

# Importing and Keeping Birds in Tasmania:

## List of Available Species and Import Guide



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## **Introduced birds can and have caused problems in Tasmania**

Birds introduced to Tasmania and not properly housed or managed can escape and cause severe damage to agriculture and the environment. Escaped birds can:

- Damage and eat agricultural crops
- Damage property
- Carry disease and parasites
- Displace, prey on and compete with native species
- Have a negative impact on pets

Those keeping introduced species have a responsibility to ensure that they do not escape to the wild. It is currently an offence under the Nature Conservation Act to release pet animals into the wild in Tasmania.

## **Introduced birds in the wild**

For a variety of reasons numerous pet birds escape into the wild in Tasmania every year. Some of these reasons can include, inappropriate housing (poor condition or outdoor aviaries without double 'air lock' doors) or even indoor pets escaping through an opened door or window. While the vast majority of these birds will likely die fairly quickly after escaping (an animal welfare issue in its own right) a few may survive and breed.

It can take a long time (often decades) for a seemingly innocuous species to build up in numbers and become a pest. However, once established it is rarely possible and very expensive to eradicate them from the wild.

Once established, introduced birds can have a significant and costly impact on our agricultural industries. Established non indigenous species are also highly likely to compete with or prey on native species – all too often leading to the extinction native species.

Please take every care to ensure that your birds are housed securely and do not end up dying of starvation (or cold) in the wild or becoming a threat to our agriculture and natural biodiversity.

*Those people keeping birds without the appropriate permits or keeping/importing prohibited species may be prosecuted and/or will forfeit their animals.*

*It is illegal to release any animals into the wild in Tasmania without appropriate permits.*

## **Importing Birds into Tasmania**

To import birds into Tasmania you must first apply in writing to the Wildlife Management Branch.

Common names are often used to refer to a number of different species so please ensure that all import applications include the correct scientific (Latin) name for your species to ensure that there is no confusion over which species you wish to import. The last thing you want is to have your birds intercepted at the border because of incorrect naming.

Applications can take up to two weeks to process so please ensure that you submit your application in a timely manner to reduce inconvenience.

The only record you will have that you hold any imported bird legally is the import permit itself – please retain the copy of the import permit.

## **Keeping and Importing Birds in Tasmania**

Tasmania currently has a very simple regulatory system for the keeping of birds. Most management is focused on import restrictions with few requirements in relation to housing.

There are essentially 4 categories of birds these include:

### *Protected wildlife and Specially Protected Wildlife*

- Require permits to import/export
- Can only be kept under a Permit to Possess Protected Wildlife.

### *Protected wildlife (Schedule 3)*

- Require permits to import/export
- May be bought, sold or held without a permit.

### *Controlled animals*

- Require permits to import/export.
- May be bought, sold or held without a permit.

### *Domestic stock*

- Do not require permits to import.
- May be bought, sold or held without a permit.

## **Application Process**

Once you have identified what species you wish to keep (from the attached lists) and have contacted a reputable breeder to ensure the availability of the bird(s) you should apply to the Wildlife Management Branch to arrange for an import permit and/or a Permit to Possess Protected Wildlife.

Import/Export application forms can be obtained by phoning or writing to the Wildlife Management Branch to request an application form be mailed or emailed to you. Alternatively you can download an application form from the DPIPWE website at [www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au](http://www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au) - and click the 'A - Z List of Forms' link.

You are advised to retain copies of any import permits issued to you as this provides the evidence that the animal legally came into your possession.

## **Permit conditions**

Most permits including import/export permits and Permits to Possess Protected Wildlife will have a clear list of conditions. You must abide by the conditions on your permit or you may be liable to prosecution.

In the case of possession permits, please check the expiry date of your permit, add it to your calendar and ensure that it is renewed before the expiry date.

**Reputable breeders**

Unfortunately the poaching of wildlife to supply the aviculture industry continues in Australia and around the world. While Australia has the protection of being island country wildlife still enters the country illegally exposing Australians to potential disease risks and poses significant risks to Australia’s agricultural industries and biodiversity. Poaching also undermines the security of birds in the wild – numerous threatened species (birds in particular) list illegal poaching for trade as a major threat.

While there are never guarantees it is recommended, that you source your birds only from reputable breeders to reduce the risk of your purchase adding to the pressures our wild birds face. Some indicators that breeders are reputable include:

- Membership of an aviculture society.
- Diligent with paperwork – if importing contact the department in the relevant State to ensure you understand their requirements both of yourself and the breeder. Ensure all relevant procedures are followed.
- Received birds are not ‘flighty’ – wild caught birds will often be flighty and nervous at your approach.

If you suspect any wrongdoing please feel free to inform the relevant department.

**Disposal of Unwanted Birds**

If your birds are no longer wanted please contact the Wildlife Management Branch or an Avicultural society for advice on disposal – chances are that there is someone out there looking for your species.

*Anyone who abandons or releases to the wild birds in their care has committed an offence and is liable for prosecution under the Nature Conservation Act, 2002.*

**If the species you want to import does not appear on any of these lists.**

Under the new wildlife import arrangements, individuals may apply to amend the list of species that can be imported into Tasmania under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. Applicants are required to submit a Species Profile which contains the minimum information that DPIPWE needs to assess the risk of importing the species into Tasmania. All mammals, birds and reptiles that are not included on the list of species that can be imported into Tasmania will not be permitted. For more information visit our website at [www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au](http://www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au)

| <b>Contents (the lists)</b>  | <b>By common name</b> | <b>By scientific name</b> |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Species not available for import (also includes any species not listed on the other lists) | Page 5                | N/A                       |
| Species that can only be kept under a Permit to Possess Wildlife                           | Page 6                | N/A                       |
| Schedule 3 Species that may be bought, sold or held without a permit                       | Page 7                | N/A                       |
| Controlled animals Requires import permit but can be held without a Permit                 | Page 8                | Page 18                   |
| Domestic stock – no permit required to import/export keep or trade.                        | Page 17               | N/A                       |

### Species Not Available for Import

(Subspecies of any species in this list will not be permitted into Tasmania. This includes sub-species such as the Red Collared Lorikeet (*Trichoglossus haematodus rubritorquis*)

| Common Name                       | Binomial (Latin) name            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Amazon, Blue Fronted              | <i>Amazona aestiva</i>           |
| Amazon, Yellow Crowned            | <i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>      |
| Bulbul, Red-vented                | <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>          |
| Brush Bronzewing                  | <i>Phaps elegans</i>             |
| Bulbul, Red-whiskered             | <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>        |
| Bullfinch                         | <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>         |
| Bush Stone-curlew                 | <i>Burhinus grallarius</i>       |
| Buttonquail, Painted              | <i>Turnix varia</i>              |
| Chaffinch                         | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>         |
| Cockatoo, Gang Gang               | <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>  |
| Cockatoo, Yellow-tailed Black     | <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>  |
| Corella, Little                   | <i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>         |
| Corella, Long-billed              | <i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>      |
| Dove, Collared                    | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>     |
| Dove, Ringneck                    | <i>Streptopelia capicola</i>     |
| Dove, Senegal (Laughing Dove)     | <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> |
| Eurasian Tree Sparrow             | <i>Passer montanus</i>           |
| Finch, Beautiful Firetail         | <i>Stagonopleura bella</i>       |
| Finch, Mexican Rose (House Finch) | <i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>      |
| Finch, Spice (Nutmeg Mannikin)    | <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>       |
| Galah                             | <i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>      |
| Lorikeet, Musk                    | <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>     |

| Common Name                        | Binomial (Latin) name              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Lorikeet, Rainbow                  | <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>    |
| Mynah, Indian                      | <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>        |
| Parrot, Quaker (monk parakeet)     | <i>Myopsitta monachus</i>          |
| Parrot, Ringneck Indian            | <i>Psittacula krameri</i>          |
| Partridge, Chukar                  | <i>Alectoris chukar</i>            |
| Partridge, Red-legged              | <i>Alectoris rufa</i>              |
| Peacock (Indian Peafowl)           | <i>Pavo cristatus</i>              |
| Quail, Bob White                   | <i>Colinus virginianus</i>         |
| Quail, Brown                       | <i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>        |
| Quail, California                  | <i>Callipepla californica</i>      |
| Quail, Stubble                     | <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>         |
| Quelea, Red-billed                 | <i>Quelea quelea</i>               |
| Redpol, Common                     | <i>Carduelis flammea</i>           |
| Rosella, Crimson                   | <i>Platycercus elegans</i>         |
| Rosella, Eastern                   | <i>Platycercus eximius</i>         |
| Rosella, Golden Mantle             | <i>Platycercus eximius elecica</i> |
| Rosella, Green                     | <i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>     |
| Song Thrush                        | <i>Turdus philomelos</i>           |
| Weka                               | <i>Gallirallus australis</i>       |
| White-winged Whydah (or Widowbird) | <i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>       |
| Yellowhammer                       | <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>         |

