

## PLANT SPECIES REFERRED TO IN THESE NOTES

### Natives

Banbar  
Bare Twigrush  
Basket Bush  
Boobialla  
Blueboy  
Bull Banksia  
Bulrush  
Bulrush  
Candlestick Banksia  
Chenille Honeymyrtle  
Chinese Brake  
Christmas Tree  
Chuck  
Coastal Blackbutt  
Coastal Daisybush  
Coastal Honeymyrtle  
Coastal Leschenaultia  
Coastal Wattle  
Cockies Tongues  
Common Smokebush  
Common Woollybush  
Corky Bark  
Cowslip Orchid  
Cutleaf Hibbertia  
Dawesville Conostylis  
Donkey Orchid  
Dwarf Sheoak  
Enamel Orchid  
Firewood Banksia  
Flooded Gum  
Fraser's Sheoak  
Grass Tree  
Grey Podolepis  
Hairy Yellow Pea  
  
Holly-leaved Banksia  
Honey Bush  
Jarrah  
Jointed Rush  
Jumping Jacks  
Karri Hazel  
Knotted Club Rush  
Lake Club-rush  
Marri  
Matrush  
Morrison Featherflower

*Melaleuca teretifolia*  
*Baumea juncea*  
*Spyridium globulosum*  
*Myoporium insulare*  
*Stirlingia latifolia*  
*Banksia grandis*  
*Typha angustifolia*  
*Typha domingensis*  
*Banksia attenuata*  
*Melaleuca huegelii*  
*Pteris vittata*  
*Nuytsia floribunda*  
*Exocarpus sparteus*  
*Eucalyptus todtiana*  
*Olearia axillaris*  
*Melaleuca acerosa*  
*Leschenaultia linariodes*  
*Acacia cyclops*  
*Templetonia retusa*  
*Conospermum stoechadis*  
*Adenanthos cygnorum*  
*Gyrostemon ramulosus*  
*Caladenia flava*  
*Hibbertia cuneiformis*  
*Conostylis pauciflora*  
*Diuris species*  
*Allocasuarina humilis*  
*Elythranthera species*  
*Banksia menziesii*  
*Eucalyptus rudis*  
*Allocasuarina fraseriana*  
*Xanthorrhoea preissii*  
*Podolepis canescens*  
*Gompholobium tomentosum*  
*Banksia ilicifolia*  
*Hakea lissocarpa*  
*Eucalyptus marginata*  
*Baumea articulata*  
*Stylidium longitubum*  
*Trymalium spathulatum*  
*Isolepis nodosa*  
*Schoenoplectus validus*  
*Corymbia calophylla*  
*Lomandra maritima*  
*Verticordia nitens*

Narrow-leaved Red Mallee *Eucalyptus foecunda*  
One-sided Bottlebrush *Calothamnus quadrifidus*  
Pajang *Acacia lasiocarpa*  
Pale Rush *Juncus pallidus*  
Parrot Bush *Dryandra sessilis*  
Pink Fan Trigger Plant *Stylidium utriculariodes*  
Pink Summer Calytrix *Calytrix fraseri*  
Pineapple Bush *Dasyogon bromeliifolius*  
Prickly Moses *Acacia pulchella*  
Quandong *Santalum acuminatum*  
Redheart *Eucalyptus decipiens*  
Reed Triggerplant *Stylidium junceum*  
Regelia *Regelia inops*  
Rough Honeymyrtle *Melaleuca scabra*  
Seaheath *Frankenia pauciflora*  
Shining Fanflower *Scaevola nitida* Slender  
Slender Podolepis *Podolepis gracilis*  
Snakebush *Hemiantra pungens*  
Stalked Guinea Flower *Hibbertia racemosa*  
Summer-scented Wattle *Acacia rostelifera*  
Swamp Banksia *Banksia littoralis*  
Swamp Teatree *Leptospermum ellipticum*  
Swamp Paperbark *Melaleuca raphiophylla*  
Swishbush *Viminaria juncea*  
Tangling Melaleuca *Melaleuca cardiophylla*  
Tea-tree *Melaleuca preossoama*  
Thick-leaved Fanflower *Scaevola crassifolia*  
Tuart *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*  
Two-leaf Hakea *Hakea trifurcata*  
Variable-leaved Hakea *Hakea varia*  
Wabbling Hill Mallee *Eucalyptus argutifolia*  
Wedding Bush *Ricinocarpus glaucus*  
White Myrtle *Hypocalymma angustifolium*  
Yanchep Rose *Diplolaena angustifolia*  
Yellow Buttercups *Hibbertia hypericoides*  
Yellow Leschenaultia *Leschenaultia linariodes*  
Zamia *Macrozamia riedlei*

### Exotics

Hairy Wood Sorrel *Oxalis hirta*  
Rose Pelargonium *Pelargonium capitatum*  
Sea Spinach *Tetragonia decumbens*

### Reference:

Bennett Eleanor, M. 1955. *Common and Aboriginal Names of Western Australian Plant Species* Wildflower Society of WA, Eastern Hills Branch.

# Birds and Reserves of the City of Wanneroo



*Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo*

Sponsored by  
Perth Biodiversity Project  
City of Wanneroo

## 2. RIDGES AND ADJACENT BUSHLAND (3005 ha)

RA: DEC

SA: Sandtracks from Old Yanchep Rd and trails from Wanneroo Rd. Roadside parking.

Coastal Plain walk.

The area consists of high limestone ridges, broad sandy flats and swampy depressions. Vegetation ranges from heath and scrub on limestone outcrops with Chenille Honeymyrtle, Redheart, Parrot Bush, Two-leaf Hakea and Yanchep Rose. Woodlands are of banksia and eucalyptus species. In spring Cowslip, Donkey and Enamel Orchids are plentiful.

