

## PLANT SPECIES REFERRED TO IN THESE NOTES

### Natives

Astroloma	<i>Astroloma xerophyllum</i>
Beaded Samphire	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>
Candle Banksia	<i>Banksia attenuata</i>
Coastal Blackbutt/Pricklybark	<i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i>
Firewood Banksia	<i>Banksia menziesii</i>
Flooded Gum	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>
Jarraah	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>
Knob Sedge	<i>Carex inversa</i>
Knotted Club Rush	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>
Lake Club-rush	<i>Schoenoplectus validus</i>
Marri	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>
Marsh Club-rush	<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i>
Mooma Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>
Pale Rush	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>
Paperbarks	<i>Melaleuca species</i>
Pricklybark/Coastal Blackbutt	<i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i>
Robin Redbreast Bush	<i>Melaleuca lateritia</i>
Samphire	<i>Halosarcia species</i>
Sea Blite	<i>Suaeda australis</i>
Sea Rush	<i>Juncus kraussii</i>
Swamp Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>
Swamp Sheoak	<i>Casuarina obesa</i>
Swishbush	<i>Viminaria juncea</i>
W.A. Christmas Tree	<i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>
White Myrtle	<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>

### Weeds

Arum Lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Bulrush	<i>Typha orientalis</i>
Pampus Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>



Western Wattlebird

## Breeding Records

By retaining the present wetlands and remnant bushland we are hopeful that they will continue to provide a habitat for over 45 species that are known to breed here.

Pink-eared Duck



Australian Grebe



Magpie-lark



Australian Ringneck

### 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?

Contact us at:

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# Birds and Reserves of the City of Bayswater



**Birds Australia**  
CONSERVATION THROUGH KNOWLEDGE

## 10. LIGHTNING SWAMP BUSHLAND

*Bushland Forever Site*

This site is affected by Dieback (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*)

### Location

Large bushland area bounded by Reid Highway, Della Road, Malaga Drive and Matthews Close, Noranda

### Access

from Della Road and Matthews Close

### Facilities

4km walking path with interpretive signs



*Yellow-rumped Thornbill*



*Rainbow Bee-eater*

### General

Lightning Swamp is an area of unique bushland, 70 hectares in size and consisting of a number of seasonal wetlands, wooded ridgelines and dry flatlands. An open storm water drain forms part of the Bennett Brook Catchment and crosses the area from west to east. In the east, the soil type known as Southern

River complex has allowed the formation of a unique perched wetland. The bushland contains over 150 species of native flora.

### Birds

The transient wetland area provides roosting and nesting sites for waterbirds in winter. Bushbirds make extensive use of the banksia woodland particularly in spring and summer and include many species of honeyeaters. The 35 species of bushbirds that have been recorded include Red and Western Wattlebird, Rainbow Bee-eater, Striated Pardalote, Weebill, Western Gerygone, Inland and Yellow-rumped Thornbill. Look for raptors such as Swamp Harrier and Little Eagle. The site is important as a feeding area for the endangered Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo.



*Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo*

## 1. BARDON PARK

*Bush Forever Site*

### Location

Swan River Foreshore bounded by Bardon Place and Fourth Avenue, Maylands

### Access

from Bardon Place car park

### Facilities

Picnic areas

Toilets



*Eurasian Coot*



*Singing Honeyeater*

### General

The wetland is characterised by a sizeable area of rushes and sedges along the foreshore which include Sea Rush, Marsh Club Rush, Knob Sedge and Knotted Club Rush. An interesting feature of the wetland is an area of Melaleuca woodland which is an excellent place for birds. Bird life can be viewed from the boundaries.

The landward side of the reserve is more degraded by environmental weeds such as Bulrush which is being tackled in a management and rehabilitation program by the City.

### Birds

Waterbirds observed include Eurasian Coot, Dusky Moorhen, Australian White Ibis, Australian Reed-Warbler and Little Grassbird.

Bushbirds include Rainbow Bee-eater, New Holland Honeyeater and Willy Wagtail. The introduced European Goldfinch has also been recorded in the past.



