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Green spotted catbird call

Conservation status of green cat birds Less concern (IUCN 3.1)^[1] Scientific classification Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Class: Birds Order: Passeriformes Family: Ptilonorhynchidae Genus: Ailuroedus Species: *A. crassirostris* Binomial name *Ailuroedus crassirostris*(Paykull, 1815) Geographic range. The green cat bird (*Ailuroedus crassirostris*) is a species of bird found in subtropical forests along the east coast of Australia, from southeast Queensland to southern New South Wales. It is called for its distinctive call that sounds like a cat meow, although it has also been mistaken for a crying child, or a scary vampire sound early in the morning. The green cat bird resembles the spotted cat bird, which is only found in an isolated population in far north Queensland. Description The illustration of the cat birds Richard Bowdler Sharpe Green is a medium and robust bird with long and powerful legs and a long and robust bill. ^[2] The back, wings and rump are bright emerald green, with pure white spots very visible at the tips of the teruculos and secondary, which, at the tips of the coverts, form two white bars of the wings. The tail is emerald brownish with white tips. The head is greenish brown speckled black and finely stained pale beige. The breast is green to opaque emerald with distinctive short white stripes. ^[3] The bill is horn-colored and the legs are greyish brown. ^[2] The iris is bright red in the direct sun with a partial white eye ring. ^[3] Male and female birds share similar plumage, so it is very difficult to distinguish between the sexes. Juvenile birds also have a similar plumage, although it is duller. Very young birds have fluffy grey on their heads (Donaghey. R. 1996). ^[2] Calling the call of the green cat bird varies from a short and recognizable heer-l-aar to a long, drawn, trembling version: heeeir-leeee-aaa-aarr. ^[3] Distribution and habitat According to The Field Guide to Australian Birds (Michael Morcombe, 2003) (2nd edition), green catbird birds are found along the east coast of NSW (in areas of suitable habitat) to the Cooloola coast of southeast Queensland. The birds are found in subtropical and temperate rainforest and paper bark, and occasionally in adjacent eucalyptus forests. The average range of birds is five acres, although this is greatly reduced during the breeding season. The breeding territories usually contain several fig trees that regularly produce large amounts of ripe fruit for several months, which coincides with the breeding season of catbirds. Green birds drink and bathe in pools of water found in the cracks of surrounding trees or watercourses. ^[2] Breeding and life cycle unlike other Male archers, the male green cat bird does not build an arch, however the male will clear an area from which it will act and be shown to other females. Like other male archery birds, it will try to attract females by showing fruits, flowers and colorful leaves on its beak. Green catbird birds are Breeders. Once a female accepts a male, it will mate for life. The union of the couple is maintained by the male feeding the female throughout the year, as well as by duet calls. ^[3] The breeding season is usually from October to January, although it may be as early as September and as late as March. The nest is large and bulky; constructed of large sticks joined with vine tendrils and with an inner lining of dried leaves. The interiors of the nest stand out for having an unusual layer of wet and soft decaying wood under the lining of thin branches and leaves; adding to its large overall size in relation to the size of the bird. ^[4] The nest is placed in the dense crown of a ground-floor tree where there are many twigs and stems to hold its volume, or in thorny or lying trees, the crown of a tree fern, or in the frondas of a bird's nest fern. ^[4] The clutch typically consists of 2 - 3 eggs that are incubated by the female for 23 – 24 days. The male helps in the rearing of young people through the 20 – 22 days for cessation. No detailed studies have been conducted on the longevity of the bird in nature or captivity, although it is believed that the half-life in nature is around eight years and a bird in captivity is known to have lived for at least fifteen years. ^[2] Social behavior Although usually seen individually, green birds tend to socialize in pairs, but can be seen in groups of 3-5 at the end of the breeding season when their offspring still depend a little on their parents. Green tasting birds do not flock, but outside breeding seasons it is not uncommon to see them in groups of about 20 birds that feed on mutual territories, this is more common during winter fruiting seasons. Among these groups of green birds of birds other species that can be found during these communal feeds are satin archer birds, ruling archer birds and fig birds^[5] green cat birds will constantly spend their time searching for food sources both inside and outside their territories and fiercely defend food sources within their territory from other males and females. Patrolling its territory also constitutes a large part of its daily activity. They will be heard regularly calling, but this is more common during the breeding season, when predators are in the vicinity of nests and when other birds are involved in territorial battles. ^[2] Diet Green's catal birds are classified as omnivorous, but are mainly frugivorous (native, introduced or cultivated), feeding on figs and a variety of plant matter such as shoots, shoots, flowers and seeds. Cat birds will also be seen in cultivated fruit orchards when their natural food sources become scarce. Their diet is also supplemented by insects such as cicadas, beetles, millipedes and mites and small vertebrates such as tree frogs and smaller bird pups that inhabit their area. Green cadastre birds feed on trees, active and cautious, moving from one limb to another in the middle to upper strata while feeding. ^[3] Conservation status threats Although the green cat bird is listed as Less Concern on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, it is listed as Vulnerable in NSW, which is most of its range. Although widespread and common in its favorite habitat, continuous cleanup of rainforest swamps and paper bark for development is likely to continue to threaten the green cat bird in the future. References: BirdLife International (2012). *Ailuroedus crassirostris*. