

Variagated Fairy-wren - restricted to coastal areas, mainly in heath country (B C R) [1]



White-winged Fairy-wren - (B M R)

Southern Emu-wren - family groups (Ra)

SCRUBWREN, ALLIES

White-browed Scrub-wren - (B M R) [2,3]



Weebill - Australia's smallest bird is often found in Tuarts. Listen for its call 'wee-bit' (M)

Inland Thornbill - lower shrub level (B C R)

Western Thornbill - often in feeding party. Very plain bird (B C R) [6]

Yellow-rumped Thornbill - in flocks, feeding on the ground (B C R) [1,7]



PARDALOTE

Spotted Pardalote - Au - Wi (U Vi)

Striated Pardalote - difficult to see in a tree searching for leaf bugs. Listen for its call of 'chip-chip' © [1]



HONEYEATER, CHAT

Red Wattlebird - largest of our honeyeaters (B C) [7]



Western Wattlebird - honeyeaters are Australia's most widespread endemic family. They gather nectar with their tongue. When nectar is scarce, they eat insects (B M) [1,7]

Singing Honeyeater - (B M)

Yellow-throated Miner - live in small parties (U)

New Holland Honeyeater - feed in noisy flocks. Like most honeyeaters, it moves in search of blossom (B C) [4]



Brown Honeyeater - (B C) [4]

White-naped Honeyeater - Wi - Sp (Ir Vi)

White-cheeked Honeyeater - note white cheek patch (B M)



Western Spinebill - note its fine curved bill. Feeds on dryandras and kangaroo paws (B C)



Tawny-crowned Honeyeater - mainly banksia woodland and heath (B M)

White-fronted Chat - Su - Au (Ir U V)

QUAIL-THRUSH, ALLIES

Varied Sittella - in parties on tree trunks (B M R)

CUCKOO-SHRIKE, TRILLER

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike - caterpillars, beetles with some berries and seed are its diet. Note how it shuffles its wings when perched (M)



White-winged Triller - Sp - Su (U Vi)

WHISTLER, SHRIKE-THRUSH

Golden Whistler - often in Swamp Ti-tree (Ra)

Rufous Whistler - the male produces a repertoire of song in spring, early summer and during nesting (B C R) [4]



Grey Shrike-thrush - (B C R)

WOODSWALLOW



Black-faced Woodswallow - a bird of open country and edges of lakes Au - Wi (M Vi)

Dusky Woodswallow - Sp - Su (U Vi)

BUTCHERBIRD, CURRAWONG



Australian Magpie - (B C R)



Grey Butcherbird - it lives in permanent territories and has a mellow piping song (B C R) [6]

Grey Currawong - now very rare

FANTAIL, SHRIKE

Grey Fantail - restless and inquisitive (BCR) (1,2,6)

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.

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Willie Wagtail - this lively bird is usually found on lawns and in open country. It defends its territory aggressively while nesting (B C R) [1,6]

RAVEN, CROW

Australian Raven - (B C R) [1]

FLYCATCHER, MONARCH



Magpie-lark - the male has a black throat. They have a musical call

ROBIN, SCRUB-ROBIN



Scarlet Robin - now only found outside of the metro area. They live in pairs in a permanent territory (B C R)

Red-capped Robin - Au - Wi (Ra Vi)

Western Yellow Robin - now very rare



White-breasted Robin - found only in northern metro coastal areas (B U R)

OLD WORLD WARBLER

Rufous Songlark - Sp - Su (Ra Vi)

Brown Songlark - Sp - Su (Ra Vi)

WHITE EYE, ALLIES

Silvereeye - move noisily in flocks through the vegetation. Contact call is 'psee-psee' [1,2]



SWALLOW, MARTIN

White-backed Swallow - (B M)

Welcome Swallow



Tree Martin

Welcome Swallow and Tree Martin - often seen flying together hunting flying insects. Tree Martin nest in tree hollows

FLOWERPECKER

Mistletoebird - it moves locally to where the mistletoe is fruiting and is usually solitary (U No)

PIPIT

Australasian Pipit - found in open country on ground (B M R)

BUSH BIRDS OF YANCHEP NATIONAL PARK

The forests of Tuart, Jarrah and Marri, large areas of banksia scrub and areas of heathland provide a diversity of habitats for 86 species of bush birds. By following the walk trails in the park you will see many of the birds in this guide. For wetland birds see the 'Water Birds' guide.

