

BIRDWATCHING

Walpole-Nornalup National Park has a wide range of habitats for birds including coastline, rivers, inlets, heathlands and forested areas. Due to the mosaic nature of the vegetation and the high mobility of most bird species there is considerable overlap in the species richness between all these landforms.

There are many good sites for birdwatching; the Coalmine Heritage Trail, Hilltop Lookout and surrounding forest, Mt. Frankland, Mt. Burnett, and the mouth of Nornalup Inlet to name just a few. Watch carefully along verges of gravel roads through the forest.

VULNERABLE BIRDS

Many birds are vulnerable to disturbance by human activity, motorised vehicles and the effect of fire on the structure and composition of vegetation. People are urged to keep to walk trails, avoid driving on beaches (where Hooded Plovers and Fairy Terns may be nesting), observe fire regulations and please remember no dogs are allowed in national parks.

Hooded Plover

In pairs or family parties this wader nests on sandy foreshores and estuaries. It potters along the edge of spent waves. Vulnerable to vehicles and dogs.



Southern Emu-wren

Found in coastal vegetation. Tail is long, sparse and nearly twice the length of its body. Sedentary. Vulnerable to broad scale burning.



BIRDS

in and around the

WALPOLE-NORNALUP NATIONAL PARK

Number 28b in a series of Bird Guides of Western Australia

Information has been prepared by the Walpole-Nornalup National Parks Association in conjunction with Birds Australia Western Australia



Purple-crowned Lorikeet



Illustrations by Susan Tingay
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MORE VULNERABLE BIRDS

Crested Shrike-tit

Typically feeds high in eucalypts. Uncommon to rare. Sedentary.



Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo

Camps in tall trees. Nests in large tree hollows in forest areas. Hoarse brassy call uttered in flight or at regular intervals when perching.

Translocation of the Western Bristlebird from the Two People Bay Nature Reserve to coastal heathland of the Nuyts Wilderness commenced in 1999. Fire management is crucial.

Please notify the Department of Environment and Conservation (9840-0400) or the Walpole-Nornalup National Parks Association (9840-1309) if you hear these birds calling. The voice of the male is a quick 'chip-pee-tee peettle-pet' and the female is 'tink'.



Western Bristlebird

CHECKLIST - BIRDS OF THE WALPOLE-NORNALUP NATIONAL PARK

- Emu
- Malleefowl
- Stubble Quail
- Brown Quail
- Musk Duck
- Freckled Duck
- Black Swan
- Australian Shelduck
- Australian Wood Duck
- Pink-eared Duck
- Australasian Shoveler
- Grey Teal
- Chestnut Teal
- Pacific Black Duck
- Hardhead
- Blue-billed Duck
- Australasian Grebe
- Hoary-headed Grebe
- Great Crested Grebe
- Rock Dove
- Laughing Dove
- Common Bronzewing
- Brush Bronzewing
- Crested Pigeon
- Tawny Frogmouth
- Australian Owlet-nightjar
- Yellow-nosed Albatross
- Flesh-footed Shearwater
- Australasian Gannet
- Australasian Darter
- Little Pied Cormorant
- Great Cormorant
- Little Black Cormorant
- Pied Cormorant
- Australian Pelican
- Australasian Bittern
- Australian Little Bittern
- Black Bittern
- White-necked Heron
- Eastern Great Egret
- Cattle Egret
- White-faced Heron
- Little Egret
- Eastern Reef Egret
- Nankeen Night-Heron
- Australian White Ibis
- Straw-necked Ibis
- Yellow-billed Spoonbill
- Eastern Osprey
- Black-shouldered Kite
- Square-tailed Kite
- White-bellied Sea-Eagle
- Whistling Kite
- Brown Goshawk
- Collared Sparrowhawk
- Spotted Harrier
- Swamp Harrier
- Wedge-tailed Eagle
- Little Eagle
- Nankeen Kestrel



- Brown Falcon
- Australian Hobby
- Peregrine Falcon
- Purple Swamphen
- Buff-banded Rail
- Spotless Crake
- Dusky Moorhen
- Eurasian Coot
- Australian Pied Oystercatcher
- Sooty Oystercatcher
- Black-winged Stilt
- Banded Stilt
- Grey Plover
- Red-capped Plover
- Black-fronted Dotterel
- Hooded Plover
- Red-kneed Dotterel
- Bar-tailed Godwit
- Whimbrel
- Common Sandpiper
- Common Greenshank
- Wood Sandpiper
- Ruddy Turnstone
- Red Knot
- Sanderling
- Red-necked Stint
- Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
- Curlew Sandpiper
- Painted Button-quail
- Fairy Tern
- Caspian Tern
- Crested Tern
- Pacific Gull
- Silver Gull
- Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo
- Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo
- Baudin's Black-Cockatoo
- Galah
- Western Corella
- Purple-crowned Lorikeet
- Regent Parrot
- Western Rosella
- Australian Ringneck
- Red-capped Parrot
- Mulga Parrot
- Elegant Parrot
- Rock Parrot
- Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo
- Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
- Pallid Cuckoo
- Fan-tailed Cuckoo
- Barking Owl
- Southern Boobook
- Masked Owl
- Eastern Barn Owl
- Laughing Kookaburra
- Sacred Kingfisher
- Rainbow Bee-eater
- Rufous Treecreeper
- Splendid Fairy-wren



