



COMMON GARDEN BIRDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON

Most of the birds illustrated above can be seen sometime during the year in any well-planned southern Australian garden which has a variety of native plants and is close to bushland remnants. In the drier country, however, some of these birds will be replaced by related forms of similar size and shape but different color markings. For example, the Yellow-throated Miner replaces the closely-related Noisy Miner in the dry areas and the New Holland Honeyeater is replaced by the White-fronted Honeyeater. The Crimson Rosella's dry country relative in north-western Victoria is

The Yellow Rosella which provides a complete contrast in color. The Broad-tailed Thornbill ranges broadly across the rest of southern Australia as a replacement of the Brown Thornbill of the eastern states. The Grey Currawong, a close relative of the Pied Currawong, is also a common bush garden visitor. The Black-winged Currawong which resembles the Fantail but lacks the white rump and wing spots is really just a dry country form of the Grey Currawong. The most common fairy wren of the arid areas is the Purple-backed Wren which replaces the Superb Blue Wren in Victoria and New South Wales and the Splendid Wren in south-west Australia.

Of course, if large water areas are included in your garden, you might expect some occasional water bird visitors. Most common of these are the White-faced Heron, White Egrets, Black Duck and Little Pied Cormorants (see Gould League chart - 'Common Waterbirds'). Urban or parkland elements in your garden will attract many of the species illustrated on the Gould League chart - 'Common Urban Birds'. Similarly, gardens close to farmlands with definite grassland elements will provide feeding, shelter and breeding opportunities for many of the birds illustrated on the 'Common Farmland Birds' chart.