## Wildlife Regulation, 1999 Schedule 1/2 Protected Wildlife

### Species that can only be kept under a Permit to Possess Wildlife Listed by common name

| Common name  | Family                         | Binomial (Latin) name                       | Comments   |
|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Bronzewing, Common                                     | Columbidae (pigeons and doves) | <i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>                    | Australian endemic species common and widely distributed throughout Australia (including Tasmania) but not present on Cape York.   |
| Buttonquail, Painted                                   | Turnicidae (Buttonquail)       | <i>Turnix varius</i>                        | Endemic to Australia this species has two distinct populations with one distributed throughout SE Australia including Tasmania and the other occurring in far south western W.A.<br><br><b>NO IMPORT PERMITTED</b>   |
| Cockatoo, Major Mitchell                               | Cacatuidae (Cockatoos)         | <i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>                  | Australian endemic. Very widespread across semi-arid woodland in eastern Australia. Locally extinct in Adelaide and Mt Mary plains by the 1950s, density greatly reduced in north-west Victoria and western New South Wales.   |
| Cockatoo, Red-tailed Black                             | Cacatuidae (Cockatoos)         | <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>              | Large cockatoo endemic to and distributed widely mainly around coastal regions in Australia. Not naturally occurring in Tasmania.  |
| Cockatoo, White-tailed Black (Short Billed, Carnaby's) | Cacatuidae (Cockatoos)         | <i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii latirastris</i> | Australian endemic species widely distributed in south western W.A. Listed as Vulnerable under federal legislation.  |
| Cockatoo, Yellow-tailed Black (Yellow-tailed)          | Cacatuidae (Cockatoos)         | <i>Calyptorhynchus (Zanda) funereus</i>     | Australian mainland subspecies found along the entire eastern seaboard to South Australia except Tasmania.<br><br><b>NO IMPORT PERMITTED</b>   |
| Dove, Superb Fruit                                     | Columbidae (pigeons and doves) | <i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>                  | Native to Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands. In Australia found along coastal zone from Top of Cape York to NSW border, vagrant to NSW and Victoria   |
| Lorikeet, Musk   | Psittacidae (parrots)          | <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>                | Endemic to Australia where it is found naturally occurring in a narrow band along coastal areas from central QLD to Adelaide (including Tasmania's east coast).<br><br><b>NO IMPORT PERMITTED</b>  |
| Parrot, Blue-winged                                    | Psittacidae (parrots)          | <i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>                 | Natural distribution extends from inland far southern QLD through inland NSW and Victoria to the Adelaide area in SA, including Tasmania.  |
| Parrot, Swift  | Psittacidae (parrots)          | <i>Lathamus discolor</i>                    | The Swift Parrot occurs in south-eastern Australia. It is a migratory bird that only breeds in Tasmania and over winters on mainland Australia. The breeding range is largely restricted to the east of Tasmania within the range of the blue gum, <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> . Listed as Endangered under IUCN, in Tasmania and under federal legislation.  |
| Rosella, Eastern                                       | Psittacidae (parrots)          | <i>Platycercus eximius</i>                  | This iconic Australian species is naturally occurring along the coastal zone from far south QLD south to Adelaide. Endemic to Australia but an introduced population has established in New Zealand<br><br><b>NO IMPORT PERMITTED</b>  |
| Rosella, Green   | Psittacidae (parrots)          | <i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>              | Endemic to Tasmania this common, endemic bird is well-known to many Tasmanians. It occurs throughout a wide range of forest types, from the mountains to the coast. It also occurs on the Bass Strait Islands. Diet consists largely of seeds but, it also feeds on fruits and berries. It often comes to the ground to feed. It is usually seen in pairs or small flocks, although larger flocks tend to form in autumn and winter.<br><br><b>NO IMPORT PERMITTED</b> |

**Schedule 3 Species that may be bought, sold or held without a permit.  
Listed by common name.**

| Common name                           | Family                 | Binomial (Latin) name                    | Comments  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Cockatoo, Sulphur Crested             | Cacatuidae (Cockatoos) | <i>Cacatua galerita</i>                  | Common and widespread throughout Australia. Many culled to protect crops and infrastructure.  |
| Finch, Gouldian                       | Fringillidae           | <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>                | Endemic to northern Australia. Major threats include grazing and changed fire regimes. There is also debate as to the impact and source of a parasitic mite <i>Sternostoma tracheacolum</i> which may have impacted due to interactions with released/escaped aviary birds or may have naturally increased due to stress in the population. EPBC Vulnerable |
| Lorikeet, Little                      | Psittacidae (parrots)  | <i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>              | Endemic Australian species, the smallest of the Australian lorikeets. Distributed along the coastal zone of eastern Australia from just north of Cairns to Adelaide.  |
| Parrot, Alexandra's (Princess parrot) | Psittacidae (parrots)  | <i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>              | Australian endemic occurs in central and western arid zone of Australia   |
| Parrot, Golden-shouldered             | Psittacidae (parrots)  | <i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>         | Distribution restricted to central and southern Cape York. Continuing to decline mostly as a result of habitat alterations due to increased frequency of fire. 2000-4000 breeding individuals left in the wild. IUCN Endangered   |
| Parrot, Hooded                        | Psittacidae (parrots)  | <i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>              | Endemic to the Northern Territory Australia this species inhabits semi arid areas and nests in termite mounds.  |
| Parrot, Regent (eastern ssp.)         | Psittacidae (parrots)  | <i>Polytelis anthopeplus anthopeplus</i> | Anthopeplus became extinct in 14 of 66 wheat belt shires between 1970 and 1990. However, there is evidence of range extensions and an increase in numbers in the wheat belt in the 1990s and on the Swan Coastal Plain.   |
| Parrot, Superb                        | Psittacidae (parrots)  | <i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>              | Endemic to Victoria and New South Wales. Undergone a substantial range contraction. Listed as Vulnerable in NSW, ACT and Commonwealth Legislation. Threatened in Victoria. IUCN Vulnerable  |
| Quail , Stubble                       | Phasianidae            | <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>               | Australian endemic with a large distribution throughout Australia but only a patchy non breeding or vagrant population in the arid zone.<br><br><b>NO IMPORT PERMITTED</b>  |

**Controlled animals: Requires import permit but can be held without a Permit to Possess Wildlife. Listed by common name.**

| Common Name   | Genus/species                      | Family                       | Comments  |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Budgerigar</i>   | <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>     | Psittacidae (parrots)        | Working towards domestic listing  |
| <i>Buttonquail, black-breasted</i>                                    | <i>Turnix melanogaster</i>         | Turnicidae (Buttonquail)     | Australian endemic species found naturally occurring along coastal zone from central QLD to Northern NSW. Listed as Vulnerable under federal and QLD law and Endangered in NSW.   |
| <i>Buttonquail, Red-chested</i>                                       | <i>Turnix pyrrhothorax</i>         | Turnicidae (Buttonquail)     | Endemic to Australia distribution from Victoria, throughout most of NSW and QLD and far NE WA Listed as Threatened in Victoria  |
| <i>Canary</i>   | <i>Serinus canaria (domestica)</i> | Fringillidae (Finches)       | Working towards domestic listing  |
| <i>Cockatiel (Quarrion)</i>   | <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>       | Cacatuidae (Cockatoos)       | Australian Native widely distributed throughout most of the arid mainland Australia. Does not occur naturally in Tasmania.  |
| <i>Conure, Blue Throat (Ochre-marked Parakeet)</i>                    | <i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>          | Psittacidae (parrots)        | Endemic to lowland humid forests of coastal areas of southeastern Brazil. Major threat is deforestation. Trapping for aviculture is a relatively new phenomenon, but the species is rare in national and international markets. IUCN Vulnerable   |
| <i>Conure, Crimson Bellied (Crimson Bellied Parakeet)</i>             | <i>Perlata perlata</i>             | Psittacidae (parrots)        | Found naturally in Subtropical/tropical lowland moist forests of Brazil and Bolivia. Birdcare.com recommends this species for Specialist Breeders Only.   |
| <i>Conure, Green Cheek</i>  | <i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>            | Psittacidae (parrots)        | Naturally occurring in Subtropical/tropical dry forest to moist montane forests in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay.   |
| <i>Conure, Jenday (Jenday parakeet)</i>                               | <i>Aratinga jandaya</i>            | Psittacidae (parrots)        | Brazilian native found in Subtropical/tropical lowland moist forest and heavily degraded former forest areas.   |
| <i>Conure, Nanday (Black-hooded Parakeet)</i>                         | <i>Nandayus nenday</i>             | Psittacidae (parrots)        | Native to in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay the Jenday conure is found in a wide range of habitats including Subtropical/tropical dry, lowland moist and swamp forest as well as dry and moist savannah. With such wide ranging habitat utilization it is not surprising it has successfully established in Uruguay and the USA. |
| <i>Conure, Pearly</i>   | <i>Pyrrhura lepida</i>             | Psittacidae (parrots)        | Declining numbers of this species can be found in lowland humid in Brazil. Although some of its habitat this species continues to decline particularly where illegal logging occurs. IUCN Near Threatened   |
| <i>Conure, sun, Sun parakeet</i>                                      | <i>Aratinga solstitialis.</i>      | Psittacidae (parrots)        | Occurs in tropical/subtropical coastal and swamp forests and savannah where it is known to breed in Brazil and Guyana. Distribution also includes French Guiana, Suriname, and Venezuela IUCN Endangered  |
| <i>Dove, Bar-Shouldered</i>   | <i>Geopelia humeralis</i>          | Columbidae (pigeons & doves) | Native to southern New Guinea and Australia where it is found well-wooded regions of north-western, northern and eastern Australia from near Onslow in W. A. to Bega in NSW   |
| <i>Dove, Diamond</i>  | <i>Geopelia cuneata</i>            | Columbidae (pigeons & doves) | Australian native found throughout arid zone and a vagrant to the tropical northern areas.  |
| <i>Dove, Green-wing (Emerald dove, Green-wing pigeon)</i>             | <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>          | Columbidae (pigeons & doves) | Australian native generally found in rainforest along coastal regions from far north WA north to NE Victoria.   |
| <i>Dove, Masked (Namaqua dove)</i>                                    | <i>Oena capensis</i>               | Columbidae (pigeons & doves) | Breeding populations found in Africa south of the Sahara Desert and Madagascar. Its range also extends into the Arabian peninsula southern Israel, Jordan and as far as Turkey. Monotypic genus.  |
| <i>Dove, New Guinea ground (white bibbed or breasted ground dove)</i> | <i>Gallicolumba jobiensis</i>      | Columbidae (pigeons & doves) | Native to Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands.   |

