

Nesting Habitat

Colonially nesting in flooded River Red Gums (Pied Cormorant other Cormorants, Egrets)



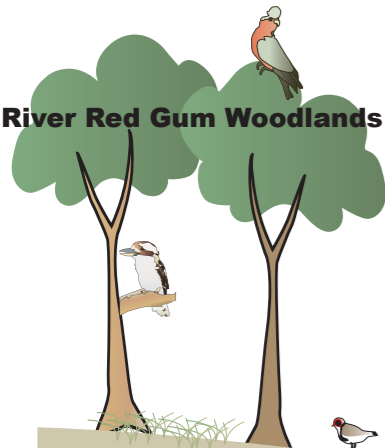
Colonially nesting in flooded reed beds in Drainage Depression Marshes (Australian White Ibis other Ibis, Spoonbills)



Nesting in a Large River Red Gum (Stag) (White-bellied Sea-Eagle)



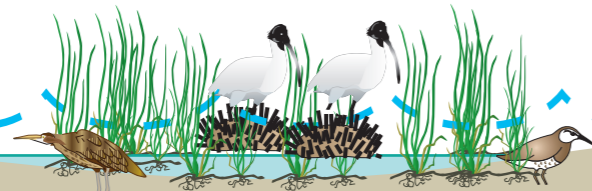
River Red Gum Woodlands



River Red Gum Forests



Floodplain Depression Marshes



Foraging Habitat



Waterfowl, Coot and Grebes (Pacific Black Duck) Shallow or deeper open water foragers either vegetarian, omnivorous or feeding on fish and crustaceans



Pelican, Cormorants, Darter (Australian Pelican, Pied Cormorant) Deeper open waters feeding mainly on fish



Ibis, Spoonbills (Royal Spoonbill, Australian White Ibis) Shallow water mudflats or wet grasslands, feeding mainly on animals (fish and invertebrates)

Egrets, Herons, Bitterns, Cranes (Australian Bittern*) Shallow water, bare mud and reedbeds, feeding on animals (large invertebrates, crustaceans, frogs and fish)



Crakes, Rails, Water Hens, Snipe (Australian Painted Snipe)* In shallow water, within cover of dense emergent vegetation or wet grassland. Some vegetarian, others mainly take invertebrates, some are omnivores

Shorebirds (Black-fronted Dotterel) Shallow water, bare mud and salt marsh Feeding mainly on animals (invertebrates and some fish)



Gulls, Terns (Silver Gull) Terns, over open water feeding on fish; gulls, opportunistic feeders over a wide range of habitats.

Raptors (White-bellied Sea-Eagle) Feed on fish, carrion and water birds within large home ranges centred on aquatic habitat



Songbirds (Australian Reed Warbler) Feed on invertebrates and nest in dense reed beds



Kingfishers (Azure Kingfisher) Feed on terrestrial and aquatic vertebrates and large invertebrates. + 2 species less dependent on aquatic habitat.

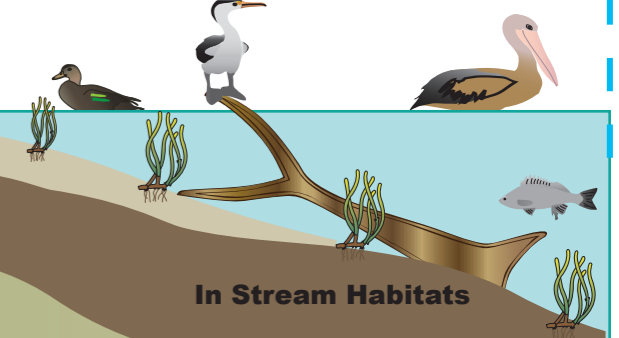


Bush Birds (Galah, Kookaburra) Roost, forage and nest in River Red Gums but not truly wetland-dependant



* threatened species.

In Stream Habitats



Flood Events

- increase the area of foraging habitat
- maintain floodplain vegetation (foraging & roosting habitat)
- release nutrients accumulated in dry phase into aquatic food webs
- trigger breeding of prey species (fish and invertebrates)
- trigger migration
- trigger colonial nesting, provide extra food resources and protect nest sites