</i>	2.0181	10,000+	0.0419	3.4 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Spangled Drongo (Papuan) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus carbonarius</i>	Not available	2,000	0.0419	3.4 (2-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Rufous Fantail <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i></b>	0.6152	10,000+	-0.1110	2.1 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Rufous Fantail (northern, Arafura) <i>Rhipidura rufifrons dryas</i>	2.1290	10,000+	-0.1110	2.1 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Rufous Fantail (north-eastern) <i>Rhipidura rufifrons intermedia</i>	0.9798	10,000+	-0.1110	2.1 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Rufous Fantail (southern) <i>Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons</i>	0.7556	10,000+	-0.1110	2.1 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Grey Fantail <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i></b>	0.5111	10,000+	-0.0802	2.66 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Grey Fantail (inland) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa albicauda</i>	1.4027	10,000+	-0.0802	2.66 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Grey Fantail (Tasmanian) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa albiscapa</i>	2.0641	10,000+	-0.0802	2.66 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Grey Fantail (south-eastern) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa alisteri</i>	0.5147	10,000+	-0.0802	2.66 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Grey Fantail (north-eastern) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa keasti</i>	2.3265	10,000+	-0.0802	2.66 (1-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Grey Fantail (Norfolk Island) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa peizelini</i>	Not available	5,000	-0.0802	2.66 (1-5)	yes	6-10
Grey Fantail (south-western) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa preissi</i>	0.8258	10,000+	-0.0802	2.66 (1-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Mangrove Grey Fantail <i>Rhipidura phasiana</i></b>	0.9825	10,000+	-0.0772	2 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Northern Fantail <i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i></b>	1.5676	10,000+	-0.0205	2.1 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Northern Fantail (Papuan) <i>Rhipidura rufiventris gularis</i>	Not available	1,000	-0.0205	2.1 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Northern Fantail (northern) <i>Rhipidura rufiventris isura</i>	1.5676	10,000+	-0.0205	2.1 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Willie Wagtail <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i></b>	0.3951	10,000+	-0.0971	3.1 (1-5)	yes	>10
Willie Wagtail (southern) <i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	0.4414	10,000+	-0.0971	3.05 (1-5)	yes	>10
Willie Wagtail (Papuan) <i>Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0971	3.1 (1-5)	yes	>10
Willie Wagtail (northern) <i>Rhipidura leucophrys picata</i>	1.0167	10,000+	-0.0971	3.1 (2-4)	yes	>10
<b>Australian Raven <i>Corvus coronoides</i></b>	0.4897	10,000+	0.2593	4.4 (1-6)	no	6-10



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Australian Raven (eastern) <i>Corvus coronoides coronoides</i>	0.5158	10,000+	0.2593	4.4 (1-6)	no	6-10
Australian Raven (western) <i>Corvus coronoides perplexus</i>	0.9339	10,000+	0.2593	4.4 (1-6)	no	6-10
<b>Forest Raven <i>Corvus tasmanicus</i></b>	2.2909	10,000+	0.2333	4.18 (3-6)	yes	>10
Forest Raven (New England) <i>Corvus tasmanicus boreus</i>	2.3155	5,000	0.2247	4.18 (3-6)	yes	>10
Forest Raven (southern) <i>Corvus tasmanicus tasmanicus</i>	3.4565	10,000+	0.2247	4.18 (3-6)	yes	>10
<b>Little Raven <i>Corvus mellori</i></b>	1.1637	10,000+	0.2420	3.78 (1-6)	yes	>10
<b>Little Crow <i>Corvus bennetti</i></b>	0.4923	10,000+	0.1933	4.5 (1-8)	yes	>10
<b>Torresian Crow <i>Corvus orru</i></b>	0.5058	10,000+	0.2387	4.6 (1-6)	yes	>10
Torresian Crow (Australian) <i>Corvus orru ceciliae</i>	0.5058	10,000+	0.2387	4.6 (1-6)	yes	>10
Torresian Crow (Papuan) <i>Corvus orru orru</i>	Not available	500	0.2387	4.6 (1-6)	yes	>10
<b>Broad-billed Flycatcher (Australo- Papuan) <i>Myiagra ruficollis mimikae</i></b>	1.6892	10,000+	0.0158	2.5 (2-3)	no	3-5
<b>Leaden Flycatcher <i>Myiagra rubecula</i></b>	0.5922	10,000+	-0.0016	1.72 (1-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Leaden Flycatcher (north-western) <i>Myiagra rubecula concinna</i>	2.1257	10,000+	-0.0016	1.72 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Leaden Flycatcher (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Myiagra rubecula okyri</i>	2.3178	10,000+	-0.0016	1.72 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Leaden Flycatcher (south-eastern) <i>Myiagra rubecula rubecula</i>	1.4984	10,000+	-0.0016	1.72 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Leaden Flycatcher (eastern) <i>Myiagra rubecula yorki</i>	1.1378	10,000+	-0.0016	1.72 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Satin Flycatcher</b> <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	0.7347	10,000+	-0.0110	2.67 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Shining Flycatcher</b> <i>Myiagra alecto</i>	1.4806	10,000+	0.0052	2.43 (2-3)	no	3-5
Shining Flycatcher (north-western) <i>Myiagra alecto melvillensis</i>	2.0942	10,000+	0.0052	2.2 (2-3)	no	3-5
Shining Flycatcher (eastern) <i>Myiagra alecto wardelli</i>	1.4249	10,000+	0.0052	2.55 (2-3)	no	3-5
<b>Restless Flycatcher</b> <i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	0.4177	10,000+	0.0705	3.5 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Restless Flycatcher (southern) <i>Myiagra inquieta inquieta</i>	0.7068	10,000+	0.0705	3.5 (2-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Restless Flycatcher (northern, Paperbark) <i>Myiagra inquieta</i> <i>nana</i>	1.3047	10,000+	0.0705	3.5 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>White-eared Monarch</b> <i>Carterornis</i> <i>leucotis</i>	1.2954	10,000+	-0.0077	2.4 (2-3)	no	3-5
<b>Black-faced Monarch</b> <i>Monarcha</i> <i>melanopsis</i>	1.1646	10,000+	0.0764	2.33 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Black-faced Monarch - breeding only <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	1.1646	10,000+	0.0764	2.33 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Black-winged Monarch (Australian)</b> <i>Monarcha frater canescens</i>	8.3191	5,000	0.0764	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Spectacled Monarch</b> <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus</i>	1.0248	10,000+	0.0554	2.1 (2-3)	no	3-5
Spectacled Monarch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Symposiarchus</i> <i>trivirgatus albiventris</i>	6.4348	10,000+	0.0554	2.1 (2-3)	no	3-5
Spectacled Monarch (southern) <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus</i> <i>gouldii</i>	2.7743	10,000+	0.0554	2.1 (2-3)	no	3-5
Spectacled Monarch (Wet Tropics) <i>Symposiarchus</i> <i>trivirgatus melanorrhoea</i>	2.3313	10,000+	0.0554	2.1 (2-3)	no	3-5
<b>Magpie-lark</b> <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	0.3967	10,000+	-0.0043	3.75 (1-5)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Magpie-lark (southern) <i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	0.4856	10,000+	-0.0043	3.75 (1-5)	yes	>10
Magpie-lark (northern) <i>Grallina cyanoleuca neglecta</i>	1.2434	10,000+	-0.0043	3.75 (1-5)	yes	>10
Friilled Monarch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Arses telescopthalmus lorealis</i>	10.7666	10,000+	0.0504	2 (2-2)	no	2
<b>Pied Monarch <i>Arses kaupi</i></b>	4.3241	10,000+	0.0504	2 (2-2)	no	2
Pied Monarch (southern) <i>Arses kaupi kaupi</i>	4.3780	10,000+	0.0504	2 (2-2)	no	2
Pied Monarch (northern) <i>Arses kaupi terraereginae</i>	8.1644	10,000+	0.0504	2 (2-2)	no	2
<b>Yellow-breasted Boatbill <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer</i></b>	2.3482	10,000+	0.0259	2 (2-2)	no	2
Yellow-breasted Boatbill (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer flaviventer</i>	9.0169	10,000+	0.0259	2 (2-2)	no	2
Yellow-breasted Boatbill (Wet Tropics) <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer secundus</i>	3.4021	10,000+	0.0259	2 (2-2)	no	2
<b>White-winged Chough <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i></b>	0.9603	10,000+	0.1272	4.4 (2-8)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual <i>r</i> (max)
White-winged Chough (eastern) <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos</i>	1.0096	10,000+	0.1272	4.4 (2-8)	yes	>10
White-winged Chough (South Australian) <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos whiteae</i>	2.0586	10,000+	0.1272	4.4 (2-8)	yes	>10
<b>Apostlebird <i>Struthidea cinerea</i></b>	0.5908	10,000+	0.1355	3.9 (2-8)	yes	>10
Apostlebird (southern) <i>Struthidea cinerea cinerea</i>	0.8496	10,000+	0.1355	3.9 (2-8)	yes	>10
Apostlebird (northern) <i>Struthidea cinerea dalyi</i>	1.3466	10,000+	0.1355	3.9 (2-8)	yes	>10
<b>Trumpet Manucode <i>Phonygammus keraudrenii</i></b>	6.8895	10,000+	0.1325	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Trumpet Manucode (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Phonygammus keraudrenii gouldii</i>	6.8895	10,000+	0.1325	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Paradise Riflebird <i>Ptiloris paradisae</i>	3.2412	10,000+	0.1354	1.8 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Victoria's Riflebird <i>Ptiloris victoricae</i></b>	4.1424	10,000+	0.1518	1.9 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Magnificent Riflebird (Australian) <i>Ptiloris magnificus alberti</i></b>	7.8602	10,000+	0.1104	2 (1-2)	yes	3-5
<b>Jacky Winter <i>Microeca fascians</i></b>	0.4414	10,000+	-0.0374	1.96 (1-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Jacky Winter (southern) <i>Microeca fascians assimilis</i>	0.8617	10,000+	-0.0374	1.96 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Jacky Winter (eastern) <i>Microeca fascians fascians</i>	1.0636	10,000+	-0.0374	1.96 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Jacky Winter (northern) <i>Microeca fascians pallida</i>	1.0168	10,000+	-0.0374	1.96 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Lemon-bellied Flycatcher <i>Microeca flavigaster</i></b>	1.4054	10,000+	-0.0203	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (north-central) <i>Microeca flavigaster flavigaster</i>	2.6032	10,000+	-0.0203	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Microeca flavigaster flavissima</i>	4.6011	10,000+	-0.0203	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (south-eastern) <i>Microeca flavigaster laetissima</i>	1.8967	10,000+	-0.0203	1 (1-1)	yes	2
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (western) <i>Microeca flavigaster tormenti</i>	3.0184	10,000+	-0.0203	1 (1-1)	yes	2
<b>Yellow-legged Flycatcher (Australian) <i>Microeca griseocephala kempii</i></b>	15.5183	10,000+	-0.0288	2 (2-2)	no	2

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>Scarlet Robin</b> <i>Petroica multicolor</i>	1.1528	10,000+	-0.0318	2.7 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Scarlet Robin (eastern) <i>Petroica multicolor boodang</i>	1.6510	10,000+	-0.0318	2.7 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Scarlet Robin (south-western) <i>Petroica multicolor campbelli</i>	2.0072	10,000+	-0.0318	2.7 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Scarlet Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Petroica multicolor leggii</i>	4.9073	10,000+	-0.0318	2.7 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Scarlet Robin (Norfolk Island) <i>Petroica multicolor multicolor</i>	Not available	1,000	-0.0318	2.7 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Red-capped Robin</b> <i>Petroica goodenavii</i>	0.5054	10,000+	-0.0800	2.3 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Flame Robin</b> <i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	1.7662	2,800,000	-0.0518	2.95 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Flame Robin - breeding only</b> <i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	1.7662	2,800,000	-0.0518	2.95 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Rose Robin</b> <i>Petroica rosea</i>	1.6948	10,000+	0.0153	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Pink Robin</b> <i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	2.4050	10,000+	0.0177	2.92 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Pink Robin (mainland) <i>Petroica rodinogaster inexpectata</i>	2.4341	10,000+	0.0177	2.92 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Pink Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Petroica rodinogaster rodinogaster</i>	4.6498	10,000+	0.0177	2.92 (2-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
<b>Hooded Robin <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i></b>	0.4659	10,000+	0.0401	1.98 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Hooded Robin (south-eastern) <i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	0.8959	165,000	0.0401	1.98 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Hooded Robin (northern) <i>Melanodryas cucullata picata</i>	0.6339	10,000+	0.0401	1.98 (1-3)	yes	6-10
Hooded Robin (western) <i>Melanodryas cucullata westralensis</i>	0.6017	10,000+	0.0401	1.98 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Dusky Robin <i>Melanodryas vittata</i></b>	4.4614	10,000+	0.0717	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Dusky Robin (King Island) <i>Melanodryas vittata kingi</i>	103.1324	10,000+	0.0717	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Dusky Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Melanodryas vittata vittata</i>	4.3838	10,000+	0.0717	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Pale-yellow Robin <i>Tregellasia capito</i></b>	2.1431	10,000+	0.1330	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Pale-yellow Robin (southern) <i>Tregellasia capito capito</i>	3.3837	10,000+	0.1330	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Pale-yellow Robin (northern) <i>Tregellasia capito nana</i>	3.7477	10,000+	0.1330	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
<b>White-faced Robin (Australian) <i>Tregellasia leucops albigularis</i></b>	13.6564	10,000+	-0.0042	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<b>Eastern Yellow Robin</b> <i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	1.4450	10,000+	0.0840	2.3 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Eastern Yellow Robin (southern) <i>Eopsaltria australis australis</i>	1.7273	10,000+	0.0840	2.3 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Eastern Yellow Robin (northern) <i>Eopsaltria australis chrysoorhoa</i>	1.7981	10,000+	0.0840	2.3 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Western Yellow Robin</b> <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i>	1.0887	10,000+	0.0660	2.04 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Western Yellow Robin (eastern) <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i>	2.8598	10,000+	0.0660	2.04 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Western Yellow Robin (western) <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis rosinae</i>	1.1105	10,000+	0.0660	2.04 (2-3)	yes	6-10
<b>White-breasted Robin</b> <i>Eopsaltria georgiana</i>	2.2297	10,000+	0.0431	1.95 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Mangrove Robin</b> <i>Peneonanthe pulverulenta</i>	1.4444	10,000+	0.0673	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Mangrove Robin (Top End) <i>Peneonanthe pulverulenta alligator</i>	4.2525	10,000+	0.0673	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Mangrove Robin (western) <i>Peneonanthe pulverulenta cinereiceps</i>	1.6696	10,000+	0.0673	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Mangrove Robin (eastern) <i>Peneonanthus pulverulenta</i> <i>leucura</i>	2.5711	10,000+	0.0673	2.2 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Grey-headed Robin (Australian) <i>Heteromyias albispecularis</i> <i>cinereifrons</i>	4.3150	10,000+	0.0267	1.58 (1-2)	yes	3-5
White-browed Robin <i>Poecilodryas</i> <i>supercilliosa</i>	2.3669	10,000+	0.1403	2 (2-2)	yes	3-5
Buff-sided Robin <i>Poecilodryas</i> <i>cerviniventris</i>	2.1159	10,000+	0.0068	1.93 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Northern Scrub-robin (Australian) <i>Drymodes superciliaris superciliaris</i>	16.4327	10,000+	-0.0056	2 (1-3)	no	3-5
Southern Scrub-robin <i>Drymodes</i> <i>brunneopygia</i>	0.9524	10,000+	-0.0056	1 (1-2)	yes	3-5
Horsfield's Bushlark <i>Mirafra</i> <i>javanica</i>	0.4166	10,000+	-0.0185	3.1 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Horsfield's Bushlark (Wet Tropics) <i>Mirafra javanica</i> <i>athertonensis</i>	4.9125	10,000+	-0.0185	3.1 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Horsfield's Bushlark (Kimberley) <i>Mirafra javanica forresti</i>	1.6798	10,000+	-0.0185	3.1 (2-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Horsfield's Bushlark (Dampierland) <i>Mirafra javanica halli</i>	3.1693	10,000+	-0.0185	3.1 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Horsfield's Bushlark (eastern) <i>Mirafra javanica horsfieldii</i>	0.5764	10,000+	-0.0185	3.1 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Horsfield's Bushlark (Tiwi Islands) <i>Mirafra javanica melvillensis</i>	NA	1,000	-0.0185	3.1 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Horsfield's Bushlark (western Queensland) <i>Mirafra javanica rufescens</i>	1.0624	10,000+	-0.0185	3.1 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Horsfield's Bushlark (South Australian) <i>Mirafra javanica secunda</i>	1.9011	10,000+	-0.0185	3.1 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Horsfield's Bushlark (Top End) <i>Mirafra javanica sodobergi</i>	2.1423	10,000+	-0.0185	3.1 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Horsfield's Bushlark (Pilbara) <i>Mirafra javanica woodwardi</i>	0.9156	10,000+	-0.0185	3.1 (2-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Zitting Cisticola</b> <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	1.6827	10,000+	-0.0106	4 (3-5)	yes	6-10
Zitting Cisticola (eastern) <i>Cisticola juncidis laveryi</i>	2.5364	10,000+	-0.0106	4 (3-5)	yes	6-10
Zitting Cisticola (Top End) <i>Cisticola juncidis leanyeri</i>	3.5895	10,000+	-0.0106	4 (3-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Zitting Cisticola (Normanton) <i>Cisticola juncidis normani</i>	85.7921	10,000+	-0.0106	4 (3-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Golden-headed Cisticola</b> <i>Cisticola exilis</i>	0.5129	10,000+	-0.0106	3.64 (3-6)	yes	>10
Golden-headed Cisticola (northern) <i>Cisticola exilis</i> <i>alexandrae</i>	1.0713	10,000+	-0.0106	3.64 (3-6)	yes	>10
Golden-headed Cisticola (north- eastern) <i>Cisticola exilis diminuta</i>	1.6441	10,000+	-0.0106	3.64 (3-6)	yes	>10
Golden-headed Cisticola (south- eastern) <i>Cisticola exilis exilis</i>	1.3823	10,000+	-0.0106	3.64 (3-6)	yes	>10
Golden-headed Cisticola (north- western) <i>Cisticola exilis</i> <i>lineacapilla</i>	2.6049	10,000+	-0.0106	3.64 (3-6)	yes	>10
<b>Australian Reed-Warbler</b> <i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	0.4806	10,000+	0.1442	3.1 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Australian Reed-Warbler (eastern) <i>Acrocephalus australis</i> <i>australis</i>	0.4997	10,000+	0.1442	3.1 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Australian Reed-Warbler (western) <i>Acrocephalus australis</i> <i>gouldi</i>	0.6383	10,000+	0.1442	3.1 (1-4)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Great Reed-Warbler (eastern) <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus orientalis</i>	NA	10,000+	0.1442	4.7 (3-6)	yes	>10
Tawny Grassbird (Australo-Papuan) <i>Megalurus timoriensis alisteri</i>	0.8209	10,000+	-0.0034	3.2 (3-4)	yes	6-10
Little Grassbird <i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	0.5533	10,000+	-0.0034	2.93 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Little Grassbird (eastern) <i>Megalurus gramineus goulburni</i>	0.5720	10,000+	-0.0034	2.93 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Little Grassbird (Tasmanian) <i>Megalurus gramineus gramineus</i>	4.6771	10,000+	-0.0034	2.93 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Little Grassbird (western) <i>Megalurus gramineus thomasi</i>	0.8699	10,000+	-0.0034	2.93 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Rufous Songlark <i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	0.4479	10,000+	0.0077	2.94 (1-5)	yes	>10
Brown Songlark <i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	0.4391	10,000+	-0.0437	3.07 (2-5)	yes	>10
Brown Songlark - breeding only <i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	0.4391	10,000+	-0.0437	3.07 (2-5)	yes	>10
Spinifexbird <i>Eremiornis carteri</i>	0.8384	10,000+	-0.0131	2.79 (2-3)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Christmas Island White-eye <i>Zosterops natalis</i>	Not available	20,000	-0.0452	2 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Pale-bellied White-eye (Torres Strait) <i>Zosterops citrinella albiventris</i>	NA	10,000+	-0.0452	2.7 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Yellow White-eye <i>Zosterops luteus</i></b>	0.9485	10,000+	-0.0452	2.42 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow White-eye (western) <i>Zosterops luteus bairstoni</i>	1.1092	10,000+	-0.0452	2.42 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Yellow White-eye (northern) <i>Zosterops luteus luteus</i>	1.9713	10,000+	-0.0452	2.42 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Silvereye <i>Zosterops lateralis</i></b>	0.8358	10,000+	-0.0452	2.59 (1-5)	yes	>10
Silvereye (Great Barrier Reef) <i>Zosterops lateralis chlorocephalus</i>	Not available	7,000	-0.0452	2.59 (1-5)	yes	>10
Silvereye (south-western) <i>Zosterops lateralis chloronotus</i>	1.1177	10,000+	-0.0452	2.59 (1-5)	yes	>10
Silvereye (eastern) <i>Zosterops lateralis cornwalli</i>	1.7733	10,000+	-0.0452	2.59 (1-5)	yes	>10
Silvereye (Tasmanian) <i>Zosterops lateralis lateralis</i>	1.2636	10,000+	-0.0452	2.59 (1-5)	yes	>10
Silvereye (King Island) <i>Zosterops lateralis ochrochrous</i>	130.3898	10,000+	-0.0452	2.59 (1-5)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Silvereye (South Australian) <i>Zosterops lateralis pinarochrous</i>	1.4689	10,000+	-0.0452	2.59 (1-5)	yes	>10
Silvereye (Lord Howe Island) <i>Zosterops lateralis tephroleurus</i>	Not available	5,000	-0.0452	2.59 (1-5)	yes	>10
Silvereye (north-eastern) <i>Zosterops lateralis vegetus</i>	2.3494	10,000+	-0.0452	2.59 (1-5)	yes	>10
Silvereye (south-eastern) <i>Zosterops lateralis westernensis</i>	1.7868	10,000+	-0.0452	2.59 (1-5)	yes	>10
<b>Slender-billed White-eye</b> <i>Zosterops tenuirostris</i>	Not available	4,500	-0.0452	4 (2-6)	no	6-10
<b>White-backed Swallow</b> <i>Cheramaeoa leucosterna</i>	0.4518	10,000+	-0.1499	4.5 (3-6)	yes	>10
<b>Barn Swallow (eastern)</b> <i>Hirundo rustica gutturalis</i>	Not available	10,000+	-0.0700	4.5 (2-7)	yes	>10
<b>Welcome Swallow</b> <i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	0.5302	10,000+	-0.0972	3.9 (3-5)	yes	>10
Welcome Swallow (western) <i>Hirundo neoxena carteri</i>	0.6518	10,000+	-0.0972	3.9 (3-5)	yes	>10
Welcome Swallow (eastern) <i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	0.5678	10,000+	-0.0972	3.9 (3-5)	yes	>10
<b>Fairy Martin</b> <i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	0.4160	10,000+	-0.1312	3.5 (2-5)	yes	6-10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
<b>Tree Martin</b> <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	0.3942	10,000+	-0.0898	3.41 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Tree Martin (mainland) <i>Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta</i>	0.3946	10,000+	-0.0898	3.41 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Tree Martin (Tasmanian) <i>Petrochelidon nigricans nigricans</i>	0.4249	10,000+	-0.0898	3.41 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Tree Martin (Tasmanian) - breeding only <i>Petrochelidon nigricans nigricans</i>	0.4249	10,000+	-0.0898	3.41 (2-5)	yes	6-10
<b>Bassian Thrush</b> <i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	2.0205	10,000+	0.0520	2.06 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Bassian Thrush (Wet Tropics) <i>Zoothera lunulata cuneata</i>	7.3151	1,750	0.0520	2.06 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Bassian Thrush (South Australian) <i>Zoothera lunulata halmaturina</i>	6.8114	4,200	0.0520	2.06 (1-4)	yes	6-10
Bassian Thrush (south-eastern) <i>Zoothera lunulata lunulata</i>	2.0543	10,000+	0.0520	2.06 (1-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Russet-tailed Thrush (Australian)</b> <i>Zoothera heinei heinei</i>	2.5765	10,000+	0.0346	2.08 (1-3)	yes	6-10
<b>Island Thrush</b> <i>Turdus poliocephalus</i>	Not available	10,000+	0.0433	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10



Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Island Thrush (Christmas Island) <i>Turdus poliocephalus erythropleurus</i>	Not available	35,000	0.0433	3 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Singing Starling <i>Aplonis cantoroides</i></b>	Not available	100	0.0469	2.5 (2-3)	yes	6-10
Metallic Starling (Australo-Papuan) <i>Aplonis metallica metallica</i>	2.6269	10,000+	0.0469	3 (2-4)	yes	>10
<b>Red-capped Flowerpecker (Papuan) <i>Dicaeum geelvinkianum albopunctatum</i></b>	Not available	2,000	-0.0800	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Mistletoebird (Australian) <i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum</i></b>	0.3986	10,000+	-0.0800	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Olive-backed Sunbird (Australian) <i>Nectarinia jugularis frenata</i></b>	1.6161	10,000+	-0.0461	2 (1-3)	yes	>10
<b>Zebra Finch (Australian) <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i></b>	0.4614	10,000+	-0.0781	4.4 (2-8)	yes	>10
<b>Double-barred Finch <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i></b>	0.6285	10,000+	-0.0461	4.3 (1-10)	yes	>10
Double-barred Finch (western) <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii annulosa</i>	1.8412	10,000+	-0.0461	4.3 (1-10)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Double-barred Finch (eastern) <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i> <i>bichenovii</i>	0.6611	10,000+	-0.0461	4.3 (1-10)	yes	>10
<b>Long-tailed Finch <i>Poephila acuticauda</i></b>	1.7974	10,000+	-0.0622	4.4 (3-8)	yes	>10
Long-tailed Finch (western) <i>Poephila acuticauda acuticauda</i>	2.5489	10,000+	-0.0622	4.4 (3-8)	yes	>10
Long-tailed Finch (eastern) <i>Poephila acuticauda hecki</i>	2.1318	10,000+	-0.0622	4.4 (3-8)	yes	>10
<b>Black-throated Finch <i>Poephila cincta</i></b>	1.1240	10,000+	-0.1063	4.76 (3-7)	yes	>10
Black-throated Finch (northern) <i>Poephila cincta atropygialis</i>	1.7960	10,000+	-0.1063	4.1 (3-5)	yes	6-10
Black-throated Finch (southern) <i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	1.0867	1,400	-0.1063	5.18 (3-7)	yes	>10
<b>Masked Finch <i>Poephila personata</i></b>	1.9613	10,000+	-0.0330	4.45 (3-6)	yes	>10
Masked Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Poephila personata leucotis</i>	3.2205	10,000+	-0.0330	4.45 (3-6)	yes	>10
Masked Finch (western) <i>Poephila personata personata</i>	2.3249	10,000+	-0.0330	4.45 (3-6)	yes	>10
<b>Crimson Finch <i>Neochmia phaeton</i></b>	1.4701	10,000+	0.0265	5.24 (3-8)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
Crimson Finch (northern, white-bellied) <i>Neochmia phaeton evangelinae</i>	23.2769	2,000	0.0265	5.24 (3-8)	yes	>10
Crimson Finch (southern, black-bellied) <i>Neochmia phaeton phaeton</i>	1.4757	10,000+	0.0265	5.24 (3-8)	yes	>10
<b>Star Finch <i>Neochmia ruficauda</i></b>	0.6262	10,000+	0.0416	6 (3-7)	yes	>10
Star Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Neochmia ruficauda clarescens</i>	10.8900	3,500	0.0416	6 (3-7)	yes	>10
Star Finch (western) <i>Neochmia ruficauda subclarescens</i>	0.7028	10,000+	0.0416	6 (3-7)	yes	>10
<b>Plum-headed Finch <i>Neochmia modesta</i></b>	1.8396	10,000+	0.0416	4.56 (3-7)	yes	>10
<b>Red-browed Finch <i>Neochmia temporalis</i></b>	0.7563	10,000+	0.0567	5 (2-8)	yes	>10
Red-browed Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Neochmia temporalis minor</i>	3.5172	10,000+	0.0567	5 (2-8)	yes	>10
Red-browed Finch (southern) <i>Neochmia temporalis temporalis</i>	1.4158	10,000+	0.0567	5 (2-8)	yes	>10
<b>Diamond Firetail <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i></b>	1.2881	10,000+	0.0453	4.6 (3-7)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r (max)
Beautiful Firetail <i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	2.6095	10,000+	0.0453	5 (3-8)	yes	>10
Beautiful Firetail (south-eastern) <i>Stagonopleura bella bella</i>	2.6875	10,000+	0.0453	5 (3-8)	yes	>10
Beautiful Firetail (Gleneelg) <i>Stagonopleura bella interposita</i>	9.4418	10,000+	0.0453	5 (3-8)	yes	>10
Beautiful Firetail (Kangaroo Island and Mt Lofty Ranges) <i>Stagonopleura bella samueli</i>	5.7996	6,250	0.0453	5 (3-8)	yes	>10
Red-eared Firetail <i>Stagonopleura oculata</i>	2.4897	10,000+	0.0453	4.5 (3-6)	no	6-10
Painted Finch <i>Emblema pictum</i>	0.6866	10,000+	-0.0249	3.69 (2-5)	yes	6-10
Blue-faced Parrot-Finch (Australian) <i>Erythrura trichroa macgillivrayi</i>	-0.0064	5,000	11.3713	5 (4-6)	yes	>10
Gouldian Finch <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	-0.0455	2,400	1.8300	5.2 (3-8)	yes	>10
Yellow-rumped Mannikin <i>Lonchura flaviprymna</i>	-0.0249	10,000+	5.0535	4.5 (4-7)	yes	>10
Chestnut-breasted Mannikin (Australo-Papuan) <i>Lonchura castaneothorax castaneothorax</i>	-0.0249	10,000+	0.7775	5 (3-8)	yes	>10

Taxon	Ecological Niche Factor Analysis specialisation	Population estimates with class medians	Brain mass residual	Clutch size: mean (range)	Multi- brooded	Annual r(max)
<i>Pictorella Mannikin Heteromunia pectoralis</i>	-0.0249	10,000+	1.6928	5.3 (4-6)	yes	>10
<b>Australian Pipit <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i></b>	0.0017	10,000+	0.3911	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Australian Pipit (central) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae australis</i>	0.0017	10,000+	0.4036	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Australian Pipit (south-western) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae bilbali</i>	0.0017	10,000+	1.0322	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Australian Pipit (Tasmanian) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae bistriatus</i>	0.0017	10,000+	4.4363	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
Australian Pipit (northern) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae rogersi</i>	0.0017	10,000+	1.8761	2.8 (2-4)	yes	6-10
<b>Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i></b>	-0.1471	4,000	NA	5.4 (3-8)	yes	>10
Yellow Wagtail (east Siberian) <i>Motacilla flava tschutschensis</i>	-0.1471	2,000	NA	5.4 (3-8)	yes	>10
Yellow Wagtail (Siberian) <i>Motacilla flava taiwana</i>	-0.1471	2,000	NA	5.4 (3-8)	yes	>10



## Appendix 9. Rankings and risk class for sensitivity and exposure in Australian birds

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
<b>Southern Cassowary (Australian) <i>Casuarius casuarius johnsonii</i></b>	245	384	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Emu <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i></b>	855	979	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Emu (mainland) <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	855	979	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Australian Brush-turkey <i>Alectura lathami</i></b>	980	1170	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Australian Brush-turkey (southern) <i>Alectura lathami lathami</i>	970	1170	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Australian Brush-turkey (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Alectura lathami purpureicollis</i>	578	869	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
<b>Malleefowl <i>Leipoa ocellata</i></b>	713	805	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Orange-footed Scrubfowl <i>Megapodius reinwardt</i></b>	718	836	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (southern Queensland) <i>Megapodius reinwardt castanonotus</i>	497	656	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (Papuan) <i>Megapodius reinwardt reinwardt</i>	NA	656	Medium	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	Very high
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (western) <i>Megapodius reinwardt tumulus</i>	603	836	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Orange-footed Scrubfowl (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Megapodius reinwardt yorki</i>	383	656	Medium	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
<b>Stubble Quail <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i></b>	394	463	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Brown Quail <i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i></b>	543	614	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Brown Quail (mainland) <i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>	543	614	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
Brown Quail (Tasmanian) <i>Coturnix ypsilophora ypsilophora</i>	363	614	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	
<b>King Quail <i>Coturnix chinensis</i></b>	500	545	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
King Quail (western) <i>Coturnix chinensis colletti</i>	403	545	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
King Quail (eastern) <i>Coturnix chinensis victoriorae</i>	496	545	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Magpie Goose <i>Anseranas semipalmata</i></b>	976	1159	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Spotted Whistling-Duck <i>Dendrocygna guttata</i></b>	230	816	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Plumed Whistling-Duck <i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i></b>	901	1045	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Wandering Whistling-Duck (Australo-Papuan) <i>Dendrocygna arcuata australis</i></b>	774	858	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Musk Duck <i>Biziura lobata</i></b>	763	847	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Freckled Duck <i>Strickonetta naevosa</i></b>	420	489	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Cape Barren Goose <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i></b>	156	249	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Cape Barren Goose (south-western) <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea</i>	12	118	Very high	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	
Cape Barren Goose (eastern) <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	155	249	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Black Swan <i>Cygnus atratus</i></b>	595	665	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Radjah Shelduck (Australo-Papuan) <i>Tadorna radjah rufitergum</i></b>	1106	1357	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Australian Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadornoides</i></b>	1083	1318	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Australian Wood Duck <i>Chenonetta jubata</i></b>	1081	1317	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Pink-eared Duck <i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i></b>	336	378	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Cotton Pygmy-goose (Australian) <i>Nettapus coromandelianus albipennis</i></b>	236	313	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Green Pygmy-goose <i>Nettapus pulchellus</i></b>	455	513	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Australasian Shoveler (Australian) <i>Anas rhynchosotis rhynchosotis</i></b>	303	351	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	



Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
<b>Grey Teal</b> <i>Anas gracilis</i>	979	1165	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Chestnut Teal</b> <i>Anas castanea</i>	1087	1324	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Pacific Black Duck</b> <i>Anas superciliosa</i>	1078	1310	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Hardhead</b> <i>Aythya australis</i>	930	1094	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Blue-billed Duck</b> <i>Oxyura australis</i>	411	479	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Red-tailed Tropicbird</b> <i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	NA	66	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>White-tailed Tropicbird</b> <i>Phaethon lepturus</i>	NA	74	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
White-tailed Tropicbird (Pacific Ocean) <i>Phaethon lepturus dorotheae</i>	NA	7	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
White-tailed Tropicbird (Christmas Island) <i>Phaethon lepturus fulvus</i>	NA	74	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
White-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean) <i>Phaethon lepturus lepturus</i>	NA	7	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Australasian Grebe (Australian)</b> <i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	641	718	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Hoary-headed Grebe</b> <i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>	327	389	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Great Crested Grebe (Australian)</b> <i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>	484	541	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>White-headed Pigeon</b> <i>Columba leucomela</i>	166	279	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Brown Cuckoo-Dove</b> <i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	232	337	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (east coast) <i>Macropygia amboinensis phasianella</i>	198	337	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Macropygia amboinensis quinkan</i>	65	235	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Brown Cuckoo-Dove (Wet Tropics) <i>Macropygia amboinensis robinsoni</i>	222	337	High	High	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Emerald Dove</b> <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	532	669	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
<i>Emerald Dove (eastern) Chalcophaps indica chrysochlara</i>	529	669	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Emerald Dove (north-western) Chalcophaps indica longirostris</i>	401	669	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Emerald Dove (Christmas Island) Chalcophaps indica natalis</i>	NA	212	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
<b>Common Bronzewing Phaps chalcoptera</b>	424	505	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Brush Bronzewing Phaps elegans</b>	89	169	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Brush Bronzewing (eastern) Phaps elegans elegans</i>	86	169	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Brush Bronzewing (western) Phaps elegans occidentalis</i>	87	169	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Flock Bronzewing Phaps histrionica</b>	80	150	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Crested Pigeon Ocyphaps lophotes</b>	622	696	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Crested Pigeon (eastern) Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i>	622	696	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Crested Pigeon (western) Ocyphaps lophotes whitlocki</i>	622	696	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Spinifex Pigeon Geophaps plumifera</b>	331	456	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Spinifex Pigeon (Pilbara) Geophaps plumifera ferruginea</i>	227	319	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Spinifex Pigeon (eastern) Geophaps plumifera leucogaster</i>	322	456	High	High	High	Low	Low	High
<i>Spinifex Pigeon (north-western) Geophaps plumifera plumifera</i>	242	456	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Partridge Pigeon Geophaps smithii</b>	70	155	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Partridge Pigeon (western) Geophaps smithii blaauwi</i>	51	142	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Partridge Pigeon (eastern) Geophaps smithii smithii</i>	66	155	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Squatter Pigeon Geophaps scripta</b>	143	238	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Squatter Pigeon (northern) Geophaps scripta peninsulae</i>	85	167	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
Squatter Pigeon (southern) <i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	135	238	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>White-quilled Rock-Pigeon <i>Petrophassa albipennis</i></b>	69	160	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
White-quilled Rock-Pigeon (western) <i>Petrophassa albipennis albipennis</i>	68	160	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
White-quilled Rock-Pigeon (Stokes Range) <i>Petrophassa albipennis boothi</i>	42	160	Very high	High	High	Low	High	
<b>Chestnut-quilled Rock-Pigeon <i>Petrophassa rufipennis</i></b>	42	160	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Diamond Dove <i>Geopelia cuneata</i></b>	288	402	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Peaceful Dove <i>Geopelia striata</i></b>	459	511	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Peaceful Dove (Pilbara) <i>Geopelia striata clelandi</i>	419	490	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Peaceful Dove (Papuan) <i>Geopelia striata papua</i>	NA	317	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Peaceful Dove (eastern) <i>Geopelia striata placida</i>	459	511	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Bar-shouldered Dove <i>Geopelia humeralis</i></b>	384	464	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Bar-shouldered Dove (Pilbara) <i>Geopelia humeralis headlandi</i>	326	464	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Bar-shouldered Dove (eastern) <i>Geopelia humeralis humeralis</i>	379	464	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Bar-shouldered Dove (northern) <i>Geopelia humeralis inexpecta</i>	367	464	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Wonga Pigeon <i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i></b>	287	393	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Banded Fruit-Dove (Australian) <i>Ptilinopus cinctus alligator</i></b>	10	106	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Wompoo Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i></b>	41	111	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus assimilis</i>	21	111	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (Wet Tropics) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus keri</i>	32	111	Very high	Low	High	Low	High	
Wompoo Fruit-Dove (southern) <i>Ptilinopus magnificus magnificus</i>	26	111	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
<b>Superb Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus superbus</i></b>	37	110	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove <i>Ptilinopus regina</i></b>	104	213	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove (western) <i>Ptilinopus regina ewingii</i>	81	213	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove (eastern) <i>Ptilinopus regina regina</i>	103	213	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Christmas Island Imperial-Pigeon <i>Ducula whartoni</i></b>	NA	273	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Collared Imperial-Pigeon (Papuan) <i>Ducula mullerii mullerii</i></b>	NA	33	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Torresian Imperial-Pigeon <i>Ducula spilorrhoa</i></b>	NA	303	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Topknot Pigeon <i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i></b>	20	67	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Tawny Frogmouth <i>Podargus strigoides</i></b>	1054	1274	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Tawny Frogmouth (western) <i>Podargus strigoides brachypterus</i>	1054	1274	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Tawny Frogmouth (northern) <i>Podargus strigoides phalaenoides</i>	1028	1274	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Tawny Frogmouth (eastern) <i>Podargus strigoides strigoides</i>	1047	1274	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Papuan Frogmouth <i>Podargus papuensis</i></b>	699	1059	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high	
Papuan Frogmouth (southern) <i>Podargus papuensis baileyi</i>	530	1059	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Papuan Frogmouth (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Podargus papuensis rogersi</i>	579	1059	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Marbled Frogmouth <i>Podargus ocellatus</i></b>	432	568	Medium	Medium	High	Low	High	
Marbled Frogmouth (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Podargus ocellatus marmoratus</i>	180	568	Medium	High	Very high	Low	Very high	
Marbled Frogmouth (Plumed) <i>Podargus ocellatus plumiferus</i>	187	443	High	Medium	High	Low	High	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure					Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class		
<b>White-throated Nighthjar (eastern) Eurostopodus mystacalis mystacalis</b>	13	73	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Spotted Nighthjar Eurostopodus argus</b>	34	127	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Large-tailed Nighthjar (Australasian) Caprimulgus macrurus schlegelii</b>	249	358	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Australian Owlet-nighthjar Aegotheles cristatus</b>	648	732	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Australian Owlet-nighthjar (mainland) <i>Aegotheles cristatus cristatus</i>	648	732	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Australian Owlet-nighthjar (Tasmanian) <i>Aegotheles cristatus tasmanicus</i>	235	473	High	Low	High	Low	Low	High	
<b>Glossy Swiftlet Collocalia esculenta</b>	NA	121	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
Glossy Swiftlet (Christmas Island) <i>Collocalia esculenta natalis</i>	NA	121	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
<b>White-rumped Swiftlet Aerodramus spodiopygius</b>	46	123	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
White-rumped Swiftlet (Chillagoe) <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius chillagaensis</i>	15	120	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high	
White-rumped Swiftlet (Queensland coast) <i>Aerodramus spodiopygius terraereginae</i>	45	123	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>White-throated Needletail (eastern) Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus</b>	231	304	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Fork-tailed Swift (eastern) Apus pacificus pacificus</b>	127	217	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Swinhoe's Storm-Petrel Hydrobates monorhis</b>	NA	26	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Leach's Storm-Petrel (Pacific Ocean) Hydrobates leucorhoa leucorhoa</b>	NA	26	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Matsudaira's Storm-Petrel Hydrobates matsudairae</b>	NA	26	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Wilson's Storm-Petrel Oceanites oceanicus</b>	NA	71	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
Wilson's Storm-Petrel (Antarctic) <i>Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus</i>	NA	71	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
<i>Wilson's Storm-Petrel</i> (subantarctic) <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	NA	40	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Grey-backed Storm-Petrel</b> <i>Garradina nereis</i>	NA	10	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>White-faced Storm-Petrel</b> (Australian) <i>Pelagodroma marina dulciae</i>	NA	29	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Black-bellied Storm-Petrel</b> (Pacific Ocean) <i>Fregetta tropica tropica</i>	NA	39	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>White-bellied Storm-Petrel</b> (Tasman Sea) <i>Fregetta grallaria grallaria</i>	NA	9	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
<b>Wandering Albatross</b> <i>Diomedea exulans</i>	NA	1	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Tristan Albatross</b> <i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	NA	44	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Antipodean Albatross</b> (Auckland Islands) <i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i>	NA	44	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Northern Royal Albatross</b> <i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	NA	20	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Southern Royal Albatross</b> <i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	NA	31	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Black-browed Albatross</b> <i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	NA	115	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Campbell Albatross</b> <i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	NA	99	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Shy Albatross</b> <i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	NA	98	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>White-capped Albatross</b> <i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	NA	99	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Salvin's Albatross</b> <i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	NA	99	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Grey-headed Albatross</b> <i>Thalassarche chrystostoma</i>	NA	77	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross</b> <i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	NA	99	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Buller's Albatross</b> <i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	NA	99	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<i>Buller's Albatross</i> (southern) <i>Thalassarche bulleri bulleri</i>	NA	99	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<i>Buller's Albatross</i> (northern) <i>Thalassarche bulleri platei</i>	NA	99	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Sooty Albatross</b> <i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	NA	107	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
<b>Light-mantled Sooty Albatross</b> <i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	NA	143	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Southern Giant-Petrel</b> <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	NA	119	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Northern Giant-Petrel</b> <i>Macronectes halli</i>	NA	22	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Southern Fulmar</b> <i>Fulmarus glacialisoides</i>	NA	70	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Cape Petrel</b> <i>Daption capense</i>	NA	94	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Cape Petrel (northern) <i>Daption capense australe</i>	NA	94	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Cape Petrel (southern) <i>Daption capense capense</i>	NA	94	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Blue Petrel</b> <i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	NA	32	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Broad-billed Prion</b> <i>Pachyptila vittata</i>	NA	82	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Salvin's Prion</b> <i>Pachyptila salvini</i>	NA	48	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Salvin's Prion (western) <i>Pachyptila salvini salvini</i>	NA	48	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Antarctic Prion</b> <i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	NA	108	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Slender-billed Prion</b> <i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>	NA	50	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Fairy Prion</b> <i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	NA	56	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Fairy Prion (northern) <i>Pachyptila turtur turtur</i>	NA	56	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Fairy Prion (southern) <i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	NA	4	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Fulmar Prion (southern)</b> <i>Pachyptila crassirostris eatoni</i>	NA	51	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>White-chinned Petrel</b> <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	NA	91	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Westland Petrel</b> <i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	NA	92	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Black Petrel</b> <i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	NA	83	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Grey Petrel</b> <i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	NA	11	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Bulwer's Petrel</b> <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	NA	25	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Wedge-tailed Shearwater</b> <i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	NA	81	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
<b>Buller's Shearwater</b> <i>Ardenna bulleri</i>	NA	80	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Flesh-footed Shearwater</b> <i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	NA	176	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Sooty Shearwater</b> <i>Ardenna grisea</i>	NA	128	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Short-tailed Shearwater</b> <i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	NA	132	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
<b>Common and Scientific names</b>							
<b>Streaked Shearwater <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i></b>	NA	138	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Fluttering Shearwater <i>Puffinus gavia</i></b>	NA	133	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Hutton's Shearwater <i>Puffinus huttoni</i></b>	NA	133	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Little Shearwater <i>Puffinus assimilis</i></b>	NA	84	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high
Little Shearwater (Tasman Sea) <i>Puffinus assimilis assimilis</i>	NA	76	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high
Little Shearwater (New Zealand) <i>Puffinus assimilis elegans</i>	NA	84	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
Little Shearwater (Western Australian) <i>Puffinus assimilis tunneyi</i>	NA	84	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Tahiti Petrel <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i></b>	NA	53	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
Tahiti Petrel (Pacific Ocean) <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata rostrata</i>	NA	53	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
Tahiti Petrel (New Caledonian) <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata trouessarti</i>	NA	53	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Kerguelen Petrel <i>Lugensa brevirostris</i></b>	NA	69	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Kermadec Petrel (western) <i>Pterodroma neglecta neglecta</i></b>	NA	5	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	NA
<b>Herald Petrel <i>Pterodroma heraldica</i></b>	NA	2	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high
<b>Soft-plumaged Petrel <i>Pterodroma mollis mollis/dubia</i></b>	NA	2	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>White-headed Petrel <i>Pterodroma lessonii</i></b>	NA	68	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Great-winged Petrel <i>Pterodroma macroptera</i></b>	NA	58	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
Great-winged Petrel (New Zealand) <i>Pterodroma macroptera gouldi</i>	NA	58	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
Great-winged Petrel (western) <i>Pterodroma macroptera macroptera</i>	NA	58	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Providence Petrel <i>Pterodroma solandri</i></b>	NA	63	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Mottled Petrel <i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i></b>	NA	89	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Gould's Petrel <i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i></b>	NA	61	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low



Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
Gould's Petrel (New Caledonian) <i>Pterodroma leucoptera caledonica</i>	NA	61	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
Gould's Petrel (Australian) <i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i>	NA	43	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high
<b>White-necked Petrel <i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i></b>	NA	63	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
White-necked Petrel (southern) <i>Pterodroma cervicalis cervicalis</i>	NA	5	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high
<b>Black-winged Petrel <i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i></b>	NA	63	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Common Diving-Petrel <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i></b>	NA	41	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
Common Diving-Petrel (southern) <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul</i>	NA	34	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
Common Diving-Petrel (Australasian) <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix urinatrix</i>	NA	41	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>South Georgian Diving-Petrel <i>Pelecanoides georgicus</i></b>	NA	90	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>King Penguin <i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i></b>	NA	15	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Gentoo Penguin (subantarctic) <i>Pygoscelis papua papua</i></b>	NA	254	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Southern Rockhopper Penguin <i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i></b>	NA	135	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
Southern Rockhopper Penguin (eastern) <i>Eudyptes chrysocome filholi</i>	NA	135	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Macaroni Penguin <i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i></b>	NA	139	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Royal Penguin <i>Eudyptes schlegeli</i></b>	NA	141	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Little Penguin (Australian) <i>Eudyptula minor novaeollandiae</i></b>	NA	209	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Lesser Frigatebird (Indo-Pacific) <i>Fregata ariel ariel</i></b>	NA	18	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Great Frigatebird <i>Fregata minor</i></b>	NA	18	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Christmas Island Frigatebird <i>Fregata andrewsi</i></b>	NA	13	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Abbott's Booby <i>Papasula abbotti</i></b>	NA	12	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Australasian Gannet <i>Morus serrator</i></b>	NA	30	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
<b>Masked Booby <i>Sula dactylatra</i></b>	NA	144	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high
Masked Booby (Indo-Pacific) <i>Sula dactylatra personata</i>	NA	144	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
Masked Booby (Tasman Sea) <i>Sula dactylatra tasmani</i>	NA	131	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high
<b>Red-footed Booby <i>Sula sula</i></b>	NA	21	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Brown Booby (Indo-Pacific) <i>Sula leucogaster plotus</i></b>	NA	227	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Darter (Australo-Papuan) <i>Anhinga melanogaster novaehollandiae</i></b>	392	462	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Little Pied Cormorant (Australasian) <i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucus melanoleucus</i></b>	593	655	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Great Cormorant (Australasian) <i>Phalacrocorax carbo carboides</i></b>	863	1003	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Little Black Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i></b>	537	581	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Pied Cormorant (Australasian) <i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucus</i></b>	NA	528	Medium	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Black-faced Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i></b>	NA	255	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Imperial Shag <i>Leucocarbo atriceps</i></b>	NA	316	High	NA	NA	Low	Low
Imperial Shag (Heard Island) <i>Leucocarbo atriceps nivalis</i>	NA	232	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
Imperial Shag (Macquarie Island) <i>Leucocarbo atriceps purpurascens</i>	NA	147	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Australian Pelican <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i></b>	1030	1238	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Black-necked Stork (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus australis</i></b>	982	1214	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Australasian Bittern <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i></b>	376	549	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Little Bittern (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ixobrychus minutus dubius</i></b>	234	283	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Black Bittern (Australo-Papuan) <i>Ixobrychus flavicollis australis</i></b>	408	488	High	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
<i>White-necked Heron Ardea pacifica</i>	662	807	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Great Egret (eastern) Ardea alba modesta</i>	933	1097	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Intermediate Egret (Asian) Ardea intermedia intermedia</i>	1115	1351	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Great-billed Heron Ardea sumatrana</i>	NA	503	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
<i>Cattle Egret (eastern) Ardea ibis coromanda</i>	914	1078	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Striated Heron Butorides striatus</i>	NA	1313	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
<i>Striated Heron (eastern) Butorides striatus macrorhyncha</i>	NA	1313	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
<i>Striated Heron (western) Butorides striatus stagnatilis</i>	NA	1313	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
<i>Pied Heron Egretta picata</i>	670	865	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>White-faced Heron Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	1089	1328	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Little Egret (Australasian) Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>	939	1107	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Eastern Reef Egret (eastern) Egretta sacra sacra</i>	NA	485	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
<i>Nankeen Night-Heron (Australo-Papuan) Nycticorax caledonicus hillii</i>	1145	1397	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Glossy Ibis Plegadis falcinellus</i>	831	964	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Australian White Ibis Threskiornis molucca</i>	1201	1466	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Straw-necked Ibis Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	1153	1403	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Royal Spoonbill Platalea regia</i>	739	833	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Yellow-billed Spoonbill Platalea flavipes</i>	559	636	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Osprey (eastern) Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i>	NA	1184	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
<i>Black-shouldered Kite Elanus axillaris</i>	615	691	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Letter-winged Kite Elanus scriptus</i>	221	314	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Square-tailed Kite Lophoictinia isura</i>	526	623	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Black-breasted Buzzard Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	689	832	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Pacific Baza (Australian) Aviceda subcristata subcristata</i>	679	821	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>White-bellied Sea-Eagle Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	1041	1285	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
<b>Whistling Kite <i>Haliastur sphenurus</i></b>	1044	1260	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Brahminy Kite (Australo-Papuan) <i>Haliastur indus girrenera</i></b>	928	1192	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Black Kite (Australo-Papuan) <i>Milvus migrans affinis</i></b>	1058	1283	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Brown Goshawk <i>Accipiter fasciatus</i></b>	1130	1371	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Brown Goshawk (northern) <i>Accipiter fasciatus didimus</i>	1124	1371	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Brown Goshawk (Papuan) <i>Accipiter fasciatus dogwa</i>	NA	309	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Brown Goshawk (southern) <i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i>	1130	1371	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Variable Goshawk (Christmas Island) <i>Accipiter hiogaster natalis</i></b>	NA	308	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Collared Sparrowhawk (Australian) <i>Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus</i></b>	944	1120	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Grey Goshawk (Australian) <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i></b>	900	1079	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Spotted Harrier <i>Circus assimilis</i></b>	945	1121	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Swamp Harrier <i>Circus approximans</i></b>	1063	1307	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Red Goshawk <i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i></b>	24	97	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Wedge-tailed Eagle <i>Aquila audax</i></b>	828	961	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Wedge-tailed Eagle (mainland) <i>Aquila audax audax</i>	828	961	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Wedge-tailed Eagle (Tasmanian) <i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>	147	474	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Little Eagle (Australian) <i>Hieraetus morphnoides morphnoides</i></b>	904	1084	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Nankeen Kestrel (Australasian) <i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i></b>	871	1027	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Brown Falcon (Australian) <i>Falco berigora berigora</i></b>	1026	1230	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Australian Hobby <i>Falco longipennis</i></b>	546	632	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Australian Hobby (southern) <i>Falco longipennis longipennis</i>	546	632	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
Australian Hobby (inland) <i>Falco longipennis murchisonianus</i>	546	632	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Grey Falcon <i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	312	455	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Black Falcon <i>Falco subniger</i>	842	986	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Peregrine Falcon (Australian) <i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>	545	631	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Sarus Crane (Australian) <i>Grus antigone gillae</i>	1019	1356	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
Brolga <i>Grus rubicunda</i>	1085	1333	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Purple Swamphen <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	1064	1286	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Purple Swamphen (eastern) <i>Porphyrio porphyrio bellus</i>	1064	1286	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Purple Swamphen (western) <i>Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus</i>	993	1286	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Chestnut Rail (Australian) <i>Eulabeornis castaneiventris castaneiventris</i>	NA	475	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
Red-necked Crane <i>Rallina tricolor</i>	463	742	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Lewin's Rail <i>Lewinia pectoralis</i>	917	1101	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Lewin's Rail (Tasmanian) <i>Lewinia pectoralis brachipus</i>	607	1017	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Lewin's Rail (Eastern Australian) <i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i>	916	1101	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Buff-banded Rail <i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	985	1172	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Buff-banded Rail (Cocos Keeling Islands) <i>Gallirallus philippensis andrewsi</i>	NA	398	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
Buff-banded Rail (Australian) <i>Gallirallus philippensis melli</i>	985	1172	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Lord Howe Woodhen <i>Gallirallus sylvestris</i>	NA	79	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	Very high
Baillon's Crane (Australo-Papuan) <i>Porzana pusilla palustris</i>	886	1037	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Australian Spotted Crane <i>Porzana fluminea</i>	987	1174	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Spotless Crane (Australasian) <i>Porzana tabuensis plumbea</i>	728	810	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
White-browed Crane <i>Amaurornis cinerea</i>	912	1092	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
<b>Pale-vented Bush-hen (Australo-Papuan) <i>Amaurornis olivaceus ruficissus</i></b>	1016	1218	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>White-breasted Waterhen (eastern) <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus phoenicurus</i></b>	NA	760	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Black-tailed Native-hen <i>Tribonyx ventralis</i></b>	950	1108	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Tasmanian Native-hen <i>Tribonyx mortierii</i></b>	668	1064	Low	Low	High	Low	High	
<b>Dusky Moorhen (Australian) <i>Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa</i></b>	1027	1232	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Eurasian Coot (Australian) <i>Fulica atra australis</i></b>	903	1048	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Australian Bustard <i>Ardeotis australis</i></b>	589	673	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Black-faced Sheathbill (Heard Island) <i>Chionis minor nasicornis</i></b>	NA	236	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Bush Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus grallarius</i></b>	614	705	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Beach Stone-curlew <i>Esacus giganteus</i></b>	NA	24	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
<b>Australian Pied Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus longirostris</i></b>	NA	501	High	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
<b>Sooty Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i></b>	NA	242	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<i>Sooty Oystercatcher (southern) <i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i></i>	NA	228	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<i>Sooty Oystercatcher (northern) <i>Haematopus fuliginosus ophthalmicus</i></i>	NA	228	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Black-winged Stilt <i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i></b>	821	927	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Red-necked Avocet <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i></b>	709	808	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Banded Stilt <i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i></b>	351	416	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Pacific Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis fulva</i></b>	NA	987	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i></b>	NA	1018	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Red-capped Plover <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i></b>	NA	755	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Double-banded Plover (New Zealand) <i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i></b>	NA	1058	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure					Overall class
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<b>Lesser Sand Plover <i>Charadrius mongolus</i></b>	NA	890	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
Lesser Sand Plover (Mongolian) <i>Charadrius mongolus mongolus</i>	NA	890	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
Lesser Sand Plover (Kamchatkan) <i>Charadrius mongolus stegmanni</i>	NA	890	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Greater Sand Plover (Mongolian) <i>Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii</i></b>	NA	785	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Oriental Plover <i>Charadrius veredus</i></b>	271	382	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high	
<b>Inland Dotterel <i>Charadrius australis</i></b>	389	472	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Black-fronted Dotterel <i>Eiseyornis melanops</i></b>	324	385	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Hooded Plover <i>Thinornis rubricollis</i></b>	NA	492	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
Hooded Plover (eastern) <i>Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis</i>	NA	460	High	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	Very high	
Hooded Plover (western) <i>Thinornis rubricollis tregellasi</i>	395	492	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Red-kneed Dotterel <i>Erythronyx cinctus</i></b>	325	386	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Banded Lapwing <i>Vanellus tricolor</i></b>	792	870	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Masked Lapwing <i>Vanellus miles</i></b>	956	1138	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Masked Lapwing (northern) <i>Vanellus miles miles</i>	953	1138	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Masked Lapwing (southern) <i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	955	1138	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Plains-wanderer <i>Pedionomus torquatus</i></b>	158	253	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Comb-crested Jacana (Australian) <i>Irediparra gallinacea novaehollandiae</i></b>	536	598	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Australian Painted Snipe <i>Rostratula australis</i></b>	674	812	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Latham's Snipe <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i></b>	971	1201	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Pin-tailed Snipe <i>Gallinago stenura</i></b>	409	1210	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Swinhoe's Snipe <i>Gallinago megala</i></b>	1023	1296	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
<b>Black-tailed Godwit (eastern Siberian) <i>Limosa limosa melanuroides</i></b>	1062	1303	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Bar-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa lapponica</i></b>	NA	1303	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Bar-tailed Godwit (western Alaskan) <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	NA	1303	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Bar-tailed Godwit (northern Siberian) <i>Limosa lapponica menzbieri</i>	NA	1303	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Little Curlew <i>Numenius minutus</i></b>	447	580	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i></b>	NA	1240	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Whimbrel (eastern Siberian) <i>Numenius phaeopus variegatus</i>	NA	1240	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Eastern Curlew <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i></b>	NA	908	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Terek Sandpiper <i>Xenus cinereus</i></b>	NA	997	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Common Sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i></b>	NA	1183	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Grey-tailed Tattler <i>Tringa brevipes</i></b>	NA	787	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Wandering Tattler <i>Tringa incana</i></b>	NA	320	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Common Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i></b>	927	1133	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Marsh Sandpiper <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i></b>	892	1071	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Wood Sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i></b>	937	1149	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Ruddy Turnstone (Palaeartic) <i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i></b>	NA	811	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Asian Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i></b>	NA	168	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Great Knot <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i></b>	NA	1113	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i></b>	NA	1057	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Red Knot (New Siberian Islands) <i>Calidris canutus piersmai</i>	NA	1111	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Red Knot (north-eastern Siberia) <i>Calidris canutus rogersi</i>	NA	1111	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	



Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure					Overall class
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<i>Sanderling Calidris alba</i>	NA	1056	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Red-necked Stint Calidris ruficollis</i>	NA	1157	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Long-toed Stint Calidris subminuta</i>	707	848	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Pectoral Sandpiper Calidris melanotos</i>	918	1104	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Sharp-tailed Sandpiper Calidris acuminata</i>	946	1164	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Curlew Sandpiper Calidris ferruginea</i>	NA	1105	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Broad-billed Sandpiper (eastern Siberia) Limicola falcinellus sibirica</i>	NA	1141	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Red-necked Phalarope Phalaropus lobatus</i>	NA	1033	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Red-backed Button-quail (Australian) Turnix maculosa pseutes</i>	333	396	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Black-breasted Button-quail Turnix melanogaster</i>	114	210	Very high	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	
<i>Chestnut-backed Button-quail Turnix castanotus</i>	125	218	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Buff-breasted Button-quail Turnix olivii</i>	50	140	Very high	Medium	High	Low	Low	High	
<i>Painted Button-quail Turnix varius</i>	443	509	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Painted Button-quail (Australian) Turnix varius varius scintillans</i>	443	509	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Painted Button-quail (Houtman Abrolhos) Turnix varius scintillans</i>	NA	180	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	Very high	
<i>Red-chested Button-quail Turnix pyrrhothorax</i>	301	368	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Little Button-quail Turnix velox</i>	583	652	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Oriental Pratincole Glareola maldivarum</i>	253	359	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high	
<i>Australian Pratincole Stiltia isabella</i>	256	359	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Brown Skua Stercorarius lonnbergi</i>	NA	298	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Pomarine Jaeger Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	NA	704	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Arctic Jaeger Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	NA	1282	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Long-tailed Jaeger Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	NA	929	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	
<i>Common Noddy (Indo-Pacific) Anous stolidus pileatus</i>	NA	187	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
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<b>Black Noddy (Indo-Pacific) <i>Anous minutus minutus</i></b>	NA	93	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
<b>Lesser Noddy (Houtman Abrolhos) <i>Anous tenuirostris melanops</i></b>	NA	46	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
<b>White Tern (Indo-Pacific) <i>Gygis alba candida</i></b>	NA	126	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Grey Ternlet (western Pacific Ocean) <i>Procelsterna cerulea albivitta</i></b>	NA	78	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
<b>Bridled Tern (Indo-Pacific) <i>Onychoprion anaethetus anaethetus</i></b>	NA	295	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Sooty Tern <i>Onychoprion fuscata</i></b>	NA	203	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
Sooty Tern (Indian Ocean) <i>Onychoprion fuscata nubilosa</i>	NA	203	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Sooty Tern (Pacific Ocean) <i>Onychoprion fuscata serrata</i>	NA	203	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
<b>Little Tern (western Pacific Ocean) <i>Sternula albifrons sinensis</i></b>	NA	383	High	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
<b>Fairy Tern <i>Sternula nereis</i></b>	NA	435	High	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
Fairy Tern (New Caledonian) <i>Sternula nereis exsul</i>	NA	16	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
Fairy Tern (Australian) <i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	NA	435	High	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
<b>Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i></b>	1125	1363	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Gull-billed Tern (south-east Asian) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica affinis</i>	NA	1363	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Gull-billed Tern (Australian) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica macrotarsa</i>	1125	1363	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i></b>	750	893	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Whiskered Tern (eastern) <i>Chlidonias hybrida javanicus</i></b>	929	1100	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>White-winged Black Tern <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i></b>	442	574	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i></b>	NA	376	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Roseate Tern (Australasian) <i>Sterna dougallii gracilis</i>	NA	376	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
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<b>White-fronted Tern <i>Sterna striata</i></b>	NA	14	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Black-naped Tern (Australasian) <i>Sterna sumatrana sumatrana</i></b>	NA	245	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i></b>	NA	739	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Common Tern (Siberian) <i>Sterna hirundo longipennis</i>	NA	739	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Antarctic Tern <i>Sterna vittata</i></b>	NA	248	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Antarctic Tern (New Zealand) <i>Sterna vittata bethunei</i>	NA	130	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Antarctic Tern (Indian Ocean) <i>Sterna vittata vittata</i>	NA	548	Medium	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Lesser Crested Tern (eastern) <i>Thalasseus bengalensis torresii</i></b>	NA	394	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Crested Tern (Australasian) <i>Thalasseus bergii cristata</i></b>	NA	459	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Pacific Gull <i>Larus pacificus</i></b>	NA	1360	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Pacific Gull (western) <i>Larus pacificus georgii</i>	NA	1360	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Pacific Gull (eastern) <i>Larus pacificus pacificus</i>	NA	1360	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Kelp Gull (Pacific Ocean) <i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i></b>	NA	1399	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Silver Gull (Australian) <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i></b>	NA	1398	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Palm Cuckatoo (Australian) <i>Probosciger aterrimus macgillivrayi</i></b>	52	278	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i></b>	345	506	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (north-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii banksii</i>	61	181	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii banksii</i>	5	37	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (north-western) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii macrorhynchus</i>	57	181	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-western) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	14	88	Very high	Low	High	Low	High	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
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Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (inland) <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii samueli</i>	343	506	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
<b>Glossy Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	64	200	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (central Queensland coast) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus</i>	39	165	Very high	Medium	High	Low	High
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (Kangaroo Island) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus</i>	1	17	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (south-eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	33	137	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	1178	1488	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus funereus</i>	1179	1488	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (western) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus whiteae</i>	834	1236	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (Tasmanian) <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus xanthanotus</i>	1096	1488	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	1084	1400	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Baudin's Black-Cockatoo</b> <i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>	177	369	High	Medium	High	Low	High
<b>Gang-gang Cockatoo</b> <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	861	1137	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Major Mitchell's Cockatoo</b> <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	1202	1469	Low	Medium	Very high	Low	Very high
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri leadbeateri</i>	1190	1469	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (western) <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri mollis</i>	1203	1469	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high
<b>Galah</b> <i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	1102	1336	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Galah (eastern) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus albiceps</i>	1102	1336	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Galah (northern) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus kuhli</i>	1095	1336	Low	Low	High	Low	High
Galah (western) <i>Eolophus roseicapillus roseicapillus</i>	1102	1336	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
<b>Long-billed Corella</b> <i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	549	735	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Western Corella</b> <i>Cacatua pastinator</i>	782	959	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	
Western Corella (northern) <i>Cacatua pastinator butleri</i>	768	959	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Western Corella (southern, Muir's) <i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i>	228	692	Medium	High	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Little Corella</b> <i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	657	749	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Little Corella (eastern) <i>Cacatua sanguinea gymnopsis</i>	657	749	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Little Corella (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Cacatua sanguinea normantoni</i>	538	701	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Little Corella (north-western) <i>Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea</i>	657	749	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Sulphur-crested Cockatoo</b> <i>Cacatua galerita</i>	1212	1485	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (northern) <i>Cacatua galerita fitzroyi</i>	1177	1485	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (eastern) <i>Cacatua galerita galerita</i>	1212	1485	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Cockatiel</b> <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	671	748	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Rainbow Lorikeet</b> <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	822	947	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Rainbow Lorikeet (Papuan) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus caeruleiceps</i>	NA	861	Low	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
Rainbow Lorikeet (South Australian) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus eyrei</i>	655	861	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	
Rainbow Lorikeet (eastern) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus</i>	814	947	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Rainbow Lorikeet (north-western, Red-collared) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus rubitorquis</i>	761	947	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Rainbow Lorikeet (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Trichoglossus haematodus septentrionalis</i>	667	861	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
<b>Common and Scientific names</b>								
<b>Scaly-breasted Lorikeet <i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i></b>	881	1043	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Varied Lorikeet <i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i></b>	141	241	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Musk Lorikeet <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i></b>	1108	1366	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Musk Lorikeet (south-eastern) <i>Glossopsitta concinna concinna</i>	1107	1366	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Musk Lorikeet (Tasmanian) <i>Glossopsitta concinna didimus</i>	700	1366	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High
<b>Little Lorikeet <i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i></b>	259	325	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Purple-crowned Lorikeet <i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i></b>	947	1124	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Double-eyed Fig-Parrot <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i></b>	142	243	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (southern, Coxen's) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni</i>	4	23	Very high	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (Wet Tropics, Red-browed) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana</i>	108	243	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot (Cape York Peninsula, Marshall's) <i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma marshalli</i>	49	175	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
<b>Eclectus Parrot <i>Eclectus roratus</i></b>	30	173	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
Eclectus Parrot (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi</i>	30	173	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
Eclectus Parrot (Papuan) <i>Eclectus roratus polychloros</i>	NA	117	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
<b>Red-cheeked Parrot <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i></b>	205	788	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
Red-cheeked Parrot (Papuan) <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi aruensis</i>	NA	375	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
Red-cheeked Parrot (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi macleayana</i>	205	788	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
<b>Australian King-Parrot <i>Alisterus scapularis</i></b>	891	1074	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Australian King-Parrot (Wet Tropics) <i>Alisterus scapularis minor</i>	466	778	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
Australian King-Parrot (southern) <i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	890	1074	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Red-winged Parrot <i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i></b>	874	1016	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Superb Parrot <i>Polytelis swainsonii</i></b>	998	1284	Low	Low	High	Low	High
<b>Regent Parrot <i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i></b>	1205	1479	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Regent Parrot (western) <i>Polytelis anthopeplus anthopeplus</i>	1204	1479	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Regent Parrot (eastern) <i>Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides</i>	1068	1465	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
<b>Princess Parrot <i>Polytelis alexandrae</i></b>	1038	1289	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high
<b>Green Rosella <i>Platyercus caledonicus</i></b>	1097	1508	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Green Rosella (King Island) <i>Platyercus caledonicus brownii</i>	311	1329	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Green Rosella (Tasmanian) <i>Platyercus caledonicus caledonicus</i>	1099	1508	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Crimson Rosella <i>Platyercus elegans</i></b>	1199	1475	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Crimson Rosella (south-eastern) <i>Platyercus elegans elegans</i>	1193	1475	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Crimson Rosella (Yellow) <i>Platyercus elegans flaveolus</i>	992	1297	Low	High	High	Low	High
Crimson Rosella (Fleurieu Peninsula) <i>Platyercus elegans fleurieuensis</i>	931	1297	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Crimson Rosella (Kangaroo Island) <i>Platyercus elegans melanopterus</i>	613	1297	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Crimson Rosella (Wet Tropics) <i>Platyercus elegans nigrescens</i>	610	939	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high
Crimson Rosella (Flinders Ranges) <i>Platyercus elegans subadelaidae</i>	1070	1437	Low	High	High	Low	High
<b>Eastern Rosella <i>Platyercus eximius</i></b>	1188	1461	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
Eastern Rosella (Tasmanian) <i>Platyercus eximius diemenensis</i>	961	1461	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Eastern Rosella (north-eastern) <i>Platyercus eximius elecica</i>	1172	1461	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Eastern Rosella (south-eastern) <i>Platyercus eximius eximius</i>	1180	1461	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Pale-headed Rosella <i>Platyercus adscitus</i></b>	1200	1467	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Pale-headed Rosella (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Platyercus adscitus adscitus</i>	778	907	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High
Pale-headed Rosella (southern) <i>Platyercus adscitus palliceps</i>	1196	1467	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Northern Rosella <i>Platyercus venustus</i></b>	654	829	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Northern Rosella (Kimberley) <i>Platyercus venustus hilli</i>	596	829	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Northern Rosella (Top End) <i>Platyercus venustus venustus</i>	629	829	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
<b>Western Rosella <i>Platyercus icterotis</i></b>	1211	1499	Low	Medium	High	Low	Low	High
Western Rosella (south-western) <i>Platyercus icterotis icterotis</i>	1194	1499	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High
Western Rosella (inland) <i>Platyercus icterotis xanthogenys</i>	1210	1499	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High
<b>Australian Ringneck <i>Barnardius zonarius</i></b>	1230	1516	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Australian Ringneck (south-eastern, Mallee Ringneck) <i>Barnardius zonarius barnardi</i>	1227	1516	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Australian Ringneck (channel country, Cloncurry Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius macgillivrayi</i>	1090	1389	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High
Australian Ringneck (south-western, Twenty-eight Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus</i>	885	1073	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Australian Ringneck (western, Port Lincoln Parrot) <i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i>	1230	1516	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High



Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
<b>Red-capped Parrot <i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i></b>	1029	1316	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	
<b>Blue Bonnet <i>Northiella haematogaster</i></b>	1216	1492	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Blue Bonnet (south-eastern) <i>Northiella haematogaster haematogaster</i>	1215	1492	Low	Low	High	Low	High	
Blue Bonnet (southern Brigalow Belt) <i>Northiella haematogaster haematorrhous</i>	1162	1492	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	
Blue Bonnet (western, Naretha) <i>Northiella haematogaster narethae</i>	1025	1456	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Blue Bonnet (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Northiella haematogaster pallescens</i>	1066	1322	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Swift Parrot <i>Lathamus discolor</i></b>	1105	1424	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Red-rumped Parrot <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i></b>	1076	1311	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Red-rumped Parrot (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Psephotus haematonotus caeruleus</i>	949	1237	Low	High	High	Low	High	
Red-rumped Parrot (south-eastern) <i>Psephotus haematonotus haematonotus</i>	1072	1311	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Mulga Parrot <i>Psephotus varius</i></b>	1214	1484	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Golden-shouldered Parrot <i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i></b>	219	618	Medium	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Hooded Parrot <i>Psephotus dissimilis</i></b>	378	711	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Tasman Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus cookii</i></b>	NA	483	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Tasman Parakeet (Norfolk Island) <i>Cyanoramphus cookii cookii</i>	NA	483	High	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
<b>Budgerigar <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i></b>	437	504	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Bourke's Parrot <i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i></b>	385	442	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Blue-winged Parrot <i>Neophema chrysostoma</i></b>	1088	1325	Low	High	Low	Low	High	
<b>Elegant Parrot <i>Neophema elegans</i></b>	1079	1319	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Elegant Parrot (western) <i>Neophema elegans carteri</i>	1067	1319	Low	Medium	High	Low	High	
Elegant Parrot (eastern) <i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	1073	1319	Low	Low	High	Low	High	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
<b>Rock Parrot <i>Neophema petrophila</i></b>	902	1081	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Rock Parrot (western) <i>Neophema petrophila petrophila</i>	749	1081	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Rock Parrot (eastern) <i>Neophema petrophila zietzi</i>	753	1044	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Orange-bellied Parrot <i>Neophema chrysogastra</i></b>	75	371	High	Low	Medium	Very high	Very high	
<b>Turquoise Parrot <i>Neophema pulchella</i></b>	921	1219	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	
<b>Scarlet-chested Parrot <i>Neophema splendida</i></b>	520	606	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Western Ground Parrot <i>Pezoporus flaviventris</i></b>	16	129	Very high	Low	Medium	Very high	Very high	
<b>Eastern Ground Parrot <i>Pezoporus wallicus</i></b>	591	783	Low	Low	Low	Very high	Very high	
Eastern Ground Parrot (Tasmanian) <i>Pezoporus wallicus leachi</i>	446	783	Low	Low	Low	Very high	Very high	
Eastern Ground Parrot (mainland) <i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	429	680	Medium	Low	Low	Very high	Very high	
<b>Night Parrot <i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i></b>	109	222	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Pheasant Coucal <i>Centropus phasianinus</i></b>	974	1167	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Pheasant Coucal (eastern) <i>Centropus phasianinus melanurus</i>	924	1167	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Pheasant Coucal (northern) <i>Centropus phasianinus phasianinus</i>	966	1167	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Pheasant Coucal (Papuan) <i>Centropus phasianinus thierfelderii</i>	NA	1093	Low	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
<b>Eastern Koel <i>Eudynamys orientalis</i></b>	535	582	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Eastern Koel (south-eastern) <i>Eudynamys orientalis orientalis</i>	467	582	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Eastern Koel (northern) <i>Eudynamys orientalis subcyanocephala</i>	523	582	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Channel-billed Cuckoo (Australian) <i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i></b>	350	390	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
<b>Common and Scientific names</b>								
<b>Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites basaliss</i>	681	754	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Black-eared Cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites osculans</i>	796	878	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Shining Bronze-Cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	554	619	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo (New Zealand) <i>Chalcites lucidus lucidus</i>	481	619	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo (Australian) <i>Chalcites lucidus plagosus</i>	554	619	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Little Bronze-Cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites minutillus</i>	506	557	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Little Bronze-Cuckoo (eastern) <i>Chalcites minutillus barnardi</i>	507	557	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Little Bronze-Cuckoo (western) <i>Chalcites minutillus minutillus</i>	426	557	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Gould's Bronze-cuckoo</b> <i>Chalcites russatus russatus</i>	357	530	Medium	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
<b>Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo (Australian)</b> <i>Cacomantis castaneiventris castaneiventris</i>	119	216	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
<b>Fan-tailed Cuckoo (Australian)</b> <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis</i>	560	624	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Brush Cuckoo</b> <i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	581	649	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Brush Cuckoo (northern) <i>Cacomantis variolosus dumetorum</i>	568	649	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Brush Cuckoo (southern) <i>Cacomantis variolosus variolosus</i>	580	649	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Oriental Cuckoo (eastern)</b> <i>Cuculus optatus</i>	703	782	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Pallid Cuckoo</b> <i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	330	373	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Powerful Owl</b> <i>Ninox strenua</i>	653	1005	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Rufous Owl</b> <i>Ninox rufa</i>	399	683	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Rufous Owl (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ninox rufa meesi</i>	117	330	High	High	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
Rufous Owl (eastern) <i>Ninox rufa queenslandica</i>	355	683	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
Rufous Owl (north-western) <i>Ninox rufa rufa</i>	307	683	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Barking Owl <i>Ninox connivens</i></b>	910	1095	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Barking Owl (Papuan) <i>Ninox connivens assimilis</i>	NA	185	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Barking Owl (southern) <i>Ninox connivens connivens</i>	853	1038	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Barking Owl (northern) <i>Ninox connivens peninsularis</i>	848	1038	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Southern Boobook <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i></b>	1031	1278	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Southern Boobook (south-eastern) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae boobook</i>	1031	1278	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Southern Boobook (Kangaroo Island) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae halmaturina</i>	347	1127	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Southern Boobook (Tasmanian) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae leucopsis</i>	766	1278	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Southern Boobook (Wet Tropics) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae lurida</i>	675	933	Low	Medium	Very high	Low	Very high	
Southern Boobook (western) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae ocellata</i>	1031	1278	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Southern Boobook (Norfolk Island x New Zealand) <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata</i>	NA	36	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
<b>Christmas Island Hawk-Owl <i>Ninox natalis</i></b>	NA	234	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Sooty Owl <i>Tyto tenebricosa</i></b>	165	323	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Sooty Owl (Wet Tropics, Lesser) <i>Tyto tenebricosa multipunctata</i>	215	525	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	
Sooty Owl (southern) <i>Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa</i>	162	323	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Masked Owl <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i></b>	1092	1327	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Masked Owl (Tasmanian) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae castanops</i>	410	822	Low	Low	High	Low	High	
Masked Owl (northern) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i>	540	667	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
Masked Owl (Tiwi Islands) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae melvillensis</i>	225	667	Medium	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Masked Owl (southern) <i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	1057	1302	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Barn Owl (Australian) <i>Tyto alba delicatula</i></b>	706	780	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Eastern Grass Owl (Australian) <i>Tyto longimembris longimembris</i></b>	661	743	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Azure Kingfisher <i>Ceyx azureus</i></b>	1011	1207	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Azure Kingfisher (southern) <i>Ceyx azureus azurea</i>	1010	1207	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Azure Kingfisher (Tasmanian) <i>Ceyx azureus diemenensis</i>	280	901	Low	Low	Very high	Low	Very high	
Azure Kingfisher (northern) <i>Ceyx azureus ruficollaris</i>	972	1207	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Little Kingfisher <i>Ceyx pusilla</i></b>	NA	1154	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Little Kingfisher (eastern) <i>Ceyx pusilla halli</i>	NA	1154	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Little Kingfisher (Papuan) <i>Ceyx pusilla pusilla</i>	NA	938	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Little Kingfisher (western) <i>Ceyx pusilla ramsayi</i>	NA	1154	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Buff-breasted Paradise-Kingfisher (Australian) <i>Tanysiptera sylvia sylvia</i></b>	107	207	Very high	Low	High	Low	High	
<b>Laughing Kookaburra <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i></b>	592	681	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Laughing Kookaburra (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Dacelo novaeguineae minor</i>	193	289	High	High	Very high	Low	Very high	
Laughing Kookaburra (southern) <i>Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae</i>	587	681	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Blue-winged Kookaburra <i>Dacelo leachii</i></b>	381	498	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Blue-winged Kookaburra (northern) <i>Dacelo leachii leachii</i>	328	461	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Blue-winged Kookaburra (Pilbara) <i>Dacelo leachii occidentalis</i>	130	230	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
<b>Yellow-billed Kingfisher (Australian) <i>Syma torotoro flavirostris</i></b>	138	431	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
<b>Forest Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus macleayii</i></b>	370	433	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Forest Kingfisher (eastern) <i>Todiramphus macleayii incinctus</i>	371	433	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Forest Kingfisher (Top End) <i>Todiramphus macleayii macleayii</i>	244	381	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Red-backed Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i></b>	478	550	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Sacred Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i></b>	765	849	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Sacred Kingfisher (Norfolk Island) <i>Todiramphus sanctus norfolkiensis</i>	NA	703	Low	NA	NA	Very high	Very high
Sacred Kingfisher (Australian) <i>Todiramphus sanctus sanctus</i>	1013	1211	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Sacred Kingfisher (Tasman Sea) <i>Todiramphus sanctus vagans</i>	NA	635	Medium	NA	NA	Very high	Very high
<b>Collared Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus chloris</i></b>	NA	1390	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low
Collared Kingfisher (south-eastern) <i>Todiramphus chloris colcloughi</i>	NA	1390	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low
Collared Kingfisher (Pilbara) <i>Todiramphus chloris pilbara</i>	NA	1390	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low
Collared Kingfisher (northern) <i>Todiramphus chloris sordidus</i>	NA	1390	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Rainbow Bee-eater <i>Merops ornatus</i></b>	278	332	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Dollarbird (eastern) <i>Eurystomus orientalis pacificus</i></b>	275	379	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Red-bellied Pitta (Australo-Papuan) <i>Pitta erythrogastrer digglesii</i></b>	55	183	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Noisy Pitta <i>Pitta versicolor</i></b>	123	194	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
Noisy Pitta (central Queensland) <i>Pitta versicolor intermedia</i>	116	194	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low
Noisy Pitta (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pitta versicolor simillima</i>	76	194	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Noisy Pitta (central East coast) <i>Pitta versicolor versicolor</i>	110	194	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Rainbow Pitta <i>Pitta iris</i></b>							
Rainbow Pitta (Top End) <i>Pitta iris iris</i>	112	194	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low
Rainbow Pitta (Kimberley) <i>Pitta iris johnstoneiana</i>	102	194	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Albert's Lyrebird <i>Menura alberti</i></b>	55	183	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Superb Lyrebird <i>Menura novaehollandiae</i></b>	19	125	Very high	High	High	Low	High
Superb Lyrebird (northern New South Wales) <i>Menura novaehollandiae edwardi</i>	144	299	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Superb Lyrebird (northern New South Wales) <i>Menura novaehollandiae edwardi</i>	129	299	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Superb Lyrebird (southern New South Wales) <i>Menura novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	126	299	High	Medium	High	Low	High
Superb Lyrebird (Victoria) <i>Menura novaehollandiae victoriae</i>	128	299	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Rufous Scrub-bird <i>Atrichornis rufescens</i></b>							
Rufous Scrub-bird (southern) <i>Atrichornis rufescens ferrieri</i>	95	224	Very high	Medium	High	Very high	Very high
Rufous Scrub-bird (northern) <i>Atrichornis rufescens rufescens</i>	84	224	Very high	Medium	High	Very high	Very high
Rufous Scrub-bird (northern) <i>Atrichornis rufescens rufescens</i>	48	172	Very high	High	High	Very high	Very high
<b>Noisy Scrub-bird <i>Atrichornis clamosus</i></b>	9	109	Very high	High	High	Very high	Very high
<b>White-throated Treecreeper <i>Cormobates leucophaea</i></b>	270	348	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
White-throated Treecreeper (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Cormobates leucophaea griseus</i>	115	270	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
White-throated Treecreeper (Eungella) <i>Cormobates leucophaea intermedium</i>	94	270	High	High	High	Low	High

