



Self-guided Birdwatching Walks

Produced by Birdlife Australia for the partnership with ISBE 2024

How to get to the three walks

The three Self-guided Birdwatching Walks described below are all accessible on foot, or via Public Transport Victoria (PT). Melbourne uses a 'Myki' card for digital payment on buses, trains and trams. Unfortunately, Melbourne does not yet have the capacity to use personal credit cards or Applepay, so to use the PT system a Myki card will be required. These can be purchased at train stations, 711 stores, machines at some of the larger tram stations, or a digital card is available for Android. See the PT website for more details:

<https://www.ptv.vic.gov.au/tickets/myki>. Note Melbourne's Free Tram Zone is for central Melbourne only: <https://www.ptv.vic.gov.au/assets/PDFs/Maps/Network-maps/5b4a3efe80/PTV-Free-Tram-Zone-Map.pdf>

Google maps is pretty good at providing the required PT information, including route numbers and the next arriving tram or bus. Here are some specifics on transport for the three walks.

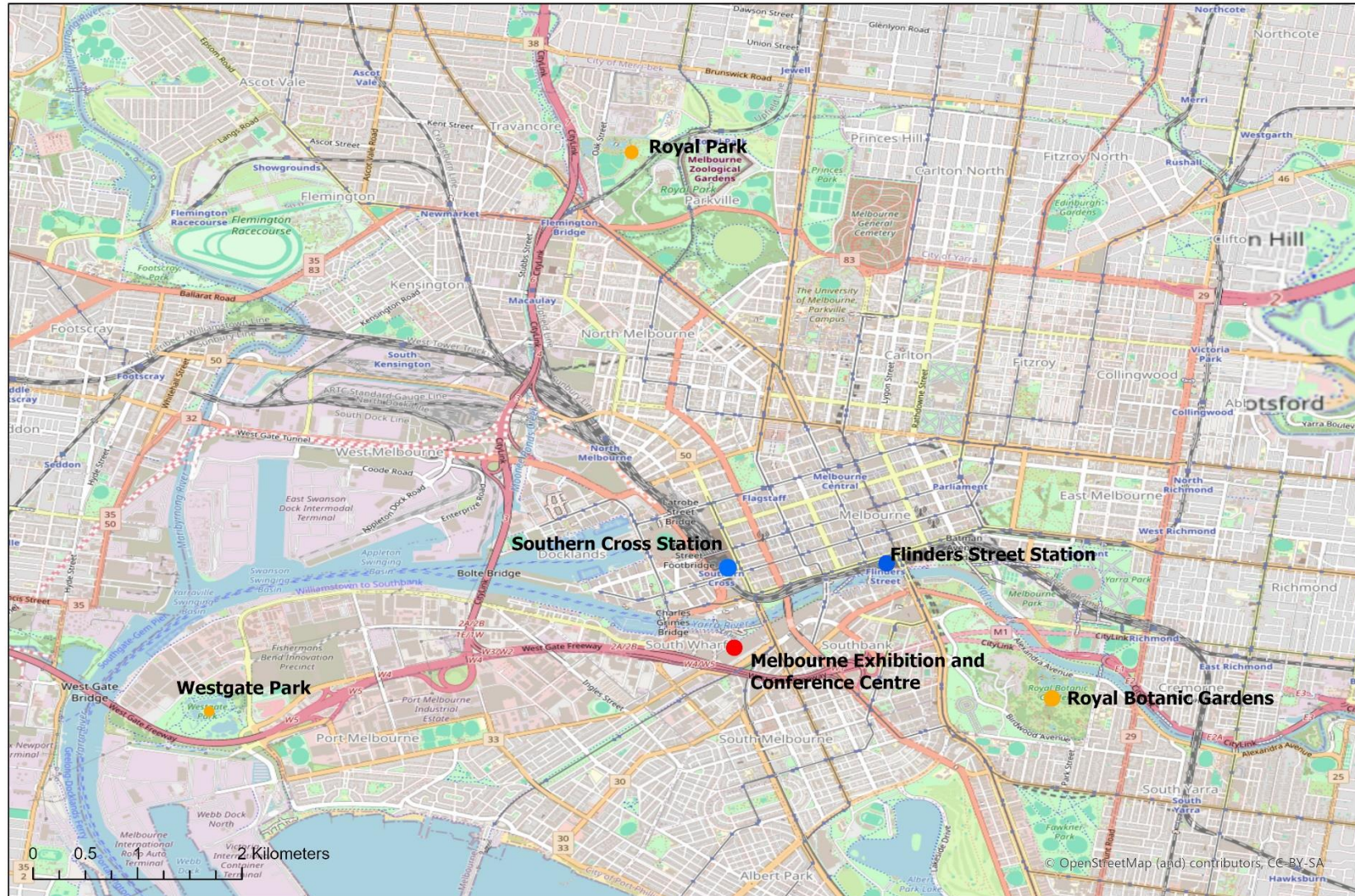
- The bus timetable for route 235 is available here: <https://www.ptv.vic.gov.au/route/15782/235-city-fishermans-bend-via-williamstown-road/>
- The bus timetable for route 237 is available here: <https://www.ptv.vic.gov.au/route/15783/237-city-fishermans-bend-via-lorimer-street/>
- Trams run frequently throughout the city (every 10mins or so), but for specific times for the route 58 tram see the following: <https://yarratrams.com.au/route-guides/route-58>
- Trains on the Upfield line run every 20mins. Information on the Upfield line schedule is available here: <https://www.ptv.vic.gov.au/route/15/upfield/>