Black-shouldered Kite is common on the coastal plain and is recorded mainly in winter and spring at wetland reserves.



*Black-shouldered Kite*

134 species of birds are recorded in this area.

In the woodlands look for cuckoos (W-Sp), honeyeaters, Scarlet Robin, Varied Sittella and Golden Whistler.

In heathlands, search for thornbills, honeyeater and Golden Whistler. The rare Southern Emu-wren has been reported from here.



*Grey Shrike-thrush*

Grey Shrike-thrush is confined to areas away from settlement but is still quite common in Wanneroo reserves. It has a distinct, musical call.

### 3. YANCHEP NATIONAL PARK (2707 ha)

RA:DEC

SA: Wanneroo Road (picnic tables, tracks, toilets). Entry fee applies.

Tracks off Wanneroo Rd before the Nat. Park entrance.

Yanchep National Park is the most popular destination in Wanneroo for visitors. An information office has maps of the park showing walking tracks. Ask for the bird list of the park. Over 130 species have been recorded.



*Whistling  
Kite*

Along the walk tracks search for raptors (10 species including Brown Goshawk, Little Eagle and Wedge-tailed Eagle), cuckoos (W-Sp), honeyeaters, Scarlet Robin, Varied Sittella and White-backed Swallow.

The Whistling Kite is a raptor that is commonly seen in the Perth area. It has been recorded at four reserves in Wanneroo, usually near swamps with vegetation.

Loch McNess (Wagardu) is a large permanent lake fringed with closed sedgeland of Lake Club-rush, Jointed Rush and Bare Twigrush. In adjacent areas there is low open forest of Swamp Paperbark and Flooded Gum. Beyond this is woodland of Swamp Banksia.

There are areas of open forest and woodlands of Tuart. To the east and south there are woodlands of mixed Tuart and Jarrah with a few patches of Marri. Parrot Bush, Grass Tree and *Trymalium spathulatum* dominate limestone heaths and shrublands.

On the grassed area at the lake front Black Swan, Purple Swamphen, Eurasian Coot and Australian Wood Duck greet the visitor, while the less gregarious Australasian and Great Crested Grebe, Musk Duck and Grey Teal can be seen on the lake. Follow the path around the lake. A platform on the south end allows a view into a secluded inlet where Yellow-billed Spoonbill roost in Swamp Paperbark. The reeds give shelter to a range of ducks and herons.

Search in the heathland for Splendid, Variegated and White-winged Fairy-wren and perhaps White-breasted Robin and Tawny-crowned Honeyeater. There will be large flocks of Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (see cover) moving through the trees.

#### 4. NEERABUP TO YANCHEP LINK (78 ha)

**RA:** C of W, LG and CMR

**SA:** From Wanneroo Rd go west along Romeo Rd to sign (north side). **Yaberoo Budjara Heritage Trail.**  
Roadside parking.

This is an important link between Yanchep and Neerabup National Parks with most of the reserve still in good to very good condition. Tuart, Jarrah and Candlestick Banksia dominate the forest. Parrot Bush, Grass Tree, and Karri-hazel dominate limestone heaths and shrubland.

Look out for raptors, Red-capped Parrot, Sacred Kingfisher, thornbills, honeyeaters, whistlers and flycatchers and Grey Butcherbird.



*Red-capped  
Parrot*

The Red-capped Parrot has a long upper bill for extracting seeds from the fruit of Marri trees. It also eats lerps and grass seeds. It usually feeds silently in trees or on the ground.

#### FRIENDS OF OUR BUSHLAND

In Wanneroo there are over ten conservation groups that are actively involved in the management and rehabilitation of local bushland areas and conservation our native flora and fauna. The City of Wanneroo works in conjunction with the friends groups to assist with organisation, planning, promotion, professional advice, contacts, equipment and materials.

Four of the smaller reserves in the City of Wanneroo are part of a current community-based project, Bush Links, to help with monitoring these reserves. They are:

- A Cassilda Park
- B Kinsale Park
- C Brighton Bushland
- D Paloma Park



*White-backed  
Swallow*

If you are interested in becoming a member and would like to be put in touch with other like-minded people, please call the City of Wanneroo Environmental Planner on 9405 5000.

## 5. LAKE NOWERGUP FAUNA SANCTUARY (117 ha)

**RA:** DEC

**SA:** Enter by Walkers Gate - 800 m S of Karoborup Rd on east side of Wanneroo Rd. Parking available.

A Nyoongar dreaming story suggests the lake's name roughly translates as 'place of sweet water'.

The western edge of the lake is fringed with Jointed Rush, with bulrushes occurring on the northern shore. Bordering the sedgeland is woodland of Flooded Gum and Swamp Banksia. The Corky Bark is a fire opportunist species that is uncommon, but occurs in the reserve.



*Musk Duck*

There is some low open forest of paperbark, with mature closed Swamp Paperbark woodland at the south end of the lake.

The eastern and northern banks of the lake contain isolated pockets of seasonally inundated land, which form an ideal habitat for birds.

Large numbers of ducks use the lake including Australasian Shoveler, Blue-billed and Musk Duck as well as Australasian, Hoary-headed and Great Crested Grebe, cormorants, herons, ibis, Purple Swamphen and Dusky Moorhen.

Waders are present when the water level falls.

In the surrounding vegetation Sacred Kingfisher, Scarlet Robin, Elegant Parrot and Southern Boobook have been recorded with several species of raptors.

