

## THE BIRDS OF SCOTT CONSERVATION PARK

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### INTRODUCTION

Scott Conservation Park is on the south-eastern scarp of the Mount Lofty Ranges, approximately 80 km S of Adelaide and about 10 km NW of Goolwa (Figure 1). There is no direct road access, but the park can be reached on foot along the surveyed roads (fenced), either along the northern boundary or at Kakoda road junction. The park comprises 209 hectares (516 acres) and was dedicated in 1969.

Laybourne-Smith (1969) compiled a report on the avifauna of the area, from her observations made between November 1967 and November 1968 and recorded 84 species. We first visited the park in August 1966 and revisited the area infrequently until 1970, when regular visits commenced. This paper summarizes our observations. We record an additional 36 species of bird and assess the status and abundance of species seen between 1966 and 1976.

### RAINFALL, CLIMATE AND SOIL

In the north, the soils are well-drained red alluvial Pleistocene clays and sands. Elsewhere they are principally glacial Permian gravels and sands overlaid on the ridges by patchy residual iron-rich gravels of Tertiary origin (D. Corbett, pers. comm.).

Rainfall in the area averages 450 to 550 mm and is very variable, and the mean annual evaporation is 1750 to 1800 mm (A. Scott pers. comm.). Most rain falls during the winter, and many low-lying areas become water-logged by late winter. In winter and after heavy showers pools of water form in the deeply eroded flood creeks in the northern section. The summers are dry and hot and these pools quickly evaporate. A small soak in the northeastern corner of the park supplies some water into later summer, as does a dam in the northwestern section. A natural spring in the creek immediately to the south of the park supplies water all year round, and many birds from the park drink or bathe at it, even in winter.

### VEGETATION

The north-west corner is relatively flat with quite large areas of open grassland and scattered large trees, mainly South Australian blue gums *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*. This area was once grazed, but not since about 1960-61 (A. Scott, pers. comm.). This grazed area grades into more densely-wooded areas, with *E. leucoxylon* and *E. fasciculosa* the predominant trees.

Scattered *Acacia pycnantha*, *Bursaria spinosa*, *Xanthorrhoea semiplana* and dense patches of *Callistemon macropunctatus* are common large shrubs in the northern section, and the occasional *Casuarina stricta* also occurs. A deeply eroded watercourse, divided into several channels some six to 10 m deep in places, runs across the north-western corner and eventually joins Deep Creek. The deepest of these channels is said to have been the old coach road to Currency Creek. Their banks offer suitable nesting sites for pardalotes, kingfishers and bee-eaters.

South and east of the watercourse the soil becomes sandier, and the land rises into two hills towards the southern boundary. These are covered with a low (5-10 m) dense sclerophyll woodland, with pink gum *E. fasciculosa* and stringybark *E. baxteri* the dominant trees. The pink gum is mainly on the north-facing slopes, the stringybark on the south-facing slopes. The understorey is mainly scattered *Xanthorrhoea semiplana*, *Acacia pycnantha*, *Banksia marginata*, dense patches of *B. ornata*, smaller shrubs such as hakeas, hibbertias and epacrids, "rush-like" plants (Restionaceae) and bracken (especially in the south-western corner). Despite the evidence of a fire, which burnt through the middle of the park in about 1957 (A. Scott, pers. comm.), there appear to be only a few hollows suitable as nesting sites in either the pink gum or the stringybark. Additional nesting hollows occur in blue gums in the woodland areas.

In the southeast corner a small area of mallee-heath exists on a rocky outcrop. Near the top is low (<1m) dense heath of *Brachyloma ericoides*, *Styphelia exarrhena*, *Calythrix* spp., hibbertias and other low shrubs amidst scattered *E. foecunda*, *E. cosmophylla* and stunted *E. fasciculosa* and several other eucalypts. On the north slope, xanthorrhoeas form a dense shrub layer, which grades into a swampy gully where *Callistemon macropunctatus* is very dense. Areas of *Casuarina muelleriana* and *Melaleuca uncinata* occur along the eastern boundary, and low heath is regenerating in the firebreak. Low heath was also regenerating in the adjacent paddock, which had been left fallow for several years, but since 1976 it has been cleared and cropped and/or grazed.