The main train stations in Melbourne are Flinders Street and Southern Cross. For buses, 235 and 237 both leave from Spencer Street, near the junction with Collins St, just south of Southern Cross Station. Maps of their routes and the stops are available at the above links. The Upfield train line can be accessed from any of the City Circle stations. The Upfield line runs from Platform 4 at Flinders Street Station, Platform 11 or 13 at Southern Cross Station (please double check on the day as there may be changes to these), and Platform 3 from the other City Circle stations.

Time of day and species lists

As you'll probably be aware, the best time to see birds is usually early morning or in the evenings. It should not be very hot during ISBE 2024 so a range of birds should be active throughout the day, although activity will taper off through the middle of the day. During the conference, sunrise is around 5:50am with first light 5:30am. Birds will usually be quite active up until around 10am if the temperature does not get too hot.

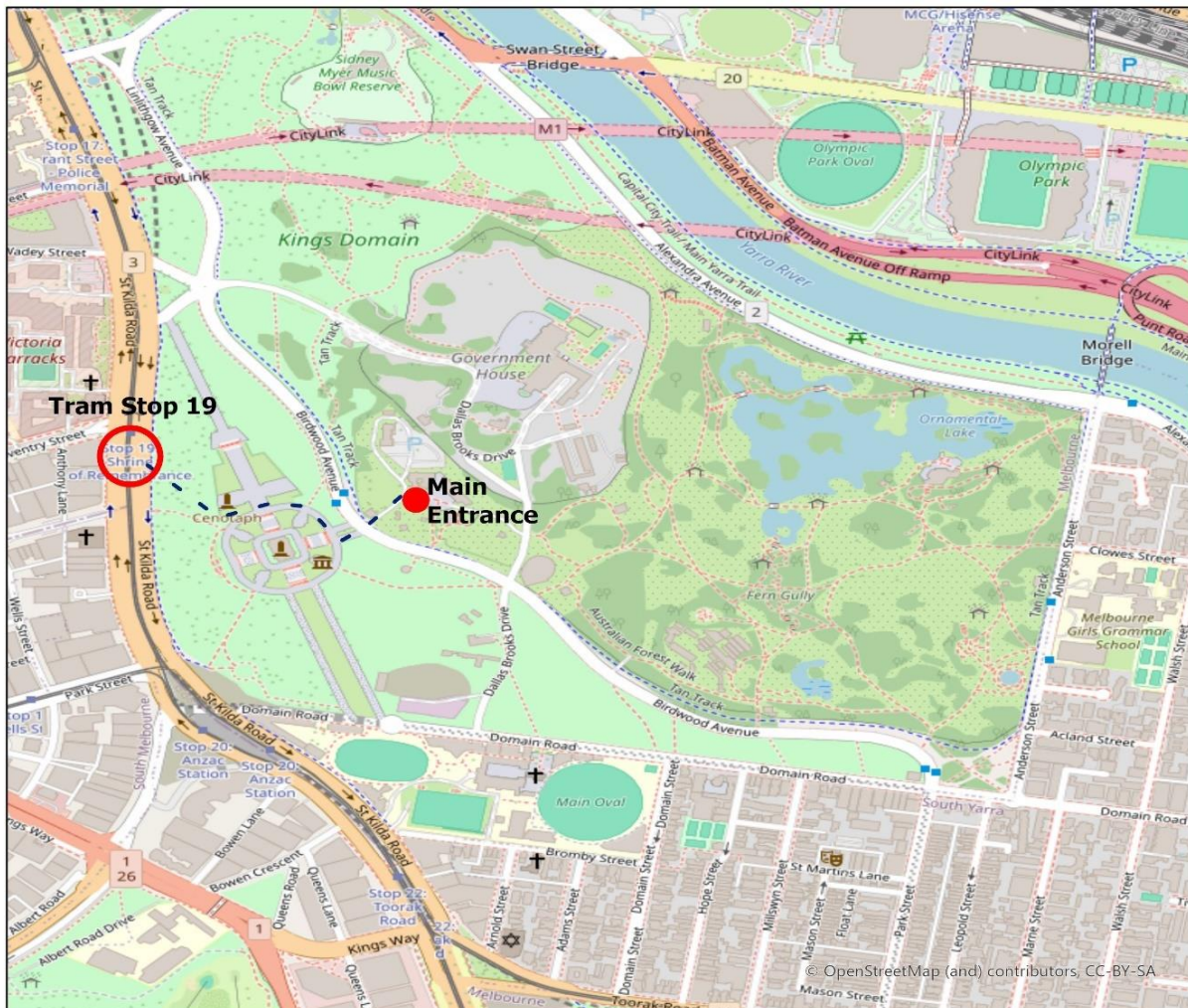
A list of species is provided for each location. This species list has been extracted from BirdLife Australia's Birddata platform (<https://birddata.birdlife.org.au/home>). For each species, a Reporting Rate is provided. This is a measure of the frequency a species has been recorded as present in the data set. The higher the Reporting Rate, the greater the chance you will encounter these species on your walk!



Map 1. Central Melbourne showing the two main train stations (blue dots) and the three suggested birding locations (orange dots)

Walk 1: Royal Botanic Gardens

The Royal Botanic Gardens are located adjoining the Yarra River and contribute to an extensive area of green space near the Melbourne CBD. To get to the Botanic Gardens using the public transport, take any tram from Flinders Street Station going south down St Kilda Road and alight at Tram Stop 19, Shrine of Remembrance. From there, a short (about 200m) walk past the Shrine, gets one to the main entrance of the Botanic Gardens (see map 2).



Map 2: Botanic Gardens Bird walk. Shows the walk from Tram Stop 19 to the main entrance of the Royal Botanic Gardens, the grounds of which are shown in stippled.