*Australian White Ibis*

## 2. BERRINGA RESERVE

*Bush Forever Site*

### Location

Swan River Foreshore between Maylands Yacht Club and Fogerthorpe Crescent, Maylands

### Access

from Woodhouse Road and East Street

### Facilities

Dual cycle path

### General

The area is a typical Swan River foreshore wetland consisting of mixed communities of sedges and rushes. Upland of the foreshore the overstorey contains Paperbark, Swamp Sheoak and a few small areas of Flooded Gum. The main threat to the area is the encroachment of environmental weeds. The City of



*Little Grassbird*

Bayswater is undertaking a rehabilitation program of weed control and revegetation.



*Eastern Great Egret*

### Birds

The Maylands foreshore is an important breeding and feeding area for waterbirds

including Musk Duck, Pacific Black Duck, Grey Teal, White-faced Heron, Buff-banded Rail, Australian Spotted Crake and Little Grassbird.

Twenty-seven species of bush birds have been recorded including Galah, Rainbow Lorikeet, several honeyeaters and Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike. Variegated Fairy-wren are found in the area between the parkland and the river.



*Variegated Fairy-wren*

## 9. NORTH EAST CATCHMENT SITES

Includes Nora Hughes Lake, Browns Lake and Russell Street wetland sites

### Access

Nora Hughes Lake accessed from Drake Way, Morley.

Browns Lake accessed from Coode and Catherine Streets, Bedford

Russell Street wetland accessed from Bunnings carpark off Russell Street, Morley

### Facilities

Children's play areas and several picnic sites

A bird hide at Russell Street wetland



*White-faced Heron*



*Nankeen Night-Heron*

### General

Early work by the Bayswater Integrated Catchment Management (BICM), a division of the North East Catchment Committee, involved rehabilitating compensation basins and drains throughout the Bayswater area. The goal was to improve the water quality of the Bayswater main drain and to provide a habitat for wetland fauna. The success of these objectives is evident in the bird life that inhabits these sites.

Over 20 species of birds are known to move between these sites depending on the conditions. The deeper water of Russell Street attracts Hardhead and Little Black Cormorant. The seasonal drying of the sites and sloping edges encourages waterbirds such as Eastern Great Egret, White-faced Heron, Yellow-billed Spoonbill and the tiny Black-fronted Dotterel, while the protected islands provide a refuge for the splendid Nankeen Night-Heron.

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*Black-fronted Dotterel*



## 8. GOBBA LAKE

### Location

Bounded by Wyatt Road and Wright Crescent, Bayswater

### Access

from Wright Crescent

### Facilities

Picnic area



*Brown Honeyeater*

### General

Gobba Lake was a former clay pit that was mined in the 1930s to supply local brickworks. It is thought that once the pit became too deep below the water table, it was not economical to continue to mine it. The area is now a permanent water body that provides habitat for native flora and fauna. Some native vegetation occurs at the lake including Lake Club Rush and remnant native trees such as Marri, Flooded Gum, and a lone Paperbark.



*Hardhead*

The City of Bayswater aims to increase the value of the area as a conservation reserve by undertaking weed control and revegetation. A major threat to the area is weed encroachment

### Birds

Several bird species at the lake include diving waterbirds that prefer deep water such as Blue-billed Duck and Hardhead.



*Blue-billed Duck*

## 3. LAKES BUNGANA AND BREARLEY

### Location

Lakes Bungana and Brearley are located within the Peninsula Estate in Maylands

### Access

from Peninsula Road, De Havilland View and Kittyhawk View, Maylands

### Facilities

Children's play areas and several picnic sites

Walk/cycle paths surrounding the lakes



*Dusky Moorhen*

### General

Lakes Bungana and Brearley were once clay-pits that have now been transformed into lakes. Rehabilitation using native trees and aquatic plants has been carried out to encourage birdlife with islands to provide birds with safe nesting sites.



*Australian Pelican*

*Black Swan*

### Birds

Native birds recorded in the area include Black Swan, Australian Pelican, Australian White Ibis, Dusky Moorhen and Eurasian Coot.



## 4. MAYLANDS SALTMARSHES

### Location

Maylands Saltmarshes are located on the southern section of the Maylands Peninsula

### Access

is only possible from Clarkson Reserve

### Facilities

Children's play areas and grassed picnic sites close by

Cycle path runs past the area in adjacent parkland



*White-cheeked Honeyeater*



*Grey Teal*

### General

The Maylands saltmarshes are seasonally inundated wetland areas of rushes, samphire flats and lagoons. The wetland has a few remaining Sheoak and Paperbark trees and some native rushes and sedges, mainly Lake Club Rush and Sea Rush, along the Swan River foreshore.