The park is surrounded by farmland except to the south and south-west, where there are approximately 80 ha (200 acres) of adjoining

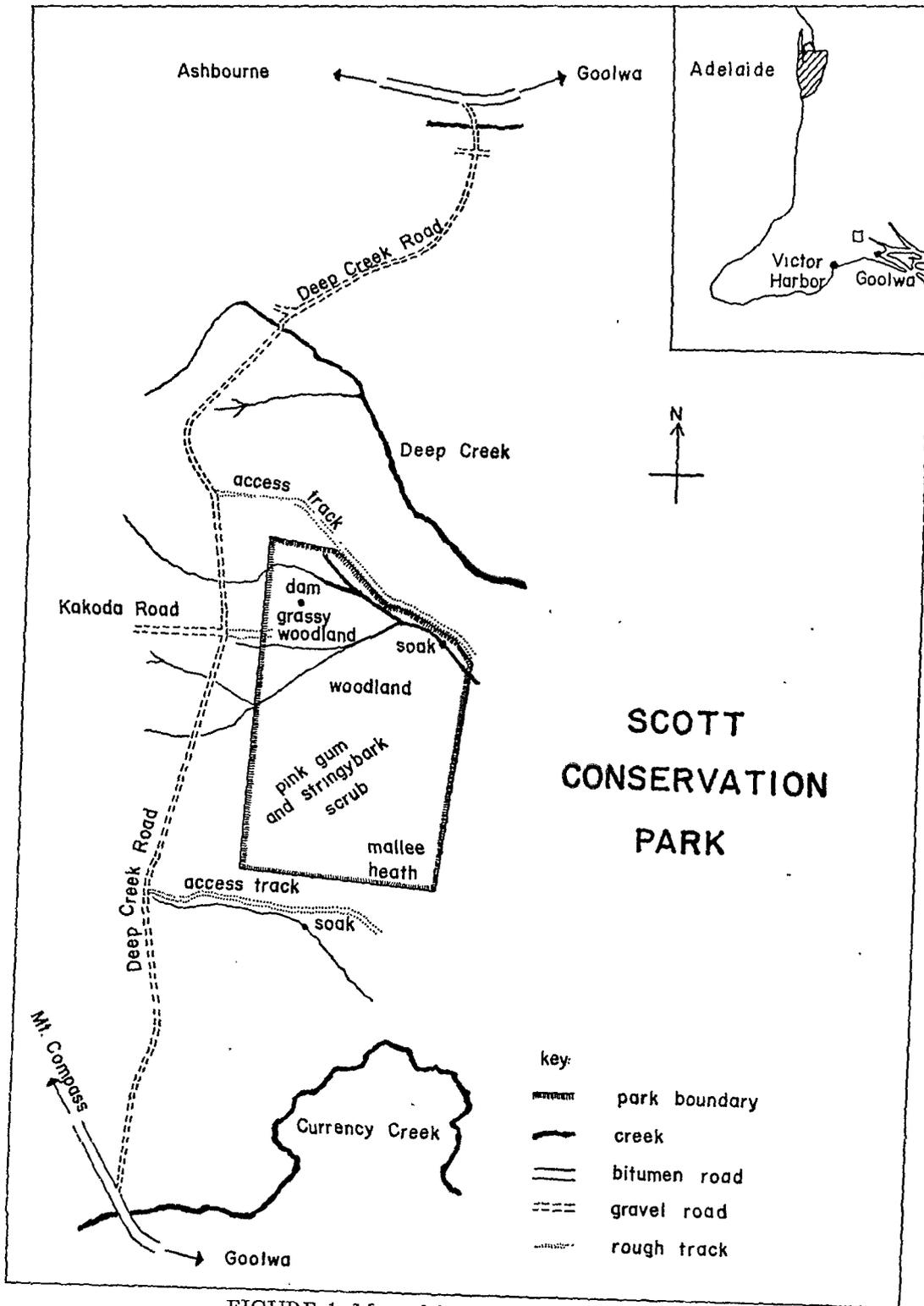


FIGURE 1. Map of Scott Conservation Park.

woodland. The area south of the park is mainly open *E. fasciculosa* woodland with scattered *E. leucoxylon*. *Acacia paradoxa* is prominent in this area. To the southwest is open savannah woodland (grazed) consisting mainly of *E. leucoxylon* and *E. fasciculosa*, with the occasional *E. huberiana* and *E. odorata*. This area has recently (1976) been subdivided and sold, so changes in land use may result.

