

Buff-banded rails flick their tail feathers every time they take a step.



Pelican bills are 40-50 cm long and can hold up to 13 litres of water! Though they can't flap their wings for long they can stay in the air for up to 24 hours.



Cut along pink lines. fold along blue lines... staple or sew to hold booklet together. Then keep it in your pocket...



See if you can spot any of these birds in the book "Rivertime", along the Glenelg, or maybe elsewhere in Australia.

Happy twitching!

Thanks to BirdLife Australia.

Birds of Bochara, River the Glenelg



Pocket identification book by Trace Balla

Rufous bristlebirds don't fly much, and are more likely to run if they are frightened. They can sing up to 30 different songs.



Spiny-cheeked honeyeaters mostly eat fruit and nectar, but sometimes they eat reptiles or even baby birds, as well as insects, which they can catch while they are flying.



Pied oystercatchers have long red bills that can poke about in sand and mud to find and pry open shellfish.



White-eared honeyeaters feed on nectar and fruit, but they also find insects under strips of bark.



Their nests are lined with fur and even human hair. Some types of cuckoos use their nests.



Magpie larks are often called "pee wees" because of their call. They spend a lot of time on the ground, but can travel in flocks of thousands of birds. They make nests with mud and line them with feathers and grass.



White-throated treecreepers are easy to identify when feeding on ants and insects up the trunks of trees. They make their nests in tree hollows, out of bark, fur and hair.

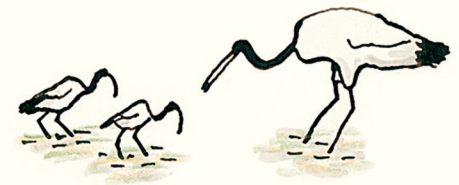


Chestnut teals can swim in salty water, but they need fresh water to drink. They feed along the water's edge, and also when swimming by dunking their heads in the water, with their tails up.

They are hunted by foxes, and humans, too.



Sacred ibises eat crayfish, mussels and humans' scraps. They open mussel shells by hammering them on rocks and other hard surfaces.







Great egrets can grow up to 104 cm high, with a wingspan up to 170 cm wide.

Great crested grebes normally deep-dive to catch fish. They also eat their feathers, maybe so they don't get injured by sharp bones they might have swallowed.

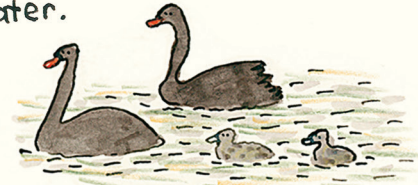


Emus make a loud booming call created by an inflatable neck sack.

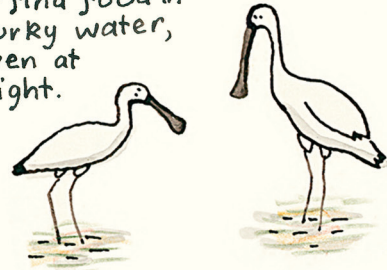
This can be heard 2 km away. They can travel 25 km in a day.



Black swans' babies are called cygnets. They can swim and feed themselves when they are born. Sometimes they ride on their parents' backs for trips into deep water.



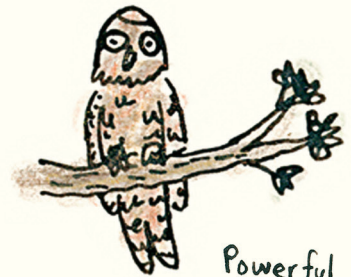
Royal spoonbills have vibration detectors on their spoon-shaped bills. These help them to find food in murky water, even at night.



Purple swampheens make raised nests in the reeds. They flick their tail as they walk.

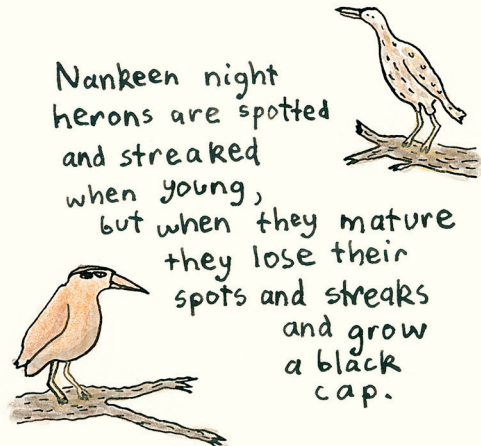


In the breeding season, male blue wrens have bright-blue heads. Sometimes they pluck yellow petals from flowers, to attract females.



Powerful owls are so powerful that they can feed on possums, large birds and even rock wallabies.

Nankeen night herons are spotted and streaked when young, but when they mature they lose their spots and streaks and grow a black cap.



Olive whistlers' nests are made of twigs, bark, grasses and soft plants, and are bound with spider webs.

Gang-gang cockatoos hang out in pairs and nest in tree hollows.



The males have orange heads.



Azure kingfishers catch small fish by plunging into the water from overhanging branches.