## 6. NEERABUP NATIONAL PARK (1736 ha)

RA:DEC

**SA:** Burns Beach Rd opposite Blue Mountain Rd along Yaberoo/Budjara Heritage Trail, which runs through the park to Hester Ave.

Off Wanneroo Rd to 10th Light Horse Memorial. Parking and walk trail.

Neerabup NP is a long, narrow strip of bushland between a half to three km wide. It follows an old stock route.

The vegetation in the park north of Hester Avenue is low woodland and open woodland of Fraser's Sheoak, banksia species, Christmas Tree and Coastal Blackbutt. There are a few patches of Jarrah and one of Tuart. The understorey includes Dwarf Sheoak, One-sided Bottlebrush and Prickly Moses. Most of the heath is on an extensive area of limestone hills lying west of Wanneroo Road and includes Cockies Tongues and Grass Tree. In spring the heath shows a great display of wildflowers.



*Rufous Whistler*

The Rufous Whistler is recorded in all reserves throughout the year. During breeding season, the male has a loud call ending in rippling bursts of melody.

South of Hester Avenue is mainly woodland of Jarrah, associated with Sheoak and banksia species. The varied vegetation supports a list of over 65 bush birds including Wedge-tailed Eagle, Brown Goshawk, Common Bronzewing, Red-capped Parrot, Sacred Kingfisher and Scarlet Robin. Thornbills and honeyeaters are common and the rarer Golden Whistler, Dusky Woodswallow and Grey Currawong may be seen.

The Grey Butcherbird lives in permanent territories. It has a mellow piping song, which includes mimicry.



*Grey Butcherbird*



### *Eastern Great Egret*



Eastern Great Egret is usually a solitary feeder, stalking quietly in shallow water for fish, frogs and invertebrates.

## **7. LAKE JOONDALUP (378 ha)**

**RA:** DEC, C of W and C of J

**SA:** Neil Hawkins Park – walk north along trail for bush and water birds.

- ♦ In summer drive along Ocean Reef Road to parking area near church for waders and others such as Glossy Ibis and Little Grassbird.
- ♦ Park near the Municipal Depot for woodland birds such as Sacred Kingfisher (Sp-Su), Western Gerygone, honeyeaters, Golden Whistler and Varied Sittella.
- ♦ James Spiers Drive at Regent Waters to possibly see Australian Little Bittern and crakes on the two small ponds.
- ♦ Scenic Drive opposite Ariti Ave.

This large lake has broad areas of open water interspersed with areas of tall rushland consisting of Jointed Rush and Bulrush. There are small areas of Swamp Paperbark forest. There is a section of Jarrah-Marri-banksia open woodland near Conti Road.

Joondalup Nature Reserve supports a very high number of bird species including breeding species as well as a high count of individual waterbirds (highest in autumn). It is a good area to see Dusky Moorhen, Glossy Ibis, Black-fronted Dotterel, Red-necked Avocet, Eastern Great Egret and Yellow-billed Spoonbill. Great Crested Grebe is usually seen feeding with young in open water. Of the rarer species, Cattle Egret and Freckled Duck are possible.

Lake Joondalup is one of the best lakes to see the Great Crested Grebe. During the breeding season the chicks ride on the backs of a parent while the other parent gathers food for them. All three grebe species breed at Joondalup.



*Great Crested Grebe*

Honeyeaters are Australia's largest family. They have a specially adapted tongue for gathering nectar from a wide range of flowering shrubs and trees. Small insects are a large part of the diet of most honeyeaters.



*Western Wattlebird*

### **8.HOPKINS ROAD BUSHLAND (407 ha)**

**RA:** DEC (see map on page 10)

**SA:** There are several access roads to the old quarries off Hopkins Road on the eastern side that can be used for entry and parking. There is a sandy track running through the centre of the reserve with several side tracks.

The reserve is mainly Jarrah and banksia woodland with some areas of Marri and Tuart around the limestone outcrops. Along the eastern side, and southern end, closed heath dominates with Grass Tree, Parrot Bush and Chenille Honeymyrtle. Wabbling Hill Mallee is a significant species.

In the northern section there are regular concentrations of birds including Galah, Red-capped Parrot, honeyeaters, Grey Shrike-thrush, thornbills and many others.

The heath country is worth a visit for Splendid Fairy-wren, White-browed Scrubwren, thornbills and honeyeaters.



*Galah*

Galah has expanded its range south in WA and is now resident in most reserves of Wanneroo. Pairs return to the same nest holes each year.



## 9. JANDABUP NATURE RESERVE (107 ha)

**RA:** DEC, WAPC and LG

**SA:** Hawkins Road to sign and parking area

Lake Jandabup is an important nature reserve for waterbirds.

This is a very large reserve and the lake is more than two kilometres long fringed by rushes. There are very good areas of surrounding shrubland and woodland. The wetland includes Flooded Gum, Swamp Paperbark, Swishbush and other heath species. The low forest includes Jarrah, banksia species, Fraser's Sheoak, melaleuca species and Prickly Moses.