Once within the boundaries of the Botanic Garden, there are numerous established pathways that can be followed. We recommend taking a wander in whatever direction takes your fancy. Different birds can be found throughout the Gardens. A range of wetland species inhabit the lake area including Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*, Dusky Moorhen *Gallinula tenebrosa* and Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*, as well as ducks, and this lake also provides a significant roost site for Nankeen Night-Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus*. Throughout the gardens, a range of honeyeater species can be observed such as New Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*, Red Wattlebird *Anthochaera carunculata* and Little Wattlebird *Anthochaera chrysoptera*. The



tiny Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* may also be found when appropriate food resources are in flower.

A complete list of bird species recorded in the gardens and the immediate surrounds is provided below. We recommend spending time in the wider green space around the Gardens (such as the Kings Domain and along the Yarra River) if time allows. Black Swan *Cygnus atratus*, 'flotillas' of Cormorants *Phalacrocorax sp.* and Australasian Darter *Anhinga novaehollandiae* are all commonly sighted in the Yarra river.

In addition to a self-guided walk, the Royal Botanic Gardens run their own bird tours, and information on these can be found [here](#) .

Species List for the Royal Botanic Gardens and surrounds

Common Name	Scientific Name	Reporting Rate
Magpie Goose	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	0.03%
Plumed Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	0.05%
Blue-billed Duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	0.11%
Pink-eared Duck	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	1.10%
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	53.78%
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>	12.82%
Australasian Shoveler	<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	0.16%
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	67.44%
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	0.43%
Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	17.92%
Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>	43.83%
Freckled Duck	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	0.08%
Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>	0.05%
Australian Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	58.15%
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	36.13%
Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	2.28%
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	0.11%
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	29.21%
Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	61.43%
Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	0.05%
Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	5.69%
Eastern Koel	<i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>	7.08%
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	0.08%
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	0.03%
Brush Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	0.03%
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>	0.03%
Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	8.56%
Buff-banded Rail	<i>Hypotaenidia philippensis</i>	0.30%
Baillon's Crake	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	0.05%
Spotless Crake	<i>Zapornia tabuensis</i>	0.03%
Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	65.50%
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	68.16%
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	65.99%
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	4.64%



Common Name	Scientific Name	Reporting Rate
Painted Button-quail	<i>Turnix varius</i>	0.05%
Silver Gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	65.45%
Pacific Gull	<i>Larus pacificus</i>	0.11%
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	0.05%
Greater Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	0.13%
Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	0.54%
Nankeen Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	35.38%
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	0.30%
White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	0.51%
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	3.65%
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	5.58%
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	0.05%
Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>	4.88%
Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	0.56%
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	0.03%
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	48.50%
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	24.30%
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	44.55%
Black-faced Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	0.03%
Great Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	0.70%
Australasian Darter	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	16.63%
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	0.05%
Little Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	0.03%
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>	0.05%
Grey Goshawk	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	0.08%
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	2.76%
Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	4.99%
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	0.03%
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	0.24%
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	0.19%
Powerful Owl	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	2.63%
Southern Boobook	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	1.72%
Azure Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	0.05%
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	5.04%
Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	25.19%
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	0.13%
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	4.75%
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	0.03%
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	0.32%
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Zanda funerea</i>	7.91%
Gang-gang Cockatoo	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	0.05%
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	9.15%
Long-billed Corella	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	15.29%
Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	4.24%
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	46.08%
Australian King-Parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	0.97%



Common Name	Scientific Name	Reporting Rate
Red-rumped Parrot	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	13.01%
Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	2.07%
Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	6.14%
Musk Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	12.82%
Little Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	0.43%
Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	68.05%
Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	2.84%
New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	0.30%
White-naped Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	0.08%
Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	52.71%
Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	61.11%
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	67.14%
Singing Honeyeater	<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>	0.03%
White-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>	4.64%
Bell Miner	<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	65.85%
Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	47.75%
Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	34.01%
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	0.35%
Weebill	<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	0.11%
White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	55.95%
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	0.03%
Striated Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	0.11%
Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	50.54%
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	6.22%
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	0.05%
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	0.54%
Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	5.63%
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	0.21%
Australasian Figbird	<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	0.86%
Olive-backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	1.05%
Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	51.39%
Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	0.51%
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	60.38%
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	41.87%
White-browed Woodswallow	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	0.03%
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	42.33%
Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	2.47%
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	54.21%
Little Raven	<i>Corvus mellori</i>	58.26%
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	0.03%
Satin Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	0.11%
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	65.75%
Rose Robin	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	0.19%
Flame Robin	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	0.05%
Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	0.03%
Eastern Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	0.16%