| Common Name   | Genus/species                       | Family                        | Comments  |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dove, Peaceful</i>                                     | <i>Geopelia placida</i>             | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | Australian native found throughout Australia except for Tasmania, Southern Victoria and southern WA. Range contracting due to competition from the introduced Spotted Turtle Dove   |
| <i>Dove, Rose Crowned Fruit</i>                           | <i>Ptilinopus regina</i>            | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | Native to Australia, Indonesia, Timor-Leste   |
| <i>Dove, Ruddy Ground (Talpacoti)</i>                     | <i>Columbina talpacoti</i>          | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | Native to: Argentina, Aruba, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela  |
| <i>Dove, Senegal (Laughing dove)</i>                      | <i>Stigmatopelia senegalensis</i>   | Columbidae (                  | Found naturally in Africa south of the Sahara, the Middle East and southern Asia east to India. Population established in WA.   |
| <i>Dove, Turtle</i>                                       | <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>          | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | Migratory species with a southern Palearctic range, including Turkey and north Africa, rare in northern Scandinavia and Russia. Winters in southern Africa.   |
| <i>Dove, White Barbary</i>                                | <i>Streptopelia risoria</i>         | Columbidae                    | Domesticated for 2000 to 3000 years.  |
| <i>Finch, Saffron</i>                                     | <i>Sicalis flaveola</i>             | Thraupidae                    | Native to South America common in open and semi-open lowlands outside the Amazon Basin. Wide distribution in Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil and Argentina.  |
| <i>Finch, Tanimbar Parrot(Tricoloured Parrotfinch)</i>    | <i>Erythrura tricolor</i>           | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Indonesia and Timor-Leste   |
| <i>Finch Masked</i>                                       | <i>Poephila personata</i>           | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Australian native with distribution restricted to far north WA, NT and QLD  |
| <i>Finch, Aberdeen (Red-headed Finch)</i>                 | <i>Amadina erythrocephala</i>       | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe  |
| <i>Finch, Aurora (Red-winged Pytilia)</i>                 | <i>Pytilia phoenicoptera</i>        | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo and Uganda.  |
| <i>Finch, Bengalise Mannikin (Society Finch) Munia or</i> | <i>Lonchura (striata) domestica</i> | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Domesticated variety has naturalized in Japan.  |
| <i>Finch, Black Headed Siskin</i>                         | <i>Carduelis notata</i>             | Fringillidae (Finches)        | Native to Belize; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua   |
| <i>Finch, Black-headed Nun (Tricoloured Munia)</i>        | <i>Lonchura malacca</i>             | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to India and Sri Lanka <i>Lonchura malacca</i> (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into <i>L. malacca</i> and the Black-headed Munia or Chestnut Munia <i>L. atricapilla</i> .   |
| <i>Finch, Black-throated</i>                              | <i>Poephila cincta</i>              | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Australian Endemic once occurred in grassy woodlands throughout north-east Australia from Cape York Peninsula to north-east New South Wales. Substantial declines occurred in the southern nominate subspecies the last populations in south-east Queensland disappearing in the 1990s. Current range from Cape York to Mackay in QLD. IUCN Near Threatened |
| <i>Finch, Blue Faced Parrot</i>                           | <i>Erythrura trichroa</i>           | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Australia; Indonesia; Micronesia, New Caledonia; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu  |
| <i>Finch, Blue-Capped Cordonbleu</i>                      | <i>Uraeginthus cyanocephalus</i>    | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Ethiopia; Kenya; Somalia; Sudan; Tanzania. Successfully established in some countries including Kuwait.   |

| Common Name   | Genus/species                  | Family                        | Comments  |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Finch, Chestnut-Breasted Mannikin</i>                                | <i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i> | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Australia; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea Introduced to French Polynesia; New Caledonia  |
| <i>Finch, Cordon Bleu (red cheeked Cordonbleu)</i>                      | <i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>    | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Found in drier regions of tropical sub-Saharan Africa.  |
| <i>Finch, Crimson</i>   | <i>Neochmia phaeton</i>        | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Australia, Indonesia & Papua New Guinea.  |
| <i>Finch, Cuban (Cuban Grassquit)</i>                                   | <i>Tiaris canorus</i>          | Emberizidae (finches)         | Native to Bahamas, Cuba, Turks and Caicos Islands   |
| <i>Finch, Cut Throat</i>  | <i>Amadina fafciata</i>        | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Chad; Côte d'Ivoire; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gambia; Ghana; Kenya; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Tanzania, United Republic of; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe Introduced: Portugal  |
| <i>Finch, Diamond firetail</i>  | <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>   | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Endemic to Australia with a natural range from southern QLD through NSW to eastern SA. Absent from the most arid areas within its range. IUCN Near Threatened, NSW Vulnerable   |
| <i>Finch, Double Barred (Bicheno's Finch, Owl Finch)</i>                | <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>  | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Australian endemic found in dry savanna, tropical (lowland) dry grassland and shrubland in northern and eastern mainland to the Victorian border.   |
| <i>Finch, Emblema (Painted Firetail )</i>                               | <i>Emblema picta</i>           | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Australian endemic generally restricted to arid zone. This species is in a monotypic genus.   |
| <i>Finch, European Goldfinch</i>  | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>     | Fringillidae (Finches)        | Breeds across Europe, North Africa, and western and central Asia, in open, partially wooded lowlands. Has successfully established in the wild around much of the world including Tasmania.   |
| <i>Finch, European Green</i>  | <i>Carduelis chloris</i>       | Fringillidae (Finches)        | Widespread throughout Europe, north Africa and south west Asia. Has been successfully introduced to New Zealand and Australia including Tasmania.   |
| <i>Finch, Green Singing (yellow fronted canary)</i>                     | <i>Serinus mozambicus</i>      | Fringillidae (Finches)        | Native to: Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Liberia; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sao Tomé and Principe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania, United Republic of; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe            |
| <i>Finch, Green Strawberry (Green Avadavat)</i>                         | <i>Amandava formosa</i>        | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | IUCN Vulnerable Found naturally in central west to NW India extending into central India. 2,000-3,000 birds are smuggled out of India to Europe and America per year. It is susceptible to stress, and a high mortality has been noted in trapped birds. Found naturally in central west to NW India extending into central India. 2,000-3,000 birds are smuggled out of India to Europe and America per year. It is susceptible to stress, and a high mortality has been noted in trapped birds. |
| <i>Finch, Greenfinch Oriental (Grey-capped Greenfinch)</i>              | <i>Carduelis sinica</i>        | Fringillidae (Finches)        | Native to China; Japan; Korea, Democratic People's Republic of; Korea, Republic of; Mongolia; Russian Federation; United States   |
| <i>Finch, Grey Singing (White-rumped Seedeater, White-rumped Serin)</i> | <i>Serinus leucopygius</i>     | Fringillidae (Finches)        | Native to Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gambia; Ghana; Mali; Mauritania; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; Sudan; Uganda. Introduced USA   |
| <i>Finch, Himalayan (Yellow-breasted Greenfinch)</i>                    | <i>Carduelis spinoides</i>     | Fringillidae (Finches)        | Native to: Bhutan; China; India; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Thailand; Viet Nam   |

| Common Name   | Genus/species                   | Family                        | Comments   |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Finch, Indian Silver Bill (Whitethroated Munia)     | <i>Lonchura malabarica</i>      | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Israel, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates. Introduced to Jordan, Kuwait, Puerto Rico (to USA), Qatar, and Virgin Islands (to USA).   |
| Finch, Jacarina (Blue-black Grassquit)              | <i>Volatinia jacarina</i>       | Emberizidae (finches)         | Native to Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela |
| Finch, Java Sparrow                                 | <i>Padda oryzivora</i>          | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Indonesia Introduced to Brunei, Christmas Island (to Australia), Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and USA IUCN Vulnerable   |
| Finch, Javan Munia                                  | <i>Lonchura leucogastroides</i> | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore  |
| Finch, Longtail Grass                               | <i>Poephila acuticauda</i>      | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Australian endemic species found in open woodland adjacent to creeks in for north Australia.   |
| Finch, Melba (Green-winged Pytilia)                 | <i>Pytilia melba</i>            | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Angola; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Djibouti; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Senegal; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania, United Republic of; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe                                  |
| Finch, Orange Breasted Waxbill (Zebra Waxbill)      | <i>Amandava subflava</i>        | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Found throughout grassland and savannas south of the Sahara in Africa.   |
| Finch, Orange Cheeked Waxbill                       | <i>Estrilda melpoda</i>         | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, USA, Zambia. Introduced to Bermuda (to UK), Northern Mariana Islands (to USA), and Puerto Rico (to USA).   |
| Finch, pelzen saffron                               | <i>Sicalis flaveola pelzeni</i> | Thraupidae                    | Saffron finch subspecies.  |
| Finch, Pictorella Mannikin                          | <i>Heteromunia pectoralis</i>   | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Australian endemic found from the Fitzroy River Valley, W.A., and the upper Burdekin and central-western Cape York Peninsula, Queensland   |
| Finch, Pin-tailed Parrotfinch                       | <i>Erythrura prasina</i>        | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to: Indonesia; Timor-Leste  |
| Finch, Plum Head                                    | <i>Neochmia modesta</i>         | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Australian endemic found predominantly west of the Great Dividing Range from central QLD to central NSW.   |
| Finch, Red Faced Parrot (Red-throated)              | <i>Pytilia hypogrammica</i>     | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone & Togo.  |
| Finch, Red-billed Fire Finch                        | <i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>    | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Africa - resident breeding bird in most parts of sub-Saharan Africa.   |
| Finch, Red-browed Firetail                          | <i>Neochmia temporalis</i>      | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Australian endemic found along the coastal zone from around Port Lincoln in S.A to the top of Cape York Peninsula.   |
| Finch, Red-Faced Pytilia                            | <i>Pytilia hypogrammica</i>     | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone & Togo.  |
| Finch, Rufous Back Mannikin (Black-and-white Munia) | <i>Lonchura bicolor</i>         | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Found in moist savanna and subtropical/tropical lowland moist forest habitat in southern and central Africa.   |