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
White-throated Treecreeper (south-eastern) <i>Cormobates leucophaea leucophaeus</i>	262	348	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
White-throated Treecreeper (central East coast) <i>Cormobates leucophaea metastasis</i>	254	348	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
White-throated Treecreeper (Wet Tropics) <i>Cormobates leucophaea minor</i>	150	270	High	Low	Very high	Low	Very high
<b>White-browed Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris affinis</i>	474	544	Medium	Low	High	Low	High
White-browed Treecreeper (western) <i>Climacteris affinis affinis</i>	276	342	High	Medium	High	Low	High
White-browed Treecreeper (eastern) <i>Climacteris affinis superciliosa</i>	291	432	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Red-browed Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris erythrops</i>	78	157	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Brown Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	841	984	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Brown Treecreeper (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Climacteris picumnus melanotus</i>	362	438	High	High	High	Low	High
Brown Treecreeper (north-eastern) <i>Climacteris picumnus picumnus</i>	839	984	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) <i>Climacteris picumnus victoricae</i>	346	438	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Black-tailed Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris melanura</i>	361	486	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Black-tailed Treecreeper (northern) <i>Climacteris melanura melanura</i>	186	296	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
Black-tailed Treecreeper (Pilbara) <i>Climacteris melanura wellsi</i>	354	486	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Rufous Treecreeper</b> <i>Climacteris rufa</i>	473	552	Medium	Medium	High	Low	High
<b>Spotted Catbird</b> <i>Ailuroedus melanotis</i>	475	764	Low	Low	High	Low	High
Spotted Catbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Ailuroedus melanotis joanae</i>	92	499	High	High	Very high	Low	Very high



Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
Spotted Catbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Ailuroedus melanotus maculosus</i>	414	764	Low	Low	High	Low	High	
<b>Green Catbird</b> <i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	434	734	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Tooth-billed Bowerbird</b> <i>Scenopoeetes dentirostris</i>	314	659	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	
<b>Golden Bowerbird</b> <i>Amblyornis newtonianus</i>	173	347	High	Low	High	Low	High	
<b>Regent Bowerbird</b> <i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i>	352	551	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Satin Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	906	1224	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Satin Bowerbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus minor</i>	364	883	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Satin Bowerbird (southern) <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus violaceus</i>	895	1224	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Spotted Bowerbird <i>Ptilonorhynchus maculatus</i>	999	1233	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Western Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus</i>	309	494	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Western Bowerbird (North-west Cape) <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus carteri</i>	91	494	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Western Bowerbird (inland) <i>Ptilonorhynchus guttatus guttata</i>	306	494	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Great Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis</i>	1183	1457	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Great Bowerbird (western) <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis nuchalis</i>	1056	1334	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Great Bowerbird (eastern) <i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis orientalis</i>	1181	1457	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Fawn-breasted Bowerbird</b> <i>Ptilonorhynchus cerviniventris</i>	282	1053	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Superb Fairy-wren</b> <i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	785	909	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Superb Fairy-wren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus ashbyi</i>	294	841	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Superb Fairy-wren (Tasmanian) <i>Malurus cyaneus cyaneus</i>	575	909	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
Superb Fairy-wren (northern) <i>Malurus cyaneus cyanochlamys</i>	783	909	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Superb Fairy-wren (King Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus elizabethae</i>	294	841	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Superb Fairy-wren (South Australian) <i>Malurus cyaneus leggei</i>	724	909	Low	High	High	Low	High
Superb Fairy-wren (Flinders Island) <i>Malurus cyaneus samueli</i>	294	841	Low	High	High	Low	High
<b>Splendid Fairy-wren <i>Malurus splendens</i></b>	812	934	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Splendid Fairy-wren (Channel Country) <i>Malurus splendens emmottorum</i>	243	417	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Splendid Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus splendens melanotus</i>	745	853	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Splendid Fairy-wren (central) <i>Malurus splendens musgravi</i>	577	672	Medium	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Splendid Fairy-wren (western) <i>Malurus splendens splendens</i>	810	934	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Purple-crowned Fairy-wren <i>Malurus coronatus</i></b>	272	404	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Purple-crowned Fairy-wren (western) <i>Malurus coronatus coronatus</i>	220	361	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Purple-crowned Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus coronatus macgillivrayi</i>	188	404	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Red-backed Fairy-wren <i>Malurus melanocephalus</i></b>	858	1011	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Red-backed Fairy-wren (northern) <i>Malurus melanocephalus cruentatus</i>	843	1011	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Red-backed Fairy-wren (eastern) <i>Malurus melanocephalus melanocephalus</i>	809	1011	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>White-winged Fairy-wren <i>Malurus leucopterus</i></b>	806	922	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
White-winged Fairy-wren (Barrow Island) <i>Malurus leucopterus edouardi</i>	NA	362	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	
White-winged Fairy-wren (mainland) <i>Malurus leucopterus leuconotus</i>	806	922	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
White-winged Fairy-wren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Malurus leucopterus leucopterus</i>	NA	611	Medium	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Variiegated Fairy-wren <i>Malurus lamberti</i></b>	849	998	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Variiegated Fairy-wren (inland) <i>Malurus lamberti assimilis</i>	849	998	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Variiegated Fairy-wren (Shark Bay) <i>Malurus lamberti bernieri</i>	NA	640	Medium	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Variiegated Fairy-wren (Top End) <i>Malurus lamberti dulcis</i>	454	879	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Variiegated Fairy-wren (central East coast) <i>Malurus lamberti lamberti</i>	542	706	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Variiegated Fairy-wren (Kimberley) <i>Malurus lamberti rogersi</i>	539	879	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Lovely Fairy-wren <i>Malurus amabilis</i></b>	616	864	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	
<b>Blue-breasted Fairy-wren <i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i></b>	789	877	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Red-winged Fairy-wren <i>Malurus elegans</i></b>	308	468	High	Medium	High	Low	High	
<b>Southern Emu-wren <i>Stipiturus malachurus</i></b>	493	613	Medium	Low	Low	Very high	Very high	
Southern Emu-wren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Stipiturus malachurus halmaturinus</i>	137	411	High	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	
Southern Emu-wren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Stipiturus malachurus hartogi</i>	NA	246	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
Southern Emu-wren (Fleurieu Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus intermedium</i>	27	186	Very high	Low	Medium	Very high	Very high	
Southern Emu-wren (Tasmanian) <i>Stipiturus malachurus littleri</i>	199	411	High	Low	High	Very high	Very high	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
Southern Emu-wren (eastern) <i>Stipiturus malachurus malachurus</i>	260	411	High	Low	Low	Very high	Very high
Southern Emu-wren (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Stipiturus malachurus parimeda</i>	77	266	High	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
Southern Emu-wren (Glennelg) <i>Stipiturus malachurus polionotum</i>	197	411	High	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
Southern Emu-wren (western) <i>Stipiturus malachurus westernensis</i>	323	411	High	Low	Medium	Very high	Very high
<b>Mallee Emu-wren</b> <i>Stipiturus mallee</i>	201	529	Medium	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
<b>Rufous-crowned Emu-wren</b> <i>Stipiturus ruficeps</i>	203	256	Very high	High	High	Very high	Very high
<b>Grey Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis barbatus</i>	300	725	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Grey Grasswren (Bulloo) <i>Amytornis barbatus barbatus</i>	238	725	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high
Grey Grasswren (Diamantina) <i>Amytornis barbatus diamantina</i>	238	725	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Striated Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis striatus</i>	804	914	Low	Low	Low	Very high	Very high
Striated Grasswren (Opalton) <i>Amytornis striatus rowleyi</i>	238	725	Low	Low	Low	Very high	Very high
Striated Grasswren (sandplain) <i>Amytornis striatus striatus</i>	794	914	Low	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
Striated Grasswren (Pilbara) <i>Amytornis striatus whitei</i>	601	725	Low	Low	Medium	Very high	Very high
<b>Short-tailed Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis merrotsyi</i>	159	305	High	High	Very high	Very high	Very high
Short-tailed Grasswren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Amytornis merrotsyi merrotsyi</i>	146	305	High	High	Very high	Very high	Very high
Short-tailed Grasswren (Gawler Ranges) <i>Amytornis merrotsyi pedleri</i>	17	152	Very high	High	High	Very high	Very high
<b>White-throated Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis woodwardi</i>	211	747	Low	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
<b>Carpentarian Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis dorotheae</i>	200	532	Medium	High	High	Very high	Very high
<b>Thick-billed Grasswren</b> <i>Amytornis modestus</i>	779	914	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
Thick-billed Grasswren (western) <i>Amytornis modestus indulkanna</i>	404	602	Medium	High	Very high	Low	Very high
Thick-billed Grasswren (north-western New South Wales) <i>Amytornis modestus obscurior</i>	3	38	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low
Thick-billed Grasswren (Flinders Ranges) <i>Amytornis modestus raglessi</i>	290	518	Medium	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Thick-billed Grasswren (Lake Frome Basin) <i>Amytornis modestus curramona</i>	169	518	Medium	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
<b>Western Grasswren <i>Amytornis textilis</i></b>	797	914	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Western Grasswren (Shark Bay) <i>Amytornis textilis textilis</i>	572	914	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Western Grasswren (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Amytornis textilis myall</i>	169	518	Medium	High	Very high	Low	Very high
<b>Dusky Grasswren <i>Amytornis purnelli</i></b>	767	914	Low	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
<b>Kalkadoon Grasswren <i>Amytornis ballarae</i></b>	590	914	Low	High	High	Very high	Very high
<b>Eyrean Grasswren <i>Amytornis goyderi</i></b>	571	725	Low	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
<b>Black Grasswren <i>Amytornis housei</i></b>	73	326	High	Low	Low	Very high	Very high
<b>Eastern Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i></b>	407	686	Medium	Low	Medium	Very high	Very high
Eastern Bristlebird (southern) <i>Dasyornis brachypterus brachypterus</i>	315	686	Medium	High	High	Very high	Very high
Eastern Bristlebird (northern) <i>Dasyornis brachypterus monoides</i>	11	116	Very high	High	Medium	Very high	Very high
<b>Western Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis longirostris</i></b>	29	154	Very high	Low	Low	Very high	Very high
<b>Rufous Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis broadbenti</i></b>	479	1077	Low	High	High	Very high	Very high
Rufous Bristlebird (Coorong) <i>Dasyornis broadbenti broadbenti</i>	289	1019	Low	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
Rufous Bristlebird (Otways) <i>Dasyornis broadbenti caryochrous</i>	174	710	Low	Low	High	Very high	Very high

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
<b>Pilotbird</b> <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i>	1059	1358	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Pilotbird (Snowy Mountains) <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i>	711	1177	Low	High	High	Low	High	High
Pilotbird (coastal) <i>Pycnoptilus floccosus sandlandi</i>	1053	1358	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Rockwarbler</b> <i>Origma solitaria</i>	844	1200	Low	Medium	High	Low	High	High
<b>Fernwren</b> <i>Oreoscopus gutturalis</i>	88	226	Very high	Low	High	Low	High	High
<b>Yellow-throated Scrubwren</b> <i>Sericornis citreogularis</i>	441	607	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (Wet Tropics) <i>Sericornis citreogularis cairnsi</i>	369	607	Medium	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (northern New South Wales) <i>Sericornis citreogularis citreogularis</i>	425	607	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Yellow-throated Scrubwren (southern Queensland) <i>Sericornis citreogularis intermedius</i>	390	607	Medium	High	High	Low	High	High
<b>White-browed Scrubwren</b> <i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	1034	1247	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
White-browed Scrubwren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Sericornis frontalis ashbyi</i>	551	1247	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
White-browed Scrubwren (western coast) <i>Sericornis frontalis balstani</i>	943	1247	Low	High	High	Low	High	High
White-browed Scrubwren (Flinders Island) <i>Sericornis frontalis flindersi</i>	551	1247	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
White-browed Scrubwren (south-eastern) <i>Sericornis frontalis frontalis</i>	989	1247	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
White-browed Scrubwren (Otways, Wilson's Promontory) <i>Sericornis frontalis harterti</i>	551	1247	Low	High	High	Low	High	High
White-browed Scrubwren (central Queensland coast) <i>Sericornis frontalis laevigaster</i>	996	1247	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
White-browed Scrubwren (south-western) <i>Sericornis frontalis maculatus</i>	1005	1247	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
White-browed Scrubwren (Nullarbor coast) <i>Sericornis frontalis melli</i>	1007	1247	Low	Medium	High	Low	High	
White-browed Scrubwren (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Sericornis frontalis rosinae</i>	866	1247	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
White-browed Scrubwren (northern New South Wales) <i>Sericornis frontalis tweedi</i>	977	1247	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Tasmanian Scrubwren <i>Sericornis humilis</i></b>	635	1040	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Tasmanian Scrubwren (Tasmanian) <i>Sericornis humilis humilis</i>	639	1040	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Tasmanian Scrubwren (King Island) <i>Sericornis humilis tregellasi</i>	359	946	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Atherton Scrubwren <i>Sericornis keri</i></b>	36	146	Very high	Low	High	Low	High	
<b>Large-billed Scrubwren <i>Sericornis magnirostris</i></b>	207	284	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Large-billed Scrubwren (Iron Range) <i>Sericornis magnirostris howei</i>	100	284	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	
Large-billed Scrubwren (east coast) <i>Sericornis magnirostris magnirostris</i>	192	284	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Large-billed Scrubwren (Wet Tropics) <i>Sericornis magnirostris viridior</i>	167	284	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Tropical Scrubwren <i>Sericornis beccarii</i></b>	152	374	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Tropical Scrubwren (northern Cape York) <i>Sericornis beccarii minimus</i>	111	290	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Tropical Scrubwren (southern Cape York) <i>Sericornis beccarii dubius</i>	101	290	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Scrubtit <i>Acanthornis magnus</i></b>	422	761	Low	Low	Low	Very high	Very high	
Scrubtit (King Island) <i>Acanthornis magnus greenianus</i>	8	87	Very high	Very high	High	Very high	Very high	
Scrubtit (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthornis magnus magnus</i>	316	572	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Chestnut-rumped Heathwren <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i></b>	644	776	Low	Low	Low	Very high	Very high	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges)	233	543	Medium	Low	Low	Very high	Very high
<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri</i>							
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Flinders Ranges)	67	331	High	Low	Medium	Very high	Very high
<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia pedleri</i>							
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (eastern) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia pyrrhopygia</i>	631	776	Low	Low	Low	Very high	Very high
<b>Shy Heathwren <i>Hylacola cauta</i></b>							
Shy Heathwren (eastern mallee) <i>Hylacola cauta cauta</i>	884	1054	Low	Low	Low	Very high	Very high
Shy Heathwren (Kangaroo Island) <i>Hylacola cauta halmaturina</i>	754	981	Low	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
	298	886	Low	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
Shy Heathwren (Riverina) <i>Hylacola cauta macrorhyncha</i>	611	981	Low	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
Shy Heathwren (western) <i>Hylacola cauta whitlocki</i>	815	981	Low	Low	Medium	Very high	Very high
<b>Striated Fieldwren <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus</i></b>							
Striated Fieldwren (eastern) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus albiloris</i>	673	894	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	632	894	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
Striated Fieldwren (western) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus bourneorum</i>	468	894	Low	High	High	Low	High
Striated Fieldwren (western Tasmanian) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus diemenensis</i>	386	894	Low	Low	High	Low	High
Striated Fieldwren (eastern Tasmanian) <i>Calamanthus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	439	894	Low	Low	High	Low	High
<b>Rufous Fieldwren <i>Calamanthus campestris</i></b>							
Rufous Fieldwren (Nullarbor) <i>Calamanthus campestris campestris</i>	852	1000	Low	Low	Low	Very high	Very high
	599	707	Low	Low	Low	Very high	Very high
Rufous Fieldwren (Dorre Island) <i>Calamanthus campestris dorrie</i>	NA	387	High	NA	NA	Very high	Very high
Rufous Fieldwren (Lake Eyre basin) <i>Calamanthus campestris isabellinus</i>	349	440	High	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high



Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
Rufous Fieldwren (Dirk Hartog Island) <i>Calamanthus campestris hartogi</i>	NA	707	Low	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
Rufous Fieldwren (western wheatbelt) <i>Calamanthus campestris montanellus</i>	775	881	Low	Low	Low	Very high	Very high	
Rufous Fieldwren (west coast) <i>Calamanthus campestris rubiginosus</i>	791	1000	Low	Low	Medium	Very high	Very high	
Rufous Fieldwren (upper Murchison) <i>Calamanthus campestris wayensis</i>	310	440	High	Low	Low	Very high	Very high	
Rufous Fieldwren (Murray mallee) <i>Calamanthus campestris winiam</i>	586	1000	Low	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	
<b>Redthroat Pyrrholaemus brunneus</b>	780	871	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Speckled Warbler <i>Chthonicola sagittata</i></b>	744	868	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Weebill <i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i></b>	827	931	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Weebill (eastern) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris brevirostris</i>	826	931	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Weebill (northern) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris flavescens</i>	606	678	Medium	Medium	High	Low	High	
Weebill (southern) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis</i>	770	854	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Weebill (western) <i>Smicrornis brevirostris ochrogaster</i>	609	678	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Brown Gerygone <i>Gerygone mouki</i></b>	190	259	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Brown Gerygone (Eungella) <i>Gerygone mouki amalia</i>	90	259	Very high	High	High	Low	High	
Brown Gerygone (Wet Tropics) <i>Gerygone mouki mouki</i>	161	259	Very high	Low	High	Low	High	
Brown Gerygone (southern) <i>Gerygone mouki richmondi</i>	179	259	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Norfolk Island Gerygone <i>Gerygone modesta</i></b>	NA	372	High	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
<b>Mangrove Gerygone <i>Gerygone levigaster</i></b>	NA	421	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Mangrove Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone levigaster cantator</i>	NA	421	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Mangrove Gerygone (northern) <i>Gerygone levigaster levigaster</i>	NA	421	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
Mangrove Gerygone (Papuan) <i>Gerygone levigaster pallida</i>	NA	421	High	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Western Gerygone <i>Gerygone fusca</i></b>	525	599	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
Western Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone fusca exsul</i>	517	599	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
Western Gerygone (south-western) <i>Gerygone fusca fusca</i>	502	599	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
Western Gerygone (northern) <i>Gerygone fusca mungi</i>	344	403	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Dusky Gerygone <i>Gerygone tenebrosa</i></b>	NA	310	High	NA	NA	Low	Low
Dusky Gerygone (southern) <i>Gerygone tenebrosa christophori</i>	NA	310	High	NA	NA	Low	Low
Dusky Gerygone (northern) <i>Gerygone tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>	NA	310	High	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Large-billed Gerygone <i>Gerygone magnirostris</i></b>	NA	553	Medium	NA	NA	Low	Low
Large-billed Gerygone (Papuan) <i>Gerygone magnirostris brunneipectus</i>	NA	553	Medium	NA	NA	Low	Low
Large-billed Gerygone (north Queensland) <i>Gerygone magnirostris cairnsensis</i>	NA	553	Medium	NA	NA	Low	Low
Large-billed Gerygone (Top End) <i>Gerygone magnirostris magnirostris</i>	NA	553	Medium	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Green-backed Gerygone <i>Gerygone chloronota</i></b>	391	523	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
Green-backed Gerygone (Top End) <i>Gerygone chloronota chloronota</i>	377	523	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
Green-backed Gerygone (Kimberley) <i>Gerygone chloronota darwini</i>	213	410	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Fairy Gerygone <i>Gerygone palpebrosa</i></b>	342	421	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Fairy Gerygone (central Queensland coast) <i>Gerygone palpebrosa flavida</i>	337	421	High	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
Fairy Gerygone (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Gerygone palpebrosa personata</i>	279	421	High	High	High	Low	High	
<b>White-throated Gerygone</b> <i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	462	537	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
White-throated Gerygone (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Gerygone olivacea cinerascens</i>	157	259	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
White-throated Gerygone (eastern) <i>Gerygone olivacea olivacea</i>	461	537	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
White-throated Gerygone (north-western) <i>Gerygone olivacea rogersi</i>	184	259	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Slaty-backed Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza robustirostris</i>	131	201	Very high	Low	High	Low	High	
<b>Striated Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	563	688	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Striated Thornbill (southern Queensland) <i>Acanthiza lineata alberti</i>	508	688	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	
Striated Thornbill (South Australian) <i>Acanthiza lineata clevelandi</i>	274	477	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Striated Thornbill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthiza lineata lineata</i>	492	622	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Striated Thornbill (Kangaroo Island) <i>Acanthiza lineata whitei</i>	151	477	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Yellow Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza nana</i>	524	617	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Yellow Thornbill (Wet Tropics) <i>Acanthiza nana flava</i>	168	257	Very high	Medium	High	Low	High	
Yellow Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza nana modesta</i>	453	536	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Yellow Thornbill (east coast) <i>Acanthiza nana nana</i>	172	257	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Yellow-rumped Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	519	593	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa chrysorrhoa</i>	512	593	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leachi</i>	293	593	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leighi</i>	511	593	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Yellow-rumped Thornbill (northern) <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa normantoni</i>	510	593	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	
<b>Chestnut-rumped Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	704	806	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Buff-rumped Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	672	786	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Buff-rumped Thornbill (South Australian) <i>Acanthiza reguloides australis</i>	430	604	Medium	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Buff-rumped Thornbill (southern Queensland) <i>Acanthiza reguloides nesa</i>	265	366	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Buff-rumped Thornbill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthiza reguloides reguloides</i>	281	366	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Buff-rumped Thornbill (central Queensland coast) <i>Acanthiza reguloides squamata</i>	472	604	Medium	High	High	Low	High	
<b>Western Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza inornata</i>	626	763	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Slender-billed Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza iredalei</i>	564	642	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Slender-billed Thornbill (eastern) <i>Acanthiza iredalei hedleyi</i>	176	454	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Slender-billed Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza iredalei iredalei</i>	217	274	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Slender-billed Thornbill (Gulf St Vincent) <i>Acanthiza iredalei rosinae</i>	82	251	Very high	Low	Low	Very high	Very high	
<b>Tasmanian Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza ewingii</i>	633	1029	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Tasmanian Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza ewingii ewingii</i>	637	1029	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Tasmanian Thornbill (King Island) <i>Acanthiza ewingii ruffifrons</i>	148	470	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Inland Thornbill</b> <i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	335	391	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
Inland Thornbill (eastern) <i>Acanthiza apicalis albiventris</i>	216	274	High	High	Very high	Low	Very high	
Inland Thornbill (southern) <i>Acanthiza apicalis apicalis</i>	329	391	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Inland Thornbill (Channel Country) <i>Acanthiza apicalis cinerascens</i>	120	201	Very high	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	
Inland Thornbill (western) <i>Acanthiza apicalis whitlocki</i>	285	352	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	
<b>Brown Thornbill <i>Acanthiza pusilla</i></b>	518	643	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Brown Thornbill (King Island) <i>Acanthiza pusilla archibaldi</i>	6	52	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Brown Thornbill (central Queensland coast) <i>Acanthiza pusilla dawsanensis</i>	415	570	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	
Brown Thornbill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthiza pusilla diemenensis</i>	366	643	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Brown Thornbill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthiza pusilla pusilla</i>	521	643	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Brown Thornbill (kangaroo Island) <i>Acanthiza pusilla zietzi</i>	196	570	Medium	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Mountain Thornbill <i>Acanthiza katherina</i></b>	145	274	High	Low	High	Low	High	
<b>Southern Whiteface <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i></b>	877	1021	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Southern Whiteface (western) <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis castaneiventris</i>	875	1021	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Southern Whiteface (eastern) <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i>	876	1021	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Chestnut-breasted Whiteface <i>Aphelocephala pectoralis</i></b>	247	357	High	High	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Banded Whiteface <i>Aphelocephala nigrinicta</i></b>	786	900	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Spotted Pardalote <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i></b>	505	560	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Spotted Pardalote (Wet Tropics) <i>Pardalotus punctatus militaris</i>	204	277	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
Spotted Pardalote (coastal) <i>Pardalotus punctatus punctatus</i>	372	444	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Spotted Pardalote (inland, yellow-rumped) <i>Pardalotus punctatus xanthopyge</i>	375	444	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	
<b>Forty-spotted Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	54	189	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Red-browed Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus rubricatus</i>	457	521	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Red-browed Pardalote (inland) <i>Pardalotus rubricatus rubricatus</i>	457	521	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Red-browed Pardalote (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pardalotus rubricatus yoriki</i>	229	333	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Striated Pardalote</b> <i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	617	693	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Striated Pardalote (central Queensland coast) <i>Pardalotus striatus melanocephalus</i>	562	629	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Striated Pardalote (Tiwai Islands) <i>Pardalotus striatus melvillensis</i>	113	307	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Striated Pardalote (south-eastern) <i>Pardalotus striatus ornatus</i>	588	693	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Striated Pardalote (Tasmanian) <i>Pardalotus striatus striatus</i>	374	629	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Striated Pardalote (western) <i>Pardalotus striatus substriatus</i>	617	693	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Striated Pardalote (northern, black-capped) <i>Pardalotus striatus uropygialis</i>	353	437	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Eastern Spinebill</b> <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	923	1134	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Eastern Spinebill (Wet Tropics) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris cairnsensis</i>	533	840	Low	Low	High	Low	High	
Eastern Spinebill (Tasmanian) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris dubius</i>	729	1134	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
Eastern Spinebill (South Australian) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris halimaturinus</i>	682	1070	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Eastern Spinebill (south-eastern) <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris tenuirostris</i>	922	1134	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Western Spinebill <i>Acanthorhynchus superciliosus</i>	490	690	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Pied Honeyeater</b> <i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>	751	850	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Lewin's Honeyeater</b> <i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	983	1221	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Lewin's Honeyeater (McIlwraith Range) <i>Meliphaga lewinii amphochlora</i>	171	526	Medium	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
Lewin's Honeyeater (southern) <i>Meliphaga lewinii lewinii</i>	915	1147	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Lewin's Honeyeater (central Queensland coast) <i>Meliphaga lewinii mab</i>	926	1147	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
<b>Yellow-spotted Honeyeater</b> <i>Meliphaga notata</i>	899	1175	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Yellow-spotted Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Meliphaga notata mixta</i>	880	1175	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High
Yellow-spotted Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Meliphaga notata notata</i>	665	1096	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
<b>Graceful Honeyeater</b> <i>Meliphaga gracilis</i>	710	1051	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High
Graceful Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Meliphaga gracilis gracilis</i>	683	1051	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Graceful Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Meliphaga gracilis imitatrix</i>	528	950	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
<b>White-lined Honeyeater</b> <i>Meliphaga albilineata</i>	612	1114	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
White-lined Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Meliphaga albilineata albilineata</i>	368	1114	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
White-lined Honeyeater (Kimberley) <i>Meliphaga albilineata fordiana</i>	489	1114	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
<b>Bridled Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus frenatus</i></b>	387	716	Low	Low	High	Low	High	
<b>Eungella Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus hindwoodi</i></b>	202	741	Low	High	High	Low	High	
<b>Yellow-faced Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i></b>	973	1205	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (Wet Tropics) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops barroni</i>	400	575	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops chrysops</i>	969	1205	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Yellow-faced Honeyeater (Mount Lofty Ranges) <i>Lichenostomus chrysops samueli</i>	690	1123	Low	Low	High	Low	High	
<b>Singing Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus virescens</i></b>	1139	1385	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Singing Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Lichenostomus virescens cooperi</i>	499	759	Low	Medium	Very high	Low	Very high	
Singing Honeyeater (inland) <i>Lichenostomus virescens forresti</i>	1139	1385	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Singing Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Lichenostomus virescens sonorus</i>	1137	1385	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Singing Honeyeater (south-western) <i>Lichenostomus virescens virescens</i>	1138	1385	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Varied Honeyeater (Australo-Papuan) <i>Lichenostomus versicolor versicolor</i></b>	NA	1300	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Mangrove Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus fasciogularis</i></b>	NA	1300	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>White-gaped Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus unicolor</i></b>	1008	1293	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Yellow Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus flavus</i></b>	487	675	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	
Yellow Honeyeater (southern) <i>Lichenostomus flavus addendus</i>	470	675	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Yellow Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Lichenostomus flavus flavus</i>	431	675	Medium	High	High	Low	High	
<b>White-eared Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i></b>	1142	1394	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	



Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
White-eared Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis leucotis</i>	1143	1394	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
White-eared Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis novaenoriae</i>	1112	1394	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
White-eared Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Lichenostomus leucotis thomasi</i>	628	1335	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Yellow-throated Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus flavicollis</i>	994	1434	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Yellow-tufted Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus melanops melanops</i>	736	872	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (Helmeted) <i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i>	2	35	Very high	High	Low	Low	High	
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus melanops melanops</i>	714	872	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus melanops meltoni</i>	734	872	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	
<b>Purple-gaped Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus cratitius</i>	803	1031	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	
Purple-gaped Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Lichenostomus cratitius cratitius</i>	302	1031	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high	
Purple-gaped Honeyeater (mainland) <i>Lichenostomus cratitius occidentalis</i>	605	762	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	
<b>Grey-headed Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus keartlandi</i>	801	995	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Yellow-plumed Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus ornatus</i>	620	717	Low	High	High	Low	High	
<b>Grey-fronted Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichenostomus plumulus plumulus</i>	981	1178	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus graingeri</i>	978	1178	Low	Low	High	Low	High	
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (northern) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus planasi</i>	799	972	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Grey-fronted Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus plumulus plumulus</i>	832	972	Low	Low	High	Low	High	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
<b>Fuscos Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i></b>	764	889	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Fuscos Honeyeater (southern) <i>Lichenostomus fuscus fuscus</i>	465	566	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Fuscos Honeyeater (northern) <i>Lichenostomus fuscus subgermanus</i>	418	566	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Yellow-tinted Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus flavescens</i></b>	183	292	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Yellow-tinted Honeyeater (mainland) <i>Lichenostomus flavescens flavescens</i>	181	292	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Yellow-tinted Honeyeater (Tiwi Islands) <i>Lichenostomus flavescens melvillensis</i>	83	292	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>White-plumed Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i></b>	1024	1228	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
White-plumed Honeyeater (Kimberley) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus calconi</i>	715	936	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high	
White-plumed Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus carteri</i>	965	1158	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
White-plumed Honeyeater (central) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus leilavalensis</i>	811	936	Low	Medium	Very high	Low	Very high	
White-plumed Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichenostomus penicillatus penicillatus</i>	1017	1228	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>White-fronted Honeyeater <i>Purnella albifrons</i></b>	845	994	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Bell Miner <i>Manorina melanophrys</i></b>	582	738	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Noisy Miner <i>Manorina melanocephala</i></b>	1149	1408	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Noisy Miner (Tasmanian) <i>Manorina melanocephala leachi</i>	820	1353	Low	Low	High	Low	High	
Noisy Miner (eastern) <i>Manorina melanocephala lepidota</i>	1148	1408	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Noisy Miner (southern) <i>Manorina melanocephala melanocephala</i>	1094	1353	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
Noisy Miner (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Manorina melanocephala titaniota</i>	627	804	Low	Low	High	Low	High	
<b>Black-eared Miner</b> <i>Manorina melanotis</i>	93	265	High	High	Very high	Very high	Very high	
<b>Yellow-throated Miner</b> <i>Manorina flavigula</i>	1156	1404	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Yellow-throated Miner (eastern) <i>Manorina flavigula flavigula</i>	1155	1404	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Yellow-throated Miner (northern) <i>Manorina flavigula lutea</i>	1132	1404	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Yellow-throated Miner (Tiwi Islands) <i>Manorina flavigula melvillensis</i>	273	802	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Yellow-throated Miner (south-western) <i>Manorina flavigula obscura</i>	1122	1404	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	
Yellow-throated Miner (inland) <i>Manorina flavigula wayensis</i>	701	802	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater</b> <i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	1176	1438	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Western Wattlebird</b> <i>Anthochaera lunulata</i>	619	775	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Little Wattlebird</b> <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	952	1202	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Little Wattlebird (south-eastern) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	911	1117	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Little Wattlebird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera halimaturina</i>	436	1117	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Little Wattlebird (Tasmanian) <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera tasmanica</i>	663	1117	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Regent Honeyeater</b> <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	105	233	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Red Wattlebird</b> <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	859	1007	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Red Wattlebird (eastern) <i>Anthochaera carunculata carunculata</i>	840	1007	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
Red Wattlebird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Anthochaera carunculata clevelandi</i>	373	1007	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Red Wattlebird (western) <i>Anthochaera carunculata woodwardi</i>	854	1007	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Yellow Wattlebird</b> <i>Anthochaera paradoxa</i>	760	1181	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Yellow Wattlebird (King Island) <i>Anthochaera paradoxa kingi</i>	263	817	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Yellow Wattlebird (Tasmanian) <i>Anthochaera paradoxa paradoxa</i>	752	1181	Low	Low	High	Low	High
<b>Brown-backed Honeyeater</b> <i>Ramsayornis modestus</i>	640	860	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Bar-breasted Honeyeater</b> <i>Ramsayornis fasciatus</i>	428	542	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Rufous-banded Honeyeater</b> <i>Conopophila albogularis</i>	813	1083	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Rufous-throated Honeyeater</b> <i>Conopophila rufogularis</i>	585	699	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Grey Honeyeater</b> <i>Conopophila whitei</i>	133	237	Very high	High	Very high	Low	Very high
<b>Crimson Chat</b> <i>Epthianura tricolor</i>	726	809	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Orange Chat</b> <i>Epthianura aurifrons</i>	292	343	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Yellow Chat</b> <i>Epthianura crocea</i>	251	321	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Yellow Chat (inland) <i>Epthianura crocea crocea</i>	250	321	High	High	High	Low	High
Yellow Chat (Capricorn) <i>Epthianura crocea macgregori</i>	23	164	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low
Yellow Chat (Alligator Rivers) <i>Epthianura crocea tunneyi</i>	22	149	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>White-fronted Chat</b> <i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	514	592	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Gibberbird</b> <i>Ashbyia lovensis</i>	340	420	High	High	Very high	Low	Very high
<b>Black Honeyeater</b> <i>Sugomel niger</i>	416	497	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Dusky Honeyeater</b> <i>Myzomela obscura</i>	781	989	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Dusky Honeyeater (Papuan) <i>Myzomela obscura fumata</i>	NA	866	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
Dusky Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Myzomela obscura harterti</i>	787	989	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Dusky Honeyeater (Top End) <i>Myzomela obscura obscura</i>	634	989	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Red-headed Honeyeater</b> <i>Myzomela erythrocephala</i>	NA	1098	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Red-headed Honeyeater (northern) <i>Myzomela erythrocephala erythrocephala</i>	NA	1098	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Red-headed Honeyeater (Papuan) <i>Myzomela erythrocephala infuscata</i>	NA	1063	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Scarlet Honeyeater (Australian)</b> <i>Myzomela sanguinolenta sanguinolenta</i>	907	1080	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Green-backed Honeyeater (Australian)</b> <i>Glycichaera fallax claudi</i>	106	315	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Tawny-crowned Honeyeater</b> <i>Glyciphila melanops</i>	565	646	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (western Tasmanian) <i>Glyciphila melanops chelidonia</i>	134	395	High	High	High	Low	High	
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (mainland, eastern Tasmanian) <i>Glyciphila melanops melanops</i>	567	646	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Banded Honeyeater</b> <i>Cissomela pectoralis</i>	261	388	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Brown Honeyeater</b> <i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	837	969	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Brown Honeyeater (western) <i>Lichmera indistincta indistincta</i>	837	969	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Brown Honeyeater (Tiwi Islands) <i>Lichmera indistincta melvillensis</i>	317	867	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Brown Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Lichmera indistincta ocularis</i>	835	969	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Crescent Honeyeater</b> <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>	897	1142	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Crescent Honeyeater (South Australian) <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus halmaturina</i>	471	924	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
Crescent Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus</i>	893	1142	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>New Holland Honeyeater <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i></b>	908	1065	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
New Holland Honeyeater (Bass Strait) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae caudata</i>	283	779	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High
New Holland Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae campbelli</i>	402	1020	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
New Holland Honeyeater (Tasmanian) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae canescens</i>	684	1065	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High
New Holland Honeyeater (south-western) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae longirostris</i>	851	1034	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
New Holland Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	898	1065	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>White-cheeked Honeyeater <i>Phylidonyris niger</i></b>	788	904	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
White-cheeked Honeyeater (western) <i>Phylidonyris niger gouldii</i>	777	904	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
White-cheeked Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Phylidonyris niger niger</i>	725	904	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
White-streaked Honeyeater <i>Trichodere cockerelli</i>	223	508	High	High	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
<b>Black-chinned Honeyeater <i>Melithreptus gularis</i></b>	959	1144	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Black-chinned Honeyeater (south-eastern, Black-chinned) <i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i>	940	1144	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Black-chinned Honeyeater (northern, Golden-backed) <i>Melithreptus gularis laetior</i>	805	925	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Strong-billed Honeyeater <i>Melithreptus validirostris</i></b>	795	1217	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Brown-headed Honeyeater <i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i></b>	995	1198	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Brown-headed Honeyeater (south-eastern) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris brevirostris</i>	913	1109	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
Brown-headed Honeyeater (western) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris leucogenys</i>	991	1198	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
Brown-headed Honeyeater (Kangaroo Island) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris magnirostris</i>	433	1109	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Brown-headed Honeyeater (northern) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris pallidiceps</i>	776	884	Low	Medium	High	Low	High
Brown-headed Honeyeater (Otways, Wilson's Promontory) <i>Melithreptus brevirostris wombeyi</i>	393	884	Low	High	High	Low	High
<b>White-throated Honeyeater <i>Melithreptus albogularis</i></b>	882	1068	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
White-throated Honeyeater (northern) <i>Melithreptus albogularis albogularis</i>	773	1014	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
White-throated Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Melithreptus albogularis inopinatus</i>	879	1068	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Eastern White-naped Honeyeater <i>Melithreptus lunatus</i></b>	790	958	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Black-headed Honeyeater <i>Melithreptus affinis</i></b>	732	1144	Low	Low	High	Low	High
<b>Western White-naped Honeyeater <i>Melithreptus chloropsis</i></b>	758	925	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
<b>Blue-faced Honeyeater <i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i></b>	1198	1459	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Blue-faced Honeyeater (northern) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis albipennis</i>	1117	1416	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Blue-faced Honeyeater (eastern) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis cyanotis</i>	1197	1459	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Blue-faced Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Entomyzon cyanotis griseigularis</i>	747	899	Low	High	High	Low	High
<b>Helmeted Friarbird <i>Philemon buceroides</i></b>	1012	1264	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Helmeted Friarbird (Top End sandstone) <i>Philemon buceroides ammitophila</i>	469	996	Low	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
Helmeted Friarbird (Aratura coast) <i>Philemon buceroides gordonii</i>	NA	1264	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
Helmeted Friarbird (eastern) <i>Philemon buceroides yorki</i>	1006	1264	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Silver-crowned Friarbird</b> <i>Philemon argenticeps</i>	719	855	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Silver-crowned Friarbird (western) <i>Philemon argenticeps argenticeps</i>	705	855	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Silver-crowned Friarbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Philemon argenticeps kempi</i>	608	855	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Noisy Friarbird</b> <i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	1043	1258	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Noisy Friarbird (northern) <i>Philemon corniculatus corniculatus</i>	957	1185	Low	Medium	High	Low	High	
Noisy Friarbird (southern) <i>Philemon corniculatus monachus</i>	1022	1258	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Little Friarbird</b> <i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	1003	1203	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Little Friarbird (eastern) <i>Philemon citreogularis citreogularis</i>	1003	1203	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Little Friarbird (north-western) <i>Philemon citreogularis sordidus</i>	925	1122	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Macleay's Honeyeater</b> <i>Xanthotis macleayana</i>	297	531	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Tawny-breasted Honeyeater</b> <i>Xanthotis flaviventer</i>	397	941	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Xanthotis flaviventer filigera</i>	397	941	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Tawny-breasted Honeyeater (Papuan) <i>Xanthotis flaviventer saturator</i>	NA	941	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Striped Honeyeater</b> <i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	1152	1410	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Painted Honeyeater</b> <i>Grantiella picta</i>	951	1128	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Grey-crowned Babbler</b> <i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	824	928	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Grey-crowned Babbler (western, Red-breasted) <i>Pomatostomus temporalis rubeculus</i>	769	851	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	



Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern) <i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	771	851	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Hall's Babbler</b> <i>Pomatostomus halli</i>	132	240	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>White-browed Babbler</b> <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	1169	1427	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
White-browed Babbler (south-western) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus ashbyi</i>	1144	1427	Low	Medium	High	Low	High	
White-browed Babbler (central) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus centralis</i>	975	1191	Low	Medium	Very high	Low	Very high	
White-browed Babbler (eastern) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus gilgandra</i>	1120	1377	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
White-browed Babbler (southern) <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus superciliosus</i>	1168	1427	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Chestnut-crowned Babbler</b> <i>Pomatostomus ruficeps</i>	873	1047	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Australian Logrunner</b> <i>Orthonyx temminckii</i>	175	297	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	
<b>Chowchilla</b> <i>Orthonyx spaldingii</i>	74	219	Very high	Low	High	Low	High	
Chowchilla (northern) <i>Orthonyx spaldingii melasmenus</i>	44	219	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Chowchilla (southern) <i>Orthonyx spaldingii spaldingii</i>	71	219	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Spotted Quail-thrush</b> <i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	257	344	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Spotted Quail-thrush (Tasmanian) <i>Cinclosoma punctatum dovei</i>	160	344	High	Low	High	Low	High	
Spotted Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclosoma punctatum punctatum</i>	258	344	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Chestnut Quail-thrush</b> <i>Cinclosoma castanotus</i>	482	561	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Chestnut Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclosoma castanotus castanotus</i>	448	561	Medium	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Chestnut Quail-thrush (inland) <i>Cinclosoma castanotus clarum</i>	485	561	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
Chestnut Quail-thrush (south-western) <i>Cinclosoma castaneothorax</i>	476	561	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Cinnamon Quail-thrush <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum</i></b>	365	446	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	Very high
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (Nullarbor) <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum alisteri</i>	208	446	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (southern) <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum cinnamomeum</i>	358	446	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	Very high
Cinnamon Quail-thrush (northern) <i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum tirariensis</i>	356	446	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	Very high
<b>Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush <i>Cinclosoma castaneothorax</i></b>	214	267	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush (eastern) <i>Cinclosoma castaneothorax castaneothorax</i>	189	267	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush (western) <i>Cinclosoma castaneothorax marginatum</i>	212	267	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Eastern Whipbird <i>Psophodes olivaceus</i></b>	968	1220	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Eastern Whipbird (Wet Tropics) <i>Psophodes olivaceus lateralis</i>	650	1028	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	Very high
Eastern Whipbird (southern) <i>Psophodes olivaceus olivaceus</i>	823	1072	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Western Whipbird <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i></b>	96	231	Very high	Low	Low	Very high	Very high	Very high
Western Whipbird (Kangaroo Island) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis lashmari</i>	18	159	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high
Western Whipbird (eastern) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis leucogaster</i>	63	206	Very high	Low	Low	Very high	Very high	Very high
Western Whipbird (western heath) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>	7	47	Very high	High	Medium	Very high	Very high	Very high
Western Whipbird (western wheatbelt) <i>Psophodes nigrogularis oberon</i>	47	151	Very high	Low	Low	Very high	Very high	Very high

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
<b>Chirruping Wedgebill</b> <i>Psophodes cristatus</i>	638	744	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Chiming Wedgebill</b> <i>Psophodes occidentalis</i>	816	940	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	
<b>Varied Sittella</b> <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	741	834	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Varied Sittella (south-eastern, orange-winged) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	666	772	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Varied Sittella (central Queensland coast, white-headed) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucocephala</i>	477	577	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Varied Sittella (northern, white-winged) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucoptera</i>	498	577	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Varied Sittella (western, black-headed) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata</i>	740	834	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Varied Sittella (Cape York Peninsula, striated) <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera striata</i>	495	577	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	
<b>Ground Cuckoo-shrike</b> <i>Coracina maxima</i>	531	612	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike</b> <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	1060	1271	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (mainland) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae melanops</i>	1060	1271	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (Tasmanian) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	864	1271	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (Pilbara) <i>Coracina novaehollandiae subpallida</i>	872	1015	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike</b> <i>Coracina papuensis</i>	1052	1267	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (Tiwi Islands) <i>Coracina papuensis apsleyi</i>	494	1195	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (eastern) <i>Coracina papuensis artamoides</i>	1045	1267	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (north-western) <i>Coracina papuensis hypoleuca</i>	1002	1267	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Coracina papuensis oriamo</i>	932	1195	Low	Low	High	Low	High	
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike (south-eastern) <i>Coracina papuensis robusta</i>	1021	1267	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Barred Cuckoo-shrike (Australian)</b> <b><i>Coracina lineata lineata</i></b>	79	158	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Cicadabird</b> <b><i>Coracina tenuirostris</i></b>	865	1087	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Cicadabird (northern) <i>Coracina tenuirostris melvillensis</i>	660	1006	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Cicadabird (eastern) <i>Coracina tenuirostris tenuirostris</i>	819	1087	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>White-winged Triller</b> <b><i>Lalage tricolor</i></b>	1121	1352	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Varied Triller</b> <b><i>Lalage leucomela</i></b>	486	721	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Varied Triller (eastern) <i>Lalage leucomela leucomela</i>	427	721	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Varied Triller (Kimberley) <i>Lalage leucomela macrura</i>	226	637	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Varied Triller (Top End) <i>Lalage leucomela rufiventris</i>	423	721	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Varied Triller (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Lalage leucomela yorki</i>	218	637	Medium	High	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Crested Shrike-tit</b> <b><i>Falcunculus frontatus</i></b>	1171	1435	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Crested Shrike-tit (eastern) <i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	1160	1435	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Crested Shrike-tit (western) <i>Falcunculus frontatus leucogaster</i>	954	1197	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	
Crested Shrike-tit (northern) <i>Falcunculus frontatus whitei</i>	550	823	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Olive Whistler</b> <b><i>Pachycephala olivacea</i></b>	1101	1423	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Olive Whistler (Tasmanian) <i>Pachycephala olivacea apatetes</i>	920	1369	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Olive Whistler (Otways, Wilson's Promontory) <i>Pachycephala olivacea bathychoa</i>	556	1186	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
Olive Whistler (Glennig) <i>Pachycephala olivacea hesperus</i>	652	1401	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Olive Whistler (northern New South Wales) <i>Pachycephala olivacea macphersoniana</i>	905	1186	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
Olive Whistler (south-eastern) <i>Pachycephala olivacea olivacea</i>	1049	1369	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Red-lored Whistler</b> <i>Pachycephala rufogularis</i>	118	280	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
<b>Gilbert's Whistler</b> <i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	960	1160	Low	High	High	Low	High
<b>Golden Whistler</b> <i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	1157	1411	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Golden Whistler (Lord Howe Island) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis contempta</i>	NA	745	Low	NA	NA	Very high	Very high
Golden Whistler (western) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis fuliginosa</i>	1150	1411	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Golden Whistler (Tasmanian) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis glaucaura</i>	962	1411	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Golden Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis pectoralis</i>	1127	1411	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Golden Whistler (Norfolk Island) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis xanthoprocta</i>	NA	745	Low	NA	NA	Very high	Very high
Golden Whistler (south-eastern) <i>Pachycephala pectoralis youngi</i>	1146	1411	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Mangrove Golden Whistler</b> <i>Pachycephala melanura melanura</i>	NA	1160	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low
Mangrove Golden Whistler (west coast) <i>Pachycephala melanura melanura</i>	NA	944	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low
Mangrove Golden Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala melanura robusta</i>	NA	1160	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low
Mangrove Golden Whistler (Papuan) <i>Pachycephala melanura spinicauda</i>	NA	1160	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Grey Whistler</b> <i>Pachycephala simplex</i>	209	327	High	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
Grey Whistler (eastern) <i>Pachycephala simplex peninsulae</i>	195	327	High	Low	High	Low	High	
Grey Whistler (Top End) <i>Pachycephala simplex simplex</i>	149	327	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Rufous Whistler</b> <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	1039	1244	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Rufous Whistler (north-western) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris falcata</i>	942	1180	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Rufous Whistler (Tiwi Islands) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris minor</i>	360	974	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Rufous Whistler (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris pallida</i>	1018	1244	Low	High	High	Low	High	
Rufous Whistler (southern) <i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i>	1039	1244	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>White-breasted Whistler</b> <i>Pachycephala lanioides</i>	NA	1089	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
White-breasted Whistler (Pilbara) <i>Pachycephala lanioides carmarvoni</i>	NA	1055	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
White-breasted Whistler (Top End) <i>Pachycephala lanioides fretorum</i>	NA	1089	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
White-breasted Whistler (Kimberley) <i>Pachycephala lanioides lanioides</i>	NA	1089	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Little Shrike-thrush</b> <i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha</i>	817	951	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Little Shrike-thrush (Limmen Bight) <i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha aelptes</i>	NA	1106	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Little Shrike-thrush (Wet Tropics) <i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha griseata</i>	642	951	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Little Shrike-thrush (Capricorn coast) <i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha gouldii</i>	677	951	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Little Shrike-thrush (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha normani</i>	651	951	Low	High	High	Low	High	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
Little Shrike-thrush (north-western) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha parvula</i>	702	951	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Little Shrike-thrush (southern) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha rufogaster</i>	646	951	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
Little Shrike-thrush (Bowen coast) <i>Colluricincla megarhyncha synaptica</i>	708	951	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Bower's Shrike-thrush</b> <i>Colluricincla boweri</i>	153	340	High	Low	High	Low	High	High
<b>Sandstone Shrike-thrush</b> <i>Colluricincla woodwardi</i>	124	211	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Grey Shrike-thrush</b> <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	1221	1503	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Grey Shrike-thrush (north-western) <i>Colluricincla harmonica brunnea</i>	1071	1323	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
Grey Shrike-thrush (eastern) <i>Colluricincla harmonica harmonica</i>	1220	1503	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Grey Shrike-thrush (western) <i>Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris</i>	1221	1503	Low	Low	High	Low	High	High
Grey Shrike-thrush (Tasmanian) <i>Colluricincla harmonica strigata</i>	1082	1503	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Grey Shrike-thrush (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Colluricincla harmonica superciliosa</i>	656	988	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	Very high
<b>Crested Bellbird</b> <i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	869	1024	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Crested Bellbird (southern) <i>Oreoica gutturalis gutturalis</i>	868	1024	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Crested Bellbird (northern) <i>Oreoica gutturalis pallescens</i>	869	1024	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Australasian Figbird</b> <i>Sphecothebes vieilloti</i>	988	1188	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Australasian Figbird (north-western) <i>Sphecothebes vieilloti ashbyi</i>	894	1188	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Australasian Figbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Sphecothebes vieilloti flaviventris</i>	755	992	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
Australasian Figbird (eastern) <i>Sphecotheres vieilloti vieilloti</i>	941	1188	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Yellow Oriole <i>Oriolus flavocinctus</i></b>	1009	1290	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Yellow Oriole (north-western) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus flavocinctus</i>	935	1290	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Yellow Oriole (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus flavocinctus</i>	784	1212	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Yellow Oriole (Wet Tropics) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus kingi kingi</i>	934	1290	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Yellow Oriole (Tiwi Islands) <i>Oriolus flavocinctus tiwi tiwi</i>	802	1212	Low	High	High	Low	High
<b>Olive-backed Oriole <i>Oriolus sagittatus</i></b>	1051	1261	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Olive-backed Oriole (north-western) <i>Oriolus sagittatus affinis</i>	1015	1261	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Olive-backed Oriole (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Oriolus sagittatus griseus</i>	919	1194	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high
Olive-backed Oriole (eastern) <i>Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus</i>	1046	1261	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>White-breasted Woodswallow (Australo-Papuan) <i>Artamus leucorhynchus leucopygialis</i></b>	304	370	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Masked Woodswallow <i>Artamus personatus</i></b>	830	963	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>White-browed Woodswallow <i>Artamus superciliosus</i></b>	833	965	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Black-faced Woodswallow <i>Artamus cinereus</i></b>	1185	1439	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Black-faced Woodswallow (south-western) <i>Artamus cinereus cinereus</i>	1182	1439	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Black-faced Woodswallow (central Queensland coast) <i>Artamus cinereus dealbatus</i>	1151	1439	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Black-faced Woodswallow (inland) <i>Artamus cinereus melanops</i>	1185	1439	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low



Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
Black-faced Woodswallow (Cape York Peninsula)	997	1231	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<i>Artamus cinereus normani</i>								
<b>Dusky Woodswallow <i>Artamus cyanopterus</i></b>	1191	1453	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Dusky Woodswallow (eastern) <i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	1189	1453	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Dusky Woodswallow (south-western) <i>Artamus cyanopterus perthi</i>	1187	1453	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
<b>Little Woodswallow <i>Artamus minor</i></b>								
Little Woodswallow (northern) <i>Artamus minor derbyi</i>	452	515	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Little Woodswallow (western) <i>Artamus minor minor</i>	450	515	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Little Woodswallow (western) <i>Artamus minor minor</i>	451	515	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Black Butcherbird <i>Cracticus quoyi</i></b>	1136	1425	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Black Butcherbird (Papuan) <i>Cracticus quoyi alecto</i>	NA	1375	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
Black Butcherbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Cracticus quoyi jardini</i>	967	1375	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	Very high
Black Butcherbird (north-eastern) <i>Cracticus quoyi rufescens</i>	1100	1425	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Black Butcherbird (Top End) <i>Cracticus quoyi spaldingi</i>	762	1326	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Grey Butcherbird <i>Cracticus torquatus</i></b>	1225	1510	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Grey Butcherbird (Top End) <i>Cracticus torquatus argenteus</i>	1114	1498	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Grey Butcherbird (Tasmanian) <i>Cracticus torquatus cinereus</i>	1091	1510	Low	Low	High	Low	High	High
Grey Butcherbird (south-eastern) <i>Cracticus torquatus torquatus</i>	1223	1510	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Grey Butcherbird (inland) <i>Cracticus torquatus leucopterus</i>	1225	1510	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Grey Butcherbird (Kimberley) <i>Cracticus torquatus colletti</i>	1014	1374	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
<b>Black-backed Butcherbird (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Cracticus mentalis kempii</i></b>	334	641	Medium	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Pied Butcherbird <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i></b>	1207	1472	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Pied Butcherbird (eastern) <i>Cracticus nigrogularis nigrogularis</i>	1206	1472	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Pied Butcherbird (western) <i>Cracticus nigrogularis picatus</i>	1207	1472	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Australian Magpie <i>Cracticus tibicen</i></b>	1118	1343	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Australian Magpie (south-western) <i>Cracticus tibicen dorsalis</i>	1110	1343	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Australian Magpie (northern) <i>Cracticus tibicen eylandtensis</i>	1111	1343	Low	High	High	Low	High	
Australian Magpie (Tasmanian) <i>Cracticus tibicen hypoleuca</i>	888	1343	Low	Low	High	Low	High	
Australian Magpie (Pilbara) <i>Cracticus tibicen longirostris</i>	1075	1308	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Australian Magpie (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Cracticus tibicen telonocua</i>	1098	1343	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Australian Magpie (eastern) <i>Cracticus tibicen terraereginae</i>	1118	1343	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Australian Magpie (coastal New South Wales) <i>Cracticus tibicen tibicen</i>	1086	1343	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Australian Magpie (southern Victoria) <i>Cracticus tibicen tyrannica</i>	1080	1343	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	
<b>Pied Currawong <i>Strepera graculina</i></b>	1209	1481	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Pied Currawong (Lord Howe Island) <i>Strepera graculina crissalis</i>	NA	190	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
Pied Currawong (eastern) <i>Strepera graculina graculina</i>	1195	1481	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
Pied Currawong (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Strepera graculina magnirostris</i>	527	1222	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Pied Currawong (south-eastern) <i>Strepera graculina nebulosa</i>	1165	1481	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Pied Currawong (Wet Tropics) <i>Strepera graculina robinsoni</i>	836	1222	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high
<b>Black Currawong <i>Strepera fuliginosa</i></b>	990	1477	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Black Currawong (King Island) <i>Strepera fuliginosa colei</i>	97	731	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Black Currawong (Tasmanian) <i>Strepera fuliginosa fuliginosa</i>	984	1477	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Black Currawong (Flinders Island) <i>Strepera fuliginosa parvior</i>	412	1216	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
<b>Grey Currawong <i>Strepera versicolor</i></b>	1161	1417	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Grey Currawong (Tasmanian) <i>Strepera versicolor arguta</i>	889	1417	Low	Low	High	Low	High
Grey Currawong (Kangaroo Island) <i>Strepera versicolor halmaturina</i>	602	1417	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Grey Currawong (Eyre Peninsula) <i>Strepera versicolor intermedia</i>	1069	1417	Low	Low	High	Low	High
Grey Currawong (Murray mallee) <i>Strepera versicolor melanoptera</i>	1037	1355	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high
Grey Currawong (south-western) <i>Strepera versicolor plumbea</i>	1158	1417	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Grey Currawong (south-eastern) <i>Strepera versicolor versicolor</i>	1116	1417	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Spangled Drongo <i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i></b>	1166	1430	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Spangled Drongo (north-eastern) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus atrabectus</i>	1123	1430	Low	High	High	Low	High

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
Spangled Drongo (north-western) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus baileyi</i>	1077	1430	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Spangled Drongo (southern) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus</i>	1129	1430	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Spangled Drongo (Papuan) <i>Dicrurus bracteatus carbonarius</i>	NA	1239	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
<b>Rufous Fantail <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i></b>								
Rufous Fantail (northern, Arafura) <i>Rhipidura rufifrons dryas</i>	625	713	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Rufous Fantail (northern, Arafura) <i>Rhipidura rufifrons dryas</i>	557	713	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Rufous Fantail (north-eastern) <i>Rhipidura rufifrons intermedia</i>	566	648	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Rufous Fantail (southern) <i>Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons</i>	621	713	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Grey Fantail <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i></b>								
Grey Fantail (inland) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa albicauda</i>	695	794	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Grey Fantail (Tasmanian) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa albicauda</i>	435	533	Medium	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
Grey Fantail (Tasmanian) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa albicauda</i>	636	794	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Grey Fantail (south-eastern) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa alisteri</i>	695	794	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Grey Fantail (north-eastern) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa keasti</i>	406	533	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low	High
Grey Fantail (Norfolk Island) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa pelzelni</i>	NA	502	High	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	Very high
Grey Fantail (south-western) <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa preissi</i>	693	794	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Mangrove Grey Fantail <i>Rhipidura phasiana</i></b>	NA	539	Medium	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
<b>Northern Fantail <i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i></b>								
Northern Fantail (Papuan) <i>Rhipidura rufiventris gularis</i>	647	773	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Northern Fantail (Papuan) <i>Rhipidura rufiventris gularis</i>	NA	500	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
Northern Fantail (northern) <i>Rhipidura rufiventris isura</i>	598	724	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
<b>Willie Wagtail <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i></b>	691	766	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Willie Wagtail (southern) <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	691	766	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Willie Wagtail (Papuan) <i>Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca</i>	NA	720	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
Willie Wagtail (northern) <i>Rhipidura leucophrys picata</i>	685	766	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High
<b>Australian Raven <i>Corvus coronoides</i></b>	1218	1495	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Australian Raven (eastern) <i>Corvus coronoides coronoides</i>	1218	1495	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Australian Raven (western) <i>Corvus coronoides perplexus</i>	1217	1495	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Forest Raven <i>Corvus tasmanicus</i></b>	1192	1507	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Forest Raven (New England) <i>Corvus tasmanicus boreus</i>	1173	1491	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Forest Raven (southern) <i>Corvus tasmanicus tasmanicus</i>	1147	1502	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Little Raven <i>Corvus mellori</i></b>	1224	1519	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Little Crow <i>Corvus bennetti</i></b>	909	1062	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Torresian Crow <i>Corvus orru</i></b>	1228	1514	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
Torresian Crow (Australian) <i>Corvus orru ceciliae</i>	1228	1514	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Torresian Crow (Papuan) <i>Corvus orru orru</i>	NA	1330	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
<b>Broad-billed Flycatcher (Australo-Papuan) <i>Myiagra ruficollis mimikae</i></b>	NA	428	High	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
<b>Leaden Flycatcher <i>Myiagra rubecula</i></b>	694	790	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Leaden Flycatcher (north-western) <i>Myiagra rubecula concinna</i>	630	790	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Leaden Flycatcher (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Myiagra rubecula okyri</i>	569	736	Low	High	High	Low	Low	High