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. 2012. Retrieved 26 November 2013.CS1 maint: ref-harv (link)url old to b c d e f Good, Adrian (2009). Husband Guidelines for the Green Cat Bird (PDF). 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This *Ailuroedus crassirostris* BirdLife Species Factsheet Green catbird audio recording at Freesound Retrieved from Spotted catbird Scientific classification Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Class: Aves Order: Passeriformes Family: Ptilonorhynchidae Genus: Ailuroedus Species: *A. maculosus* Binomial name *Ailuroedus maculosus*Ramsay, EP, 1875 Spotted cat bird (*Ailuroedus maculosus*) is a species of bird (Ptilonorhynchidae) that can be found in northern Queensland, east moluccas and New Guinea. ^[1] Although he is a member of the bowerbird family he does not build an arc. Wide and common throughout its wide range, the spotted cat bird is evaluated as Less Concern on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Taxonomy The spotted cat bird is one of ten species of the genus *Ailuroedus*, the arched birds that do not build arches. The notable difference between the two Australian purple species is the lack of black ear-coverts and the reduction of dorsal spots in *A. cassirostris*. ^[2] Molecular evidence suggests that *Ailuroedus* is a sister group of the other archer birds, diverging into the only genus within the eight species of Australian archery birds that is monogamous and does not build an arch or clear a cut for mating. ^[4] The other archer birds are polyginous and make various forms of archers or create stages for mating. ^[5] One study revealed that catbird birds have a smaller brain for their body size compared to arch-building species. ^[6] Until 2016, *A. maculosus* was considered a of *A. melanotis*, then also named the spotted cat bird, or as a subspecies of *A. crassirostris* (green cat bird). Habitat The spotted cat bird is a species of Australo-Papuan. It can be found in the rainforest and is locally common in its Within Australia it has two isolated populations, both located in the far north of Queensland. One group is located in Cape York and the other further south in the humid tropics region. ^[2] The tropical forests of the Bellenden Ker mountain range and the adjacent scrubland area from Cardwell to Cooktown may be the host species. ^[8] Spotted catbirds are a highly specialized species of rainforest and in the humid Australian tropics prefer to nest in well-vegetated areas with steep stream slopes and also in forests with Calamus tangles and will nest in the same place year after year. ^[10] They have a range of 1-2 hectares and forage about 68 m from their nests. ^[9] Habitat threats The destruction of its rainforest habitat and rising temperatures could pose a threat to the spotted cat bird. ^[11] There have been attempts at revegetation at the Tablelands of Atherton in northern Queensland. This has resulted in habitat heterogeneity. These attempts may not be useful for specific habitat species. ^[12] This fragmentation of the rainforest creates corridors in an attempt to provide habitat for rainforest birds. These corridors are subject to edge effects and are not used by specialized rainforest species. ^[13] However, they have been regularly detected in a well-established rainforest regrowth in Australia. ^[14] Spotted cat birds are 26–30 cm.^[15] Males weigh 180g and females weigh 168g.^[1] Adults have a large, dark head with a blackish cap and a black ear patch. They have mostly bright green upperparts with heavy olive chevrons and white stripes on the lower body. ^[15] They have thin white bars on the wings and a white-tipped green tail. ^[7] The eye is red and has a robust cream bill. ^[15] The legs and feet are dark grey to bluish. ^[1] Males and females have similar plumage. ^[16] Its coloration differs from other archaea birds that have a plumage-colored pattern consisting of a mixture of two colors of various proportions. ^[17]

The color of the cryptic plumage of the cat bird helps in the care of the parents by helping the cat bird to mix in its surroundings allowing males and females to tend to chicks. [18] It can also allow spotted tasting birds to spend more time forging while mixing in the surrounding foliage. [19] His voice is described as strong with laments like cats. They produce a nasal call here-I-arr with high-pitched clicks and three loud screams. [7] They can be heard calling at all hours of the day, especially at sunrise and sunset, and calling more frequently during colder temperatures with dew and after rainy mornings. [20] Behavior A curious cat stained in the Queensland, Australia. The following notes were made regarding the curious personality of the spotted cat bird, When entering a thicket from the road you can hear a call from Catbird perhaps a hundred meters away. The bird will probably call several times in the next few minutes, advancing closer and ever, until, at last, the bird