A list of the plants collected from the area was prepared by J. B. Cleland and N. R. Lothian in about 1968, but this has not been published. J. B. Paton holds a copy.

#### METHODS

We have spent over 70 days bird-watching at Scott Conservation Park between August 1966 and December 1976. Most visits were for less than a day; but we also camped on several occasions for periods of up to a week on property south of the park, and made more extensive surveys. Most trips were made to the southern section of the park, but each habitat type was visited on most occasions. We have compiled monthly bird lists for the 50 months (of 125) visited during this survey, and used these to assess the status and abundance of different species. The number of years in which each month was visited were as follows: January 3, February 2, March 4, April 5, May 8, June 2, July 2, August 5, September 1, October 4, November 7 and December 7.

Each bird species was classified for status as:

- resident: seen throughout the ten-year period;
- periodic: seen over periods of four to 12 months;
- temporary: seen over two to four months;
- transient: seen on isolated occasions;
- flying over: seen flying over only.

A suitable scale of abundance, applicable to all species is difficult to define, because of differing socio-ecologies. We recorded the number of individuals seen on some visits. The following subjective scale is based on these, and represents probable numbers of individuals located in three to four hours of observations, with proportional time spent in each habitat:

- numerous: 100 or more individuals;
- common: more than 20 individuals;
- uncommon: more than five individuals;
- scarce: five or fewer individuals.

Such figures are essential for future comparisons, but status and abundance should be considered also with the ease of detecting a species. The detectability of a species is a function of

both its conspicuousness and its abundance. Some species are conspicuous not because of their numbers or wide distribution, but because of their size and behaviour (e.g. Galah and Kookaburra), while other species may be numerous, yet be difficult to locate (e.g. pardalotes and thornbills). Most ornithologists are aware of these facts. The percentage of the monthly lists on which each species was recorded is given in the annotated list (Appendix 1), as a measure of its detectability. Since August 1966 we have manned a banding station, primarily for teaching purposes, in the scrub immediately south of the park. Additional information on status and movements based on banding and retrap data is included.

The distribution of a species is indicated by habitat or location if the species was not found throughout the park. Habitat preferences have not been determined, and no concerted effort was made to locate nesting birds. However, breeding and probable breeding are indicated in the annotated list. Additional species seen since 1976 have also been included in the annotated list.

#### AVIFAUNA

120 species were recorded for the area until December 1976, 40 being found breeding in the area and a further 17 suspected of breeding. 21 species have only been seen on dams, feeding in pasture adjacent to the park or flying over, and are therefore unimportant elements of the bird community. Included in this group are some waterbirds (cormorants, duck and ibis), which may well patronize the dam in the northern section when it contains water. 27 species were classed as transients and include some of the drier country species such as Cockatiel, which regularly used the park for periods in summer, and the Budgerigar and White-winged Triller, which were infrequent summer visitors. The Flame Robin was an infrequent winter visitor. Little Wattlebird, Little Thornbill, Weebill, Black-tailed Native-hen, Barn Owl, Black-eared Cuckoo, Brush Bronzewing and Black-shouldered Kite were also infrequent visitors. The Southern Boobook has been classed as transient, as it was only occasionally heard at night. We rarely stayed long after dusk; so its true status may be resident. The Brown Songlark, Richard's Pipit, Skylark and White-fronted Chat have only been seen in the surrounding paddocks, but suitable habitat exists for these birds in the northern section of the park, which was not often visited. Included in this transient category were the larger birds of prey, all of which fairly regularly soared over the park.

