Bird Watching guide to the Macleay Valley



Self drive

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Bird watching guide

This is a lovely part of the world with plenty of places for a day or half day birding trip. It includes the coastal strip of beaches, estuaries, dunes and cliffs. Beyond this is the Macleay River and its vast floodplain, an area of fluctuating water levels and rich farming country where there are always birds. Inland from Kempsey is the

upper Macleay valley, an area of drier woodlands and small farming communities. This whole area is surrounded by some of the wildest country in NSW with vast National Parks. With all this variety, there are over 300 species of bird waiting to be discovered and the casual or keen observer will always find something new and special.

This guide heads you to the best places to go birding and gives a selection of the birds to be found at each. Stay in Kempsey, one of the coastal villages or at a remote camp. You can use the map at the end of this guide to help you put your birding itinerary together.

Around Kempsey

If time is tight try a little birding around Kempsey itself. There's a good cross section of common birds to see, try:

1. Kempsey Park and Information Centre – west of Macleay Valley Way and south of town. Extend your search to Gills Park, south on the highway, over the railway bridge and to the east side of the road for smaller bush birds.

Birds to look for: lorikeets, cuckoos, Rainbow Bee-eater, butcherbirds, Olive-backed Oriole and honeyeaters. At Gills Park, wrens, thornbills, gerygones, Scarlet Honeyeater, Eastern Yellow Robin, fantails and whistlers.





2. Riverside Park - along the north bank of the river and further west at the end of Kemp St you can access the river bank.

Birds to look for: water birds.

Darter, cormorants, Pelican, White-bellied Sea-Eagle, ducks, herons and Azure Kingfisher and woodland birds including, lorikeets, Kookaburra, Blue-faced and Scarlet Honeyeater.

The Lower Macleay floodplain

An area with excellent birding spots. There are lots of birds and a chance of the iconic or rare birds of the area.

3. Seale Rd Belmore Swamp
7km from Kempsey along
Crescent Head Rd, left to Seale
Rd. The swamp is a further 4km
and birding from here is excellent
with bush birds in the melaleuca

woodland. The best spot is the open water a further 3km. Continue east along the river to the intersection with Loftus Rd which connects Gladstone and Crescent Head Rd. No facilities.

Birds to look for: the raptors are great with Sea Eagle, Harriers, Black-shouldered Kite, Peregrine and Hobby and others all possible. Black-necked Stork and Brolga are seen often. There are many ducks and swans with cormorants, herons and waders with Jacana, Stilts and even Wood Sandpiper possible. There are Bittern in the reeds and crakes and rails too but these are not easily seen. Near the first bridge over the river Night Herons and both Spoonbills roost. In the melaleuca swamp, Brush and Shining-bronze Cuckoo, Forest Kingfisher, Whitewinged Triller and Woodswallows are possible.

4. Belmore River Left Bank Rd -Continuing from site (3) takes you to Gladstone with the floodplain to the west and the river to the east. Cross the bridge at the Loftus Rd intersection, it's worth taking it slowly and checking the culverts, channels, distant swamps and also the fig trees.

Birds to look for: Black-necked Stork, Striated and Nankeen Night-Heron, Whistling Ducks, other common water birds as well as Figbirds, Bowerbirds and fruit pigeons in the fruiting trees. Grey Goshawk is a possibility.

5. Barnett's Lagoon and Gladstone - 11 km from Kempsey along South West Rocks Rd is Barnett's Lagoon, it usually has water birds. Gladstone is a good place for a break and there are birds along the river and in the park. A detour along Old Station Rd, 3km from Kempsey can be good if the gums are flowering and Verges Rd will take you south to site (3). in Gladstone

Birds to look for: Whistling Ducks, Spoonbills, other ducks and herons at the lagoon. Honeyeaters and lorikeets in the parks in Gladstone with perhaps Osprey, Sea Eagle, Figbirds, Blue-faced Honeyeater and Spangled Drongo.





6. Jerseyville and Boyters Lane continue 16km from Gladstone on South West Rocks Rd to **Jerseyville**. Just before the village, if the tide is low, there will be waders on the mudflats, parking is difficult so take care. Continue on through the village and take the second left into Boyters Lane. Anywhere along this road is good for birds. There is public land with a bird hide to the right as you arrive. The rest of the area is private land. The birds are best seen by walking along the road. Plummers Lane on the north side of the bridge.