Common Name	Scientific Name	Reporting Rate
Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	0.67%
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	8.74%
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	0.03%
Common Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	0.30%
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	0.13%
Brown Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	0.03%
Little Grassbird	<i>Poodytes gramineus</i>	7.14%
Australian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	9.07%
Fairy Martin	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	0.24%
Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	0.38%
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	30.58%
Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	0.05%
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	46.22%
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	17.01%
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	69.77%
Bassian Thrush	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	2.44%
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	2.23%
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	64.57%

Walk 2: Westgate Park

Westgate Park is approximately 6.5kms from Melbourne CBD and comprises 40ha of restored woodland, coastal heath and freshwater lakes and salt pans. Nine Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) are recognised as occurring within the site (further detail can be found in the Westgate Park link below). Within the parklands, both freshwater and saltwater lakes occur, providing habitat for a range of bird species including migratory shorebirds such as Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata* and Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis*, other nomadic wetland species such as Pied Stilt *Himantopus leucocephalus*, as well as the resident wetland and woodland species. The main Bay Trail runs through the park, but there are a number of other tracks that meander through a range of habitats, including Eucalypt woodlands, Casuarina woodlands, sandy heathland. To date, 165 species have been recorded in the park. A full species list is provided below. Further information on Westgate Park can be found on the website: <https://westgatebiodiversity.org.au/>

The park can be accessed using public transport and the most direct route is the number 235 bus from Southern Cross Station. Alight at the last stop on this route (Fisherman's Bend/ Wharf Road) and directly access the parklands. In addition, the 237 bus from Southern Cross will get you to the park, but a short walk is required from the final bus stop on this route. The park can be accessed from this stop via the Bay Trail, a walking/bike track that runs along the river and through some salt marsh, before arriving in the parkland (see map 3). We recommend catching the 237 bus and walking along the Bay Trail into the park. This will take you around both water bodies to explore the full extent of habitats available on the site, and is about a 2 km walk, with the walk finishing at the 235 bus route stop.



Map 3: Westgate Park Bird Walk. Bus stops are marked with red circles. The recommended 'Bay Trail' is shown by the broken navy blue line.



Species List for Westgate Park and Surrounds

Common Name	Scientific Name	Reporting Rate
Magpie Goose	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	0.16%
Blue-billed Duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	0.73%
Pink-eared Duck	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	2.34%
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	69.87%
Australian Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	0.24%
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>	51.94%
Australasian Shoveler	<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	6.38%
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	68.26%
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	1.13%
Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	43.78%
Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>	82.79%
Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>	1.05%
Australian Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	1.62%
Stubble Quail	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	0.40%
Brown Quail	<i>Synoicus ypsilophorus</i>	0.57%
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	67.93%
Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	51.29%
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	33.68%
Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	71.57%
Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	9.53%
Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	34.89%
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites basalus</i>	7.51%
Black-eared Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	0.08%
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	0.32%
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	2.42%
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>	0.48%
Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	0.08%
Buff-banded Rail	<i>Hypotaenidia philippensis</i>	2.18%
Australian Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	0.32%
Baillon's Crake	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	0.89%
Spotless Crake	<i>Zapornia tabuensis</i>	0.08%
Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	63.33%
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	82.23%
Black-tailed Native-hen	<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	1.05%
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	83.52%
Australian Pied Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	0.81%
Pied Stilt	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	55.41%
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	0.08%
Red-capped Plover	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	1.13%
Hooded Plover	<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i>	0.08%
Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Euseyonis melanops</i>	47.25%
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	38.21%
Red-kneed Dotterel	<i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i>	5.33%