Stubble Quail and Painted Button-quail were irregular temporary visitors, staying for two to four months. The Shining Bronze-Cuckoo, Sacred Kingfisher and Rainbow Bee-eater were fairly regular late spring to early summer visitors, while the Black-chinned Honeyeater was less regular and not seasonal, but usually seen when the blue gum was flowering. The last four species have been known to breed in the area.

Thirteen species were classed as periodic visitors, being present for four to 12 months of the year. Yellow-faced Honeyeaters were regular autumn and winter visitors, Rufous Whistlers regular spring to autumn visitors and Fairy Martins irregular spring to summer visitors. Elegant Parrots were usually winter visitors. They were seen regularly settled in the park only in winter and usually in the south-eastern corner, but occasional birds were seen flying over at other times. The other species show no pattern in their arrivals and departures, and some such as Blackbird, Musk Lorikeet and Spotted/Yellow-rumped Pardalote may now be resident. The Mistletoebird disappeared during January to March. However, the odd bird was present in January 1978, when a few ripe *Amyema* fruits still remained.

Fifty-three species were classed as resident within the park or just outside, but visiting the park fairly regularly (e.g. Grey Butcherbird, Welcome Swallow). Thirty-three of these have been found breeding and a further 13 species suspected of breeding. Probably all breed in the area.

Honeyeaters and lorikeets are the prominent birds of the park and suitable nectar producing plants were available for them throughout the year. Eucalypts, although not always predictable, flower fairly regularly at Scott Conservation Park. *E. leucoxyton* usually flowered in late autumn to early spring, but occasionally trees were found in flower from April through to the following February. *E. fasciculosa* flowered from autumn to spring, *E. huberiana* late summer and *E. baxteri* late summer to autumn. *Banksia marginata* was available from late summer to autumn, *B. ornata* from about May onwards until spring, when heaths such as *Brachyloma* and *Astroloma* were still flowering, and *Xanthorrhoea* flowered. *Callistemon macropunctatus* flowered in late spring and *Amyema miquelii* was an important source during the relatively lean January to March period. The numbers of honeyeaters and lorikeets fluctuated with the changes in this nectar supply. New Holland Honeyeaters appeared most plentiful when *Callistemon* and *Banksia ornata* were

flowering. Mistnetting showed that most of these birds were juveniles; and the increase in numbers coincided with the end of spring and autumn breeding. Very few of these juveniles were retrapped, and most appeared to be moving through the area. The increase in numbers may have been due to local movements. Both *Callistemon* and *B. ornata* form dense patches of bushes, and this aggregated the birds into small areas and may have biased any estimate of change of numbers. White-naped Honeyeaters (along with Yellow-faced Honeyeaters) were more numerous in winter which is consistent with an apparent winter movement into the Mount Lofty Ranges (Ford and Paton 1977, Ford 1977). The lorikeets were at their maximum abundance when *E. leucoxyton* was flowering at its best. Silvereyes were more numerous in winter, and some of the birds probably came from Kangaroo Island (see annotated list).

The numbers of parrots, pigeons, wrens, flycatchers and thornbills did not fluctuate as noticeably as those of honeyeaters and lorikeets, and appeared to remain much the same throughout the year. Population densities of most were similar to levels in other suitable parts of the Mount Lofty Ranges, except for the Brown Thornbill, White-browed Scrubwren and Chestnut-rumped Hylacola, where there were probably less than 10 individuals of each in the park and surrounds. Brown Thornbills and White-browed Scrubwrens are found near the park in other habitats; but the nearest known population of Hylacola is at Cox's Scrub Conservation Park, some 10 km north. Most of the intervening habitat is farmland, and the population at Scott is probably isolated. Of all the resident species found in the park, this is the most vulnerable and the one most likely to disappear. Although other species may be equally scarce, for example the Australian Owllet-nightjar, they are either more mobile or more flexible in their habitat preferences, and should readily recolonize if the present populations die out.

