

## FROGMOUTH & OWL



◀ **TAWNY FROGMOUTH**  
*Podargus strigoides*  
Lives in pairs in a permanent territory. Usually seen sitting quietly in a tree. Feeds by night on ground dwelling animals. Inconspicuous stick nest. (B, Res, C)

▶ **SOUTHERN BOOBOOK**  
*Ninox novaeseelandiae*  
Usually seen sitting quietly in a tree. Hunts insects. Night call 'boo-book'. (B, Res, U)



## KINGFISHER & BEE-EATER



◀ **LAUGHING KOOKABURRA**  
*Dacelo novaeguineae*  
Introduced from Eastern Australia in 1898, now spread throughout the south-west. Well known laughing call. (B, Res, C)

▶ **SACRED KINGFISHER**  
*Todiramphus sanctus*  
Breeding visitor from the north-west in September to March. Hunts insects in woodland areas. Harsh "kek kek kek" call. (B, Mi, U)



◀ **RAINBOW BEE-EATER**  
*Merops ornatus*  
Brilliant plumage. Often seen flying after bees, wasps and dragonflies. Migrates from the north to breed, October to March. Builds nesting tunnels. Forms flocks before departure. (B, Mi, C)



## BIRDWATCHING IN BOLD PARK

At 437 ha of remnant native vegetation, Bold Park is one of the largest bushland reserves in the metropolitan area. From coastal dunes to Marri woodlands the park provides refuge to over 80 species of birds. Many live here permanently, while others visit to take advantage of the seasonal resources the park has to offer.

Morning is the best time for bird watching, so why not make the most of these quiet times to take a stroll and see what you can spot. The dominant Banksia woodlands, especially when in flower, attract a wide range of nectar and insect feeding birds, while shy and often elusive fairy-wrens prefer the protection of dense heath.

Look to the skies for the chance to see raptors hunting unsuspecting prey.

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### KEY

<b>C</b> - Common	<b>Res</b> - Resident	<b>Ir</b> - Irregular visitor
<b>U</b> - Uncommon	<b>B</b> - Breeds in Bold Park	<b>Mi</b> - Migratory
<b>R</b> - Rare	<b>♂</b> - Male pictured	<b>*</b> - Introduced

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## BIRDS OF BOLD PARK

Prepared with BirdLife Western Australia



Photo: B. Knott

## RAPTOR

Raptors hunt for insects, lizards, small mammals and young birds.



◀ **BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE**  
*Elanus axillaris*  
More frequently seen in spring and autumn over heath - often hovers into the wind. (Res, C)

▶ **AUSTRALIAN HOBBY**  
*Falco longipennis*  
One of the smallest raptors. Hunts late in the afternoon. (Res, U)



◀ **LITTLE EAGLE**  
*Hieraetus morphnoides*  
Often seen circling overhead. Has an "M" underwing pattern. (B, Res, U)

▶ **BROWN GOSHAWK**  
*Accipiter fasciatus*  
Hunts a range of prey in the air and on ground including insects, reptiles and birds. (B, Res, C)



◀ **NANKEEN KESTREL**  
*Falco cenchroides*  
Often seen hovering in search of insects - more common in coastal dunes. (Res, U)

▶ **WHISTLING KITE**  
*Haliastur sphenurus*  
Numbers have declined. Call is a shrill far-carrying whistle. (Ir, R)



## COCKATOO, PARROT

These birds look for hollows in trees for nesting. They have strong bills for cracking seeds and nuts.



◀ **LITTLE CORELLA**  
*Cacatua sanguinea*  
Aviary escapees. In some areas, have formed mixed flocks with other species of corellas. (B, Res, U)

▶ **RAINBOW LORIKEET**  
*Trichoglossus haematodus*  
Introduced in the 1960s and now widely spread in the metro area and further. Has a brush-tipped tongue. (B, Res, C)



◀ **AUSTRALIAN RINGNECK**  
*Barnardius zonarius*  
Feeds at ground, shrub and tree level. A wide variety of calls. Most birds are a hybrid of two sub-species. (B, Res, C)

▶ **RED-CAPPED PARROT**  
*Purpureicephalus spurius*  
Boldly coloured male, female much duller. Quieter, less common than Australian Ringneck. (Ir, R)



◀ **CARNABY'S BLACK COCKATOO**  
*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*  
An endangered species that visits from the wheatbelt between December and June. Feeds on pine and banksia seeds. Listen for their distinctive drawn-out "wee-yu" call. (Mi, C)

▶ **GALAH**  
*Eolophus roseicapillus*  
Feeds on ground or on low shrubs in small parties. Expanded range to the coast due to vegetation clearing. (B, Res, C)