Common Name	Scientific Name	Reporting Rate
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	0.08%
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	0.24%
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	0.16%
Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	1.21%
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	0.16%
Painted Button-quail	<i>Turnix varius</i>	0.16%
Silver Gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	81.91%
Pacific Gull	<i>Larus pacificus</i>	4.93%
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	0.32%
Greater Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	7.19%
Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	18.58%
Nankeen Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	7.51%
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	0.40%
White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	1.62%
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	16.56%
Plumed Egret	<i>Ardea plumifera</i>	0.48%
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	20.36%
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	0.48%
Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>	24.96%
Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	1.70%
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	0.57%
Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>	10.99%
Australasian Gannet	<i>Morus serrator</i>	0.24%
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	37.80%
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	11.71%
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	28.68%
Great Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	10.74%
Australasian Darter	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	2.42%
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	3.55%
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	0.08%
Little Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	1.13%
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>	1.05%
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	2.34%
Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	3.15%
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	0.08%
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	0.73%
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	0.08%
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	0.32%
Powerful Owl	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	0.08%
Southern Boobook	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	0.57%
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	2.58%
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	3.31%
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	2.83%
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	2.99%
Black Falcon	<i>Falco subniger</i>	0.57%
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	2.26%



Common Name	Scientific Name	Reporting Rate
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Zanda funerea</i>	1.13%
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	3.72%
Long-billed Corella	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	1.05%
Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	0.65%
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	0.48%
Red-rumped Parrot	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	0.48%
Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	0.81%
Blue-winged Parrot	<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	0.24%
Musk Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	8.56%
Little Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	0.16%
Purple-crowned Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	0.24%
Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	65.02%
Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	83.76%
New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	77.63%
White-naped Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	0.89%
Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	1.53%
White-fronted Chat	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	2.58%
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	18.17%
Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	56.70%
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	80.21%
Singing Honeyeater	<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>	0.16%
White-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>	82.39%
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	0.24%
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	0.24%
Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	13.17%
Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	12.84%
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	1.94%
Weebill	<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	0.08%
White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	61.79%
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	0.40%
Yellow Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	0.08%
Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	13.97%
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	3.88%
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	0.40%
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	0.40%
Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	2.42%
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	1.13%
Olive-backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	0.16%
Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	9.69%
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	38.05%
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	7.35%
Masked Woodswallow	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	0.08%
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	0.08%
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	73.51%
Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	0.65%
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	13.65%



Common Name	Scientific Name	Reporting Rate
Little Raven	<i>Corvus mellori</i>	58.89%
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	0.16%
Satin Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	0.16%
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	74.64%
Rose Robin	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	0.16%
Flame Robin	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	2.02%
Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	0.32%
Eastern Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	0.08%
Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	2.18%
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	67.53%
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	0.97%
Australasian Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	0.32%
Common Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	24.80%
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	32.39%
Horsfield's Bushlark	<i>Mirafrja javanica</i>	0.08%
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	0.65%
Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	2.18%
Brown Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	0.08%
Rufous Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	0.08%
Little Grassbird	<i>Poodytes gramineus</i>	11.07%
Australian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	28.03%
Fairy Martin	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	1.94%
Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	1.21%
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	76.74%
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	9.69%
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	65.67%
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	69.06%
Bassian Thrush	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	0.24%
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	0.40%
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	71.08%



Walk 3: Royal Park, Whites Skink habitat & Trin Warren Tam-boore

Royal Park is the largest green space in the City of Melbourne, covering 170ha. It supports a range of habitat types, from native grasslands to woodlands and the artificial Trin Warren Tam-Boore.