Birds to look for: just about anything is possible, all the raptors, Black-necked Stork, Brolga, egrets, spoonbills and ibis, ducks, including Hardhead, Shoveler and Pink-eared, crakes and rails, waders - dotterels, curlews, godwits, sandpipers, stints and perhaps knots. There are also Azure Kingfisher, cuckoos, Red-backed Fairy-wren, Cisticola, Mangrove Gerygone and other woodland and grassland birds. Look for terns, cormorants, pelicans and waders on the mudflats and sandbars. There have been some very rare vagrants over the years including Lesser Yellowlegs and Northern Shoveler

7. Rainbow Reach - from site (6) retrace your steps to Jerseyville and turn right into Plummers **Lane** and over the bridge, after a kilometre turn right into Suez Rd, follow this to the end. As you return, turn right into Rainbow Reach Rd for more birds.

Birds to look for: check the fields as well as the wetlands and when you get to the river check this out too. Pacific Golden Plover, Greenshank and others at high tide, Osprey, Brahminy Kite and Sea Eagle on the river and the reeds hide rails. other water and wetland birds.



The Coastal Strip

The communities along the coast, South West Rocks. Hat Head and Crescent Head offer great birdwatching. All offer beach holiday facilities with National parks nearby.



8. South West Rocks - 37km from **Kempsey via South West Rocks** Rd. Access the river and South West Rocks Creek via Gordon Young Dr and New Entrance Rd, with several spots to stop and check the creek for waders, Mangrove Gerygone, Satin and Leaden Flycatchers.

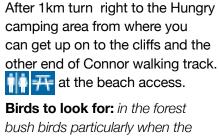
9. Arakoon and Smoky Cape

- with several tracks through Arakoon and Hat Head NPs. Try the access road to Smoky Cape for the rainforest understory and the headlands for heathland coastal views.

Birds to look for: Glossy Black-Cockatoo, Topknot Pigeon, Noisy Pitta, wrens, thornbills, scrub-wrens, whistlers and others by walking the forest and heathland tracks. Seabirds and raptors can be seen from the headlands.



10. Hat Head and Hungry Head - turn off the South West Rocks Rd into Hat Head Rd 8km east of Gladstone. After 4km, enter Hat Head NP and the dry forest behind the dunes. There are several tracks giving access to the woodland. Just before the township there is wet heathland either side of the road, access via Korogoro Creek walking track. In town go through the caravan park to access the creek and beach areas and footbridge. Take this bridge to see sweeping ocean views from The Gap. Korogoro Point walking track around the headland has small rainforest stands. The Connor walking track takes you to the heathland above the cliffs. Taking Gap Rd, to the right before crossing the bridge as you enter town gives access to a track along the creek.



Swamp Mahoganies are flowering, noisy mixed flocks of honeyeaters and lorikeets, including Striped Honeyeaters and Spinebills. Look closely as surveys for Regent Honeyeaters and Swift Parrots are conducted here annually. The heathlands hold Red-backed, Superb and Variegated Fairy-wren, Southern Emu-wren and Tawny Grassbird. The creek has waders and Striated Heron and at Hungry Head there are good woodland birds and on the headland Red-backed Fairy-wren and views of sea birds when the weather is right.





11. Crescent Head, Race Course and Big Hill south of the town

- 19km along Crescent Head Rd. At the roundabout turn left to the beach through the caravan park. Check out the beaches and Little Nobby headland. Also along Killick Creek, the north bank via the footbridge and the south bank via Willow St. Walk around the golf course to the heathland above the cliffs. Alternatively access this via Skyline Drive. The beach

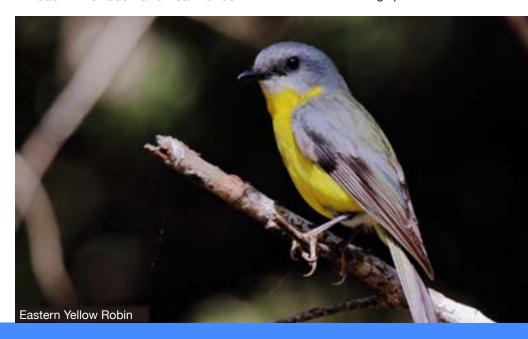
Birds to look for: Osprey, Sooty Oystercatcher and Pipit plus sea birds at Little Nobby. Waders and striated Heron along Killick Creek if the tide is low. Superb, Variegated and Red-backed Fairy-wren, Emuwren, Peregrine and bush birds on the headland.

12. Baker Drive takes you 13km south past Goolawah NP to Race Course, and on to Big Hill and

Melaleuca camp site. There are rainforest birds here, water birds on the creek and heath birds.