*Magpie-lark*



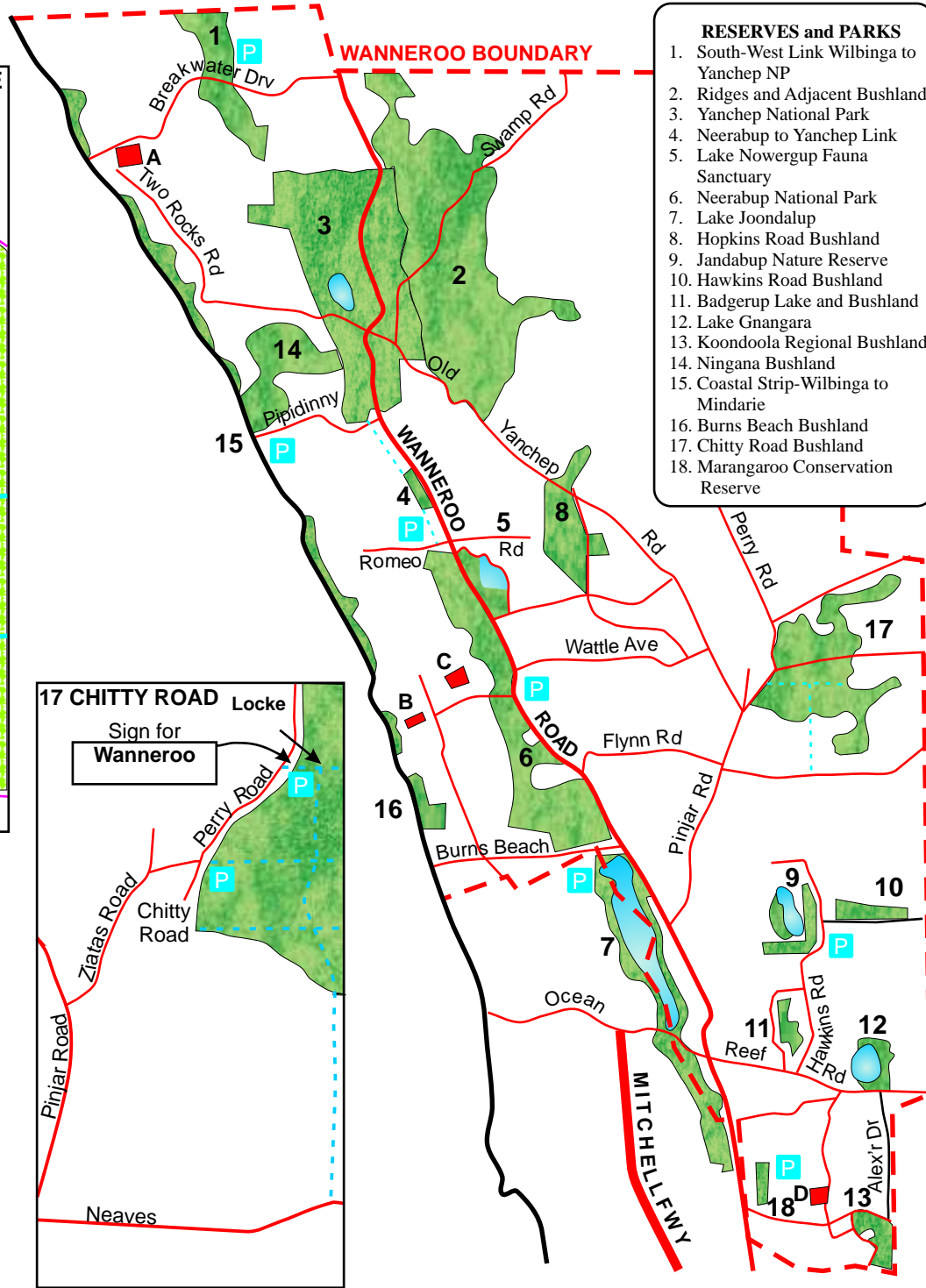
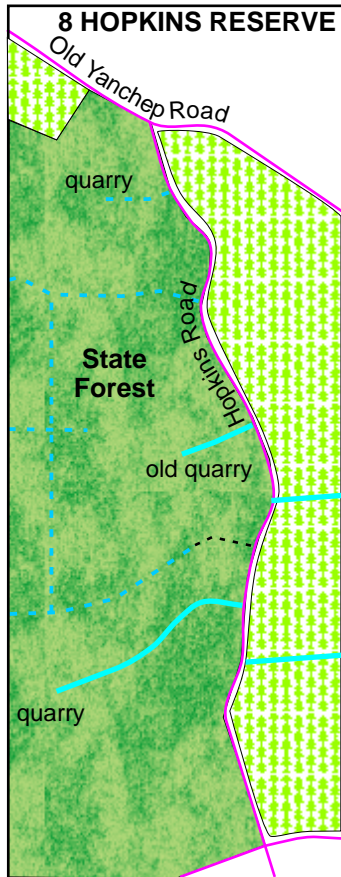
This is an excellent wetland with a very good variety of waterbirds, raptors and honeyeaters. Birding is at its best in summer as the water level recedes and some mud is exposed, but it is usually worth visiting at any time of the year. Highlights include Whistling Kite, Swamp Harrier, Yellow-billed Spoonbill, Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo, Splendid Fairy-wren, Western Wattlebird and Western Spinebill. Buff-banded Rail, crakes and Australasian Little Bittern have been recorded.

You should also check along Hawkins Rd for a good variety of other bush birds such as Black-shouldered Kite, Nankeen Kestrel, cuckoos, Black-faced Woodswallow and Australasian Pipit.



*Purple Swamphen*

This bird can be seen stalking through the reeds, swimming or feeding on nearby lawns. It builds a platform for roosting and feeds in family groups.



