Species Profiles

BIRD PROFILE CODES

Abundance

C - Common M - Moderately common

U - Uncommon R - Rare

Breeding
B - Breeds in CRRP

Res - Resident Ir - Irregular visitor Mi - Migratory

N - Nomadic IA - Protected

by international

agreement T - Threatened

LAUGHING DOVE > Introduced from India, now widespread.

C Res B



SPOTTED DOVE Introduced from Africa-Asia. Slightly larger than Laughing Dove, with a spotted collar

COMMON BRONZEWING > Wary, flies noisily. Feeds on the ground. Call is a deep penetrating 'oom oom'. More easily seen early morning or late afternoon. D Des



M, Res

Hunters with strongly hooked bills, powerful feet and talons for catching and tearing prey.

EASTERN OSPREY

Large raptor whose diet is fish. Nests further downstream. U b



BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE Small neat hawk, sometimes Hovers over open country

BROWN GOSHAWK >

U, Res and

COLLARED SPARROWHAWK

Both similar. Goshawk has 'glaring' expression, longer rounded tail; often flies through trees when hunting

Sparrowhawk has 'surprised' expression, square tail and more



SWAMP HARRIER Large, dark raptor with a pale rump. Often cruises over Wilson Lagoon. Nests on ground among dense reeds.



Soars on flat wings with short fanned square tail: 'M' underwing pattern. When perched, note feathered

LITTLE EAGLE >

legs and rear head crest.



The Canning River and surrounding areas provide a wide range of habitats for birds. The wetlands and streamline are fringed by metaleucas and Flooded Gums. On the uplands are banksia species, Jarrah and Marri.

Note - a second guide is available, detailing waterbirds found along the Canning River.

SERCUL

South at Regional Centre for Urban Landcare (SERCUL) is an Independent Natural Resource Management body. SERCUL brings together the community, business and government to develop and implement projects that improve the health of our waterways and other consultant For more more and contact:

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The Canning River Eco Education Centre (CREEC) lies within the Canning River Regional Park (CRRP) and is focused on increasing awareness and understanding of the Canning River and the Park through school and community environmental aducation programs. CREEC also provides support and facilities for local environmental groups, businesses and government organisations.

For more information contact.

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Members of BirdLife Western Australia are offered a variety of activities and services including conservation and research projects, excursions, campoults, surveys and social activities. There is also a library and books for sale at the office. To view the full range of bird guides visit the website.

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Bush Birds of the Canning River

SERCUL



COCKATOO, PARROT

Colourful birds with strong curved bills for eating seeds, nuts, fruit and insects. Most are gregarious, forming flocks. All the species in this area nest in tree hollows

RED-TAILED BLACK COCKATOO >

Small flocks seen more frequently over recent years. Natural foods are Marri & Jarrah nuts; in CRRP also feeds on Cape Lilac berries, Female has a barred tail. M. Ir. T





Breeds inland, moves back to coast summer - autumn. Feeds on pine, banksia and hakea seeds. Distinctive drawn-out 'wee-yu' call.



Range has expanded south from the Murchison area. Feeds mainly on the ground in small parties. C. Res, B

Corella flocks around Perth have become established from escapes or releases from aviaries. All flocks are highly mobile and noisy.

LITTLE CORELLA >

Smallest and plainest corella, with the shortest bill.

M. Res. B

WESTERN CORELLA > Slightly larger than Little Corella; has more colour around the face and throat and longer upper bill.

LONG-BILLED CORELLA >

Long slender upper-bill. Appears to have a bold red slash across breast,

U. Res

< RAINBOW LORIKEET

Derived from aviary escapees in the 1960's. Now occurs all over Perth and beyond. Varied diet of blossoms, seeds, fruit and insects.

C. Res. B

< AUSTRALIAN RINGNECK

Locally has a mixed yellow - green breast (further south, they are green; to the north yellow). Feeds on ground, in shrubs or higher in trees

C, Res, B



RED-CAPPED PARROT >

Bill is adapted for extracting seeds from Marri nuts. Silent feeder but also has a soft chattering call. Female much duller. U. Res



Cuckoos rely on other birds to incubate their eags and feed their young.

HORSFIELD'S BRONZE-CUCKOO

Similar to Shining Bronze-Cuckoo but with distinct white eyebrow. Arrives in winter, Host species are fairy-wrens and thornbills.

R. Mi

SHINING BRONZE-CUCKOO > Arrives late winter, Host species are thornbills which build enclosed nests.





PALLID CUCKOO

Arrives autumn, leaves early summer. Lays eggs in nests of honeyeaters. Song is a rising scale of mellow whistles