

## Species Profiles

### OWL

**SOUTHERN BOOBOO >**  
Roosts in thick foliage during the day; from dusk it sits watchfully ready to dive on insects. Two note calls 'boo-book'.

M, Res



### KINGFISHER & BEE-EATER

**INTRODUCED KINGFISHER & BEE-EATER >**  
Introduced to the South-West of WA from Victoria in the 1890's. Nests in tree hollows.

M, Res, B



**SACRED KINGFISHER >**  
Returns each September. Nests in hollows. Feeds on insects and small reptiles. Harsh kek kek call.

M, Mi, B



### FAIRY-WREN, GRASSWREN

**SPLENDID FAIRY-WREN >**  
Male in breeding plumage is unmistakable. Prefers dense shrubby areas such as Liege St Wetland. Insectivorous.

Rs, Res, B



### SCRUB-WREN, ALLIES

**WHITE-BROWED SCRUBWREN >**  
Prefers dense scrub. Feeds on insects and spiders. Strong scolding call when disturbed.

R, Res



**WEEBILL >**  
Australia's smallest bird. Flutters outside foliage. Strong 'weebee, weebee' call often heard before bird is seen.

M, Res



**WESTERN GERYGONE >**  
Easily located by its slow, dreamy, wistful call. Searches for insects in foliage.

M, Res



**YELLOW-THROATED THORNBILL >**  
Largest thornbill with bright yellow rump. Feeds in small parties in low foliage or on the ground.

M, Res, B



**INLAND THORNBILL >**  
Small birds, usually singly or in pairs. The only thornbill that cocks its tail like a wren.

U, Res

### SPOTTED PARALOTTE >

Winter visitor. Feeds on insects. Call is two or three notes: 'dee-dee' or 'sleep dee-dee'.

R, Mi



### STRIATED PARDALOTE >

Colourful small bird. Searches for leaf bugs among eucalypt foliage. Two note 'chip-chip' call. Nests in tree hollows.

C, Res, B



A large group of birds found throughout Australia. They feed on nectar using slender curved bills and long brush-tipped tongues. They also eat insects.

### WILSON'S HONEYEATER >

More likely in autumn. Feeds mainly in the lower branches. Note fine curved bill. Female much less colourful.

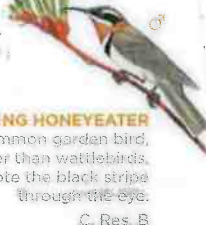
R, Ir



### SINGING HONEYEATER >

Common garden bird, smaller than wattletails. Note the black stripe through the eye.

C, Res, B



### WESTERN WATTLEBIRD >

Rarely seen in CRRP though occurs in nearby gardens. Note dark shading on chin and throat and copper in wings. Chortling call is less raucous than Red Wattlebirds.

R, N



### RED WATTLEBIRD >

The largest of our honeyeaters with fleshy, red neck wattles. Noisy and aggressive to other birds.

C, Res, B



### BROWN HONEYEATER >

Small honeyeater with a long curved bill. Has a number of loud, musical calls.

C, Res/N, B

### NEW HOLLAND HONEYEATER >

More common in CRRP over recent years. Active, noisy. Note yellow wing panel and high-pitched call.

M, Res, B



### BLACK-FACED CUCKOO-SHRIKE >

Diet is insects, berries and seeds. Shuffles wings on landing; distinctive undulating flight.

M, Res, B



### WHITE-WINGED TAILER >

Arrives in early summer. The male's black and white breeding plumage is much more striking than female's brown colouring.

R, Mi, B

### BUTCHERBIRD, CURRAWONG

#### BUTCHERBIRD >

Song is a mellow piping. Sits quietly in a tree before diving on its prey.

M, Res, B



#### AUSTRALIAN MAGPIE >

Lives in groups, proclaims territory by melodious song. Feeds on small reptiles and insects. Male's back is white; female's back is mottled.

C, Res, B

### FANTAIL

#### GREY FANTAIL >

Present all the year, more numerous in winter-spring. Inquisitive. Catches insects in flight.

C, Res/Mi, B



#### WILLIE WAGTAIL >

Bold, active, conspicuous. Prefers open areas. Feeds on insects, spiders and worms.

C, Res, B

### RAVEN, CROW

#### AUSTRALIAN RAVEN >

Omnivorous. Wary, intelligent; capitalises on presence of humans. Builds a substantial stick nest.

C, Res, B



### WHISTLER & MONARCH



#### RUFOUS WHISTLER >

Spirited song. In non-breeding season, usually solitary. Female is much plainer with streaked breast.

M, Res, B

#### MAGPIE-LARK >

Mud nest builders which retain same mate and territory for life. Male has a black chin.

C, Res, B



### WHITE-EYE

#### SILVEREYE >

Moves in flocks searching for grubs, aphids, berries and nectar. Has a number of thin, high calls.

C, Res/N, B



### SWALLOW, MARTIN

#### WELCOME SWALLOW >

Present all year; more abundant in summer. Builds a mud nest. Catches insects in flight.

C, Res/Mi, B



#### HOUSE MARTIN >

Most abundant in summer. Breeds in hollows. Pale rump and only slightly forked tail distinguishes them from swallows.

M, Mi, B

### FLOWERPECKER

#### MISTLETOEBIRD >

Moves locally, usually to find fruiting mistletoe. Also eats other berries and insects. Female is lighter with pale red under tail.

M, N



Dedicated to the late Allan Jones, who produced so many bird guides for Birds Australia WA (now BirdLife WA).