- RESERVES and PARKS**
1. South-West Link Wilbinga to Yanchep NP
  2. Ridges and Adjacent Bushland
  3. Yanchep National Park
  4. Neerabup to Yanchep Link
  5. Lake Nowergup Fauna Sanctuary
  6. Neerabup National Park
  7. Lake Joondalup
  8. Hopkins Road Bushland
  9. Jandabup Nature Reserve
  10. Hawkins Road Bushland
  11. Badgerup Lake and Bushland
  12. Lake Gnangara
  13. Koondoola Regional Bushland
  14. Ningana Bushland
  15. Coastal Strip-Wilbinga to Mindarie
  16. Burns Beach Bushland
  17. Chitty Road Bushland
  18. Marangaroo Conservation Reserve

- sealed road
- limestone road
- - - track
- reserve
- pine plantation



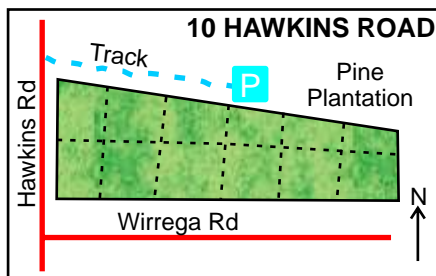
*Common Bronzewing*

Common Bronzewings have declined in the metropolitan area but is recorded at eleven reserves in Wanneroo. The Brush Bronzewing, once common, is now extinct in the area.

### 10. HAWKINS ROAD BUSHLAND (152 ha)

RA: DEC

SA: Hawkins Rd, into Wirrega Rd (roadside parking)



There is low woodland of Candlestick and Firewood Banksia, Coastal Blackbutt and Fraser's Sheoak. Shrubland to open heath is dominated by Common Woollybush, Prickly Moses, Yellow Buttercup, Pink Summer Calytrix and Grass Tree.

Wetland includes Flooded Gum woodland to open heath and tall scrub including Swamp Teatree, White Myrtle and Morrison Featherflower.

In woodland, search for Common Bronzewing, Western Wattlebird, Western Spinebill, Scarlet Robin, Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike and Dusky Woodswallow (W).

Splendid Fairy-wren is recorded in all Wanneroo reserves. It lives in small family groups in dense scrub.



*Splendid Fairy-wren*

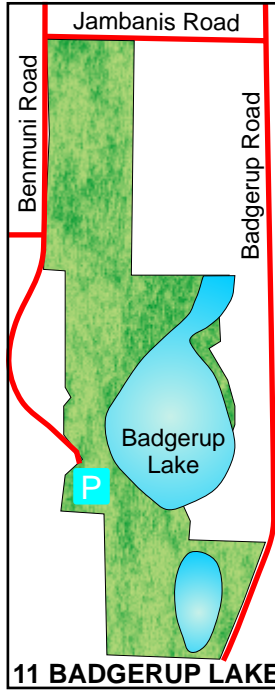
# 11. BADGERUP LAKE AND BUSHLAND (31 ha)

RA: C of W and WAPC

SA: Wanneroo Rd east to Leonore Rd, Bebitch Dr, Benmuni Rd on to Bibby Ct.

Jarrah, Candlestick and Firewood Banksia dominate open forest. Low open woodland has in addition Coastal Blackbutt, Fraser's Sheoak and Christmas Tree. Shrublands include Dwarf Sheoak, Grass Tree, Yellow Buttercups and Blueboy. Wetlands are of mainly Flooded Gum and Swamp Paperbark with Jointed Rush and Knotted Club Rush in the sedgeland.

Lakes contain a range of ducks and other wetland birds. Bush birds include visiting raptors, Common Bronzewing, Rainbow Lorikeet, Elegant Parrot (Sp-Su), thornbills, honeyeaters, Grey Shrike-thrush and Grey Butcherbird.



*Rainbow Lorikeet*

Cage escapees in the late 1960s are spreading rapidly, and have reached the City of Wanneroo.

Elegant Parrot is a visitor to Wanneroo, mainly in winter and spring. It is a ground feeder.



*Elegant Parrot*

## 12. LAKE GNANGARA (162 ha)

**RA:** C of W, WAPC and DEC

**SA:** Junction Alexander Drive/Gnangara Rd – drive north to parking area.

Lake Gnangara is a large open fresh water lake. The lake surrounds have been partly developed to cater for active recreation, however, the recently adopted Management Plan proposes a shift to a conservation focus.

Part of the eastern side retains its natural vegetation of Jarrah, and Coastal Blackbutt with banksia species and Christmas Tree. Sedges of Jointed Rush and Bare Twigrush are found in the northern and southern portions near the lake. There are mud-flats exposed for part of the year.

Walk along the east side of the lake for ducks, Eastern Great Egret, ibis and Yellow-billed Spoonbill. On the mud-flats there may be waders such as Red-necked Stint, Curlew Sandpiper and Red-capped Plover (Su).



*Australian Shelduck*

Australian Shelduck feed on plants and invertebrates. Nests are built in hollows sometimes far from water.

Return to the car park along the firebreaks through the woodlands for Red-capped Parrot, cuckoos (W-Sp), Splendid, Variegated and White-winged Fairy-wren, thornbills, honeyeaters, White-fronted Chat and Varied Sittella. A Barking Owl was recorded in 2000.

Red-necked Stint is the smallest and among the most common of the waders to visit Australia during August-March. It is are found inland at wetlands with mud-flats.



*Red-necked Stint*

### 13. KOONDoola REGIONAL BUSHLAND (123 ha)

**RA:** C of W

**SA:** Marangaroo Drive into Koondoola Ave to Waddington Ct.

Several walkers gates offer access to this well-fenced reserve. Limestone and sand tracks make it easy to walk through the woodland with large banksias and Tuarts and a rich shrubland, including the Morrison Featherflower.

There is a good range of birds including Splendid Fairy-wren, Western Thornbill and several species of honeyeaters.



*Rainbow  
Bee-eater*

The Rainbow Bee-eater visits the south-west from northern areas in spring and departs in March. Soon after arrival it begins excavating tunnels for the nest chamber.

### **WHAT IS BIRDS AUSTRALIA?**

Birds Australia is a non-profit organisation working for the enjoyment, study and conservation of Australia's birds.