- Red-winged Fairy-wren
- Southern Emu-wren
- Western Bristlebird
- White-browed Scrubwren
- Weebill
- Western Gerygone
- Yellow-rumped Thornbill
- Western Thornbill
- Inland Thornbill
- Spotted Pardalote
- Striated Pardalote
- Western Spinebill
- Singing Honeyeater
- White-eared Honeyeater
- Yellow-plumed Honeyeater
- Western Wattlebird
- Red Wattlebird
- White-fronted Chat
- Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
- Brown Honeyeater
- New Holland Honeyeater
- White-cheeked Honeyeater
- Brown-headed Honeyeater
- White-naped Honeyeater
- White-browed Babbler
- Varied Sittella
- Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
- White-winged Triller
- Crested Shrike-tit
- Golden Whistler
- Rufous Whistler
- Grey Shrike-thrush
- Black-faced Woodswallow
- Dusky Woodswallow
- Grey Butcherbird
- Australian Magpie
- Grey Currawong
- Grey Fantail
- Willie Wagtail
- Australian Raven
- Restless Flycatcher
- Magpie-lark
- Jacky Winter
- Scarlet Robin
- Red-capped Robin
- Hooded Robin
- Western Yellow Robin
- White-breasted Robin
- Australian Reed-Warbler
- Little Grassbird
- Rufous Songlark
- Brown Songlark
- Silvereye
- Welcome Swallow
- Fairy Martin
- Tree Martin
- Red-eared Firetail
- Australasian Pipit





Australian Wood Duck
During the day it is often seen in and around farm dams and feeds in grasslands. Distinctive call is a prolonged 'wow'.



Grey Fantail
Very inquisitive bird and will often come close to intruders. Restless and active.



Splendid Fairy-wren
In family groups it is found in low vegetation. Only the breeding male has this spectacular blue plumage.

Australian Pied Oystercatcher
Sturdy wader seen in coastal areas foraging with its conspicuous beak for molluscs and crustaceans.



Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
Common in forest scrublands and adjoining open country during winter. Its call is a series of clear high-pitched whistles with an upward inflection.



White-browed Scrubwren
Singly, pairs or parties. Tends to be noisy revealing their presence in the undergrowth and lower levels of trees.



Sooty Oystercatcher
Habits like the Pied Oystercatcher but more solitary. Singles or pairs.



Pallid Cuckoo
Adults move north between spring and midwinter. They lay their eggs mainly in the nests of honeyeaters.



Yellow-rumped Thornbill
Usually found in open woodlands, paddocks and roadsides, in pairs or small flocks. Often feeds on the ground.

Caspian Tern
Largest tern with powerful scarlet bill, seen along the coastline and on sandspits in the inlet.



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ALL WELCOME

Walpole-Nornalup National Parks Association

Formed in 1987 to encourage interest and good management of our local national parks.
Please join us. Call 9840-1309.

White-breasted Robin
Commonly seen along creeks and in dense forest vegetation. The short 'chit' of the alarm call may be heard along walktrails.



Red-eared Firetail
Seen in undergrowth and along the edges of forest tracks feeding in sedges and grass. A colourful bird with a mournful call 'oowee'.



Western Spinebill
Female is much plainer. Flight is erratic with quick 'flip-flop'. Found in most habitats.

Golden Whistler
Found in a variety of habitats. Female is grey brown. Distinctive call ends with a whip-like crack 'wi-wi-wi-you wit.'



Rock Parrot
Found on low vegetation on islands, beaches and dunes. Attracted to seeding plants. Its voice is a sharp 'tsiit' or 'tsiittseet'.



White-naped Honeyeater
Usually seen and heard in the higher foliage of forests. One of the calls is a scratchy 'shirp, shirp, shirp'.



Grey Shrike-thrush
Singly or in pairs they forage on branches or on the ground. The call is melodious and distinctive, a single loud note or several syllables rising strongly at the end.



White-bellied Sea Eagle
Seen above the rivers and inlets. Swoops from a height to seize fish from the surface. Will also feed on carrion.

New Holland Honeyeater
Noisy and gregarious. Will often chase off other birds. Active at blossom time, such as when *Banksia seminuda* is flowering.



Rufous Treecreeper
Seen on tree trunks and often feeding on the ground. Common at Mt. Frankland looking for picnic leftovers.



Nankeen Kestrel
A small falcon often seen hovering over paddocks and road verges with tail fanned before dropping on its prey.



Scarlet Robin
Often seen on low branches or fence wires, a good vantage point for spotting insects. Female has a paler breast.



Grey Currawong
Furtive large grey bird with robust bill. Voice is a ringing 'chling-chling'. Forages on the ground and in foliage.