| Common Name                                   | Genus/species                        | Family                           | Comments  |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Finch, Saint Helena Waxbill</i>            | <i>Estrilda astrild</i>              | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | Native: Angola; Botswana; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Equatorial Guinea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Ghana; Guinea; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sao Tomé and Príncipe; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania, United Republic of; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe Vagrant: Mali; Niger Regionally extinct: Kuwait Introduced: Bermuda; Brazil; Cape Verde; French Polynesia; Mauritius; New Caledonia; Portugal; Puerto Rico; Réunion; Saint Helena; Seychelles; United States; Uruguay; Vanuatu |
| <i>Finch, Silver Headed Nun</i>               | <i>Lonchura maja</i>                 | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | Native: Indonesia; Malaysia; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam  |
| <i>Finch, Siskin Hooded</i>                   | <i>Carduelis magellanica</i>         | Fringillidae<br>(Finches)        | Native to Argentina; Bolivia; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Ecuador; Guyana; Paraguay; Peru; Uruguay; Venezuela  |
| <i>Finch, Star</i>                            | <i>Neochmia ruficauda</i>            | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | IUCN Near Threatened, Aust Federal Govt. Endangered. Threats to natural populations include habitat degradation (caused by grazing and the introduction of weeds and collection for the bird trade.   |
| <i>Finch, Yellow Siskin (Eurasian Siskin)</i> | <i>Carduelis spinus</i>              | Fringillidae<br>(Finches)        | Species is found widespread in Europe and Asia with a separate population in each region. This species generally breeds in the northern regions of its distribution and moves south over winter.  |
| <i>Finch, Yellow-rumped Mannikin / Munia</i>  | <i>Lonchura flaviprymna</i>          | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | Australian endemic found in open riparian woodland in the eastern Kimberley Region, W.A. and north-west Northern Territory  |
| <i>Finch, Zebra</i>                           | <i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>           | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | Native to Australia; Indonesia; Timor-Leste Introduced: Portugal; Puerto Rico   |
| <i>Lorikeet, Purple-crowned</i>               | <i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>  | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | Naturally occurring in two distinct populations, one in south west W.A. and the second in south eastern SA extending through all of Victoria into southern NSW. Listed as Vulnerable in NSW.  |
| <i>Lorikeet, Red-chinned</i>                  | <i>Charmosyna rubrigularis</i>       | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | Endemic to Papua New Guinea.  |
| <i>Lorikeet, Scaly-breasted</i>               | <i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i> | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | Australian endemic distributed along the eastern seaboard from Cape York to the Victorian border with a gap in distribution to a small area around Melbourne. Often found flocking with Rainbow Lorikeets.  |
| <i>Lorikeet, Varied</i>                       | <i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i>       | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | Endemic to Australia this species is widely distributed across far northern Australia in Subtropical/tropical (lowland) moist shrubland and riparian habitat.   |
| <i>Lory, Dusky</i>                            | <i>Pseudeos fuscata</i>              | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | Native to New Guinea & Indonesia  |
| <i>Lovebird, Fisher's</i>                     | <i>Agapornis fischeri</i>            | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | Endemic to north-central Tanzania   |
| Lovebird, Masked (Yellow collared lovebird)   | <i>Agapornis personatus</i>          | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | Naturally endemic to Tanzania this species lives in dry savanna and savanna at altitudes between 1,100 and 1,800m has successfully established breeding populations in Kenya and Burundi.   |
| Lovebird, Peach-faced (Rosey-faced Lovebird)  | <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>         | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | Native to Angola, Namibia and South Africa. Introduced to Puerto Rico (to USA) and also found in Botswana and Zimbabwe in dry savanna, Subtropical/tropical dry shrubland and rocky habitats from 0 – 1,500 meters.   |
| <i>Macaw, Blue-and-Gold</i>                   | <i>Ara ararauna</i>                  | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | Native to South America   |

| Common Name  | Genus/species                            | Family                | Comments   |
|--|--|-----------------------|--|
| Macaw, Green Wing (Red and green macaw)                  | <i>Ara chloropterus</i>                  | Psittacidae (parrots) | Widespread in the forests of Northern South America. However, in common with other macaws, in recent years there has been a marked decline in its numbers due to habitat loss and illegal capture for the pet trade.   |
| Macaw, Hans ( Red-shouldered Macaw)                      | <i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>               | Psittacidae (parrots) | Venezuela, the Guianas, Bolivia, Brazil, and far south-eastern Peru.   |
| Macaw, Scarlet   | <i>Ara macao</i>                         | Psittacidae (parrots) | Distribution extreme south - eastern Mexico to Amazonian Peru and Brazil   |
| Madagascan, Red Fody (Madagasca fody, red cardinal fody) | <i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>           | Ploceidae (weavers)   | Native to Madagasca where it is considered a pest species as it feeds on rice crops. Introduced to Amirantes, Comoros, Seychelles, Mauritius and Réunion.  |
| Napolean weaver  | <i>Euplectes afer</i>                    | Ploceidae (weavers)   | Native to: Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Ethiopia; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Sudan; Tanzania, United Republic of; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe Introduced to: Jamaica; Japan; Portugal; Puerto Rico |
| Parakeet, Alexandrine                                    | <i>Psittacula eupatria</i>               | Psittacidae (parrots) | Numerous subspecies native to Eastern India, Sri Lanka, Andaman Islands, Afghanistan, Pakistan, North and central India, Nepal, Bhutan to Assam  |
| Parakeet, Derbyan  | <i>Psittacula derbiana</i>               | Psittacidae (parrots) | Native to China and India  |
| Parakeet, Moustached (Red-breasted Parakeet)             | <i>Psittacula alexandri</i>              | Psittacidae (parrots) | Native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam. Introduced Singapore. Vagrant – Hong Kong   |
| Parakeet, Red fronted                                    | <i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>       | Psittacidae (parrots) | Vulnerable IUCN Native to New Zealand, historically extremely abundant on the mainland but is now effectively extinct except for island  |
| Parakeet, Slaty-headed                                   | <i>Psittacula himalayana</i>             | Psittacidae (parrots) | Native to Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan  |
| Parrot King, Moluccan                                    | <i>Alisterus amboinensis</i>             | Psittacidae (parrots) | Endemic to Peleng Island, Maluku and West Papua in Indonesia.  |
| Parrot, Alexandrine                                      | <i>Psittacula eupatria nipalensis</i>    | Psittacidae (parrots) | Subspecies of Alexandrine parakeet   |
| Parrot, Asiatic  | <i>Psittacula alexandri fasciata</i>     | Psittacidae (parrots) | Subspecies of Alexandrine parakeet   |
| Parrot, Australian King                                  | <i>Alisterus scapularis</i>              | Psittacidae (parrots) | Australian endemic species with distribution in a narrow band along coastal eastern Australia from around Port Douglas in QLD to Melbourne.  |
| Parrot, Bluebonnet                                       | <i>Northiella haematogaster</i>          | Psittacidae (parrots) | Australian species from a monotypic genus found in arid areas.   |
| Parrot, Bourke's   | <i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i>              | Psittacidae (parrots) | Native to Australia  |
| Parrot, Cloncurry  | <i>Barnardius zonarius macgillivrayi</i> | Psittacidae (parrots) | Native to Australia  |
| Parrot, Crimson-winged (red winged)                      | <i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>         | Psittacidae (parrots) | Native to Australia  |

| Common Name  | Genus/species                            | Family                | Comments   |
|--|--|-----------------------|--|
| <i>Parrot, Eclectus</i>                                  | <i>Eclectus roratus</i>                  | Psittacidae (parrots) | Native to Aust and new Guinea – which do we import. In QLD international license required.   |
| <i>Parrot, Elegant</i>                                   | <i>Neophema elegans</i>                  | Psittacidae (parrots) | Endemic to Australia   |
| <i>Parrot, Grey African</i>                              | <i>Psittacus erithacus</i>               | Psittacidae (parrots) | IUCN near threatened -up to 21% of the global population may be harvested annually. Native to Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Congo, The Democratic Republic of the, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, United Republic of, Togo, Uganda  |
| <i>Parrot, Malabar</i>                                   | <i>Psittacula columboides</i>            | Psittacidae (parrots) | Native to South eastern India  |
| <i>Parrot, Mallee Ringneck</i>                           | <i>Barnardius zonarius barnardi</i>      | Psittacidae (parrots) | Aust native Port Lincoln Parrot subspecies. Except for extreme tropical and highland areas, the species has adapted to all conditions. Also see Australian Ringneck  |
| <i>Parrot, Mulga (Many-colored Parrot)</i>               | <i>Psephotus varius</i>                  | Psittacidae (parrots) | Aust species endemic to arid scrublands  |
| <i>Parrot, Plum-headed</i>                               | <i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>           | Psittacidae (parrots) | Native to Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka  |
| <i>Parrot, Red-capped</i>                                | <i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i>          | Psittacidae (parrots) | Aust. endemic  |
| <i>Parrot, Red-rumped</i>                                | <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>            | Psittacidae (parrots) | Aust. Endemic native to SE Australia particularly Murray Darling Basin. Not native to Tasmania   |
| <i>Parrot, Regent</i>                                    | <i>Polytelis anthoepus</i>               | Psittacidae (parrots) | Aust Endemic two distinct populations anthoepus (south-west Western Australia) and monarchoides (rivers in SW New South Wales, NW Victoria, and SE South Australia) <i>Polytelis anthoepus monarchoides</i> listed as <i>Vulnerable under EPBC</i>   |
| <i>Parrot, Ringneck Australian (Port Lincoln parrot)</i> | <i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i>      | Psittacidae (parrots) | 2 species were recognised in genus <i>Barnardius</i> , the Port Lincoln Parrot ( <i>Barnardius zonarius</i> ) and the Mallee Ringneck ( <i>Barnardius barnardi</i> ) but as the species readily interbred at the contact zone they are now considered one species.   |
| <i>Parrot, Scarlet-chested</i>                           | <i>Neophema splendida</i>                | Psittacidae (parrots) | Australian endemic living in mallee or mulga woodland of southern semi-arid inland Australia.  |
| <i>Parrot, Turquoise</i>                                 | <i>Neophema pulchella</i>                | Psittacidae (parrots) | Australian endemic with a contracting range from Central Queensland Coast to Victoria.   |
| <i>Parrot, Twenty eight (28) or Australian ringneck</i>  | <i>Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus</i> | Psittacidae (parrots) | Port Lincoln parrot subspecies naturally occurring in SW W.A.  |
| <i>Partridge (rock partridge)</i>                        | <i>Alectoris graeca</i>                  | Phasianidae           | Native to Albania; Austria; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; France; Germany; Greece; Italy; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Montenegro; Romania; Serbia; Slovenia; Switzerland Introduced: Belgium; Lebanon; Spain  |
| <i>Pheasant, Ring-necked (Common pheasant)</i>           | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>               | Phasianidae           | Native to Afghanistan; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bulgaria; China; Georgia; Greece; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Kazakhstan; Korea, Democratic People's Republic of; Korea, Republic of; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Mongolia; Myanmar; Russian Federation; Taiwan, Province of China; Tajikistan; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan <b>Introduced to</b> Albania; Algeria; Andorra; Australia; Austria; Bahamas; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Canada; Chile; Croatia; Cuba; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Latvia; Lebanon; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Mexico; Moldova; Montenegro; Morocco; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Puerto Rico; Romania; Saint Helena; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine; United Kingdom; United States; Viet Nam |