There are no surprises in the list of birds recorded in the park; and the 53 resident species, 12 periodic and 6 temporary visitors would all have been predicted given the habitat available. The Beautiful Firetail has not been reliably reported, despite the presence of suitable habitat and seed-producing plants (*Casuarina*). Some of the dry country or more coastal species, such as the Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater, Singing Honeyeater, Southern Whiteface and Zebra Finch along with other inland nomads might be expected in the park, but are unlikely to be more than transients.

## REFERENCES

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 Ford, H. A. and D. C. Paton. 1977. The comparative ecology of ten species of honeyeaters in South Australia. Aust. J. Ecol. 2:399-403.  
 Laybourne-Smith, H. 1969. Unpublished report on Scott Cons. Park.

## APPENDIX 1

## ANNOTATED BIRD LIST

- Australasian Grebe *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*. Transient, scarce, 2%, on dams near park.  
 Hoary-headed Grebe *Poliiocephalus poliocephalus*. Transient, scarce, 4%, on dams near park.  
 Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus*. Flying over, 4%.  
 Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*. Flying over, 2%.  
 Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*. Transient, scarce, 4%, on dams near park.  
 Little Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*. Transient, scarce, 8%, occasionally on dams near the park or flying over.  
 White-faced Heron *Ardea novaehollandiae*. Transient, scarce, 26%, occasionally on creeklets in park, on dams near park or flying over.  
 Pacific Heron *Ardea pacifica*. Flying over, scarce, 2%.  
 Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis aethiopica*. Flying over, scarce, 22%. Occasionally in grasslands adjacent to park.  
 Straw-necked Ibis *Threskiornis spinicollis*. Flying over, uncommon, 28%, occasionally in grassland adjacent to park.  
 Royal Spoonbill *Platalea regia*. Flying over, scarce, 4%.  
 Yellow-billed Spoonbill *Platalea flavipes*. Transient, scarce, 2%, on dam near park.  
 Black Swan *Cygnus atratus*. Flying over, in 1977 and 1978.  
 Cape Barren Goose *Cereopsis novaehollandiae*. Flying WNW, 27/2/79 and 1/4/79.  
 Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa*. Transient, scarce, 4%, on dams near park and flying over.  
 Chestnut Teal *Anas castanea*. Transient, scarce, 4%, on dams near park.  
 Maned Duck *Chenonetta jubata*. Periodic, uncommon, br?, 46%, on dam near park.  
 Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus notatus*. Transient, scarce, 6%, only May, Oct. and Nov. 1975.  
 Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus*. Soaring over park, resident in area, scarce, 46%, br. just outside park.  
 Brown Goshawk *Accipiter fasciatus*. Resident?, scarce, 28%.  
 Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrhocephalus*. Unconfirmed sighting in Dec. 1977.  
 Little Eagle *Hieraaetus morphnoides*. Soaring over park, transient, scarce, 18%, all records July-Dec.  
 Wedge-tailed Eagle *Aquila audax*. Soaring over park, resident in area, scarce, 52%.  
 Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*. Flying over, scarce, 2%.  
 Brown Falcon *Falco berigora*. Periodic but usually flying over, scarce, 34%, regularly recorded in 1974 and 1975, but infrequently in other years.  
