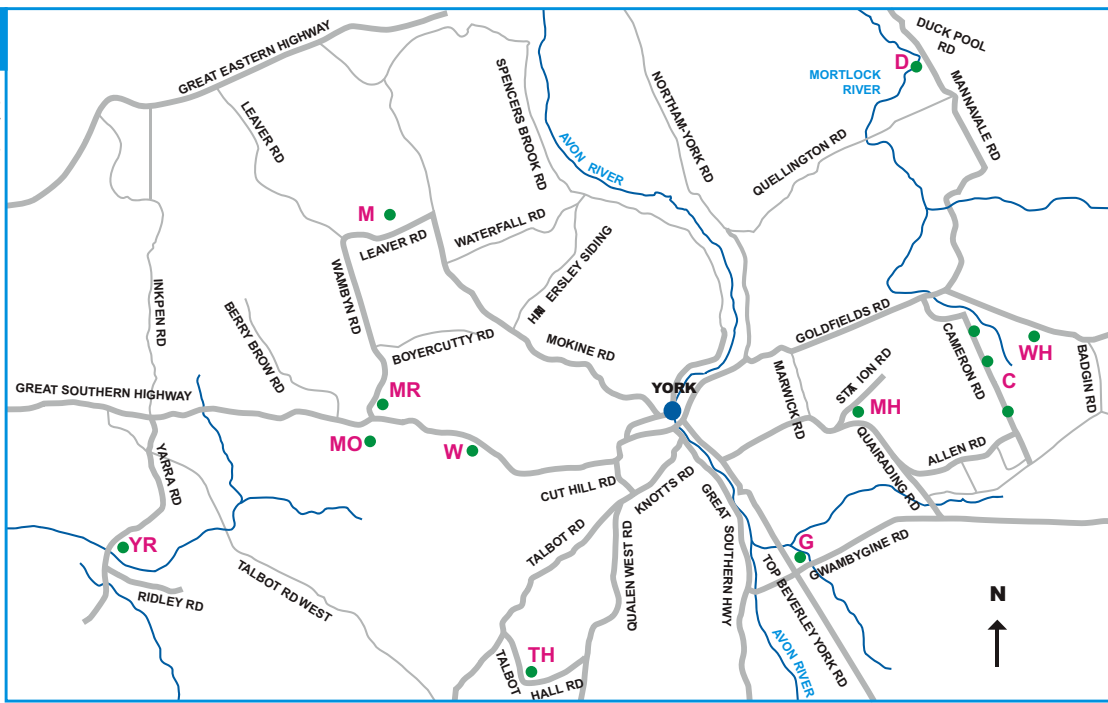


LOCATIONS

Locations where birds have been most frequently recorded are in brackets after species information

- A** Avon River & creeks
- C** Cameron Road
- D** Duck Pool Reserve
- G** Gwambygne Park
- M** Mokine Reserve
- MH** Mt Hardy Reserve
- MO** Mt Observation
- MR** Mt Ronan Reserve
- T** Town
- TH** Talbot Hall
- W** Wambyn Reserve
- WH** Wallaby Hills Reserve
- YR** Yarra Rd/Ridley Rd
- #** Most locations



A selection of the more common BUSH BIRDS OF THE SHIRE OF YORK

(Waterbirds are listed on a board by the Avon River)



Red-capped Robin

Emu

(M, MO, MR, W, WH)

Nests on ground. Nomadic, moves to better feeding areas. Uncommon.



Black-shouldered Kite

BIRDS OF PREY

Black-shouldered Kite
(T, G)

More frequently seen in spring and autumn over heath-often hovers into the wind.

Brown Goshawk (#)

Usually attacks its prey on the ground including insects and reptiles. Takes small birds in the air. Defends nest aggressively.

Wedge-tailed Eagle
(C, WH, YR)

Australia's largest raptor can be seen flying over the town on long upswept wings.



Wedge-tailed Eagle

Brown Falcon (#)

Seen in wooded areas. Hunts mostly at dusk and dawn.

Australian Hobby (#)

Seen in wooded areas. Hunts mostly at dusk and dawn.

Peregrine Falcon (#)

Seen in wooded areas. Nests on cliff face.



Nankeen Kestrel

Nankeen Kestrel (#)

Seen hovering over grasslands in search of insects and small reptiles.

BUTTON QUAILS

Painted Button-quail
(W, MR, WH, MH)

Not easily detected unless flushed or calling (boom calls). Look for circular feeding scrapes in leaf litter.



Painted Button-quail

PIGEONS

Common Bronzewing (#)

Woodlands, heath, often on ground

Crested Pigeon
(T, MH, W, WH)

Lightly wooded grasslands and roadsides. Has extended its range from Murchison.



Crested Pigeon

INTRODUCTION

We hope that you will find this guide helpful to recognise many of our native birds around the Shire of York.

This is an interesting transition zone. Within 70km we move from Jarrah/Marri forest in the west through Wandoo woodland to York Gum, sand-plain and farmland.

Birds of the wheat-belt and the Avon Valley have declined in numbers and individual species have become extinct because of loss of habitat through clearing and the introduction of feral plants and animals.

Let us all be aware that birds are dependent largely on **NATIVE VEGETATION**, so we must now all play our part helping to retain, increase and rehabilitate our remaining bush remnants and wetlands.



Rufous Whistler

COCKATOOS, PARROTS

Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo
(T, MO, W, YR)

Visitor from wheatbelt Nov-Feb. Feeds on pine, banksia, hakea and dryandra seeds.



Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo



Galah

Galah
(#)

Has extended its range from the Murchison.

Western Corella (#)

In some areas have formed mixed flocks with other species of vagrant corellas.

Australian Ringneck (#)

Feeds at ground, shrub and tree level. A wide variety of calls.



Australian Ringneck

CUCKOOS



Pallid Cuckoo

Pallid Cuckoo
(#)

Present July to Nov. Juveniles present until Feb. Mainly parasitise honeyeaters' nests.

Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo (#, T)

Migrants from North. Maximum numbers winter and spring.

Shining Bronze-Cuckoo (#, T)

Breeding migrant from North to Indonesia. Mainly parasitises thornbill nests.



Shining Bronze-Cuckoo

OWLS, FROGMOUTHS

Southern Boobook (#, T)

In woodlands. Usually seen sitting quietly in a tree. Hunts insects, small mammals at night. Night call 'book-book'.

Barn Owl (#)

Night hunter. Voice eerie screech or yelp 'woo-woo'.

Tawny Frogmouth (#)

In woodland. Usually seen sitting quietly, well-camouflaged in a tree. Takes food from ground. Night pouncer. Night call 'mo-po-oke'.



Tawny Frogmouth

KINGFISHERS & ALLIES

Laughing Kookaburra (#)

Introduced from Eastern Australia in 1898. Preys on small reptiles, birds and small animals (honey possum etc).

Sacred Kingfisher
(T, A, G, MO, S, W)

Breeding visitor from North-west-Sept to March. Usually singly. Main food insects.



Sacred Kingfisher



Rainbow Bee-eater

Rainbow Bee-eater
(T, A, MO, MR, YR)

Brilliant plumage. Often seen flying after bees and dragonflies. Breeding migrant from North-Oct to March. Nests in tunnel in ground.

TREECREEPERS

Rufous Treecreeper
(G, M, MO, TH, W, YR)

Woodlands, forest clearings and edges. Feeds on tree trunks and ground. Circles tree trunks searching for insects.



Rufous Treecreeper

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Save trees! Please pass this brochure on to someone else, or return it to the York Tourist Bureau.

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