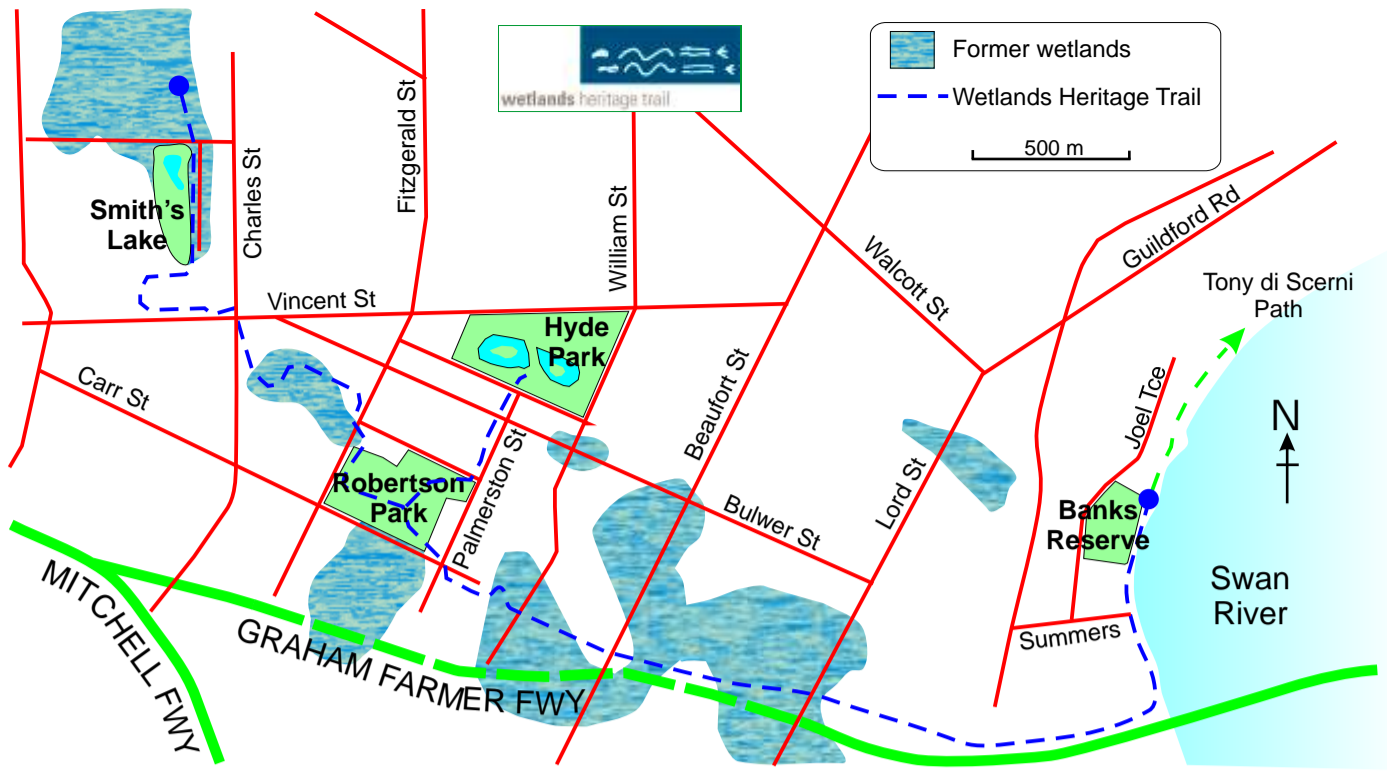


Birds of the Town of Vincent



Discover the birds in your backyard by following the **Wetlands Heritage Trail** which links current and former wetland habitats across the Town of Vincent.

Looking carefully across **Smith's Lake** you might spot the shy Buff-banded Rail in the sedges, or the honeyeaters in the flowering shrubs. Picnic on the grassy banks of this permanent wetland, walk the boardwalk for a bird's-eye view of the water or rest in the shade of mature trees as you watch for birds.

Hyde Park is the ideal place to watch waterfowl with their young in spring and early summer. The two shallow permanent lakes have extensive bird life with bushy islands providing shelter and safe breeding sites. As one of Perth's oldest formal parks there are extensive grassy areas with many mature exotic trees and shrubs attracting a wide range of species. Nesting boxes have been installed to tempt pardalotes and bats back to the native flora garden.