Status	CODE	Abundance	Season
B - breeding in park	C - common	Sp - spring	
R - resident	M - moderately common	Su - summer	
Ir - irregular visitor	U - uncommon	Au - autumn	
Vi - visitor	Ra - rare	Wi - winter	
Mi - migratory			
No - nomadic			

The numbers in square brackets after a bird indicates that the bird has been recorded at the following locations:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Lake front | 5 Boomerang Gorge Trail |
| 2 Koala Enclosure | 6 Golf Course |
| 3 Woodlands Walk Trail | 7 Gloucester Lodge |
| 4 Caves Walk Trail | |

RATITE

Emu - (M No)

QUAIL

Stubble Quail - (No Ra)

PIGEON, DOVE

Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon) - (MR)

Laughing Dove - introduced from India to Perth Zoo. Continue to increase range (BCR)



Spotted Dove - not as common or widespread as the previous species (BUR) Introduced 1898



Common Bronzewing - found in mostly quiet reserves. Feed on ground (BMR) [3]

Crested Pigeon - expanding south from north of WA (U)

FROGMOUTH

Tawny Frogmouth - during the day perch very still in a tree. Night ground pouncer on insects. (BMR) [1,3]



SWIFT

Fork-tailed Swift - it feeds very high Su - Au (BR IrVi)

RAPTOR

Black-shouldered Kite - mainly Wi - Sp (U)

Whistling Kite - usually seen near water with vegetation (MVi)



Square-tailed Kite - Wi - Au (Ra Vi)

Brown Goshawk - usually attacks its prey on the ground Au - Sp (M Vi)



Collared Sparrowhawk - Wi (U Vi)

Wedge-tailed Eagle - mainly Au - Sp (M Vi)



Little Eagle - note the different under-wing pattern to the Whistling Kite (M Vi)

Brown Falcon - any season (Ra Vi)

Australian Hobby - all seasons (Vi)

Peregrine Falcon - any season (Ra Vi)

Nankeen Kestrel - a small kestrel seen hovering over open areas with tail fanned before dropping on prey (BM)



BUTTON-QUAIL

Painted Button-quail - (Ra Vi)

COCKATOO, PARROT

Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo - large flocks are seen, especially in the non-breeding season Sp - Wi mid. Some birds, mostly immature, remain in the park all year. Some breeding recorded in the Park



Galah - Galah have expanded its range south in WA. It returns to the same nest hole every year. (BCR) [2,3]

Little Corella - aviary escapees.

Purple-crowned Lorikeet - blossom hunters (Ra No)

Australian Ringneck - it has a wide variety of calls. Most birds are a hybrid of two sub-species. (BCR) [2]



Red-capped Parrot - it has a specialised bill for extracting seeds from Marri nuts (B U R)

Elegant Parrot - usually a ground feeder Wi - Sp (U) [1]

CUCKOO

Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo - Wi - Su (B M Mi)

Shining Bronze-Cuckoo - Wi - Sp Thornbills are host species (B Mi U)

Pallid Cuckoo - passage mi Wi - Sp. Honeyeaters are host species (BU)

Fan-tailed Cuckoo - visitor from southwest Apr to Nov. Host species have domed nest (BMVi)



OWL

Barking Owl - Au - Wi (Ra Vi)

Southern Boobook - Sp - Su (U Vi)

Eastern Barn Owl - Wi (Ra Vi)

KINGFISHER

Laughing Kookaburra - introduced from Eastern Australia in 1897. (B C R) [1,5]

Sacred Kingfisher - visitor from the north. Sp - Au (B M Vi) [5]

BEE-EATER, ROLLER



Rainbow Bee-eater - visitor from north Sp - Au. Soon after arrival it begins excavating a tunnel for the nest chamber. (BCM)

FAIRY-WREN, GRASSWREN

Splendid Fairy-wren - see cover. It lives in family groups in low vegetation. Only the breeding male has blue plumage (B C R) [1,2,7]



BUSH BIRDS OF YANCHEP NATIONAL PARK

Number 63a in a series of Bird Guides of Western Australia



Splendid Fairy-wren

Information from Birds Australia Western Australia



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