The Western Australian members of Birds Australia are state-wide and are offered a variety of activities and services including conservation and research projects, excursions, camp-outs, bird surveys and social activities.

We also have a library, books for sale and information about birds.

To view our full range of bird guides and bird lists, visit our web site.

### **INTERESTED?**

Contact us at:

Birds Australia Western Australia

167 Perry Lakes Drive

Floreat WA 6014      Weekdays 9.30 – 12.30pm

Ph: (08) 9383-7749

Fax: (08) 9387-8412

Email: [bawa@birdsaustralia.com.au](mailto:bawa@birdsaustralia.com.au)

Web: [www.birdsaustralia.com.au/wa](http://www.birdsaustralia.com.au/wa)



#### 14. NINGANA BUSHLAND (4530 ha)

**RA:** WAPC

**SA:** Entrance to this area is from the coastal end of Pipidinnny Rd along unmarked sandy tracks.

Younger coastal dunes of heath and shrubland include fanflower species, Snakebush and Coastal Daisybush.

Close to the coast on limestone is heathland dominated by Parrot Bush, One-sided Bottlebrush, Shining Fanflower and Dwarf Sheoak. Older dunes and plains have Stalked Guinea Flower and acacia species over herblands of mainly Matrush.

Flowering shrubs attract several species of honeyeaters including Tawny-crowned Honeyeater, as well as Variegated and White-winged Fairy-wren, thornbills, Scarlet Robin, Rufous Whistler and Grey Shrike-thrush. You may spot a Mistletoebird or a White-breasted Robin.



*Fan-tailed Cuckoo*

Fan-tailed Cuckoo is one of four visiting cuckoos (W-Sp) recorded in reserves.

Tawny-crowned Honeyeater is recorded most frequently in winter and spring at three northern reserves in banksia woodland and heath. It is present most of the year.



*Tawny-crowned Honeyeater*



This fairy-wren is mostly found in coastal areas south to Floreat Beach. It is territorial but forages more widely in the non-breeding season.

*Variegated Fairy-wren*

**15 COASTAL STRIP – WILBINGA TO MINDARIE  
(405 ha)**

**RA:** C of W

**SA:** From Pipidinny Rd, Burns Beach (see page 18)

This is part of a semi-contiguous vegetated coastal strip with a shoreline of sandy and rocky areas. Younger dunes with heaths and shrubland are covered mainly by Boobialla, Thick-leaved Fan-flower, Basket Bush, acacia species and Coastal Daisybush.

Acacia and melaleuca species dominate older dunes and plains. Limestone heaths are mainly dominated by Tangling Melaleuca, Chenille Honey myrtle and Parrot Bush.

Significant flora includes many species including Dawesville Conostylis and Yellow Leschenaultia.

Flowering shrubs attract many birds including Tawny-crowned and White-cheeked Honeyeater, Scarlet and White-breasted Robin and Dusky Woodswallow (Su-Au) are a possibility.

The heathlands are the home of White-browed Scrubwren, Western Thornbill, Splendid, Variegated and White-winged Fairy-wren.

The White-breasted Robin, a rare bird in Wanneroo, is now found only in northern, coastal reserves. It is sedentary. A pair was recorded breeding at Ningana in 1992.

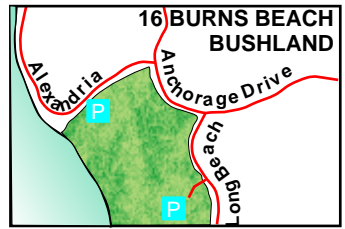


*White-breasted Robin*

## 16. BURNS BEACH BUSHLAND

RA: C of W

The section of the coastal strip south of Burns Beach is of special importance because of its diverse and rare vegetation and relatively undisturbed condition.



The picturesque limestone sea cliffs carry some unusual species, including Seaheath. The cliff tops carry closed heath, including Basket Bush and Quandong. Further south there are sandy beaches behind which the foredunes support typical species including Sea Spinach. Inland from the cliffs there is open-scrub containing Parrot Bush, and acacia species. Beyond the scrub, low woodland of Candlestick Banksia and Firewood Banksia occurs. The understorey is dominated by Zamia, Grass Tree and Prickly Moses.



*White-browed  
Scrubwren*

The White-browed Scrubwren lives in dense scrub. It occupies a permanent territory and lives in small parties. It is most common in coastal areas and also in vegetation near swamps.

Limestone and sand walking tracks lead through heath and to the beach. Look for Splendid, Variegated and White-winged Fairy-wren, thornbills, honeyeaters, Grey Butcherbird and Black-shouldered Kite. This is a pleasant walk in the morning and evening.

This is the plainest thornbill in the area, without any spots or stripes. It has a pale eye and faint freckling on forehead.



*Western  
Thornbill*

## 17. CHITTY ROAD BUSHLAND (928 ha)

RA: DEC State Forest 65

SA: See map on page 10

Follow Pinjar Rd/Ziatus Rd to the junction of Chitty Road and park. There is a 4WD track east to a gravel road.

From Neaves Rd is limestone track crossed by 4WD tracks. In upland areas are Coastal Blackbutt and in low woodland, banksia species with occasional Christmas Tree and Holly-leaved Banksia.

Grass Tree and Morrison Featherflower dominate very open woodland of banksia species over mixed shrubland. Wetlands are mainly Regelia open heath and closed heath of Tea-tree and Flooded Gum. White Myrtle and Pineapple Bush are dominant in the mixed open low heath.

Among the bush birds look for Common Bronzewing, Elegant Parrot (W-Sp), and Black-faced and Dusky Woodswallow. Honeyeaters recorded include Yellow-throated Miner, White-cheeked Honeyeater and Western Spinebill.