13. Belmore Street, heads north from Crescent Head through to Gladstone and Belmore Swamp. There are three tracks into Hat Head NP for bush and heath birds. Check the powerlines as you go for Forest and Sacred Kingfisher, Beeeaters and Dollarbirds. The bush might yield Common Bronzewing, Cicadabird and Ryan's cut has Greenshank in summer. No facilities

Photographs © Peter West



The Upper Macleay valley

Upriver from Kempsey the valley is lined with drier forests with small rainforest patches. There's also a different suite of birds and even some of the Western birds that would normally be found further west. The road to Armidale provides access, but is dirt beyond Bellbrook. From this there are many minor, often dirt, roads flanked by dry woodland.

14. Yarravel NR - 16km along Armidale Rd holds dry woodland birds. The entrance is not that clear so take care.

Birds to look for: woodland birds. Brown Cuckoo-Dove, Brush Cuckoo, Variegated Fairy-wren, Buff-rumped and Yellow Thornbill, honeyeaters, and Cicadabird.

15. Temagog Rd – a further 9km along Armidale Rd, turn left into Temagog Rd. Head for the crossing of Temagog Creek 5kms from the turning, crossing the Macleay River on the way. Look for birds at both bridges. There are also crossings at Toorooka and Bellbrook which are worth looking at. You could look at returning to Kempsey down Willi Willi Rd via Sherwood. Willawarrin show ground.

Birds to look for: around the river bridges, water birds, raptors, ducks, cormorants and herons. Small bush birds, Silvereyes, wrens, thornbills and honeyeaters in the bush beside the river. At Temagog creek are more interesting birds including Peaceful Dove, Brush Cuckoo, Koel, Bee-eater, wrens, thornbills, Whitethroated Gerygone, honeyeaters, Leaden Flycatcher and Doublebarred Finch.



Birds of the Macleay Valley

The 309 species on this list represent all resident and regularly occurring migrants, plus birds that occur in the valley from time to time. Rare vagrants and sea birds that are truly pelagic such as albatross and petrels etc, are not listed.

Australian Brush-turkey Stubble Quail **Brown Quail** King Quail Plumed Whistling-Duck Wandering Whistling-Duck

Musk Duck Black Swan

Australian Wood Duck Pink-eared Duck Australasian Shoveler

Grey Teal Chestnut Teal Northern Mallard Pacific Black Duck Hardhead

Australasian Grebe Hoary-headed Grebe **Great Crested Grebe**

Rock Dove

White-headed Pigeon

Spotted Dove Brown Cuckoo-Dove

Emerald Dove

Common Bronzewing **Brush Bronzewing** Crested Pigeon Peaceful Dove Bar-shouldered Dove

Wonga Pigeon Wompoo Fruit-Dove Superb Fruit-Dove

Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove

Topknot Pigeon Tawny Frogmouth

White-throated Nightjar Australian Owlet-nightjar

White-throated Needletail Fork-tailed Swift

Wedge-tailed Shearwater Flesh-footed Shearwater Sooty Shearwater

Short-tailed Shearwater Little Penguin

Australasian Gannet Australian Darter Little Pied Cormorant

Great Cormorant Little Black Cormorant **Pied Cormorant** Australian Pelican Black-necked Stork Australasian Bittern

Little Bittern Black Bittern

White-necked Heron

Great Egret Intermediate Egret Cattle Egret Striated Heron White-faced Heron

Little Egret

Eastern Reef Egret Nankeen Night-Heron

Glossy Ibis

Australian White Ibis Straw-necked Ibis Royal Spoonbill

Yellow-billed Spoonbill

Osprey

Black-shouldered Kite Square-tailed Kite

Pacific Baza

White-bellied Sea-Eagle

Whistling Kite **Brahminy Kite** Black Kite

Brown Goshawk

Collared Sparrowhawk

Grey Goshawk Spotted Harrier Swamp Harrier Wedge-tailed Eagle Little Eagle

Nankeen Kestrel Brown Falcon Australian Hobby Peregrine Falcon

Brolaa

Purple Swamphen Lewin's Rail **Buff-banded Rail** Baillon's Crake

Australian Spotted Crake

Spotless Crake **Dusky Moorhen Eurasian Coot Bush Stone-curlew** Beach Stone-curlew Australian Pied Oystercatcher Sooty Oystercatcher

Black-winged Stilt Red-necked Avocet

Pacific Golden Plover

Red-capped Plover

Double-banded Plover

Lesser Sand Plover Greater Sand Plover

Black-fronted Dotterel Red-kneed Dotterel **Banded Lapwing** Masked Lapwing Comb-crested Jacana