| Common Name   | Genus/species                              | Family                        | Comments  |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Pheasant, Amherst (Lady Amherst's Pheasant)</i>                                  | <i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>             | Phasianidae                   | Native to China; Myanmar  |
| <i>Pheasant, Golden (Chinese pheasant)</i>  | <i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>                 | Phasianidae                   | Native to China Introduced to United Kingdom  |
| <i>Pheasant, Kalij</i>  | <i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>                | Phasianidae                   | Native to Bangladesh; Bhutan; China; India; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Thailand. Introduced to United States   |
| <i>Pheasant, Reeves</i>   | <i>Syrmaticus reevesii</i>                 | Phasianidae                   | Endemic to central and eastern China Severely fragmented population that is declining rapidly due to continuing habitat loss and over-hunting.  |
| <i>Pheasant, Silver</i>   | <i>Lophura nycthemera</i>                  | Phasianidae                   | Native to Cambodia; China; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam  |
| <i>Pheasant, Swinhoe (Swinhoe's pheasant)</i>                                       | <i>Lophura swinhoii</i>                    | Phasianidae                   | IUCN Near Threatened – Threats include small range which is contracting owing to habitat degradation previously hunted extensively. Endemic to mountains of central Taiwan (China).   |
| <i>Pigeon, Bleeding-heart</i>   | <i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i>               | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | IUCN Near threatened Endemic to Luzon (where it is scarce or rare) in the Philippines. Major threat - hunting   |
| <i>Pigeon, Crested</i>  | <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>                   | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | Australian species found on Australian mainland, except far tropical north and southern parts of Victoria and South Australia.  |
| <i>Pigeon, Egyptian Swift</i>   | <i>Colomba livia (variety of C. livia)</i> | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | 'Fancy' breed of pigeon descended from rock pigeon.   |
| <i>Pigeon, Flock Bronzewing</i>   | <i>Phaps histrionica</i>                   | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | Australian native generally restricted to arid zone.  |
| <i>Pigeon, Spinifex</i>   | <i>Geophaps plumifera</i>                  | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | Australian endemic with two distinct races, both restricted to northern arid zones.   |
| <i>Pigeon, Squatter (southern ssp.)</i>   | <i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>            | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | Australian endemic. Vulnerable under EPBC Act. Southern sup species distribution central east QLD to NSW border.  |
| <i>Pigeon, White-Fantailed (White-headed pigeon)</i>                                | <i>Columba leucomela</i>                   | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | Australian endemic found in coastal areas from Cooktown to Southern NSW, vagrant to Victoria.   |
| <i>Pigeon, Wonga</i>  | <i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>             | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | Australian endemic found in coastal regions from southern QLD to Gippsland Victoria.  |
| <i>Quail, King (Asian Blue Quail, Chinese Painted Quail or Blue-breasted Quail)</i> | <i>Coturnix chinensis</i>                  | Phasianidae                   | Native to Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Taiwan, Province of China; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam Introduced to Guam |
| <i>Red Hooded Siskin</i>  | <i>Carduelis cucullata</i>                 | Fringillidae (Finches)        | Native to Colombia, Venezuela and Guyana. Regionally extinct from: Trinidad and Tobago Introduced to Puerto Rico  |
| <i>Red Strawberry Finch (Red Avadavat, Red Munia)</i>                               | <i>Amandava amandava</i>                   | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Bangladesh; Cambodia; China; Egypt; India; Indonesia; Mexico; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam   |

| Common Name   | Genus/species                               | Family                        | Comments   |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Red Strawberry Finch (Red Avadavat, Red Munia)</i>                                 | <i>Amandava amandava</i>                    | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | Native to Bangladesh; Cambodia; China; Egypt; India; Indonesia; Mexico; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam Possibly extinct from Philippines Regionally extinct from Kuwait Introduced to Brunei Darussalam; Fiji; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Japan; Malaysia; Portugal; Puerto Rico; Réunion; Singapore; United States |
| <i>Rosella, Adelaide</i>  | <i>Platycercus adelaidae</i>                | Psittacidae (parrots)         | Previously thought of as a species in its own right, no thought to be a hybrid swarm having originated through interbreeding of the Crimson and Yellow Rosella.<br><b>NO IMPORT PERMITTED – SEE CRIMSON ROSELLA pg. 4</b>  |
| <i>Rosella, Blue Cheeked</i>  | <i>Platycercus adscitus adscitus</i>        | Psittacidae (parrots)         | Australian endemic species found on Cape York Peninsular north of Cooktown. This species has successfully established a breeding population in the USA   |
| <i>Rosella, Northern (Brown's Parakeet or Smutty Rosella)</i>                         | <i>Platycercus venustus</i>                 | Psittacidae (parrots)         | Natural distribution is restricted to far northern Australia from the Tiwi Islands through the Gulf of Carpentaria and Arnhem Land to the Kimberley generally in open savannah country.  |
| <i>Rosella, Pale Headed</i>   | <i>Platycercus adscitus palliceus</i>       | Psittacidae (parrots)         | Australian native species widespread across a variety of habitats in NE Australia. Considered part of the white cheeked rosella 'complex' along with the eastern and northern rosella.   |
| <i>Rosella, Western (Stanley Rosella, Earl of Derby's or Yellow-cheeked parakeet)</i> | <i>Platycercus icterotis</i>                | Psittacidae (parrots)         | Smallest of the rosella with a distribution restricted to far SW W.A.  |
| <i>Rosella, Western Red Back</i>  | <i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i>    | Psittacidae (parrots)         | Subspecies of the Western Rosella with a distribution restricted to inland SW W.A.   |
| <i>Rosella, Yellow</i>  | <i>Platycercus elegans race 'flaviolus'</i> | Psittacidae (parrots)         | A race of crimson rosella with crimson coloring replaced by yellow except for the red frontal band. Found in inland Australia along the Murray and Murrumbidgee rivers mainly in western NSW.<br><b>NO IMPORT PERMITTED – SEE CRIMSON ROSELLA pg. 4</b>  |
| <i>Sparrow, Golden song, Sudan Golden Sparrow</i>                                     | <i>Passer luteus</i>                        | Passeridae                    | Habitat includes dry open savanna, semi-desert, arid scrub and cereal cultivation in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Sudan,  |
| <i>Weaver Orange Bishop</i>   | <i>Euplectes orix franciscana</i>           | Ploceidae (weavers)           | Native: Angola; Botswana; Burundi; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Kenya; Lesotho; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Rwanda; South Africa; Swaziland; Tanzania, United Republic of; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe Introduced: Jamaica   |

| Common Name   | Genus/species              | Family                 | Comments   |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| <i>Weaver, Napoleon</i>   | <i>Euplectes afer</i>      | Ploceidae<br>(weavers) | Native: Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Ethiopia; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Sudan; Tanzania, United Republic of; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe. Introduced: Jamaica; Japan; Portugal; Puerto Rico  |
| <i>Weaver, Red Bishop, Grenadier Weaver</i>   | <i>Euplectes orix</i>      | Ploceidae<br>(weavers) | Native: Angola; Botswana; Burundi; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Kenya; Lesotho; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Rwanda; South Africa; Swaziland; Tanzania, United Republic of; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe Introduced: Jamaica   |
| <i>Whydah, Pin Tailed</i>   | <i>Vidua macroura</i>      | Viduidae               | Native: Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sao Tomé and Principe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania, United Republic of; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe Introduced: Puerto Rico; United States |
| <i>Whydah, Red shouldered (fan tailed whydah, Red-shouldered Widowbird, Fan-tailed Widowbird)</i> | <i>Euplectes axillaris</i> | Ploceidae              | Native to: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Congo, The Democratic Republic of the, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho (vagrant), Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe   |

**Domestic stock, may be imported bought sold or held without permits**

| <b>Common name</b>       | <b>Binomial (Latin) name</b> |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Pigeon, Rock             | <i>Columba livia</i>         |
| Ostrich                  | <i>Ostriches, all kinds</i>  |
| Japanese Quail           | <i>Coturnix japonica</i>     |
| Domestic Fowl            | <i>Gallus gallus</i>         |
| Domestic Turkey          | <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>   |
| Mallard Duck             | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>    |
| Domestic Goose           | <i>Anser anser</i>           |
| Domestic (Chinese) Goose | <i>Anser cygnoides</i>       |
| Mandarin Duck            | <i>Aix galericulata</i>      |
| Muscovy Duck             | <i>Cairina moschata</i>      |

**Controlled animals: Requires import permit but can be held without a Permit to Possess Wildlife. Listed by scientific name.**

| <b>Genus/species</b>             | <b>Family</b>                 | <b>Common Name</b>                                    | <b>Comments</b>   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Agapornis fischeri</i>        | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Lovebird, Fisher's</i>                             | Endemic to north-central Tanzania   |
| <i>Agapornis personatus</i>      | Psittacidae (parrots)         | Lovebird, Masked (Yellow collared lovebird)           | Naturally endemic to Tanzania this species lives in dry savanna and savanna at altitudes between 1,100 and 1,800m has successfully established breeding populations in Kenya and Burundi.   |
| <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>     | Psittacidae (parrots)         | Lovebird, Peach-faced (Rosey-faced Lovebird)          | Native to Angola, Namibia and South Africa. Introduced to Puerto Rico (to USA) and also found in Botswana and Zimbabwe in dry savanna, Subtropical/tropical dry shrubland and rocky habitats from 0 – 1,500 meters.   |
| <i>Alectoris graeca</i>          | Phasianidae                   | <i>Partridge (rock partridge)</i>                     | Native to Albania; Austria; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Croatia; France; Germany; Greece; Italy; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Montenegro; Romania; Serbia; Slovenia; Switzerland Introduced: Belgium; Lebanon; Spain   |
| <i>Alisterus scapularis</i>      | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Australian King</i>                        | Australian endemic species with distribution in a narrow band along coastal eastern Australia from around Port Douglas in QLD to Melbourne.   |
| <i>Alisterus amboinensis</i>     | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Parrot King, Moluccan</i>                          | Endemic to Peleng Island, Maluku and West Papua in Indonesia.   |
| <i>Amadina erythrocephala</i>    | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Aberdeen (Red-headed Finch)</i>             | Native to Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe  |
| <i>Amadina fasciata</i>          | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Cut Throat</i>                              | Native to Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Chad; Côte d'Ivoire; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gambia; Ghana; Kenya; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Tanzania, United Republic of; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe Introduced: Portugal  |
| <i>Amandava amandava</i>         | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Red Strawberry Finch (Red Avadavat, Red Munia)</i> | Native to Bangladesh; Cambodia; China; Egypt; India; Indonesia; Mexico; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam   |
| <i>Amandava amandava</i>         | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Red Strawberry Finch (Red Avadavat, Red Munia)</i> | Native to Bangladesh; Cambodia; China; Egypt; India; Indonesia; Mexico; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam Possibly extinct from Philippines Regionally extinct from Kuwait Introduced to Brunei Darussalam; Fiji; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Japan; Malaysia; Portugal; Puerto Rico; Réunion; Singapore; United States  |
| <i>Amandava formosa</i>          | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Green Strawberry (Green Avadavat)</i>       | IUCN Vulnerable Found naturally in central west to NW India extending into central India. 2,000-3,000 birds are smuggled out of India to Europe and America per year. It is susceptible to stress, and a high mortality has been noted in trapped birds. Found naturally in central west to NW India extending into central India. 2,000-3,000 birds are smuggled out of India to Europe and America per year. It is susceptible to stress, and a high mortality has been noted in trapped birds. |
| <i>Amandava subflava</i>         | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Orange Breasted Waxbill (Zebra Waxbill)</i> | Found throughout grassland and savannas south of the Sahara in Africa.  |
| <i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i> | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Crimson-winged (red winged)</i>            | Native to Australia   |
| <i>Ara ararauna</i>              | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Macaw, Blue-and-Gold</i>                           | Native to South America   |
| <i>Ara chloropterus</i>          | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Macaw, Green Wing (Red and green macaw)</i>        | Widespread in the forests of Northern South America. However, in common with other macaws, in recent years there has been a marked decline in its numbers due to habitat loss and illegal capture for the pet trade.  |

