

## Birdwatching around Boddington

Boddington is located some 123 km south east of Perth within the Marri-Wandoo woodland slopes of the eastern edge of the Darling plateau. The main site used for this bird guide is the Hotham River between the town Lion's weir and Ranford Pool, 2 km east of Boddington. Other birding areas include the golf course, sports ground complex, a few small town reserves and generally open areas, all within an approximate 2 km radius of the town centre.



Carnaby's (left) and Baudin's Black-Cockatoos (both females).

### BLACK-COCKATOOS

Both the threatened Carnaby's and Baudin's Black-Cockatoo can be seen at Boddington.

#### Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo

Breeds as far west as the Boddington Shire area and many move to coastal areas after the breeding season.

#### Baudin's Black-Cockatoo

Breeds in the deep south and migrates north after breeding as far as Mount Helena. There are differences in food sources, calls and bill shape. Baudin's (at right) has a longer upper bill.



Information prepared by  
Friends of the Reserves - Boddington Inc  
in conjunction with members of  
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# Birdwatching around Boddington



Wedge-tailed Eagle; Photograph by Jennifer Sumpton

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**birdlife**  
AUSTRALIA

# Bird List

- Musk Duck M
- Black Swan R
- Australian Shelduck M
- Australian Wood Duck M
- Grey Teal M
- Pacific Black Duck M
- Hardhead R
- Blue-billed Duck R
- Australasian Grebe M
- Rock Dove U
- Laughing Dove M
- Common Bronzewing M
- Crested Pigeon U
- Tawny Frogmouth R
- Australasian Darter R
- Little Pied Cormorant M
- Great Cormorant R
- Little Black Cormorant U
- Australian Pelican R
- White-necked Heron Ir
- Eastern Great Egret M
- White-faced Heron M
- Nankeen Night-Heron U
- Australian White Ibis M
- Straw-necked Ibis R
- Yellow-billed Spoonbill M
- Black-shouldered Kite U
- Whistling Kite R
- Brown Goshawk U
- Collared Sparrowhawk R
- Wedge-tailed Eagle M
- Little Eagle U
- Nankeen Kestrel U
- Brown Falcon R
- Australian Hobby R
- Peregrine Falcon R



Grey Teal



Common Bronzewing



Little Pied Cormorant



White-faced Heron

- Purple Swamphen M
- Buff-banded Rail R
- Baillon's Crake R
- Spotless Crake R
- Eurasian Coot M

- Black-winged Stilt R
- Black-fronted Dotterel U
- Common Sandpiper U
- Painted Button-quail R

- Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo M
- Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo** M
- Baudin's Black-Cockatoo** M
- Galah U
- Purple-crowned Lorikeet M
- Western Rosella** M
- Australian Ringneck C
- Red-capped Parrot** M
- Elegant Parrot R

- Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo U
- Shining Bronze-Cuckoo M
- Pallid Cuckoo U
- Fan-tailed Cuckoo U

- Southern Boobook U
- Eastern Barn Owl R

- Laughing Kookaburra C
- Sacred Kingfisher M

- Rainbow Bee-eater M

- Splendid Fairy-wren M

- White-browed Scrubwren U
- Weebill M
- Western Gerygone C
- Yellow-rumped Thornbill M
- Western Thornbill** U
- Inland Thornbill M

- Spotted Pardalote U
- Striated Pardalote M

- Western Spinebill** M
- Singing Honeyeater M
- White-eared Honeyeater R
- Yellow-plumed Honeyeater R
- Western Wattlebird M

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Purple Swamphen



Australian Ringneck



Laughing Kookaburra



Western Gerygone

- Red Wattlebird C
- Tawny-crowned Honeyeater R
- Brown Honeyeater C
- New Holland Honeyeater M
- White-cheeked Honeyeater R
- Brown-headed Honeyeater U
- Swan River (White-naped) Honeyeater** U

- White-browed Babbler R

- Varied Sitella U

- Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike M
- White-winged Triller R

- Golden Whistler U

- Rufous Whistler C

- Grey Shrike-thrush M

- Black-faced Woodswallow U

- Dusky Woodswallow U

- Australian Magpie C

- Grey Currawong R

- Grey Fantail C

- Willie Wagtail M

- Australian Raven C

- Restless Flycatcher R

- Magpie-lark M

- Scarlet Robin M

- Red-capped Robin U

- White-breasted Robin** R

- Australian Reed-Warbler U

- Rufous Songlark R

- Brown Songlark R

- Silveryeye C

- Welcome Swallow M

- Tree Martin M

- Mistletoebird R

- Australasian Pipit R



Red Wattlebird

Vi Sp-Su



Australian Magpie



Red-capped Robin (female)



Silveryeye

# Species Profiles



## Pacific Black Duck

Appears on most lakes and waterways; often seen loafing on banks in the daytime.

