

Grange Isl. Bird Checklist

290 km SE Port Moresby, W of Amazon Bay, PNG

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#	Common Name	Scientific Name	Ecol. Status	Abundance	References
1.	Pied Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	Res bre	Sev hundred prs 1963, Breeding Sep – Jan 1968-9 reduced due to excessive hunting, Br,	1,2,3,
2.	Beach Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus saurophaga</i>	Res bre	Br,	3,
3.	Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Win mig	P,	3,

KEY

Ecological status

End = Endemic to Island unless otherwise stated, **Res bre** = Resident breeder, **Res** = resident ie breeding not proven or not likely. For seabirds it means they have or should be found in that area: note other refs. **Vag** = Vagrant, **Res/mig** = Part of population migratory, **Sum mig** = Summer migrant, **Win mig** = Winter migrant, **Spr/Aut mig** = Passage migrant in Spring and Autumn, **Intro** = Introduced.

Abundance

R = rare, **S** = scarce, **UC** = uncommon, **MC** = moderately common, **LC** = locally common, **C** = common, **VC** = very common, **A** = abundant **P** = present.

Colour coding applies only to one species on a particular list. eg. An abundance comment in red for the Brown Booby refers to the Ref # in Red for that species only.

Alternate Island Names & alternate common Bird Names are recorded in two separate spreadsheet files.

REFERENCES

1. Peckover, W.S. & L.W.C. Filewood. 1976. Birds of New Guinea & Tropical Australia. Sydney. Reed.
2. Wolfe, in Frith, H.J. 1982. Pigeons and Doves of Australia. Adelaide, Rigby.
3. Mackay, R.D. 1976. New Guinea: The Worlds wild places. Amsterdam Time-Life.