Within the precinct is the Royal Melbourne Zoo and the Royal Park Golf Course. The critically endangered Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor* is regularly recorded on the golf course during the winter, and the zoo has the critically endangered Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera phrygia* on display.

Much of the birdlife across Royal Park is dominated by the aggressive Noisy Miner *Manorina melanopcephala*, a native honeyeater species that has adapted well to human modified spaces. However, there are hidden pockets of the park where this species does not dominate the avifauna and a range of native species are still resident.

This walk directs participants into these areas, where birds like Blue-winged Parrot *Neophema chrysostoma*, Red-browed Finches *Neochmia temporalis*, Superb Fairy-wrens *Malurus cyaneus* and Mistletoesbirds *Dicaeum hirundinaceum* can still be sighted with some regularity in the heart of the city. This walk will also cover an area of the park where the last remaining Melbourne populations of White's Skink *Liopholis whitii* occurs.

To get to the starting point, take the Route 58 Tram and alight at Stop 27. Optionally take the Upfield Train and alight at Royal Park Station.

Starting on the west side of the tram line follow the bike path along the park and down the hill. The train line will stay on your left-hand-side. At the bottom of the hill is a bridge, and then the area opens out into what looks like rocks and weeds. This is part of the Whites Skink habitat. There are several established tracks through this space that can be followed. The suggested walk is to continue on the bike track to an intersection of three paths (see pink arrow on map). There, the sealed bike track will head down hill and closer to the railway line. Select one of the unsealed pathways. The path to the left runs parallel to the railway line (elevated from the bike track). This track will take you into a remnant patch of native woodland. The right-hand-side track will take you downhill into the skink habitat. This area supports a range of open woodland bird species, explore either path at your leisure (map 4).

Following the track downhill into the remnant vegetation you will notice on your left areas of rocks with intermittent shrubs. This area is home to a range of small bush birds such as Superb fairy-wrens, Grey Fantails *Rhipidura albiscapa*, New Holland Honeyeaters *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*, Eastern Spinebills *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* and White-browed Scrubwren *Sericornis frontalis*. Pardalotes (Spotted *Pardalotus punctatus* and Striated *P. striatus*) are regularly heard (if not seen) in the sparse eucalypt canopy. To the right of this track is an open grassed space, with intermittent shrub cover. A range of open country bird species turn up here as well as larger urban species such as Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguinae*. Whilst walking through the rockied area keep an eye on the ground for Whites Skink *Liopholis whitii*.



Map 4: Bird walk for Royal Park and Trin Warren Tam-boore. Bus stops are marked with red circle, and the recommended walking trail is shown by broken navy-blue line.

At the bottom of the hill the path heads down a small set of steps. Take these and head across the grassed area towards the wetland area. A boardwalk runs through the centre of the Tan Boore. Little Grassbirds *Poodytes gramineus* plus a range of wetland species can be seen in the waterholes. Across the boardwalk and to the right the track follows the lignum border. A small bird hide is situated on the north side of the eastern pond (see map).

After pausing at the bird hide, follow the track out and away from the wetland area. A sealed track will be encountered about 50m from the wetland. This track can be followed back up to the bike path. There is also a small, dirt track that runs closer to a waterway to the north. This track will take you under eucalypts and along the creek line where Mistletoebirds can be encountered. Follow this track back to the bike track, and then back up the hill to the tram and train station.

To date 157 bird species have been recorded in the proposed walk area of the park, as shown below.



