

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, U)



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.

(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, U)



BIRDWATCHING IN KINGS PARK AND BOTANIC GARDEN

Kings Park and Botanic Garden covers an area over 400 ha of native vegetation, parks and gardens in the heart of the city. This provides a sanctuary for over 70 species of birds. Many live here permanently and others visit at various times of the year.

Morning is the best time for bird watching. Good places to see birds are; the Botanic Garden, the banksia woodlands in the spring and the edges of the woodland, where bushland meets the grassed area. To see some of the rarer species such as Thornbills, you can take a quiet walk along some of the trails throughout the park.

Illustrations by S. Tingay, J. Blyth and P. Free.
Acknowledgements: A.K. Jones, J. Dell and J. Mansell-Fletcher.

KEY

C Common	Res Resident all year	Ir Irregular visitor
U Uncommon	B Breeds in Kings Park	Mi Migratory
R Rare	♂ Male pictured	* Introduced

BirdLife Western Australia

167 Perry Lakes Drive Floreat WA 6014

Phone: (08) 9383 7749 • Email: wa@birdlife.org.au

www.birdlife.org.au

KINGS PARK AND BOTANIC GARDEN

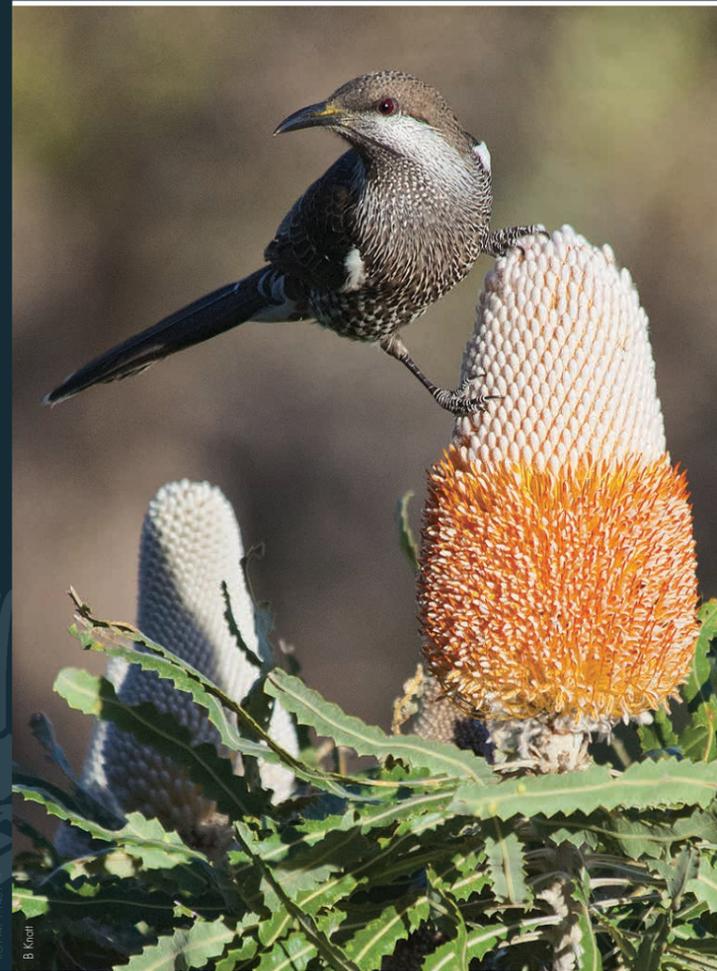
Fraser Avenue, West Perth, Western Australia 6005

Phone: (08) 9480 3600 • Fax: (08) 9322 5064

Email: enquiries@bgpa.wa.gov.au • Internet: www.bgpa.wa.gov.au

BIRDS OF KINGS PARK AND BOTANIC GARDEN

Prepared with BirdLife Western Australia



RAPTOR

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

BROWN GOSHAWK

Accipiter fasciatus

Present in winter and spring. Nests in the centre of the park. Hunts a range of prey in the air and on ground including insects, reptiles and birds.

(B, Res, U)



WATER FOWL

Several water birds visit the Pioneer Women's Memorial Fountain in the Botanic Garden and others are residents including the following.

PACIFIC BLACK DUCK

Anas superciliosa

Common on most lakes and waterways around Perth. Usually seen in pairs or small flocks.

(B, Res, C)



AUSTRALIAN WOOD DUCK

Chenonetta jubata

Feed on grasses and sometimes insects. Form monogamous pairs. Males have a darker coloured head.

(B, Res, C)

COCKATOO, PARROT

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

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)

CARNABY'S BLACK-COCKATOO

Calyptorhynchus latirostris

An endangered species that visits from the wheatbelt, December – June. Feeds on pine and banksia seeds. Listen for their distinctive drawn-out 'wee-yu' call. (Mi, U)



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)

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)

PIGEON, DOVE

LAUGHING DOVE

**Streptopelia senegalensis*

Introduced from India to Perth Zoo. Smaller, more common than the Spotted Dove.

(B, Res, U)



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'.

(B, Res, U)



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, Mi, U)



FAN-TAILED CUCKOO

Cacomantis flabelliformis

Present mainly winter and spring. Main hosts are thornbills and White-browed Scrub-wren. Feeds on caterpillars.

(B, Mi, R)

SCRUBWREN, ALLIES

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



YELLOW-RUMPED THORNBILL
Acanthiza chrysorrhoa
Usually in flocks, feeding on the ground in open areas.
(B, Res, U)

WESTERN GERYGONE
Gerygone fusca

More often heard than seen. Distinctive wisful, '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

STRIATED PARDALOTE
Pardalotus striatus

Listen for their loud distinctive call of 'chip-chip'. Eats insects, including leaf bugs and sometimes nectar. Nests in tree hollows.
(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)

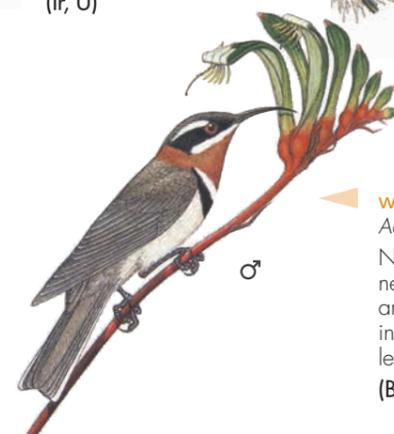
HONEYEATER, CHAT

BROWN HONEYEATER
Lichmera indistincta
Often heard before it is seen. Several loud musical calls. Note the long curved bill.
(B, Res, C)



WHITE-CHEEKED HONEYEATER
Phylidonyris niger
Can often be seen in the Botanic Garden and Mt Eliza escarpment. Eats insects and nectar, usually gathered below 4.5 metres. 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.
(I, U)



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, U)

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)



CUCKOO-SHRIKE, TRILLER

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



BUTCHERBIRD, CURRAWONG

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



AUSTRALIAN MAGPIE
Craticus tibicen
Lives in groups to feed, roost and nest. May swoop during breeding season. Carolling call. Male has a white back; female is mottled.
(B, Res, C)

FLOWERPECKER



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

RAVEN, CROW

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



SWALLOW, MARTIN

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



TREE MARTIN
Petrochelidon nigricans
Feeds high above the treetops. Nests in tree hollows.
(B, Mi, U)



FANTAIL

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



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 on lawns and in open country.
(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.
(B, Res, C)