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
Leaden Flycatcher (south-eastern) <i>Myiagra rubecula rubecula</i>	664	790	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Leaden Flycatcher (eastern) <i>Myiagra rubecula yorki</i>	680	790	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Satin Flycatcher</b> <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	687	781	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Shining Flycatcher</b> <i>Myiagra alecto</i>	597	756	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Shining Flycatcher (north-western) <i>Myiagra alecto melvillensis</i>	558	756	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Shining Flycatcher (eastern) <i>Myiagra alecto wardelli</i>	600	756	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Restless Flycatcher</b> <i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	800	903	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Restless Flycatcher (southern) <i>Myiagra inquieta inquieta</i>	742	838	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Restless Flycatcher (northern, Paperbark) <i>Myiagra inquieta nana</i>	716	838	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>White-eared Monarch</b> <i>Carterornis leucotis</i>	163	252	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Black-faced Monarch</b> <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	332	401	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Black-winged Monarch (Australian)</b> <i>Monarcha frater canescens</i>	121	356	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Spectacled Monarch</b> <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus</i>	318	450	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Spectacled Monarch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus albiventris</i>	154	450	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	Very high
Spectacled Monarch (southern) <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus gouldii</i>	248	450	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Spectacled Monarch (Wet Tropics) <i>Symposiarchus trivirgatus melanorrhoea</i>	264	450	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Magpie-lark</b> <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	756	844	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Magpie-lark (southern) <i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	756	844	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Magpie-lark (northern) <i>Grallina cyanoleuca neglecta</i>	743	844	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
<b>Friilled Monarch (Cape York Peninsula) Arses telescopthalmus lorealis</b>	40	208	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
<b>Pied Monarch Arses kaupi</b>	62	191	Very high	High	High	Low	High
Pied Monarch (southern) <i>Arses kaupi kaupi</i>	60	191	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low
Pied Monarch (northern) <i>Arses kaupi terraereginae</i>	38	191	Very high	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
<b>Yellow-breasted Boatbill Machaerirhynchus flaviventer</b>	72	177	Very high	Low	High	Low	High
Yellow-breasted Boatbill (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer flaviventer</i>	28	177	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Yellow-breasted Boatbill (Wet Tropics) <i>Machaerirhynchus flaviventer secundus</i>	59	177	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>White-winged Chough Corcorax melanorhamphos</b>	887	1035	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
White-winged Chough (eastern) <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos melanorhamphos</i>	883	1035	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
White-winged Chough (South Australian) <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos whiteae</i>	772	945	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
<b>Apostlebird Struthidea cinerea</b>	1113	1340	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Apostlebird (southern) <i>Struthidea cinerea cinerea</i>	1109	1340	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Apostlebird (northern) <i>Struthidea cinerea dalyi</i>	1093	1340	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
<b>Trumpet Manucode Phonygammus keraudrenii</b>	98	281	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Trumpet Manucode (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Phonygammus keraudrenii gouldii</i>	98	281	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Paradise Riflebird <i>Ptiloris paradiseus</i>	380	653	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
<b>Victoria's Riflebird Ptiloris victorinae</b>	338	654	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Magnificent Riflebird (Australian) Ptiloris magnificus alberti</b>	139	476	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
<b>Jacky Winter Microeca fascinans</b>	731	825	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Jacky Winter (southern) <i>Microeca fascinans assimilis</i>	727	825	Low	Low	High	Low	High
Jacky Winter (eastern) <i>Microeca fascinans fascinans</i>	717	825	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
Jacky Winter (northern) <i>Microeca fascians pallida</i>	720	825	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Lemon-bellied Flycatcher <i>Microeca flavigaster</i></b>	534	769	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (north-central) <i>Microeca flavigaster flavigaster</i>	417	769	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Microeca flavigaster flavissima</i>	140	429	High	High	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (south-eastern) <i>Microeca flavigaster laetissima</i>	224	429	High	Low	High	Low	Low	High
Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (western) <i>Microeca flavigaster tormenti</i>	NA	769	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
<b>Yellow-legged Flycatcher (Australian) <i>Microeca griseocephala kempii</i></b>	25	166	Very high	Low	High	Low	Low	High
<b>Scarlet Robin <i>Petroica multicolor</i></b>	480	576	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Scarlet Robin (eastern) <i>Petroica multicolor boodang</i>	269	353	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Scarlet Robin (south-western) <i>Petroica multicolor campbelli</i>	255	353	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Scarlet Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Petroica multicolor leggii</i>	185	353	High	Low	High	Low	Low	High
Scarlet Robin (Norfolk Island) <i>Petroica multicolor multicolor</i>	NA	247	Very high	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	Very high
<b>Red-capped Robin <i>Petroica goodenovii</i></b>	643	737	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Flame Robin <i>Petroica phoenicea</i></b>	570	702	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Rose Robin <i>Petroica rosea</i></b>	488	625	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Pink Robin <i>Petroica rodinogaster</i></b>	440	626	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Pink Robin (mainland) <i>Petroica rodinogaster inexpectata</i>	438	626	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Pink Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Petroica rodinogaster rodinogaster</i>	348	626	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Hooded Robin <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i></b>	1135	1378	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low



Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
Hooded Robin (south-eastern) <i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	1128	1378	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Hooded Robin (northern) <i>Melanodryas cucullata picata</i>	1133	1378	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Hooded Robin (western) <i>Melanodryas cucullata westralensis</i>	1134	1378	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Dusky Robin <i>Melanodryas vittata</i></b>								
Dusky Robin (King Island) <i>Melanodryas vittata kingi</i>	862	1294	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Dusky Robin (Tasmanian) <i>Melanodryas vittata vittata</i>	513	1215	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
Dusky Robin <i>Tregellasia capito</i>	867	1294	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Pale-yellow Robin <i>Tregellasia capito</i></b>								
Pale-yellow Robin (southern) <i>Tregellasia capito capito</i>	299	480	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Pale-yellow Robin (northern) <i>Tregellasia capito nana</i>	246	480	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>White-faced Robin (Australian) <i>Tregellasia leucops albigularis</i></b>								
White-faced Robin (Australian) <i>Tregellasia leucops albigularis</i>	237	480	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>White-faced Robin (Australian) <i>Tregellasia leucops albigularis</i></b>								
White-faced Robin (Australian) <i>Tregellasia leucops albigularis</i>	122	471	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Very high
<b>Eastern Yellow Robin <i>Eopsaltria australis</i></b>								
Eastern Yellow Robin (southern) <i>Eopsaltria australis australis</i>	1167	1443	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Eastern Yellow Robin (southern) <i>Eopsaltria australis australis</i>	1159	1443	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Eastern Yellow Robin (northern) <i>Eopsaltria australis chrysorrhoa</i>	1154	1443	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Western Yellow Robin <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i></b>								
Western Yellow Robin (eastern) <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis griseogularis</i>	938	1125	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
Western Yellow Robin (western) <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis rosinae</i>	669	902	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High
Western Yellow Robin (western) <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis rosinae</i>	936	1125	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
<b>White-breasted Robin <i>Eopsaltria georgiana</i></b>								
White-breasted Robin <i>Eopsaltria georgiana</i>	421	565	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
<b>Mangrove Robin <i>Peneonanthe pulverulenta</i></b>								
Mangrove Robin (Top End) <i>Peneonanthe pulverulenta alligator</i>	NA	1129	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
Mangrove Robin (Top End) <i>Peneonanthe pulverulenta alligator</i>	NA	1129	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
Mangrove Robin (western) <i>Peneonanthe pulverulenta cinereiceps</i>	NA	1129	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Mangrove Robin (eastern) <i>Peneonanthe pulverulenta leucura</i>	NA	1129	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Grey-headed Robin (Australian) <i>Heteromyias albispecularis cinereifrons</i></b>	58	153	Very high	Low	High	Low	High	
<b>White-browed Robin <i>Poecilodryas superciliosa</i></b>	748	1050	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Buff-sided Robin <i>Poecilodryas cerviniventris</i></b>	678	913	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Northern Scrub-robin (Australian) <i>Drymodes superciliaris superciliaris</i></b>	35	148	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
<b>Southern Scrub-robin <i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i></b>	341	469	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Horsfield's Bushlark <i>Mirafra javanica athertonensis</i></b>	515	585	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Horsfield's Bushlark (Wet Tropics) <i>Mirafra javanica athertonensis</i>	210	399	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Horsfield's Bushlark (Kimberley) <i>Mirafra javanica forresti</i>	464	585	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Horsfield's Bushlark (Dampierland) <i>Mirafra javanica halli</i>	396	585	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	
Horsfield's Bushlark (eastern) <i>Mirafra javanica horsfieldii</i>	515	585	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Horsfield's Bushlark (Tiwi Islands) <i>Mirafra javanica melvillensis</i>	53	188	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Horsfield's Bushlark (western Queensland) <i>Mirafra javanica rufescens</i>	503	585	Medium	High	High	Low	High	
Horsfield's Bushlark (South Australian) <i>Mirafra javanica secunda</i>	449	585	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Horsfield's Bushlark (Top End) <i>Mirafra javanica sodderbergi</i>	284	399	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure		
Horsfield's Bushlark (Pilbara) <i>Mirafra javanica woodwardi</i>	509	585	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Zitting Cisticola</b> <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	313	406	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Zitting Cisticola (eastern) <i>Cisticola juncidis laveryi</i>	277	406	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Zitting Cisticola (Top End) <i>Cisticola juncidis leanyeri</i>	241	406	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Zitting Cisticola (Normanton) <i>Cisticola juncidis normani</i>	136	406	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Golden-headed Cisticola</b> <i>Cisticola exilis</i>	594	660	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Golden-headed Cisticola (northern) <i>Cisticola exilis alexandrae</i>	584	660	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Golden-headed Cisticola (north-eastern) <i>Cisticola exilis diminuta</i>	561	660	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Golden-headed Cisticola (south-eastern) <i>Cisticola exilis exilis</i>	573	660	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Golden-headed Cisticola (north-western) <i>Cisticola exilis lineocapilla</i>	483	660	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Australian Reed-Warbler</b> <i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	722	813	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Australian Reed-Warbler (eastern) <i>Acrocephalus australis australis</i>	722	813	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Australian Reed-Warbler (western) <i>Acrocephalus australis gouldi</i>	721	813	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Great Reed-Warbler (eastern)</b> <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus orientalis</i>	413	1042	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	Low
<b>Tawny Grassbird (Australo-Papuan)</b> <i>Megalurus timoriensis alisteri</i>	808	930	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Little Grassbird</b> <i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	963	1150	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Little Grassbird (eastern) <i>Megalurus gramineus goulburni</i>	963	1150	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
Little Grassbird (Tasmanian) <i>Megalurus gramineus gramineus</i>	735	1150	Low	Low	High	Low	High	
Little Grassbird (western) <i>Megalurus gramineus thomasi</i>	958	1150	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Rufous Songlark</b> <i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	604	674	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Brown Songlark</b> <i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	574	639	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Spinifexbird</b> <i>Eremiornis carteri</i>	576	666	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Christmas Island White-eye</b> <i>Zosterops natalis</i>	NA	818	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Pale-bellied White-eye (Torres Strait)</b> <i>Zosterops citrinella albiventris</i>	NA	1103	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Yellow White-eye</b> <i>Zosterops luteus</i>	NA	1382	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Yellow White-eye (western) <i>Zosterops luteus balstoni</i>	NA	1382	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Yellow White-eye (northern) <i>Zosterops luteus luteus</i>	NA	1382	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
<b>Silvereye</b> <i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	1184	1446	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Silvereye (Great Barrier Reef) <i>Zosterops lateralis chlorocephalus</i>	NA	818	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low	
Silvereye (south-western) <i>Zosterops lateralis chloronotus</i>	1175	1446	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Silvereye (eastern) <i>Zosterops lateralis cornwalli</i>	1164	1446	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Silvereye (Tasmanian) <i>Zosterops lateralis lateralis</i>	1174	1446	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Silvereye (King Island) <i>Zosterops lateralis ochrochrous</i>	733	1402	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Silvereye (South Australian) <i>Zosterops lateralis pinarochrous</i>	1170	1446	Low	Medium	Very high	Low	Very high	
Silvereye (Lord Howe Island) <i>Zosterops lateralis tephroleurus</i>	NA	818	Low	NA	NA	Very high	Very high	
Silvereye (north-eastern) <i>Zosterops lateralis vegetus</i>	1141	1446	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Silvereye (south-eastern) <i>Zosterops lateralis westernensis</i>	1163	1446	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
<b>Slender-billed White-eye</b> <i>Zosterops tenuirostris</i>	NA	712	Low	NA	NA	Very high	Very high
<b>White-backed Swallow</b> <i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	286	341	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Barn Swallow (eastern)</b> <i>Hirundo rustica gutturalis</i>	191	380	High	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Welcome Swallow</b> <i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	320	363	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Welcome Swallow (western) <i>Hirundo neoxena carteri</i>	319	363	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Welcome Swallow (eastern) <i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	320	363	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Fairy Martin</b> <i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	252	318	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Tree Martin</b> <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	266	334	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Tree Martin (mainland) <i>Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta</i>	266	334	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Tree Martin (Tasmanian) <i>Petrochelidon nigricans nigricans</i>	266	334	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Bassian Thrush</b> <i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	1050	1331	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Bassian Thrush (Wet Tropics) <i>Zoothera lunulata cuneata</i>	164	514	Medium	Medium	High	Low	High
Bassian Thrush (South Australian) <i>Zoothera lunulata halmaturina</i>	501	1076	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
Bassian Thrush (south-eastern) <i>Zoothera lunulata lunulata</i>	1048	1331	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Russet-tailed Thrush (Australian)</b> <i>Zoothera heinei heinei</i>	504	700	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Island Thrush</b> <i>Turdus poliocephalus erythropleurus</i>	NA	752	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low
Island Thrush (Christmas Island) <i>Turdus poliocephalus erythropleurus</i>	NA	752	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low
<b>Singing Starling</b> <i>Aplonis cantoroides</i>	NA	223	Very high	NA	NA	Low	Low
Metallic Starling (Australo-Papuan) <i>Aplonis metallica metallica</i>	798	1049	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Red-capped Flowerpecker (Papuan)</b> <i>Dicaeum geelvinkianum albopunctatum</i>	NA	774	Low	NA	NA	Low	Low

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
<b>Mistletoebird (Australian) <i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i></b>	1074	1309	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Olive-backed Sunbird (Australian) <i>Nectarinia jugularis frenata</i></b>	948	1166	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Zebra Finch (Australian) <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i></b>	818	921	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Double-barred Finch <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i></b>	847	966	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Double-barred Finch (western) <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii annulosa</i>	793	966	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Double-barred Finch (eastern) <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii bichenovii</i>	846	966	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Long-tailed Finch <i>Poephila acuticauda</i></b>	896	1085	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Long-tailed Finch (western) <i>Poephila acuticauda acuticauda</i>	676	859	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Long-tailed Finch (eastern) <i>Poephila acuticauda hecki</i>	878	1085	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
<b>Black-throated Finch <i>Poephila cincta</i></b>	730	824	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Black-throated Finch (northern) <i>Poephila cincta atropygialis</i>	382	491	High	Medium	High	Low	High
Black-throated Finch (southern) <i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	445	603	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Masked Finch <i>Poephila personata</i></b>	737	875	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Masked Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Poephila personata leucotis</i>	405	573	Medium	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Masked Finch (western) <i>Poephila personata personata</i>	712	875	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Crimson Finch <i>Neochmia phaeton</i></b>	1001	1226	Low	Low	Low	Very high	Very high
Crimson Finch (northern, white-bellied) <i>Neochmia phaeton evangelinae</i>	194	719	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high
Crimson Finch (southern, black-bellied) <i>Neochmia phaeton phaeton</i>	1000	1226	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Star Finch <i>Neochmia ruficauda</i></b>	1036	1234	Low	Low	Low	Very high	Very high

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure				Overall class
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class	
Star Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Neochmia ruficauda clarescens</i>	491	1193	Low	High	Very high	Low	Very high	
Star Finch (western) <i>Neochmia ruficauda subclarescens</i>	1035	1234	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Plum-headed Finch</b> <i>Neochmia modesta</i>	857	1046	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Red-browed Finch</b> <i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	1042	1242	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Red-browed Finch (Cape York Peninsula) <i>Neochmia temporalis minor</i>	686	993	Low	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	
Red-browed Finch (southern) <i>Neochmia temporalis temporalis</i>	1020	1242	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Diamond Firetail</b> <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	825	975	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Beautiful Firetail</b> <i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	746	975	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Beautiful Firetail (south-eastern) <i>Stagonopleura bella bella</i>	738	975	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Beautiful Firetail (Gleneleg) <i>Stagonopleura bella interposita</i>	388	975	Low	High	High	Low	High	
Beautiful Firetail (Kangaroo Island and Mt Lofty Ranges) <i>Stagonopleura bella samueli</i>	456	881	Low	Low	High	Low	High	
<b>Red-eared Firetail</b> <i>Stagonopleura oculata</i>	522	707	Low	Medium	High	Low	High	
<b>Painted Finch</b> <i>Emblema pictum</i>	339	397	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Blue-faced Parrot-Finch</b> (Australian) <i>Erythrura trichroa macgillivrayi</i>	182	527	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Gouldian Finch</b> <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	178	288	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Yellow-rumped Mannikin</b> <i>Lonchura flaviprymna</i>	541	887	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Chestnut-breasted Mannikin</b> (Australo-Papuan) <i>Lonchura castaneothorax castaneothorax</i>	860	1004	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Pictorella Mannikin</b> <i>Heteromunia pectoralis</i>	759	887	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
<b>Australian Pipit</b> <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	697	798	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Common and Scientific names	Sensitivity			Exposure			
	Rank terrestrial and inland waters (incl. ENFA)	Rank (all taxa, no ENFA)	Overall class	Climate space	Summed suitability	Other exposure	Overall class
Australian Pipit (central) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae australis</i>	697	798	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Australian Pipit (south-western) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae bilbali</i>	688	798	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Australian Pipit (Tasmanian) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae bistrriatus</i>	305	535	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
Australian Pipit (northern) <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae rogersi</i>	645	798	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
<b>Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i></b>	NA	540	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
Yellow Wagtail (east Siberian) <i>Motacilla flava tschutschensis</i>	NA	418	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Yellow Wagtail (Siberian) <i>Motacilla flava taivana</i>	NA	418	High	Low	Low	Low	Low



**APPENDIX 10. Modelled projections of exposure to climate change among Australian birds**

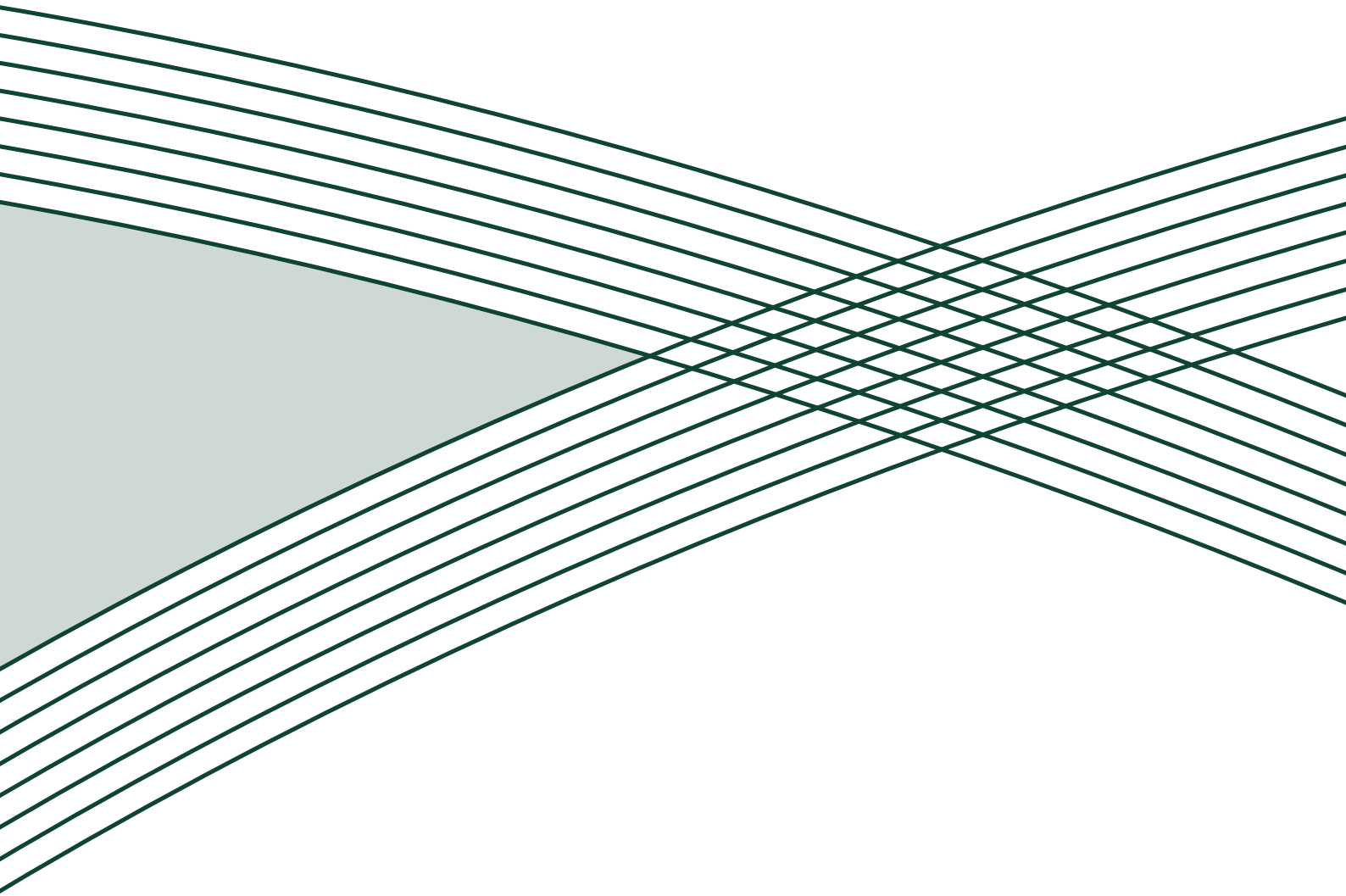
**For access to Appendix 10, please contact Jeremy VanDerWal on email:**

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