This honeyeater has been recorded in most reserves. It feeds in noisy, restless parties. Listen for its sharp 'jik' or squeaky 'phseet' calls.

Silvereye feed in flocks, moving noisily through the vegetation with its contact call 'psee-psee'.



## 18. MARANGAROO CONSERVATION RESERVE (33 ha)

**RA:** C of W

**SA:** Le Grand Garden Rd (roadside parking)

This is low woodland of Candlestick Banksia with Jarrah over a low open heath of many plant species. The flowering banksia and heath attract many honeyeaters including Brown, White-cheeked and the Western Spinebill. This reserve provides a pleasant walk. There is a small parking area near the south entrance and limestone paths through the reserve.



A honeyeater which searches for nectar in Dryandras, Kangaroo Paws, Grevilleas and Woolly Bushes

Emu	ViRes	2,3,15
<b>QUAIL</b>		
Stubble Quail	RaNo	3
<b>WATERFOWL</b>		
Plumed Whistling-Duck	RaVa	7
B Musk Duck		3,5,7,12
Freckled Duck	RaVi	7
B Black Swan	-HN (Su-Au)	G
B Australian Shelduck	+	G
B Australian Wood Duck	+	3,5,7
Pink-eared Duck	+Vi HN (Su)	3,7
Australasian Shoveler		3,5,7,9
B Grey Teal	HN (Au-W)	G
Chestnut Teal	RaVi	7
B Pacific Black Duck	HN(Au)	G
B Hardhead	-HN (Sp-Su)	7
B Blue-billed Duck		5,7,9
<b>GREBE</b>		
B Australasian Grebe	HN (Au-W)	G
B Hoary-headed Grebe	HN (Au-W)	3,5,7
B Great Crested Grebe	+	3,5,7
<b>PIGEON, DOVE</b>		
B I Rock Dove	+	G

### BIRDS OF THE CITY OF WANNEROO

#### Column 1

B recent breeding records

#### Column 2

I introduced from other states or overseas

C colonised the areas from other parts of WA

#### Column 3 - Common name

#### Column 4 - Status

+ species increasing

- species decreasing

- marked decrease

**Res** resident

**Ra** rare

**U** uncommon

**Va** vagrant

**No** nomadic, numbers vary annually

**Vi** visitor + season Su (summer),  
Au (autumn), W (winter), Sp (spring)

**Irr** irregular or irruptive visitor

**HN** highest numbers present

**G** widespread in most reserves

Numbers indicate reserves where most frequently recorded

### BEE-EATER, ROLLER

B Rainbow Bee-eater Vi (Sp-Au) G

### FAIRY-WREN, GRASSWREN

B Splendid Fairy-wren G

White-winged Fairy-wren 1-4,9,14,15

B Variegated Fairy-wren 3,14-16

B Southern Emu-wren Ra 15(northern)

### SCRUBWREN, ALLIES

B White-browed Scrubwren - 2-4,6-8,14-16

Weebill - G

B Western Gerygone G

B Yellow-rumped Thornbill - G

B Western Thornbill - G

B Inland Thornbill - G

### PARDALOTE

B Spotted Pardalote Vi (Au-W) Tuart 1,3,6,7

B Striated Pardalote Res G

### HONEYEATER, CHAT

B Western Spinebill - G

B Singing Honeyeater + G

Yellow-throated Miner +Ra 17

B Western Wattlebird - G

B Red Wattlebird - G

White-fronted Chat Vi 7,9,12

## Introduction

Welcome to the first *Birds and Reserves of the City of Wanneroo* guide.

Developed by members of Birds Australia, with assistance from the Perth Biodiversity Project and the City of Wanneroo, this guide contains a comprehensive list of birdlife found within the Wanneroo region.



This information provides our community, as well as national and international readers, a valuable insight into the City's birdlife and their habitats.

Our natural environment is a precious educational and recreational resource, and it is important that we appreciate and conserve our native flora and fauna for future generations to enjoy.

I believe you will find this guide a most valuable source of information and I do hope you enjoy learning about the City of Wanneroo's natural environment.

**JON KELLY, JP  
MAYOR**

## Acknowledgements

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**Project Coordinator:** Allan K Jones.