| Genus/species                            | Family                       | Common Name  | Comments  |
|--|------------------------------|--|---|
| <i>Ara chloropterus</i>                  | Psittacidae (parrots)        | <i>Macaw, Green Wing (Red and green macaw)</i>             | Widespread in the forests of Northern South America. However, in common with other macaws, in recent years there has been a marked decline in its numbers due to habitat loss and illegal capture for the pet trade.  |
| <i>Ara macao</i>                         | Psittacidae (parrots)        | <i>Macaw, Scarlet</i>                                      | Distribution extreme south – eastern Mexico to Amazonian Peru and Brazil  |
| <i>Aratinga jandaya</i>                  | Psittacidae (parrots)        | <i>Conure, Jenday (Jenday parakeet)</i>                    | Brazilian native found in Subtropical/tropical lowland moist forest and heavily degraded former forest areas.   |
| <i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>             | Psittacidae (parrots)        | <i>Conure, sun, Sun parakeet</i>                           | Occurs in tropical/subtropical coastal and swamp forests and savannah where it is known to breed in Brazil and Guyana. Distribution also includes French Guiana, Suriname, and Venezuela IUCN Endangered  |
| <i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i>      | Psittacidae (parrots)        | <i>Parrot, Ringneck Australian (Port Lincoln parrot)</i>   | 2 species were <i>malacca</i> ed in genus <i>Barnardius</i> , the Port Lincoln Parrot ( <i>Barnardius zonarius</i> ) and the Mallee Ringneck ( <i>Barnardius barnardi</i> ) but as the species readily interbred at the contact zone they are now considered one species. |
| <i>Barnardius zonarius barnardi</i>      | Psittacidae (parrots)        | <i>Parrot, Mallee Ringneck</i>                             | Aust native Port Lincoln Parrot subspecies. Except for extreme tropical and highland areas, the species has adapted to all conditions. Also see Australian Ringneck   |
| <i>Barnardius zonarius macgillivrayi</i> | Psittacidae (parrots)        | <i>Parrot, Cloncurry</i>                                   | Native to Australia   |
| <i>Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus</i> | Psittacidae (parrots)        | <i>Parrot, Twenty eight (28) or Australian ringneck</i>    | Port Lincoln parrot subspecies naturally occurring in SW W.A.   |
| <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>               | Fringillidae (Finches)       | <i>Finch, European Goldfinch</i>                           | Breeds across Europe, North Africa, and western and central Asia, in open, partially wooded lowlands. Has successfully established in the wild around much of the world including Tasmania.   |
| <i>Carduelis chloris</i>                 | Fringillidae (Finches)       | <i>Finch, European Green</i>                               | Widespread throughout Europe, north Africa and south west Asia. Has been successfully introduced to New Zealand and Australia including Tasmania.   |
| <i>Carduelis cucullata</i>               | Fringillidae (Finches)       | <i>Red Hooded Siskin</i>                                   | Native to Colombia, Venezuela and Guyana. Regionally extinct from: Trinidad and Tobago Introduced to Puerto Rico  |
| <i>Carduelis magellanica</i>             | Fringillidae (Finches)       | <i>Finch, Siskin Hooded</i>                                | Native to Argentina; Bolivia; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Ecuador; Guyana; Paraguay; Peru; Uruguay; Venezuela  |
| <i>Carduelis notata</i>                  | Fringillidae (Finches)       | <i>Finch, Black Headed Siskin</i>                          | Native to Belize; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua   |
| <i>Carduelis sinica</i>                  | Fringillidae (Finches)       | <i>Finch, Greenfinch Oriental (Grey-capped Greenfinch)</i> | Native to China; Japan; Korea, Democratic People's Republic of; Korea, Republic of; Mongolia; Russian Federation; United States   |
| <i>Carduelis spinoides</i>               | Fringillidae (Finches)       | <i>Finch, Himalayan (Yellow-breasted Greenfinch)</i>       | Native to: Bhutan; China; India; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Thailand; Viet Nam   |
| <i>Carduelis spinus</i>                  | Fringillidae (Finches)       | <i>Finch, Yellow Siskin (Eurasian Siskin)</i>              | Species is found widespread in Europe and Asia with a separate population in each region. This species generally breeds in the northern regions of its distribution and moves south over winter.  |
| <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>                | Columbidae (pigeons & doves) | <i>Dove, Green-wing (Emerald dove, Green-wing pigeon)</i>  | Australian native generally found in rainforest along coastal regions from far north WA north to NE Victoria.   |
| <i>Chamosyna rubrigularis</i>            | Psittacidae (parrots)        | <i>Loriikeet, Red-chinned</i>                              | Endemic to Papua New Guinea.  |
| <i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>           | Phasianidae                  | <i>Pheasant, Amherst (Lady Amherst's Pheasant)</i>         | Native to China; Myanmar  |
| <i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>               | Phasianidae                  | <i>Pheasant, Golden (Chinese pheasant)</i>                 | Native to China Introduced to United Kingdom  |

| Genus/species                                      | Family                        | Common Name   | Comments   |
|--|-------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Colomba livia</i> (variety of <i>C. livia</i> ) | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | <i>Pigeon, Egyptian Swift</i>   | 'Fancy' breed of pigeon descended from rock pigeon.  |
| <i>Columba leucomela</i>                           | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | <i>Pigeon, White-Fantailed (White-headed pigeon)</i>                                | Australian endemic found in coastal areas from Cooktown to Southern NSW, vagrant to Victoria.  |
| <i>Columbina talpacoti</i>                         | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | <i>Dove, Ruddy Ground (Talpacoti)</i>   | Native to: Argentina, Aruba, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela   |
| <i>Coturnix chinensis</i>                          | Phasianidae                   | <i>Quail, King (Asian Blue Quail, Chinese Painted Quail or Blue-breasted Quail)</i> | Native to Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; India; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Taiwan, Province of China; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam<br>Introduced to Guam   |
| <i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>                 | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Parakeet, Red fronted</i>  | Vulnerable IUCN Native to New Zealand, historically extremely abundant on the mainland but is now effectively extinct except for island  |
| <i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>                         | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Macaw, Hans ( Red-shouldered Macaw)</i>  | Venezuela, the Guianas, Bolivia, Brazil, and far south-eastern Peru.   |
| <i>Eclectus roratus</i>                            | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Eclectus</i>   | Native to Aust and new Guinea – which do we import. In QLD international license required. Should it be on Schedule 2?   |
| <i>Emblema picta</i>                               | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Emblema (Painted Firetail)</i>  | Australian endemic generally restricted to arid zone. This species is in a monotypic genus.  |
| <i>Erythrura prasina</i>                           | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Pin-tailed Parrotfinch</i>  | Native to: Indonesia; Timor-Leste  |
| <i>Erythrura trichroa</i>                          | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Blue Faced Parrot</i>   | Native to Australia; Indonesia; Micronesia, New Caledonia; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu   |
| <i>Erythrura tricolor</i>                          | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Tanimbar Parrot(Tricoloured Parrotfinch)</i>                              | Native to Indonesia and Timor-Leste  |
| <i>Estrilda astrild</i>                            | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Saint Helena Waxbill</i>  | Native: Angola; Botswana; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Equatorial Guinea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Ghana; Guinea; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sao Tomé and Principe; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania, United Republic of; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe Vagrant: Mali; Niger Regionally extinct: Kuwait<br>Introduced: Bermuda; Brazil; Cape Verde; French Polynesia; Mauritius; New Caledonia; Portugal; Puerto Rico; Réunion; Saint Helena; Seychelles; United States; Uruguay; Vanuatu |
| <i>Estrilda melpoda</i>                            | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Orange Cheeked Waxbill</i>  | Native to Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, USA, Zambia. Introduced to Bermuda (to UK), Northern Mariana Islands (to USA), and Puerto Rico (to USA).   |
| <i>Euplectes afer</i>                              | Ploceidae (weavers)           | <i>Napolean weaver</i>  | Native to: Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Ethiopia; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Sudan; Tanzania, United Republic of; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe<br>Introduced to: Jamaica; Japan; Portugal; Puerto Rico  |
| <i>Euplectes afer</i>                              | Ploceidae (weavers)           | <i>Weaver, Napolean</i>   | Native: Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Ethiopia; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Sudan; Tanzania, United Republic of; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe<br>Introduced: Jamaica; Japan; Portugal; Puerto Rico  |