 Australian Hobby *Falco longipennis*. Transient, scarce, 16%.  
 Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*. Transient, scarce, 4%, only Dec. 1969 and March 1970.  
 Australian Kestrel *Falco cenchroides*. Periodic, uncommon, 36%, usually on edge of park and just outside.  
 Stubble Quail *Coturnix novaehollandiae*. Temporary, scarce, 8%, in paddocks around park.  
 Painted Button-quail *Turnix varia*. Temporary, usually scarce, uncommon in winter 1975, 10%.  
 Black-tailed Native-Hen *Gallinula ventralis*. Transient, scarce, 4%, 1 bird seen in park Aug. 1972, others near park Dec. 1972.  
 Masked Lapwing *Vanellus miles*. Flying over at night, scarce, 14%.  
 Black-fronted Plover *Charadrius melanops*. Transient, scarce, 2%, on dams near park.  
 Silver Gull *Larus novaehollandiae*. Flying over, uncommon, 14%.  
 Common Bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera*. Resident, uncommon, br., 66%.  
 Brush Bronzewing *Phaps elegans*. Transient, scarce, 6%, May 1972, Aug. and Nov. 1975.  
 Crested Pigeon *Ocyphaps lophotes*. Resident?, uncommon, br?, 52%.  
 Feral Pigeon *Columba livia*. Flying over, uncommon, 6%.  
 Spotted Turtle-dove *Streptopelia chinensis*. Transient, scarce, 16%.  
 Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita*. Flying over, scarce, 14%, there is a small resident population two km S of park.  
 Galah *Cacatua roseicapilla*. Resident, common, br., 92%.  
 Little Corella *Cacatua sanguinea*. Transient/flying over, scarce?, 2%.  
 Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus haematodus*. Resident/periodic, common, numerous when *E. leucoxyton* is in flower, 72%.  
 Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta concinna*. Periodic, common, numerous when *E. leucoxyton* is in flower, br?, 58%.  
 Purple-crowned Lorikeet *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*. Resident, common, numerous when *E. leucoxyton* is in flower, also feeding on *Xanthorrhoea* and *Banksia* flowers, br., 78%.  
 Cockatiel *Nymphicus hollandicus*. Transient, uncommon, 14%, regular late spring visitor, all records Oct. and Nov.  
 Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans*. Resident, common, br?, 98%.  
 Red-rumped Parrot *Psephotus haematotus*. Resident, common in woodland areas, br?, 90%.  
 Elegant Parrot *Neophema elegans*. Periodic, uncommon, usually seen in heath areas to the east, March-Nov., 30%.  
 Budgerigar *Melopsittacus undulatus*. Transient, uncommon, Hugh Ford recorded 15 on 7 Nov. 1974 (only record).  
 Pallid Cuckoo *Cuculus pallidus*. Transient, not recorded for park, seen nearby.  
 Fan-tailed Cuckoo *Cuculus pyrrhophanus*. Periodic, scarce, 22%, regular winter and spring visitor, all records between April and Nov. (one bird Jan. 1978).  
 Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx basalis*. Periodic, uncommon, br. (Striated Thornbill), 32%.  
 Shining Bronze-Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx lucidus*. Temporary, scarce, br., 14%, spring-summer visitor, July 1974, Nov. 1974-Jan. 1975, Oct. and Nov. 1976, more frequent in seventies (also Sept.-Nov. 1977).  
 Black-eared Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx osculans*. Transient, scarce, 4%, one in April 1973 and Oct. 1976, also June and July 1977.  
 Southern Boobook *Ninox novaeseelandiae*. Transient, scarce, 8%, rarely seen but heard at night (? resident).