**Assistant Coordinators:** Gisela Cannon and Frank O'Connor.

B I Laughing Dove	+	G		Black-tailed Native-hen	Vi Irr	3,7	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	Vi(W-Sp)	3,14
B I Spotted Dove	+	5,7		Dusky Moorhen	-	3,5,7,9	Brown Honeyeater	G	
B Common Bronzewing	-	G		Eurasian Coot	+HN (Au)	G	New Holland Honeyeater	-	G
B Brush Bronzewing	Ra	1		<b>SHOREBIRD</b>			White-cheeked Honeyeater	-	G
B C Crested Pigeon	+	5,7,9,11		B Black-winged Stilt	NoHN (Au)	G	White-naped Honeyeater	UVi (W-Sp)	5,6
<b>FROGMOUTH</b>				Banded Stilt	Vi Irr	7	Varied Sittella	-	2,3,6-8,12
B Tawny Frogmouth	-	3		Red-necked Avocet	NoHN (Au)	5,7,9	<b>CUCKOO-SHRIKE, TRILLER</b>		
<b>NIGHTJAR</b>				Red-capped Plover	HN(Au)	5,7,12	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	+ResVi	G
Australian Owllet-nightjar	Vi	3		B Black-fronted Dotterel	Vi	7,9,12	White-winged Triller	-UVi (Sp-Su)	3,8
<b>SWIFT</b>				Red-kneed Dotterel	Vi	7	<b>WHISTLER -SHRIKE-THRUSH</b>		
Fork-tailed Swift	Irr Vi	3		B C Banded Lapwing	Vi (Su)	3	Golden Whistler	Ra	6,7
<b>CORMORANT, ALLIES</b>				Common Sandpiper	Vi (Su)	7,12	Rufous Whistler	-	G
B Australasian Darter	+	3,5,7		Marsh Sandpiper	Vi (Su)	7	Grey Shrike-thrush	-	G
B Little Pied Cormorant	HN (Au)	3,5,7		Wood Sandpiper	UVi (Su)	7,9	<b>WOODSWALLOW</b>		
B Great Cormorant	7			Red-necked Stint	Vi (Su)	9,12	Black-faced Woodswallow	Vi (Au-Sp)	G
B Little Black Cormorant	RaVi	3,7,9		Long-toed Stint	Vi (Su)	9	Dusky Woodswallow	-Vi (Au-W)	G
Pied Cormorant		3,7		Pectoral Sandpiper	RaVi (Su)	9	<b>BUTCHERBIRD, CURRAWONG</b>		
Australian Pelican	HN (Au-Wi)	3,7,9		Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Vi(Su)	7,12	B Grey Butcherbird	-	G
B Australasian Bittern	Ra	3		Curlew Sandpiper	Vi(Su)	7,12	Australian Magpie	+	G
B Australian Little Bittern	Ra	7		<b>BUTTON QUAIL</b>			<b>FANTAIL, SHRIKE</b>		
White-necked Heron	+Vi(W-Sp)	3,7,9,11		Painted Button-quail	-RaVi	3	B Grey Fantail	-	G
C Eastern Great Egret	+HN(Au-W)	7,9,12		<b>NODDY, TERN, GULL</b>			B Willie Wagtail	-	G
C Cattle Egret	RaVi	7		Whiskered Tern	Vi Irr	7,12	<b>RAVEN, CROW</b>		
B White-faced Heron	+	7		White-winged Black Tern	Ra Vi Irr	11	Australian Raven	+	G
B Little Egret	+No	7		Silver Gull	Vi	7,9,15	Little Crow	RaVi (Su-Au)	
B Nankeen Night-Heron	-	3,7		<b>COCKATOO, PARROT</b>			<b>FLYCATCHER</b>		
B C Glossy Ibis	+No	7,9		B Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo	G		B Magpie-lark	+ResVi (Au-W)	G
C Australian White Ibis	+HN (Au-W)	G		B C Galah	+		<b>ROBIN, SCRUB-ROBIN</b>		
C Straw-necked Ibis	+	G		I Long-billed Corella	Ra	7	B Scarlet Robin	-	G
Royal Spoonbill	+ RaVa (Su)	7		I Little Corella (aviary escapees)	Ra	5,7	Red-capped Robin	RaVi (Au-W)	
C Yellow-billed Spoonbill	+HN(Au-W)	3,7,12		B I Rainbow Lorikeet (spreading north)	5-11,13		B White-breasted Robin	U	2,3,14,15
<b>RAPTOR</b>				Regent Parrot	-Vi Irr	5	<b>OLD WORLD WARBLER</b>		
C Black-shouldered Kite	+Vi (Au-W)	3,7,9,11		B Australian Ringneck	+	G	B Australian Reed-Warbler	7	
Square-tailed Kite	(Sp-Au)	7,15		B Red-capped Parrot	Vi	G	B Little Grassbird	-	7
B Whistling Kite	-U	3,5,7,9,10		Budgerigar	RaVa Irr		Brown Songlark	RaVi (Sp-Su)	
Brown Goshawk	-Vi (Su-Au)	3,6,7,10		Elegant Parrot	Vi (W-Sp)	3,5-7,9,17	<b>WHITE-EYE, ALLIES</b>		
Collared Sparrowhawk	UVi (W)	3,5,7		<b>CUCKOO</b>			Silvereye	G	
Swamp Harrier	+UVi	2,3,5,7,9		B Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	Vi(W-Su)	G	<b>SWALLOW, MARTIN</b>		
Wedge-tailed Eagle	-Vi(Au-Sp)	3,5,6,14		Black-eared Cuckoo	RaVi (Sp)	3	B White-backed Swallow	+	3,6,7,14
B Little Eagle	-U	3,7,9,14		B Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	Vi(W-Su)	2,3,6,7,14	B Welcome Swallow	+	G
Nankeen Kestrel	-RaVi	3,6,7		B Pallid Cuckoo - passage mig(W-Sp)	3,6,7,11		B Tree Martin	+ResVi(Sp-Au)	G
Brown Falcon	Vi	G		B Fan-tailed Cuckoo	Vi (W-Sp)	G	<b>FLOWERPECKER</b>		
Australian Hobby	RaVi			<b>OWL</b>			Mistletoebird	Vi	3,7,12,14
Peregrine Falcon				Barking Owl	Ra	12(Jan 2000)	<b>FINCH, SPARROW</b>		
<b>CRAKE, RAIL, ALLIES</b>				Southern Boobook	5-7,12-14		B Zebra Finch	RaVa Irr	7
B Purple Swamphen	Vi	7		Eastern Barn Owl	Vi (W)	3	<b>PIBIT, WAGTAIL</b>		
B Buff-banded Rail	-	7		<b>KINGFISHER</b>			Australasian Pipit		2,3,7,14-16
Baillon's Crake	-	7		B I Laughing Kookaburra	+	G			
Australian Spotted Crane	Res	7		B Sacred Kingfisher	-Vi (Au-Su)	G			
B Spottless Crake	-	3,7,9							