**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.

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

**SOUTHERN BOOBOOK**
**A** Nitro monoxanthos

**SACRED KINGFISHER**
**Todiramphus sanctus**

**RAINBOW BEE-EATER**
**Merops ornatus**
Hunts a range of prey in the air and on ground. Sometimes forms flocks before departure. (B, Res, C)

**BIRDS OF BOLD PARK**

**FROGMOUTH & OWL**
**L** *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)

**RAPTOR**
**Falco cenchroides**
Nankeen Kestrel
Often seen hovering in search of small prey. Expanded range to the coastal dunes. (B, Res, C)

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

**Laughing Kookaburra**
*Dacelo novaeguineae*
Introduced from Eastern Australia in 1882, now spread throughout the south-west. Well-known laughing call. (B, Res, C)

**Sacred Kingfisher**
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**Black-shouldered Kite**
*Elanus axillaris*
More frequently seen in spring and autumn over heath - often hovers into the wind. (Res, C)

**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, U)

**Australian Kingfisher**
**Todiramphus sanctus**

**Little Corella**
*Cacatua sanguinea*
Avian escapes. In some areas, have formed mixed flocks with other species of corellas. (B, Res, U)

** fan-tailed Cuckoo**
*Chacomantis flabelliformis*
Plumage brighter in breeding season, but duller in the non-breeding season. (B, Res, U)

**Australian Ringneck**
*Bangaradina zonorhyncha*
Eats 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**
*Pezophaps spurius*
Boldly coloured male, female much duller. Quieter, less common than Australian Ringneck. (B, Res, U)

**Common Bronzewing**
*Phaps chalcoptera*
Unmistakable with iridescent wings and noisy wing beats. Voice is a deep penetrating ‘sem sem’. (B, R, R)

**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)

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

**Red-winged Parrot**
*Oxyrrhynchus rubescens*
Boldly coloured male, female much duller. Quieter, less common than Australian Ringneck. (B, Res, U)

**Fan-tailed Cuckoo**
*Cacomantis flavifrons*
Present mainly winter and spring. Main hosts are thornbills and White-browed Scrub-wren. Feeds on caterpillars. (B, MI, U)

**Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike**
*Coracina novaehollandiae*
Two races, white of head and underparts. (B, Res, C)

**Carnaby’s Black Cockatoo**
*Calyptrorhynchus latirostris*
An endangered species that visits from the wheatbelt between December and June. Feeds on pine and bankia seeds. Listen for their distinctive drawn-out ‘wee-yu’ call. (MI, C)

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

**Shining Bronze-Cuckoo**
*Chalcites lucidus*
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These small 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, C)

**Yellow-rumped Thornbill** Acanthiza chrysomela
Usually in flocks feeding on the ground in open areas. (B, Res, C)

**Weebill** Smicronyx brevirostris
Australia’s smallest bird. Distinctive call ‘wee-bit’, heard before it is seen. Moves through the canopies in groups. (B, Res, C)

**Grey Fantail** Rhipidura albiscapa
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 in dense vegetation and at low level. (B, Res, C)

**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)

**Spotted Pardalote** Pardalotus punctatus
A visitor from the south in the winter. Often spots on its head and wings. Call a slow, high pitched ‘sleep-may-be’. (Ir, Mi, B)

**Western Gerygone** Gerygone fusca
More often heard than seen. Distinctive winifult, ‘unfilled’ call. May be seen flutttering near foliage. (B, Res, C)

**Inland Thornbill** Acanthiza australis
Forages for insects singly or in pairs. Favours lower scrub level, often seen with tail cocked. (B, Res, C)

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

**Western Wattlebird** Anthochaera carunculata
Smaller than the Red Wattlebird. Note the dark shading on the chin and throat and copper in wings. Has a chuffing call. (B, Res, E)

**WARDS WATTLEBIRD** Anthochaera nodina
Very active. Looks similar to the White-cheeked Honeyeater but has a white eye and dark cheeks. Feeds in noisy flocks. (B, Res, C)

**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** Dicrurus adusta
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)

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

**White-backed Swallow** Chersomanes leucosterna
More likely to be seen in winter. Feeds aerially. Prefers sandy areas to dig nesting tunnels. (Ir, R)

**Tree Martin** Petroschistura nigra
Feeds high above the treetops. Nests in tree hollows. (B, Mi, C)

**Silvereye** Zosterops lateralis
Moves in flocks through the bushes with its contact call ‘poso-poso’. Feeds on a wide variety of berries, grubs and Monti nectar. Most common in dense, western vegetation. (B, Res, C)

**Raven, Crow** Corvus corax
Omnivorous. Common in built-up areas. Very intelligent, capitalises on presence of humans. (B, Res, C)

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