- Barn Owl *Tyto alba*. Transient, scarce, 4%, May 1969, April 1973.
- Australian Owllet-nightjar *Aegotheles cristatus*. Resident?, scarce, 16%, a bird flushed from same hollow in successive years.
- Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguineae*. Resident, uncommon, br., 90%.
- Sacred Kingfisher *Halcyon sancta*. Temporary, scarce, br., 16%, fairly regular late spring (Sept.-Jan.) visitor, recorded in 1971, 1974, 1975, 1976.
- Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus*. Temporary, uncommon, 10%, fairly regular summer (Nov.-March) visitor, br. 1977-78.
- Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus*. 12 flying over in March 1977, 20 plus on 16/4/79.
- Skylark *Alauda arvensis*. Transient, scarce, 8%, in paddocks surrounding park.
- Welcome Swallow *Hirundo neoxena*. Resident, usually flying over, uncommon, 76%, breeds at nearby farmyards.
- Tree Martin *Cecropis nigricans*. Resident, common, br., 94%.
- Fairy Martin *Cecropis ariel*. Periodic, uncommon, br. just outside park, 26%, irregular spring-summer visitor (Aug.-Feb.), one record in April.
- Richard's Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae*. Transient, scarce, 4%, paddocks surrounding park and flying over.
- Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae*. Resident, scarce, br., 66%.
- White-winged Triller *Lalage suerii*. Transient, one male, others heard by Laybourne-Smith in November 1968.
- Blackbird *Turdus merula*. Periodic, scarce, br?, 30%, only recorded May-Dec., same individual (adult male) caught May 1972 and November 1973, usually in *A. paradoxa* south of park (? resident).
- White-browed Babbler *Pomatostomus superciliosus*. Resident, uncommon, br?, 66%, one individual retrapped 6 months later, usually in *A. paradoxa*.
- Brown Songlark *Cincloramphus cruralis*. Transient, scarce, 6%, in paddocks surrounding park.
- White-fronted Chat *Ephthianura albifrons*. Transient, scarce, 16%, in paddocks surrounding park or flying over.
- Weebill *Smicrornis brevirostris*. Transient, scarce, 6%.
- Yellow Thornbill *Acanthiza nana*. Transient, scarce, 2%, in *Casuarina* in northern section.
- Striated Thornbill *Acanthiza lineata*. Resident, common, br., 78%, some individuals retrapped over periods of up to five years.
- Yellow-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*. Resident, uncommon, br., 80%, open areas in north of park and surrounding park, same individuals retrapped up to six months after banding.
- Buff-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza reguloides*. Resident, uncommon, br., 60%, mainly in stringybark areas and pink gum, same individuals retrapped over three months.
- Brown-Thornbill *Acanthiza pusilla*. Resident, scarce, br., 42%, one individual retrapped three and a half years later.
- White-browed Scrubwren *Sericornis frontalis*. Resident?, scarce, 26%.
- Chestnut-rumped Hylacola *Sericornis pyrrhopygius*. Resident?, scarce, not always searched for, only in dense heath in south-eastern corner of park, reported by other observers, at least two pairs in May 1974, 8%.
- Superb Fairy-wren *Malurus cyaneus*. Resident, common, br., 98%, one individual retrapped two and a half years after banding, widespread.
- Grey Fantail *Rhipidura fuliginosa*. Resident, uncommon, br., 94%, widespread.
- Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*. Resident, uncommon, br., 94%, in open woodland.
- Restless Flycatcher *Myiagra inquieta*. Resident, scarce, br., 68%, in open woodland.
- Jacky Winter *Microeca leucophaea*. Resident, uncommon, br., 92%, in open woodland.
- Scarlet Robin *Petroica multicolor*. Resident, uncommon, br., 86%, in stringybark and pink gum areas, same individuals caught over periods of a half to two years.
- Flame Robin *Petroica phoenicea*. Transient, scarce, 6%, irregular autumn-winter visitors, open areas along eastern boundary, May, Aug. 1975.
- Hooded Robin *Melanodryas cucullata*. Resident, scarce, br., 48%, open areas, same individuals retrapped over several years.
- Golden Whistler *Pachycephala pectoralis*. Resident, uncommon, br., 83%, same individual caught May and Nov. 1973.
- Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*. Periodic, uncommon, 44%, regular spring-autumn visitors, Sept.-May.
- Grey Shrike-thrush *Colluricincla harmonica*. Resident, uncommon, br?, 72%.
- Crested Shrike-tit *Falcunculus frontatus*. Resident, scarce, br?, 42%.
- Varied Sitella *Daphoenositta chrysoptera*. Resident?, uncommon, br., 52%.
- Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus*. Resident, scarce, br., 84%, usually in savannah woodland (gum) area.
- White-throated Treecreeper *Climacteris leucophaea*. Resident, scarce, br?, 66%, usually in dry sclerophyll woodland (stringybark), same individual caught over three months.
- Mistletoebird *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*. Periodic, uncommon, br., 44%, not seen Jan.-March. The mistletoes *Amyema* and *Lysiana* flower from Jan.-May at Scott Conservation Park and fruit from May onwards, same bird caught in May 1972 and May 1973.
- Spotted and Yellow-rumped Pardalote *Pardalotus punctatus* and *P. xanthopygus*. Periodic, uncommon, 36%, 12% definitely Spotted, 20% definitely Yellow-rumped, based on rump colour and undertail coverts, br? (Yellow-rumped), usually seen in autumn-winter, both species caught in mistnet at same time in May 1975, and individually at other times, individuals with intermediate rump colour (orange yellow) also caught.
- Striated Pardalote *Pardalotus striatus*. Resident, common, br., 88%.
- Silvereye *Zosterops lateralis*. Resident, scarce summer, common autumn-spring, br?, 58%, a few birds remain over summer in some years; same birds retrapped in March and May of the same year and one bird banded in May 1975 was retrapped on Kangaroo Island in Oct. 1976. Although Silvereyes banded on Kangaroo Island in the summer have been retrapped in the Mt Lofty Ranges and Adelaide in the winter (unpubl.), this is the first movement in the reverse direction and suggests a regular migratory pattern.
- Yellow-faced Honeyeater *Lichenostomus chrysops*. Periodic, uncommon, 26%, regular winter visitor, May-Aug., one bird seen in Dec. 1974.
- White-plumed Honeyeater *Lichenostomus penicillatus*. Resident, uncommon, br?, 74%, two adults retrapped (one twice) in three years, open woodland.