## Australian Wood Duck

Usually nomadic, but will remain at a site if food, especially lawn grass, is available.



## Nankeen Night-Heron

Hunts at dusk and dawn, and rests during the day.

## Australasian Grebe

Tiny grebe seen on dams, lakes and river pools. It often dives for tadpoles and water larvae.



## Shining Bronze-Cuckoo

Breeding migrant from Indonesia, winter to early summer. Most host species are thornbills.



## Sacred Kingfisher

Breeding visitor from September to March, its main food is insects.



## Rainbow Bee-eater

Brilliant plumage is conspicuous in flight. Feeds on bees, wasps and dragonflies. Visits from the north from spring through to autumn.

## Splendid Fairy-wren

Seen in woodland margins, townsite areas with water and dense shrubbery, creeks, rivers. Breeding males are brilliantly coloured.



## Inland Thornbill

Usually singly or in pairs, often with tail cocked. Favours lower scrub level. Note streaked breast.

## Yellow-rumped Thornbill

Usually in flocks, feeding on the ground. Bright rump is conspicuous when bird flies away. Builds a large bulky nest with side entrance.



## Striated Pardalote

Tiny colourful bird. Searches for insects, leaf bugs and sometimes nectar among eucalypt foliage. Loud distinctive 'chip-chip' call.



## Western Wattlebird

A blossom nomad. Smaller than the Red Wattlebird with less raucous, chortling call. Rufous wing patch seen in flight.



## Brown Honeyeater

Small honeyeater with brownish plumage and long curved bill. Has a number of loud musical calls.



## New Holland Honeyeater

Feeds in noisy, active flocks. Like most honeyeaters, moves in search of blossom.

## Rufous Whistler

Male produces a repertoire of spirited song in spring / early summer during nesting. Female is duller with streaked buff breast.



## Grey Shrike-thrush

Confined to areas away from settlement but are still quite common at Boddington. They have a distinctive, musical call.



## Grey Fantail

More common from April to November. They are very inquisitive and will often come close to intruders.



## Australian Raven

Omnivorous, wary, intelligent. Capitalises on presence of humans.



## Magpie-lark

Mud-nest builders which retain the same mate and territory for life. The young form flocks after breeding. Forages on the ground.

## Scarlet Robin

Usually seen singly or in pairs. Forages from low perch, dropping to ground to take prey. Note white forehead patch.



## Welcome Swallow

Builds a small mud nest, often on man-made structures. Catches insects in flight. Note deeply forked tail.

## Tree Martin

Distinguished from swallows by pale rump and only slightly forked tail. Also takes insects in flight. Migrates from the north; most abundant in summer. Breeds in tree hollows.



## Wedge-tailed Eagle (see cover)

Largest Australian raptor, often seen soaring with upswept wings. Usually singly or pairs. Younger birds are browner.



## Eastern Great Egret

Stately bird, usually solitary. Waits patiently before making a lightning thrust at prey of fish, frogs and invertebrates.

## Galah

Has expanded its range south from the Murchison to towns and agricultural areas. They usually nest in the same hollow each year.



## Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo

Camps in tall trees. Nests in large tree hollows in forest areas. Hoarse brassy call uttered in flight or at regular intervals when perching. Female has barred red tail; male (shown) has bold red tail panels.



## Red-capped Parrot

Has a specialised bill for extracting Marri seeds. Male (illustrated) is much more colourful.



## Crested Pigeon

Has expanded its range from drier inland to agricultural areas of the south-west. Often seen on overhead wires, fences; tips tail on landing.

## Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike

Undulating flight; shuffles wings on landing. Feeds on insects, berries and seeds. Sedentary, uses same nesting territory each year.



## BIRD LIST CODES

### Abundance

C common  
M mod. common  
U uncommon  
R rare

### Seasons

Su summer  
Au autumn  
Wi winter  
Sp spring

### Status

Vi Visitor  
Ir Irregular visitor  
\* Introduced  
T Threatened  
IA Protected by International Agreement

Species endemic to WA shown in **bold**