will be seen arriving on a branch near the intruder, where it is his harah calling at intervals, as he closely observes his human neighbor. In all likelihood after a short interval, the bird's companion will arrive in response to the first bird's calls. [20] They exhibit tree displays similar to other passers-by. [21] Diet Spotted catbird eating fruit in the rainforest of Queensland, Australia. The spotted cat bird is mainly frugivorous. [22] They have been seen forging at different altitude levels. [23] They often feed on the ground and use their strong feet and powerful beaks to eat small, structurally unprotected fruit less than 10 mm in diameter. They also eat large, structurally unprotected fruits between 13-21 mm in diameter. [24] Its bright green plumage can prevent them from being added to brown and black bird foraging flocks in the rainforest. [22] At an observation in Cooktown, Australia, a lady stated that spotted cat birds become very bold during the cumquat season and were observed feeding alongside honeycombs in mandarins at a nearby location. [25] They eat palm seeds, wild figs, chopping tree berries and all kinds of soft fruits. Spotted cat birds also eat beetles and insects, as well as new buds and fern shoots. [20] Adults and chicks have also been observed feeding on cicadas with parents and adults feeding cicadas to chicks. [26] Spotted cat birds have also been photographed attacking nests in the ground and have even been observed feeding nests taken from nests to their young. [27] In one study, the footprints of the beak closely resembled the marks of fictional eggs in 87.9% of the 66 nests laid off by birds. [28] Spotted cat birds are also known to eat birds that have become trapped in fog nets. [18] The nests also feed on decapitated heads and other parts of fruit pigeon fights. [9] It has also been suggested that cat birds eat small soft-layer snails. [29] Mating Reproduction The genus *Ailuroedus* of the bowerbird family consists of monogamous pairs that do not build an arc. Both males and females defend multipurpose territory. Spotted cat birds form couple bonds, some known to last more than one breeding season and it is believed that this monogamy results from the need of two parents to raise breeding successfully. [9] During courtship, the couple jumps enthusiastically around the hangers in the trees and the male makes sharp tick notes until the female sits still. The male then jumps around the female between two hangers usually with food on its beak. [1] There has been an observation of the cat birds mating in captivity that Firth describes: He held some food on his beak, approached the female and stretched his head and neck vertically up to his complete as he looked at her so that the feathers somewhat erected from the neck were scarce. The crouching female was mounted directly for a few seconds and the two birds flew together directly to the ground, the male still holding the food on its beak. Once on the ground the male passed the food to the female, who and swallowed it. Both birds flew together. [30] The breeding season is from August to March. [1] Nest Spotted catbirds build a nest instead of making a bower. Only females build the nest. Nesting begins in September, as rainfall and temperatures rise. [9] The nest is approximately nine inches tall and six to eight inches deep. The egg cavity in five and a half inches wide and three inches deep. [20] The base of the nest consists of sticks and branches around a lower nest cup. The bowl consists of medium-sized dried leaves, leaf skeletons and vine tendrils. At the bottom of the bowl, the decaying wood pulp is arranged with pieces of clay or clay. The lining of the nest egg cup made of vine tendrils is placed at the bottom of the bowl. [9] The nests have been found built on the old ones of past years and new nests can be built near the old ones. [20] Egg incubation lasts an average of 22-23 days and the average pickle period is 19-20 days. [9] Spotted cat birds protect their nests by working together to distract any intruder. When a couple of observers approached a nest, both sexes became very agitated and the suspected male perched nearby, unsettlingly changing his position and singing his strange song. 'meeyooweh'. He put a lot of energy into these songs, throwing his head back as he did so and ending each with a squeak. Meanwhile, the other bird made a distracting screen, running along the ground quickly with its tail full-blown so that the white terminal spots were prominent, and making peculiar squeaky sounds. [31] Eggs There are usually two, but possibly three eggs that are bright, creamy and oval in shape. [20] There are some slightly conical towards the small end and the shell is close grain and smooth. [1] Eggs are laid at long intervals that have also been observed in the green cat bird. [32] These eggs are laid on alternate days about 48 hours apart. [33] The female is the only incubator of eggs. [1] References to b c d e f g h i Higgins, P.J., Peter, J.M. and Cowling, S.J. 2006. Australian Birds Handbook, New Zealand and Antarctica. Vol. 7: Boatbill to Starlings. – Oxford Univ. Press. A b Ford, J. 1977. Taxonomic status of spotted catbird on Cape York Peninsula – Sunbird 8: 61-64. Borgia, G. 1995. Why dower birds build arches? – I am 83:542-547 - Kusmierski, R., Borgia, G., Crozier, R.H. and Chan, B.H.Y. 1993. Molecular information on the phylogeny of arc birds and the evolution of exaggerated characteristics make characteristics – J. Evol. 6: 737-752 - Christidis, L. and Schodde, R. 1992. Relationships between the Birds of Paradise (Paradisaeidae) and Bowerbirds protein evidence – Aust. J. Zool. 40: 343-353 - Madden, J. 2001. 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