Species List for Royal Park and Surrounds

Common Name	Scientific Name	Reporting Rate
Blue-billed Duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	0.25%
Pink-eared Duck	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	0.44%
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	3.62%
Australian Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	0.06%
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>	13.27%
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	56.51%
Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	32.51%
Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>	51.24%
Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>	0.13%
Australian Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	8.70%
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	43.05%
Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	2.03%
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	0.25%
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	43.94%
Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	61.97%
Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	0.76%
Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	45.02%
Channel-billed Cuckoo	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	0.13%
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	7.11%
Black-eared Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	0.51%
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	0.25%
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	4.06%
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>	0.13%
Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	10.22%
White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	0.13%
Buff-banded Rail	<i>Hypotaenidia philippensis</i>	0.44%
Australian Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	0.19%
Baillon's Crake	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	0.57%
Spotless Crake	<i>Zapornia tabuensis</i>	0.95%
Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	58.98%
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	59.49%
Black-tailed Native-hen	<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	0.06%
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	53.97%
Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Euseyonis melanops</i>	0.06%
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	3.37%
Australian Painted-Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	0.06%
Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	0.06%
Silver Gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	58.22%
Pacific Gull	<i>Larus pacificus</i>	0.06%
Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	0.13%
Nankeen Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	2.92%
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	0.06%
White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	0.51%



Common Name	Scientific Name	Reporting Rate
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	5.14%
Plumed Egret	<i>Ardea plumifera</i>	0.13%
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	17.14%
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	0.13%
Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>	30.86%
Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	1.46%
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	0.32%
Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>	1.46%
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	8.70%
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1.65%
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	6.79%
Great Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	0.57%
Australasian Darter	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	0.32%
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	1.78%
Square-tailed Kite	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	0.19%
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	0.06%
Little Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	0.51%
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	4.76%
Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	2.29%
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	0.13%
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	0.19%
Southern Boobook	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	0.63%
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	0.06%
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	2.60%
Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	7.56%
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	0.38%
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	1.65%
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	0.25%
Black Falcon	<i>Falco subniger</i>	0.06%
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1.65%
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Zanda funerea</i>	1.40%
Gang-gang Cockatoo	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	0.25%
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	21.65%
Long-billed Corella	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	1.02%
Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	1.02%
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	4.25%
Red-rumped Parrot	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	28.89%
Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	0.32%
Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	6.48%
Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	1.08%
Blue-winged Parrot	<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	0.25%
Musk Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	8.83%
Little Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	2.54%
Purple-crowned Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	0.25%
Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	66.86%
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	0.06%



Common Name	Scientific Name	Reporting Rate
Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	79.24%
New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	69.08%
White-eared Honeyeater	<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>	0.06%
White-naped Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	3.43%
Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	14.54%
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	0.89%
Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	21.21%
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	77.71%
White-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>	72.83%
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	0.25%
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	0.06%
Bell Miner	<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	24.89%
Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	43.05%
Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	29.78%
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	3.43%
Western Gerygone	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	0.95%
Weebill	<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	0.76%
White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	27.87%
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	0.19%
Yellow Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	0.06%
Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	4.00%
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	6.60%
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	1.21%
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	0.57%
Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	7.87%
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	18.92%
Crested Shrike-tit	<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	0.19%
Olive-backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	0.32%
Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	13.33%
Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	0.51%
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	55.68%
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	16.44%
Masked Woodswallow	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	0.13%
White-browed Woodswallow	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	0.06%
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	0.32%
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	60.63%
Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	0.19%
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	22.60%
Little Raven	<i>Corvus mellori</i>	52.83%
Satin Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	0.06%
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	64.00%
Rose Robin	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	1.02%
Flame Robin	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	0.76%
Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	1.02%
Jacky Winter	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	0.06%
Eastern Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	0.06%



Common Name	Scientific Name	Reporting Rate
Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	4.38%
Diamond Firetail	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	0.06%
Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	2.54%
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	43.81%
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	0.25%
Australasian Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	0.06%
Common Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	3.37%
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	0.70%
Horsfield's Bushlark	<i>Mirafrja javanica</i>	0.06%
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	0.06%
Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	0.13%
Rufous Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	0.32%
Little Grassbird	<i>Poodytes gramineus</i>	13.33%
Australian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	16.95%
Fairy Martin	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	0.95%
Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	1.02%
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	68.32%
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	13.84%
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	44.83%
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	61.46%
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	0.13%
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	49.71%

THE END