Birds are welcome in **Robertson Park** at the revegetated 'Little Bojoormelup' seasonal wetland.

Thickly planted native sedges and shrubs provide shelter and a food source for birds. Once part of the Claise Brook drainage system, the park has mature native and exotic trees and open grassy picnic areas to enjoy.

Banks Reserve is located next to the Swan River. Sit on the grass in the shade of well-established trees and look for birds using Walters' Brook for drinking, bathing or as a food source. Native and introduced plants provide an inviting habitat for a variety of birds. Nesting holes of the Sacred Kingfisher are visible among the leaf bases of the nearby palms.

Head north on the **Tony Di Scerni Path** looking out for raptors over the open river and grasslands. Walk to the jetty to view birds foraging in remnants of the riverine vegetation.

For information on the trail, visit www.vincentwetlands.com.au



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WATERFOWL

Black Swan S(Br) H(Br)—M—Res/Vi



Australian Shelduck S H(Br)—C—Res/Vi



Large, boldly marked. Feeds on grasslands or by sifting food from water.

Australian Wood Duck S(Br) H(Br) B(Br)—C—Res

Often seen feeding on grassed areas.



Grey Teal S—Ra—Vi/Nom



Smaller, more wary than Pacific Black Duck.

Northern Mallard* / Domestic Duck* S H B—U—Res/Vi

Pacific Black Duck S(Br) H(Br) B(Br)—C—Res/Vi

Feeds on plant or animal food by upending. Often nests in tree hollows.



Hardhead S H(Br)—U—Res/Vi



Prefers deeper water; dives for molluscs and seeds. Male has a white eye.

GREBE

Australasian Grebe S(Br) H(Br)—C—Res



Tiny diving bird. Builds a floating nest of water weeds.

Hoary-headed Grebe H B—Ra—Nom
Finely-streaked head pattern, dark nape stripe, silver eye.

PIGEON, DOVE

Rock Dove* S—U—Vi
Introduced from Europe. Also known as Feral Pigeon.

Laughing Dove* S H R B—C—Res

From Asia; is smaller with black-speckled lower throat.



Spotted Dove* S H R B—M—Res

From Africa/India. Less common, slightly larger with spotted collar.



CORMORANT

Australasian Darter B—U—Vi

Specially jointed neck allows it to stab prey under water; submerges with barely a ripple.



Little Pied Cormorant S H B—C—Vi



Stubby yellow bill; usually fishes alone.

Great Cormorant B—U—Vi
Larger black bird with a conspicuous yellow facial patch. More likely on Swan River.

Little Black Cormorant S H B—M—Vi
Similar to Little Pied but all black. Sometimes seen fishing in flocks on the river.

HERON, IBIS, ALLIES

Australian Pelican S H B—U—Vi

Eastern Great Egret S H B—U—Vi
Stately white bird, usually alone. Waits motionless then makes lightning thrusts at prey.

White-faced Heron B—Ra—Vi

Feeds by wading in shallow waters or on grassy banks.



Nankeen Night-Heron S H—U—Res/Vi



Stocky, hunched posture. Feeds at dawn, dusk; roosts in trees during day.

Australian White Ibis S H B—M—Vi
Large white bird with long black down-curved bill. Probes water-logged areas for small aquatic animals.

Yellow-billed Spoonbill S H—Ra—Vi



Sweeps bill from side to side in search of small aquatic animals.

RAPTOR

Brown Goshawk H—Ra—Vi

Heavy brow gives 'glaring' expression. Often flies through trees when hunting.



Peregrine Falcon B(Br)—Ra—Res



Dives on prey at speed, with half-closed wings.

CRAKE, RAIL, ALLIES**Purple Swamphen** S H(Br) B—U—ResFeeds on tender reed stems.
Grazes on grassed areas.**Buff-banded Rail** S—Ra—ViUsually shy. In dense
vegetation along water's edge.**Dusky Moorhen** S(Br) H(Br) B—C—ResPrefers fresh water. Feeds on
vegetation, insects and frogs.**Eurasian Coot** S(Br) H(Br) B—C—ResHas flattened lobed toes.
Feeds on land or in water.**SHOREBIRD****Black-fronted Dotterel** H—Ra—ResFeeds on mudflats. Nests on
ground, relying on cryptic
colouring and distraction
displays for protection.**NODDY, TERN, GULL****Caspian Tern** B—U—ViHeavy red bill is diagnostic.
Plunges for prey.**Silver Gull** H B—C—Res

Common 'seagull' found in picnic areas.