### Birds

The area supports a reasonable diversity of waterbirds including Australian Shelduck, Australasian Darter, Australian Pelican, Yellow-billed Spoonbill and Buff-banded Rail.

Bushbirds include Black-shouldered Kite, White-cheeked Honeyeater and Mistletoebird.



*Australasian Darter*

## 7. ERIC SINGLETON BIRD SANCTUARY

### Location

Swan River Foreshore between Memorial Drive and Leake Street, Bayswater

### Access

from King William Street or Memorial Drive

### Facilities

Walk and cycle path

Bird observation hide

Picnic and toilet facilities nearby



*Nankeen Kestrel*

### Purple Swamphen



### General

The sanctuary takes its name from one of Bayswater's long-standing residents and birdwatchers, Eric Singleton, who worked tirelessly to have the wetland officially recognised in 1977. The sanctuary is an

artificial wetland formed as a result of the surrounding area being used as a landfill site.

Community volunteers and Conservation Volunteers Australia have been funded by the Natural Heritage Trust and Swan Canning Management Council to help significant rehabilitation of the area including the removal of weeds, particularly large stands of bamboo and the planting of native sedges, groundcovers, shrubs and trees. A successful nest box scheme has also been implemented and boxes are regularly used by species such as the Pink-eared Duck.

### Birds

The sanctuary is a significant bird habitat in the metropolitan area. More than 104 species of birds have been recorded of which 54 are water dependant. From the bird observation hide you may see species such as

*Straw-necked Ibis*



Musk Duck, Pink-eared Duck, Blue-billed Duck, Grey Teal, Hoary-headed Grebe and Black-fronted Dotterel.

Bush birds also frequent the area. A total of 39 species have been recorded.

## 6. HINDS RESERVE

### Location

From Garratt Road Bridge to Milne Street Bayswater

### Access

off the end of Milne Street, Bayswater

### Facilities

Dual cycle path

Meandering path through the bush

Boardwalk which leads to Ellis House

Public toilets

Entrance to Baigup Wetlands

Carpark

*Rufous Whistler*



### General

Hinds Reserve was a degraded bushland and was used as a dumping area for all rubbish (car/machinery parts and road materials etc). The area consists of wetlands (by springs) and dry lands. The upper storey consists of Flooded Gums and Paperbark with ground covers. A management

program was put in place to clean up the area and also implement the revegetation program. This area now provides a healthy habitat for native flora and fauna.

The major threat to the reserve is the encroachment of weeds, especially Morning Glory, Blackberry, Bamboo and grasses.



*New Holland Honeyeater*



*Welcome Swallow*



*Striated Pardalote*

### Birds

Twenty-four species were recorded. The waterbirds - Australasian Darter, Australian Pelican and several duck species can be observed from the foreshore. Bushland species include New Holland Honeyeater, Rufous Whistler, Laughing Kookaburra, Red Wattlebird, Striated Pardalote, Welcome Swallow and Tree Martin.



*Tree Martin*

## 5. BAIGUP WETLAND RESERVE

### Location

Swan River foreshore extending from Kelvin Street

Maylands to Garratt Road

Bridge, Bayswater

### Access

from the Hinds Reserve

Carpark off Milne Street

Bayswater

### Facilities

Dual cycle path

Picnic tables and barbecues

Public toilets and carpark



*Australian Shelduck*



*Buff-banded Rail*

### General

Baigup Wetland is one of the important fringing vegetation habitats along the Swan and Canning Rivers. The area is named after the Aboriginal Nyoongar term for rushes.

The wetland is believed to have originally been a Paperbark plant community extending along the foreshore with Swamp Sheoak bordering the alluvial plain. Several significant areas of Paperbark closed-swamp are on the landward side of the dual cycle path. There are two lakes in the reserve. One a natural filtering lake, the second retains the fresh water springs and supports a high number of waterbirds.

The major threat to the reserve is the encroachment of weeds, especially Pampas Grass, Blackberry, Bulrush and Salvinia. The Council, with participation of a very active Friends of Baigup, is carrying out a revegetation program.