| Genus/species                       | Family                        | Common Name   | Comments   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Euplectes axillaris</i>          | Ploceidae                     | <i>Whydah, Red shouldered (fan tailed whydah, Red-shouldered Widowbird, Fan-tailed Widowbird)</i> | Native to: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Congo, The Democratic Republic of the, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho (vagrant), Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe |
| <i>Euplectes orix</i>               | Ploceidae (weavers)           | <i>Weaver, Red Bishop, Grenadier Weaver</i>   | Native: Angola; Botswana; Burundi; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Kenya; Lesotho; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Rwanda; South Africa; Swaziland; Tanzania, United Republic of; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe Introduced: Jamaica   |
| <i>Euplectes orix franciscana</i>   | Ploceidae (weavers)           | <i>Weaver Orange Bishop</i>   | Native: Angola; Botswana; Burundi; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Kenya; Lesotho; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Rwanda; South Africa; Swaziland; Tanzania, United Republic of; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe Introduced: Jamaica   |
| <i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>      | Ploceidae (weavers)           | <i>Madagascar, Red Fody (Madagascar fody, red cardinal fody)</i>                                  | Native to Madagascar where it is considered a pest species as it feeds on rice crops. Introduced to Amirantes, Comoros, Seychelles, Mauritius and Réunion.   |
| <i>Gallicolumba jobiensis</i>       | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | <i>Dove, New Guinea ground (white bibbed or breasted ground dove)</i>                             | Native to Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands.  |
| <i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i>        | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | <i>Pigeon, Bleeding-heart</i>   | IUCN Near threatened Endemic to Luzon (where it is scarce or rare) in the Philippines. Major threat – hunting  |
| <i>Geopelia cuneata</i>             | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | <i>Dove, Diamond</i>  | Australian native found throughout arid zone and a vagrant to the tropical northern areas.   |
| <i>Geopelia humeralis</i>           | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | <i>Dove, Bar-Shouldered</i>   | Native to southern New Guinea and Australia where it is found well-wooded regions of north-western, northern and eastern Australia from near Onslow in W. A. to Bega in NSW  |
| <i>Geopelia placida</i>             | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | <i>Dove, Peaceful</i>   | Australian native found throughout Australia except for Tasmania, Southern Victoria and southern WA. Range contracting due to competition from the introduced Spotted Turtle Dove  |
| <i>Geophaps plumifera</i>           | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | <i>Pigeon, Spinifex</i>   | Australian endemic with two distinct races, both restricted to northern arid zones.  |
| <i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>     | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | <i>Pigeon, Squatter (southern ssp.)</i>   | Australian endemic. Vulnerable under EPBC Act. Southern sup species distribution central east QLD to NSW border.   |
| <i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i> | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Lorikeet, Purple-crowned</i>   | Naturally occurring in two distinct populations, one in south west W.A. and the second in south eastern SA extending through all of Victoria into southern NSW. Listed as Vulnerable in NSW.   |
| <i>Heteromunia pectoralis</i>       | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Pictorella Mannikin</i>   | Australian endemic found from the Fitzroy River Valley, W.A., and the upper Burdekin and central-western Cape York Peninsula, Queensland   |
| <i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>        | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Red-billed Fire Finch</i>   | Native to Africa – resident breeding bird in most parts of sub-Saharan Africa.   |
| <i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>      | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | <i>Pigeon, Wonga</i>  | Australian endemic found in coastal regions from southern QLD to Gippsland Victoria.   |
| <i>Lonchura (striata) domestica</i> | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Bengalise Mannikin (Society Finch) Munia or</i>   | Domesticated variety has naturalized in Japan.   |
| <i>Lonchura bicolor</i>             | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Rufous Back Mannikin (Black-and-white Munia)</i>  | Found in moist savanna and subtropical/tropical lowland moist forest habitat in southern and central Africa.   |
| <i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>      | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Chestnut-Breasted Mannikin</i>  | Native to Australia; Indonesia; Papua New Guinea Introduced to French Polynesia; New Caledonia   |

| Genus/species                                       | Family                           | Common Name   | Comments  |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Lonchura flaviprymna</i>                         | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Yellow-rumped Mannikin / Munia</i>            | Australian endemic found in open riparian woodland in the eastern Kimberley Region, W.A. and north-west Northern Territory  |
| <i>Lonchura leucogastroides</i>                     | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Javan Munia</i>                               | Native to Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore   |
| <i>Lonchura maja</i>                                | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Silver Headed Nun</i>                         | Native: Indonesia; Malaysia; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam  |
| <i>Lonchura malabarica</i>                          | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Indian Silver Bill (White-throated Munia)</i> | Native to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Israel, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates.<br>Introduced to Jordan, Kuwait, Puerto Rico (to USA), Qatar, and Virgin Islands (to USA).   |
| <i>Lonchura malacca</i>                             | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Black-headed Nun (Tricoloured Munia)</i>      | Native to India and Sri Lanka <i>Lonchura malacca</i> (Sibley and Monroe 1990, 1993) has been split into <i>L. malacca</i> and the Black-headed Munia or Chestnut Munia <i>L. atricapilla</i> .   |
| <i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>                         | Phasianidae                      | <i>Pheasant, Kalij</i>                                  | Native to Bangladesh; Bhutan; China; India; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Thailand. Introduced to United States   |
| <i>Lophura nycthemera</i>                           | Phasianidae                      | <i>Pheasant, Silver</i>                                 | Native to Cambodia; China; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar; Thailand; Viet Nam  |
| <i>Lophura swinhoii</i>                             | Phasianidae                      | <i>Pheasant, Swinhoe (Swinhoe's pheasant)</i>           | IUCN Near Threatened – Threats include small range which is contracting owing to habitat degradation previously hunted extensively. Endemic to mountains of central Taiwan (China).   |
| <i>Lovebird, Peach-faced (Rosey-faced Lovebird)</i> | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>                            | Native to Angola, Namibia and South Africa. Introduced to Puerto Rico (to USA) and also found in Botswana and Zimbabwe in dry savanna, Subtropical/tropical dry shrubland and rocky habitats from 0 – 1,500 meters.   |
| <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>                      | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Budgerigar</i>                                       | Working towards domestic listing  |
| <i>Nandayus nenday</i>                              | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Conure, Nanday (Black-hooded Parakeet)</i>           | Native to in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay the Jenday conure is found in a wide range of habitats including Subtropical/tropical dry, lowland moist and swamp forest as well as dry and moist savannah. With such wide ranging habitat utilization it is not surprising it has successfully established in Uruguay and the USA. |
| <i>Neochmia modesta</i>                             | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Plum Head</i>                                 | Australian endemic found predominantly west of the Great Dividing Range from central QLD to central NSW.  |
| <i>Neochmia phaeton</i>                             | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Crimson</i>                                   | Native to Australia, Indonesia & Papua New Guinea.  |
| <i>Neochmia ruficauda</i>                           | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Star</i>                                      | IUCN Near Threatened, Aust Federal Govt. Endangered. Threats to natural populations include habitat degradation (caused by grazing and the introduction of weeds and collection for the bird trade.   |
| <i>Neochmia temporalis</i>                          | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Red-browed Firetail</i>                       | Australian endemic found along the coastal zone from around Port Lincoln in S.A to the top of Cape York Peninsula.  |
| <i>Neophema elegans</i>                             | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Elegant</i>                                  | Endemic to Australia  |
| <i>Neophema pulchella</i>                           | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Turquoise</i>                                | Australian endemic with a contracting range from Central Queensland Coast to Victoria.  |
| <i>Neophema splendida</i>                           | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Scarlet-chested</i>                          | Australian endemic living in mallee or mulga woodland of southern semi-arid inland Australia.   |
| <i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i>                         | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Bourke's</i>                                 | Native to Australia   |
| <i>Northiella haematogaster</i>                     | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Bluebonnet</i>                               | Australian species from a monotypic genus found in arid areas.  |
| <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>                        | Cacatuidae<br>(Cockatoos)        | <i>Cockatiel (Quarrion)</i>                             | Australian Native widely distributed throughout most of the arid mainland Australia. Does not occur naturally in Tasmania.  |
| <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>                            | Columbidae<br>(pigeons & doves)  | <i>Pigeon, Crested</i>                                  | Australian species found on Australian mainland, except far tropical north and southern parts of Victoria and South Australia.  |

| Genus/species                               | Family                        | Common Name   | Comments  |
|---|-------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Oena capensis</i>                        | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | <i>Dove, Masked (Namaqua dove)</i>  | Breeding populations found in Africa south of the Sahara Desert and Madagascar. Its range also extends into the Arabian peninsula southern Israel, Jordan and as far as Turkey. Monotypic genus.  |
| <i>Padda oryzivora</i>                      | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Java Sparrow</i>  | Native to Indonesia Introduced to Brunei, Christmas Island (to Australia), Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and USA IUCN Vulnerable  |
| <i>Passer luteus</i>                        | Passeridae                    | <i>Sparrow, Golden song, Sudan Golden Sparrow</i>                                     | Habitat includes dry open savanna, semi-desert, arid scrub and cereal cultivation in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Sudan,   |
| <i>Perlata perlata</i>                      | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Conure, Crimson Bellied (Crimson Bellied Parakeet)</i>                             | Found naturally in Subtropical/tropical lowland moist forests of Brazil and Bolivia. Birdcare.com recommends this species for Specialist Breeders Only.   |
| <i>Phaps histrionica</i>                    | Columbidae (pigeons & doves)  | <i>Pigeon, Flock Bronzewing</i>   | Australian native generally restricted to arid zone.  |
| <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>                  | Phasianidae                   | <i>Pheasant, Ring-necked (Common pheasant)</i>  | Native to Afghanistan; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bulgaria; China; Georgia; Greece; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Kazakhstan; Korea, Democratic People's Republic of; Korea, Republic of; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Mongolia; Myanmar; Russian Federation; Taiwan, Province of China; Tajikistan; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan Introduced to Albania; Algeria; Andorra; Australia; Austria; Bahamas; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Canada; Chile; Croatia; Cuba; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Latvia; Lebanon; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of; Mexico; Moldova; Montenegro; Morocco; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Puerto Rico; Romania; Saint Helena; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Ukraine; United Kingdom; United States; Viet Nam |
| <i>Platycercus adelaidae</i>                | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Rosella, Adelaide</i>  | Previously thought of as a species in its own right, no thought to be a hybrid swarm having originated through interbreeding of the Crimson and Yellow Rosella.<br><b>NOT FOR IMPORT – SEE CRIMSON ROSELLA PG. 4</b>  |
| <i>Platycercus adscitus adscitus</i>        | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Rosella, Blue Cheeked</i>  | Australian endemic species found on Cape York Peninsular north of Cooktown. This species has successfully established a breeding population in the USA  |
| <i>Platycercus adscitus palliceps</i>       | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Rosella, Pale Headed</i>   | Australian native species widespread across a variety of habitats in NE Australia. Considered part of the white cheeked rosella 'complex' along with the eastern and northern rosella.  |
| <i>Platycercus elegans race 'flaviolus'</i> | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Rosella, Yellow</i>  | A race of crimson rosella with crimson coloring replaced by yellow except for the red frontal band. Found in inland Australia along the Murray and Murrumbidgee rivers mainly in western NSW.<br><b>NO IMPORT PERMITTED – SEE CRIMSON ROSELLA pg. 4</b>   |
| <i>Platycercus eximius ceciliae</i>         | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Rosella, Golden Mantle</i>   | Eastern Rosella subspecies found predominately in open forests and woodlands in northern NSW and southern Queensland.<br><b>NO IMPORT PERMITTED – SEE EASTERN ROSELLA PG. 4</b>   |
| <i>Platycercus icterotis</i>                | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Rosella, Western (Stanley Rosella, Earl of Derby's or Yellow-cheeked parakeet)</i> | Smallest of the rosella with a distribution restricted to far SW W.A.   |
| <i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i>    | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Rosella, Western Red Back</i>  | Subspecies of the Western Rosella with a distribution restricted to inland SW W.A.  |
| <i>Platycercus venustus</i>                 | Psittacidae (parrots)         | <i>Rosella, Northern (Brown's Parakeet or Smutty Rosella)</i>                         | Natural distribution is restricted to far northern Australia from the Tiwi Islands through the Gulf of Carpentaria and Arnhem Land to the Kimberley generally in open savannah country.   |
| <i>Poephila acuticauda</i>                  | Estrildidae (Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Longtail Grass</i>  | Australian endemic species found in open woodland adjacent to creeks in for north Australia.  |