## PIGEON, DOVE

▶ **LAUGHING DOVE**  
*\*Streptopelia senegalensis*  
Introduced from India to Perth Zoo. Smaller, more common than the Spotted Dove. (B, Res, C)



◀ **SPOTTED DOVE**  
*\*Streptopelia chinensis*  
Introduced from Asia in 1898. Larger than Laughing Dove with a spotted nape. Often seen on the bushland edge. (B, Res, U)

▶ **COMMON BRONZEWING**  
*Phaps chalcoptera*  
Unmistakeable with iridescent wings and noisy wing beats. Voice is a deep penetrating 'oom oom'. (Ir, R)



## CUCKOO

Cuckoos lay their eggs in nests of other birds (hosts).

▶ **PALLID CUCKOO**  
*Cacomantis pallidus*  
Present July to November, with juveniles present until February. Mainly chooses honeyeaters as hosts. (B, Ir, R)



▶ **SHINING BRONZE-CUCKOO**  
*Chalcites lucidus*  
Winters in Indonesia. Independent juveniles observed at other times. Host species mainly thornbills. Most common August to December. (B, Mi, C)

◀ **FAN-TAILED CUCKOO**  
*Cacomantis flabelliformis*  
Present mainly winter and spring. Main hosts are thornbills and White-browed Scrub-wren. Feeds on caterpillars. (B, Mi, U)





## SCRUBWREN, ALLIES

These smaller birds live in the foliage and collect insects from the leaves.

### WHITE-BROWED SCRUB WREN ▶

*Sericornis frontalis*  
Skulks in low dense scrub in small feeding parties. Listen for their loud scolding chatter. (B, Res)



### INLAND THORNBILL ▶

*Acanthiza apicalis*  
Forages for insects singly or in pairs. Favours lower scrub level, often seen with tail cocked.



### YELLOW-RUMPED THORNBILL ▶

*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*  
Usually in flocks feeding on the ground in open areas. (B, Res, C)



### WESTERN GERYGONE ▶

*Gerygone fusca*  
More often heard than seen. Distinctive wistful, 'unfinished' call. May be seen fluttering near foliage. (B, Res, C)



### WEEBILL ▶

*Smicromis brevirostris*  
Australia's smallest bird. Distinctive call 'wee-bit', heard before it is seen. Moves through the canopy in groups (B, Res, C)



## PARDALOTE

### SPOTTED PARDALOTE ▶

*Pardalotus punctatus*  
A visitor from the south in the winter/spring. Note spots on its head and wings. Call a slow, high pitched 'sleep-may-be'. (Ir, Mi, R)



### STRIATED PARDALOTE ▶

*Pardalotus striatus*  
Listen for its loud distinctive call of 'chip-chip'. Eats insects, including leaf bugs and sometimes nectar. Nests in tree hollows. (B, Res, C)



## QUAIL-THRUSH, ALLIES

### VARIED SITTELLA ▶

*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*  
Flocks of 4-6 may be seen spiralling down the branches and trunks of gum trees searching for insects. Species may be declining in the park. (B, Res, R)



## WHISTLER & MONARCH

### RUFIOUS WHISTLER ▶

*Pachycephala rufiventris*  
Usually found in Jarrah woodland. Male has a spirited song during courting. Female has streaked buff breast. (B, Res, C)



### MAGPIE-LARK ▶

*Grallina cyanoleuca*  
Territorial. Usually found in parkland and open bush. They have a musical call. Male has a black chin. (B, Res, C)



## FANTAIL

Fantails have a conspicuous fan-like tail. They are restlessly active in their search for insects, grubs and spiders.

### GREY FANTAIL ▶

*Rhipidura alibiscapa*  
More common April to November. Inquisitive; will often come to intruders. (B, Res, C)



### WILLIE WAGTAIL ▶

*Rhipidura leucophrys*  
Bold, active, conspicuous, little bird. Usually found on lawns and in open country. (B, Res, C)



## BUTTON-QUAIL

### PAINTED BUTTON-QUAIL ▶

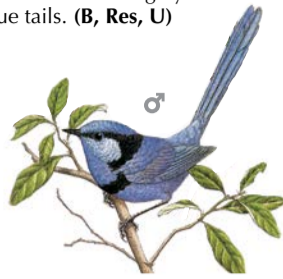
*Turnix varius*  
Ground dwelling bird, often heard foraging in leaf litter for seeds and insects. Takes flight when flushed. (B, Res, U)



## FAIRY-WREN, GRASSWREN

### VARIEGATED FAIRY-WREN ▶

*Malurus lamberti*  
As with all fairy-wrens, breeding males are more brightly coloured, while females are grey-brown with blue tails. (B, Res, U)



### SPLENDID FAIRY-WREN ▶

*Malurus splendens*  
Brilliant blue plumage. Active in shrubby low undergrowth. Insectivorous. (B, Res, R)



### WHITE-WINGED FAIRY-WREN ▶

*Malurus leucopterus*  
Found in the western and coastal sections. Numbers may be decreasing. (B, Res, C)

## HONEYEATER, CHAT

Honeyeaters are found in every major vegetation zone in Australia. They are important pollinators of Australian plants and are very active in their search for nectar and insects.