- Brown-headed Honeyeater *Melithreptus brevirostris*. Resident?, uncommon, br?, 64%, several birds retrapped over periods of one to three years.
- White-naped Honeyeater *Melithreptus lunatus*. Resident, uncommon summer, common winter, br., 74%, birds recorded throughout the year, but numbers build up in April and decline about Sept. Six birds have been retrapped within the same autumn-winter period, only one caught autumn and summer and then after one and a half years.
- Black-chinned Honeyeater *Melithreptus gularis*. Temporary, scarce, br., 14%, a small flock of four to six occasionally seen, usually when *E. leucoxylon* is in flower.
- Crescent Honeyeater *Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera*. Resident, uncommon, br?, 74%, four individuals caught over periods of one to three years, usually seen in stringybark.
- New Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*. Resident, common/numerous, br., 96%, very conspicuous when *E. leucoxylon*, *B. ornata* or *Callistemon macropunctatus* is in flower; many individuals retrapped, some over three years after banding.
- Tawny-crowned Honeyeater *Phylidonyris melanops*. Resident, uncommon, br., 46%, usually in low heath in the south-east corner and in the adjacent regenerating heath.
- Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*. Resident, uncommon, br?, 68%, several individuals retrapped but all less than a year after initial capture.
- Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala*. Resident just outside park, uncommon, br., 88%, small group seen in open savannah woodland south-west of park, occasionally in northern section or flying through.
- Little Wattlebird *Anthochaera chrysoptera*. Transient, scarce, 6%, irregular visitor, only recorded in April, Aug. and Oct. 1974.
- Red Wattlebird *Anthochaera carunculata*. Resident, uncommon, br., 84%, numbers fluctuate, common when *E. leucoxylon* in flower.
- European Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*. Transient, scarce, 28%, usually flying over or feeding in paddocks adjacent to park. Breeding in 1968 (Laybourne-Smith 1969), but no sign of breeding in recent years.
- Red-browed Firetail *Emblema temporalis*. Resident, common, br., 76%, usually open savannah woodland areas, two birds retrapped two years after banding.
- Diamond Firetail *Emblema guttata*. Resident, scarce, br., 68%, usually open savannah woodland area.
- House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*. Transient, scarce, 26%, occasionally seen flying over or near park, common at nearby houses.
- Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*. Resident, common, br., 82%.
- Australian Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca*. Resident, scarce, 46%, usually seen around dams near park, occasionally in open savannah woodland in northern section of park.
- White-browed Woodswallow *Artamus superciliosus*. Reported by Hugh Ford on 5 Dec. 1975 (only record).
- Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus*. Resident, uncommon, br., 64%.
- Grey Currawong *Strepera versicolor*. Resident, scarce, br., 64%.
- Grey Butcherbird *Cracticus torquatus*. Resident?, scarce, 20%, usually seen or heard south-west of park in savannah woodland.
- Australian Magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen*. Resident, uncommon, br., 96%, usually seen in savannah woodland.
- Little Raven *Corvus mellori*. Resident, uncommon, br?, 94%, often flying over.

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