Australian Painted Snipe Latham's Snipe Black-tailed Godwit **Bar-tailed Godwit**

Whimbrel **Eastern Curlew** Terek Sandpiper Common Sandpiper **Grey-tailed Tattler** Wandering Tattler Common Greenshank

Marsh Sandpiper Wood Sandpiper Ruddy Turnstone

Great Knot Red Knot Sanderling

Red-necked Stint **Pectoral Sandpiper** Sharp-tailed Sandpiper **Curlew Sandpiper** Painted Button-quail

Brown Skua

Pomarine Jaeger Arctic Jaeger Long-tailed Jaeger Common Noddy Black Noddy

Sooty Tern Little Tern Gull-billed Tern Caspian Tern Whiskered Tern White-winged Black Tern White-fronted Tern

Common Tern

Crested Tern Silver Gull

Glossy Black-Cockatoo Yellow-tailed Black-

Cockatoo

Galah

Long-billed Corella

Little Corella

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo

Rainbow Lorikeet

Scaly-breasted Lorikeet

Musk Lorikeet Little Lorikeet

Australian King-Parrot Crimson Rosella

Eastern Rosella

Swift Parrot

Red-rumped Parrot Eastern Ground Parrot Pheasant Coucal

Eastern Koel

Channel-billed Cuckoo Horsfield's Bronze-

Cuckoo

Shining Bronze-Cuckoo Little Bronze-Cuckoo

Fan-tailed Cuckoo

Brush Cuckoo Oriental Cuckoo Pallid Cuckoo

Powerful Owl Southern Boobook

Sooty Owl Masked Owl Barn Owl

Eastern Grass Owl Azure Kingfisher Laughing Kookaburra Forest Kingfisher Sacred Kingfisher

Rainbow Bee-eater

Dollarbird Noisy Pitta Superb Lyrebird Rufous Scrub-bird

White-throated Treecreeper Red-browed Treecreeper **Brown Treecreeper** Green Catbird Regent Bowerbird Satin Bowerbird Superb Fairy-wren Red-backed Fairy-wren Variegated Fairy-wren Southern Emu-wren Yellow-throated Scrubwren White-browed Scrubwren Large-billed Scrubwren Speckled Warbler Weebill Brown Gerygone Mangrove Gerygone

White-throated Gerygone Striated Thornbill Yellow Thornbill Yellow-rumped Thornbill **Buff-rumped Thornbill Brown Thornbill** Spotted Pardalote Striated Pardalote Eastern Spinebill Lewin's Honeyeater Yellow-faced Honeyeater **Fuscous Honeyeater** Bell Miner **Noisy Miner**

Little Wattlebird Regent Honeyeater Red Wattlebird White-fronted Chat Scarlet Honeyeater Tawny-crowned Honeyeater **Brown Honeyeater** New Holland Honeyeater White-cheeked Honeyeater Brown-headed Honeyeater White-throated Honeveater White-naped Honeyeater Blue-faced Honeyeater Noisv Friarbird Little Friarbird

Striped Honeyeater Australian Logrunner Spotted Quail-thrush Eastern Whipbird Varied Sittella Black-faced Cuckooshrike White-bellied Cuckooshrike Barred Cuckoo-shrike

Cicadabird White-winged Triller Varied Triller Crested Shrike-tit

Summer migrants seen between September and April

Olive Whistler Golden Whistler

Rufous Whistler Little Shrike-thrush

Grey Shrike-thrush Australasian Figbird Olive-backed Oriole

White-breasted Woodswallow

Masked Woodswallow

White-browed

Woodswallow **Dusky Woodswallow** Grey Butcherbird

Pied Butcherbird Australian Magpie

Pied Currawong

Spangled Drongo Rufous Fantail

Grey Fantail Willie Wagtail Australian Raven

Forest Raven **Torresian Crow**

Leaden Flycatcher Satin Flycatcher

Restless Flycatcher

Black-faced Monarch Spectacled Monarch

Magpie-lark

White-winged Chough Paradise Riflebird

Jacky Winter Scarlet Robin Flame Robin Rose Robin Pale-yellow Robin Eastern Yellow Robin Golden-headed Cisticola Australian Reed-Warbler

Tawny Grassbird Little Grassbird

Rufous Songlark Brown Songlark

Silvereye

White-backed Swallow Welcome Swallow

Fairy Martin

Tree Martin Bassian Thrush Russet-tailed Thrush Common Starling Common Myna Mistletoebird Double-barred Finch Red-browed Finch Nutmeg Mannikin Chestnut-breasted Mannikin

House Sparrow Australasian Pipit European Goldfinch

Winter migrants seen between March and October

Further Afield

If you have more time and are feeling adventurous try some of the remote parks around the valley, dirt roads are often the only access.