### WESTERN WATTLEBIRD ▶

*Anthochaera lunulata*  
Smaller than the Red Wattlebird. Note the dark shading on the chin and throat and copper in wings. Has a chortling call. (B, Res, U)



### RED WATTLEBIRD ▶

*Anthochaera carunculata*  
Largest of our honeyeaters. Very noisy, aggressive to other birds. Note the red wattles. (B, Res, C)



### SINGING HONEYEATER ▶

*Lichenostomus virescens*  
Perth's second most common garden bird. Prefers open woodland. (B, Res, C)

## HONEYEATER, CHAT

### BROWN HONEYEATER ▶

*Lichmera indistincta*  
Often heard before it is seen. Several loud musical calls. Moves out of the park in late summer when less nectar is available. Note the long curved bill. (B, Res, C)



### WHITE-CHEEKED HONEYEATER ▶

*Phylidonyris niger*  
Eats insects and nectar, usually gathered below 4.5 metres. Local seasonal movements. Feeds in noisy flocks. (B, Res, C)



### NEW HOLLAND HONEYEATER ▶

*Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*  
Very active. Looks similar to the White-cheeked Honeyeater but has a white eye and dark cheeks. Feeds in noisy flocks. (Ir, R)



### TAWNY-CROWNED HONEYEATER ▶

*Glyciphila melanops*  
A rare visitor to the coastal plain - mainly the western side. Sometimes with the White-cheeked Honeyeater. (Ir, R)



### WESTERN SPINEBILL ▶

*Acanthorhynchus superciliosus*  
Note their fine curved bill for nectar feeding on banksias and kangaroo paws. Has an interesting flight. Female much less colourful. (B, Res, C)

## FLOWERPECKER



### MISTLETOEBIRD ▶

*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*  
Visits the park in search of mistletoe berries or small fruits. Usually solitary out of breeding season. Female is lighter with pale red undertail. (Ir, R)

## QUAIL-THRUSH, ALLIES

## CUCKOO-SHRIKE, TRILLER

## SWALLOW, MARTIN

### BLACK-FACED CUCKOO-SHRIKE ▶

*Coracina novaehollandiae*  
Notice its wing-shuffling display on landing. Distinctive undulating flight. (B, Res, C)



### WELCOME SWALLOW ▶

*Hirundo neoxena*  
Often flies low in open areas, seeking insects in flight. Builds small mud nests on built structures. (B, Res, C)



## WHISTLER & MONARCH

## BUTCHERBIRD, CURRAWONG

### GREY BUTCHERBIRD ▶

*Cracticus torquatus*  
Lives in permanent territories. Prefers bushland bordering open areas. Has various mellow piping calls. (B, Res, C)



### WHITE-BACKED SWALLOW ▶

*Cheramoeca leucosterna*  
More likely to be seen in winter. Feeds aerially. Prefers sandy areas to dig nesting tunnels. (Ir, R)



### TREE MARTIN ▶

*Petrochelidon nigricans*  
Feeds high above the treetops. Nests in tree hollows. (B, Mi, C)



## FANTAIL

### AUSTRALIAN MAGPIE ▶

*Cracticus tibicen*  
Lives in groups to feed, roost and nest. May swoop during breeding season. Caroling call. Male has a white back; female's is mottled. (B, Res, C)



## WHITE-EYE

### SILVEREYE ▶

*Zosterops lateralis*  
Moves in flocks through the bushes with its contact call 'psee-psee'. Feeds on a wide variety of berries, grubs and Marri nectar. Most common in denser, western vegetation. (B, Res, C)



## RAVEN, CROW

### AUSTRALIAN RAVEN ▶

*Corvus coronoides*  
Omnivorous. Common in built-up areas. Wary, intelligent; capitalises on presence of humans. (B, Res, C)



## PIPIT, WAGTAIL

### AUSTRALASIAN PIPIT ▶

*Anthus novaeseelandiae*  
Prefers open country. When disturbed, they run then fly a short distance. More common in summer. (B, Res, U)