### Birds

It is an excellent area to observe the recorded sixty-one species, of which 31 are water-dependant. The presence of 3 species of crakes and rails makes this an important habitat for these species. Bushbirds include White-cheeked Honeyeater, Rufous Whistler, Grey Fantail, White-winged Triller and Mistletoebird.



*Brown Goshawk*



## RESERVES & PARKS OF BAYSWATER CITY

1. Bardon Park
2. Berringa Park
3. Lakes Bungana and Brearley
4. Maylands Saltmarshes
5. Baigup Wetland Reserve
6. Hinds Reserve
7. Eric Singleton Bird Sanctuary
8. Gobba Lake
9. North East Catchment Sites
10. Lightning Swamp Bushland



## LOOK FOR THESE INTERESTING BIRDS

This bird was introduced to Perth Zoo from India. Now widespread.

Call: 'coo-oo, coocoo'



*Laughing Dove*



*Mistletoebird*

They move to where the Mistletoe is fruiting. Listen for their high pitched double-note call.

These birds can often be seen drying their wings. Usually solitary when fishing.



*Little Pied Cormorant*



*Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike*

Notice their wing-shuffling display when perching. They have a distinctive 'flip-flop' flight

## Introduction

The City of Bayswater is a place of immense contrasts. It is progressive and dynamic, but also richly endowed with natural bushland, wetlands, parks, nature reserves and Swan River foreshore.

There is a rich diversity of flora and fauna at a number of locations, some less than 10 kilometres from Perth's city centre. Through many different environmental programs, and with the help of Friends Groups, it is hoped to preserve the delicate balance that attracts such varied bird life to our suburbs.

Several locations, including Lightning Swamp, Berringa Reserve, Bardon Park and Baigup Wetland Reserve have been designated Bush Forever sites by the State Government and it is strategies such as this that will help ensure the variety of bird and plant life remains as a legacy for future generations.

To raise the awareness of these special local surroundings, the City of Bayswater has produced this booklet. It is certain to be of invaluable assistance in exploring some unique places within the City.

## Acknowledgements

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Birds Australia WA.

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Editorial assistance: Cheryl Gole.

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Bayswater Bird Brochure Committee: Harry Bastow, Debbie Besch, Kim Grace, Sarah Hatton, Sarah Dawson and Jeremy Maher

### BIRD LIST

Numbers indicate the reserves where each species is most frequently recorded

1. Bardon Park
2. Berringa Park
3. Lakes Bungana and Breatley
4. Maylands Saltmarshes
5. Baigup Wetland Reserve
6. Hinds Reserve
7. Eric Singleton Bird Sanctuary
8. Gobba Lake
9. North East Catchment Sites
10. Lightning Swamp Bushland

Ra - rarely recorded

U - uncommon

W - widespread

\* - introduced

### WATERFOWL

- Musk Duck 1, 2, 7  
 Black Swan 2, 3, 5  
 Australian Shelduck 4, 5, 7  
 Australian Wood Duck 9, 10  
 Pink-eared Duck 7  
 Australasian Shoveler 5, 7  
 Grey Teal W  
 Chestnut Teal 2, 7 Ra  
 Pacific Black Duck W  
 Hardhead 3, 5, 8, 9  
 Blue-billed Duck 2, 7, 8, 9

### GREBE

- Australasian Grebe W  
 Hoary-headed Grebe 2, 4, 5, 7  
 Great Crested Grebe 4, Ra

### PIGEON, DOVE

- Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon) \*W  
 Laughing Dove \*W  
 Crested Pigeon U

### FROGMOUTH

- Tawny Frogmouth U

### CORMORANT

- Australasian Darter 2, 4, 5  
 Little Pied Cormorant 1, 2, 4, 5  
 Great Cormorant 4, 5  
 Little Black Cormorant 4, 5  
 Pied Cormorant 4

### HERON, IBIS, ALLIES

- Australian Pelican 2, 3, 4, 9  
 White-necked Heron 7, Ra  
 Eastern Great Egret 4, 5, 9, 10  
 White-faced Heron 2, 4, 5, 7  
 Little Egret 7, Ra  
 Nankeen Night-Heron 7, 8, 9  
 Australian White Ibis W  
 Straw-necked Ibis Ra  
 Yellow-billed Spoonbill 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10