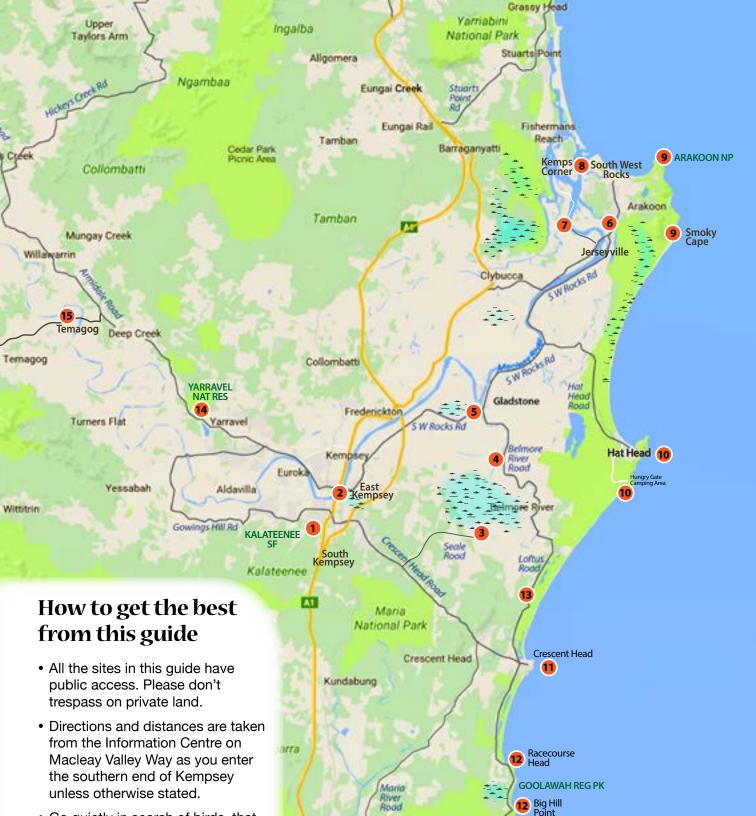
To the north is Yarriabini NP with wet and dry forest, Grassy Head and the wetlands of the Macleay River Arm. West of Eungai Creek village is Cedar Park at Ngambaa NR where you can find Emerald Dove, Wompoo Fruit -Dove, Noisy Pitta and Superb Lyrebird. Both could be visited on a day trip. Killiekrankie Mountain at New England NP, where the elusive Rufous Scrub-bird can be found or at least heard, is further afield.

To the West is Oxlev Wild Rivers NP, roads are few and access very limited. Above the escarpment the birds change to the Western woodland birds and it's worth exploring but too far for a day trip.

To the South there is **Limeburners** Creek NR for Australasian Bittern. Ground Parrot, Grass Owl and Lewin's Rail. Access is along Maria River Rd and there are walking tracks into the reserve. The road is dirt but good and the birding excellent.

Further west are **Kumbatine**. Willi Willi and Werrikimbi NPs with wet forest, rainforest gullies and again at the top of the hills the Rufous Scrub Bird, Olive Whistler and Paradise Riflebird. If you're going here, consider a closer overnight stay.

The board walk at Sea Acres NR at Port Macquarie (entry fee applies) is a good day trip. Here one can walk through the rainforest and find Brush Turkeys, Powerful Owls, Wompoo Fruit dove and other rainforest specialists



- Go quietly in search of birds, that way you will see far more and have the best experience.
- Many birds are migratory and are only here for part of the year. Check the bird list for more information.
- The water levels of fresh water wetlands and the state of the tide have a major impact on the birds.
 See the text for details.
- Keep the bird's well-being in mind at all times. If you think you're disturbing them, then leave them in peace.
 Nests are a very special place so please always keep your distance.

Key Biodiversity Area

The Macleay floodplain and coastal strip comprise part of the Hastings Macleay Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), designated for such rarities as the Regent Honeyeater and Swift Parrot. These are dependent on flowering Swamp Mahogany and Forest Red Gum. Also the Australasian Bittern is a resident in the swamps. Sadly these rare and endangered birds are rarely seen.

Local information

www.macleaylandcare.org.au www.macleayvalleycoast.com.au www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au www.hastingsbirdwatchers.org.au (for bird lists and field trips in and beyond Port Macquarie) www.bellingen.nsw.gov.au (search for 'birds' to download a bird guide to Bellingen, Dorrigo and Surrounds).