PARROT**Galah** S B—U—ResHas moved south from
Murchison. Nests in hollows.
Feeds mainly on the ground.Three species of Corella are seen in the Perth area
but only one is recorded locally. All flocks have built
up due to aviary escapes.**Little Corella*** S H B—U—ViThe smallest and plainest
with the shortest bill. Lacks
the red breast slash of
Long-billed Corella.**Rainbow Lorikeet*** R S H B—C—Res/ViFrom aviary escapes in the
1960s. Now occurs throughout
the metro area and beyond.**Australian Ringneck** S B—U—ResAlso known as Twenty-eight,
from one of its many calls.
Eats fruit, seeds, insects and
larvae.**CUCKOO****Shining Bronze-Cuckoo** B—Ra—ViWiLays its egg in nest of a small
bird such as a thornbill, which
then rears the cuckoo chick.**KINGFISHER****Laughing Kookaburra*** H B—U—ViIntroduced from Victoria in the 1890s. Nests in tree
hollows.**Sacred Kingfisher**
S H B(Br)—U—ViSuNests in hollows. Feeds on
insects and small reptiles.**BEE-EATER, ROLLER****Rainbow Bee-eater** S H B—U—ViSuExcavates a nest tunnel in
sandy areas. Eats bees and
other insects caught in flight.**SCRUBWREN, ALLIES****Western Gerygone**
S—Ra—Vi?Tiny bird more easily located
by slow, dreamy call.
Searches for insects in
foliage.**PARDALOTE****Striated Pardalote** R S H B—M—ResTiny bird. Searches for insects
among eucalypt foliage. Two note
'chip-chip' call.**HONEYEATER****Singing Honeyeater**
R S H B—C—ResCommon garden bird. Note black
stripe through eye, and off-white
breast with darker streaks.**Western Wattlebird** S B—U—NomSlightly smaller than Red Wattlebird, less raucous.
Rufous wing patch seen in flight.**Red Wattlebird** R S H B—C—ResLargest of honeyeaters with fleshy red neck wattles.
Noisy; aggressive to other birds (see cover).**Brown Honeyeater** R S H B—C—NomSmall honeyeater with long
curved bill. Has a number of
musical calls.**New Holland Honeyeater**
R S H B—M—ResBoldly marked with bright
yellow wing patch. Usually in
small parties, often noisy.**CUCKOO-SHRIKE, TRILLER****Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike** R B—M—ResUndulating flight; shuffles
wings on landing. Feeds on
insects, berries and seeds.**BUTCHERBIRD, CURRAWONG****Australian Magpie**Family groups; proclaims territory
with song. White-backed bird is
the male.**FANTAIL****Willie Wagtail** R S H B—C—ResPlucky, friendly. Builds a neat
nest of spiderweb. Feeds on
insects, spiders and worms.**RAVEN, CROW****Raven** R S H(Br) B—C—Res

Omnivorous. Builds a substantial stick nest.

FLYCATCHER, MONARCH**Magpie-lark**

R S H B—C—Res

Mud-nest builders which retain
the same mate and territory
for life.**OLD WORLD WARBLER****Australian Reed-Warbler** S H B—Ra—ResLives and nests among tall
reeds. Rich, strong varied call
in spring/summer.**Little Grassbird** B—Ra—ResElusive; in dense vegetation near water. More often
identified by its melancholy, three-note call.**WHITEYE****Silvereye** S B—M—NomMoves in flocks searching for
grubs, aphids, berries and
nectar. Variety of thin high
calls.**SWALLOW, MARTIN****Welcome Swallow** R S B—C—Res/ViSuNote deeply forked tail. Builds
a mud nest. Catches insects
in flight.**Tree Martin** R S B—U—ViSuDistinguished from swallows
by pale rump and only slightly
forked tail.**CODES****Areas**S Smiths Lake
H Hyde Park
R Robertson Park
B Banks Reserve & Tony Di Scerni Path**Abundance**C Common
M Moderately common
U Uncommon
R Rare**Status*** Introduced species
Br Breeds in area
Res Resident
Vi visitor Wi winter Su summer
Nom NomadicNames of birds illustrated are shown in **blue**.**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:**Artists: S. Tingay, P. Free, J. Blyth, M. Bamford.
Photos: J. Vogel.**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?**

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