### RAPTOR

- Eastern Osprey 1, 2, U  
 Black-shouldered Kite 2, 4, 5  
 Whistling Kite 2, Ra  
 Brown Goshawk 5, 7, 10, U  
 Collared Sparrowhawk 1, 5  
 Swamp Harrier 2, 10, U  
 Wedge-tailed Eagle Ra  
 Little Eagle 10, Ra  
 Nankeen Kestrel 4 Ra  
 Brown Falcon 10, Ra  
 Australian Hobby 2, U  
 Peregrine Falcon 7, Ra

### CRAKE, RAIL, ALLIES

- Purple Swamphen W  
 Buff-banded Rail 2, 4, 7  
 Australian Spotted Crake 2, 7  
 Spottless Crake 4, 5, 7  
 Dusky Moorhen W  
 Eurasian Coot W

### SHOREBIRD

- Black-winged Stilt 2, 4, 7  
 Black-fronted Dotterel 5, 7, 9  
 Red-kneed Dotterel 2, 5, 7, U  
 Common Sandpiper 2, 5, U  
 Sharon Greenshank 2, U  
 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper Ra

### NODDY, TERN, GULL

- Caspian Tern 1, 2  
 Crested Tern 2, 4, 5  
 Silver Gull 2, 4, 5

### COCKATOO, PARROT

- Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo U  
 Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo 10, U  
 Galah 2, 10, U  
 Long-billed Corella \*8, 10  
 Western Corella U  
 Little Corella \*8, 10  
 Rainbow Lorikeet \*1, 2, 5, 10  
 Australian Ringneck W  
 Red-capped Parrot 10, U  
 Elegant Parrot 10, U

### CUCKOO

- Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo Ra  
 Shining Bronze-Cuckoo Ra  
 Pallid Cuckoo 8, U  
 Fan-tailed Cuckoo 5, U

### OWL

- Southern Boobook 6, U  
 Eastern Barn Owl Ra  
**KINGFISHER**  
 Laughing Kookaburra \*1, 2  
 Sacred Kingfisher 10, U  
**BEE-EATER, ROLLER**  
 Rainbow Bee-eater 1, 5, 6, 8, 10

### FAIRY-WREN, GRASSWREN

- Splendid Fairy-wren 10  
 Variegated Fairy-wren 2, U

### SCRUBWREN, ALLIES

- White-browed Scrubwren Ra  
 Weebill 7, 10, U  
 Western Gerygone W  
 Yellow-rumped Thornbill 10, U  
 Western Thornbill 10  
 Inland Thornbill 10, U

### PARDALOTE

- Spotted Pardalote 7, U  
 Striated Pardalote 10

### HONEYEATER, CHAT

- Western Spinebill 10  
 Singing Honeyeater W  
 Western Wattlebird 1, 5, 10  
 Red Wattlebird W  
 White-fronted Chat 7, U  
 Tawny-crowned Honeyeater 10, U  
 Brown Honeyeater W  
 New Holland Honeyeater 1, 2, 5, 6, 10  
 White-cheeked Honeyeater 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10  
 Brown-headed Honeyeater Ra  
 White-naped Honeyeater Ra

### QUAIL-THRUSH, ALLIES

- Varied Sittella Ra  
**CUCKOO-SHRIKE, TRILLER**

- Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike 1, 2, 5, 6, 10  
 White-winged Triller 2, 5, 10, U

### WHISTLER, SHRIKE-THRUSH

- Rufous Whistler 2, 5, 10  
 Grey Shrike-thrush U

### WOODSWALLOW

- Black-faced Woodswallow 10, U

### BUTCHERBIRD, CURRAWONG

- Grey Butcherbird 7, U  
 Australian Magpie 2, 4, 10

### FANTAIL

- Grey Fantail 2, 5, 10  
 Willie Wagtail W

### RAVEN, CROW

- Australian Raven W

### FLYCATCHER, MONARCH

- Magpie-lark W

### OLD WORLD WARBLER

- Australian Reed-Warbler 1, 2, 5, 7, 8  
 Little Grassbird 1, 2, 4

### WHITE-EYE

- Silvereye 2, 5, 8, 3

### SWALLOW, MARTIN

- Welcome Swallow W  
 Tree Martin 1, 2, 7, 10

### FLOWERPECKER

- Mistletoebird 4, 5

### PIPIT, WAGTAIL

- Australasian Pipit 4