| Genus/species                         | Family                           | Common Name   | Comments  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Poephila cincta</i>                | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Black-throated</i>                            | Australian Endemic once occurred in grassy woodlands throughout north-east Australia from Cape York Peninsula to north-east New South Wales. Substantial declines occurred in the southern nominate subspecies the last populations in south-east Queensland disappearing in the 1990s. Current range from Cape York to Mackay in QLD. IUCN Near Threatened   |
| <i>Poephila personata</i>             | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch Masked</i>                                     | Australian native with distribution restricted to far north WA, NT and QLD  |
| <i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>          | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Regent</i>                                   | Aust Endemic two distinct populations anthopeplus (south-west Western Australia) and monarchoides (rivers in SW New South Wales, NW Victoria, and SE South Australia) <i>Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides listed as Vulnerable under EPBC</i>   |
| <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>         | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Red-rumped</i>                               | Aust. Endemic native to SE Australia particularly Murray Darling Basin. Not native to Tasmania  |
| <i>Psephotus varius</i>               | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Mulga<br/>(Many-colored Parrot)</i>          | Aust species endemic to arid scrublands   |
| <i>Pseudeos fuscata</i>               | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Lory, Dusky</i>                                      | Native to New Guinea & Indonesia  |
| <i>Psittacula alexandri</i>           | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parakeet,<br/>Moustached (Red-breasted Parakeet)</i> | Native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam. Introduced Singapore. Vagrant – Hong Kong  |
| <i>Psittacula alexandri fasciata</i>  | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Asiatic</i>                                  | Subspecies of Alexandrine parakeet  |
| <i>Psittacula columboides</i>         | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Malabar</i>                                  | Native to South eastern India   |
| <i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>        | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Plum-headed</i>                              | Native to Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka   |
| <i>Psittacula derbiana</i>            | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parakeet, Derbyan</i>                                | Native to China and India   |
| <i>Psittacula eupatria</i>            | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parakeet,<br/>Alexandrine</i>                        | Numerous subspecies native to Eastern India, Sri Lanka, Andaman Islands, Afghanistan, Pakistan, North and central India, Nepal, Bhutan to Assam   |
| <i>Psittacula eupatria nipalensis</i> | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Alexandrine</i>                              | Subspecies of Alexandrine parakeet  |
| <i>Psittacula himalayana</i>          | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parakeet, Slaty-headed</i>                           | Native to Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan   |
| <i>Psittacus erithacus</i>            | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Grey African</i>                             | IUCN near threatened -up to 21% of the global population may be harvested annually. Native to Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Congo, The Democratic Republic of the, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Principe, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, United Republic of, Togo, Uganda |
| <i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i>        | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Lorikeet, Varied</i>                                 | Endemic to Australia this species is widely distributed across far northern Australia in Subtropical/tropical (lowland) moist shrubland and riparian habitat.   |
| <i>Ptilinopus regina</i>              | Columbidae<br>(pigeons & doves)  | <i>Dove, Rose Crowned Fruit</i>                         | Native to Australia, Indonesia, Timor-Leste   |
| <i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i>       | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Parrot, Red-capped</i>                               | Aust. endemic   |
| <i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>             | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Conure, Blue Throat<br/>(Ochre-marked Parakeet)</i>  | Endemic to lowland humid forests of coastal areas of southeastern Brazil. Major threat is deforestation. Trapping for aviculture is a relatively new phenomenon, but the species is rare in national and international markets. IUCN Vulnerable   |
| <i>Pyrrhura lepida</i>                | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Conure, Pearly</i>                                   | Declining numbers of this species can be found in lowland humid in Brazil. Although some of its habitat this species continues to decline particularly where illegal logging occurs. IUCN Near Threatened   |
| <i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>               | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Conure, Green Cheek</i>                              | Naturally occurring in Subtropical/tropical dry forest to moist montane forests in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay.   |

| Genus/species                        | Family                           | Common Name   | Comments   |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Pytilia hypogrammica</i>          | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Red Faced Parrot (Red-throated)</i>                           | Native to Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone & Togo.  |
| <i>Pytilia hypogrammica</i>          | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Red-Faced Pytilia</i>   | Native to Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone & Togo.  |
| <i>Pytilia melba</i>                 | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Melba (Green-winged Pytilia)</i>                              | Native to Angola; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Djibouti; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Senegal; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania, United Republic of; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe  |
| <i>Pytilia phoenicoptera</i>         | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Aurora (Red-winged Pytilia)</i>                               | Native to Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo and Uganda.   |
| <i>Serinus canaria (domestica)</i>   | Fringillidae<br>(Finches)        | <i>Canary</i>   | Working towards domestic listing   |
| <i>Serinus leucopygius</i>           | Fringillidae<br>(Finches)        | <i>Finch, Grey Singing (White-rumped Seedeater, White-rumped Serin)</i> | Native to Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gambia; Ghana; Mali; Mauritania; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; Sudan; Uganda. Introduced USA  |
| <i>Serinus mozambicus</i>            | Fringillidae<br>(Finches)        | <i>Finch, Green Singing (yellow fronted canary)</i>                     | Native to: Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Liberia; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sao Tomé and Príncipe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania, United Republic of; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe |
| <i>Sicalis flaveola</i>              | Thraupidae                       | <i>Finch, Saffron</i>   | Native to South America common in open and semi-open lowlands outside the Amazon Basin. Wide distribution in Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil and Argentina.   |
| <i>Sicalis flaveola pelzeni</i>      | Thraupidae                       | <i>Finch, pelzen saffron</i>  | Saffron finch subspecies.  |
| <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>         | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Diamond firetail</i>  | Endemic to Australia with a natural range from southern QLD through NSW to eastern SA. Absent from the most arid areas within its range. IUCN Near Threatened, NSW Vulnerable  |
| <i>Streptopelia risoria</i>          | Columbidae                       | <i>Dove, White Barbary</i>  | Domesticated for 2000 to 3000 years.   |
| <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>           | Columbidae<br>(pigeons & doves)  | <i>Dove, Turtle</i>   | Migratory species with a southern Palearctic range, including Turkey and north Africa, rare in northern Scandinavia and Russia. Winters in southern Africa.  |
| <i>Symaticus reevesii</i>            | Phasianidae                      | <i>Pheasant, Reeves</i>   | Endemic to central and eastern China Severely fragmented population that is declining rapidly due to continuing habitat loss and over-hunting.   |
| <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>        | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Double Barred (Bicheno's Finch, Owl Finch)</i>                | Australian endemic found in dry savanna, tropical (lowland) dry grassland and shrubland in northern and eastern mainland to the Victorian border.  |
| <i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>           | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Zebra</i>   | Native to Australia; Indonesia; Timor-Leste Introduced: Portugal; Puerto Rico  |
| <i>Tiaris canorus</i>                | Emberizidae<br>(finches)         | <i>Finch, Cuban (Cuban Grassquit)</i>                                   | Native to Bahamas, Cuba, Turks and Caicos Islands  |
| <i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i> | Psittacidae<br>(parrots)         | <i>Lorikeet, Scaly-breasted</i>   | Australian endemic distributed along the eastern seaboard from Cape York to the Victorian border with a gap in distribution to a small area around Melbourne. Often found flocking with Rainbow Lorikeets.   |

| Genus/species                    | Family                           | Common Name  | Comments   |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Turnix melanogaster</i>       | Turnicidae<br>(Buttonquail)      | <i>Buttonquail, black-breasted</i>                 | Australian endemic species found naturally occurring along coastal zone from central QLD to Northern NSW. Listed as Vulnerable under federal and QLD law and Endangered in NSW.  |
| <i>Turnix pyrrhothorax</i>       | Turnicidae<br>(Buttonquail)      | <i>Buttonquail, Red-chested</i>                    | Endemic to Australia distribution from Victoria, throughout most of NSW and QLD and far NE WA Listed as Threatened in Victoria   |
| <i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>      | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Cordon Bleu (red cheeked Cordonbleu)</i> | Found in drier regions of tropical sub-Saharan Africa.   |
| <i>Uraeginthus cyanocephalus</i> | Estrildidae<br>(Estrild finches) | <i>Finch, Blue-Capped Cordonbleu</i>               | Native to Ethiopia; Kenya; Somalia; Sudan; Tanzania. Successfully established in some countries including Kuwait.  |
| <i>Vidua macroura</i>            | Viduidae                         | <i>Whydah, Pin Tailed</i>                          | Native: Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sao Tomé and Príncipe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania, United Republic of; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe Introduced: Puerto Rico; United States |
| <i>Volatinia jacarina</i>        | Emberizidae<br>(finches)         | <i>Finch, Jacarina (Blue-black Grassquit)</i>      | Native to Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela   |