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Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions

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How you can help

- Avoid buzzing (travelling close to any birds while moving at speed) or scaring birds to flight when kitesurfing or during any other watercraft activity
- Please don't set up your kite or paddle board near vegetation and bird nesting areas, but on open ground and away from pedestrians
- Stand up paddle boarders should avoid paddling directly towards swans feeding or dolphins playing or feeding in the shallows
- Please don't carry or launch watercraft through vegetated or fenced off areas of the foreshore
- Avoid walking in or near vegetation
- The safest spot to walk along the spit is by the water's edge
- If you spot a nest or see birds performing the broken wing display, give them a wide berth
- Report bird nest sightings to the City of Melville on (08) 9364 0666 or 1300 635 845
- Please be aware of A-Class Nature and Marine Reserves at Alfred Cove, Pelican Point and Milyu. Special care should be taken in these important migratory bird habitats
- Report sick, injured or orphaned native birds to the WILDCARE helpline on (08) 9474 9055



Department of Parks and Wildlife

Swan Region Riverpark Unit 2 Australia II Drive Crawley WA 6009

Phone: (08) 9442 0300

Email: info@dpaw.wa.gov.au
Website: www.dpaw.wa.gov.au

BirdLife Western Australia

Peregrine House 167 Perry Lakes Drive Floreat WA 6014

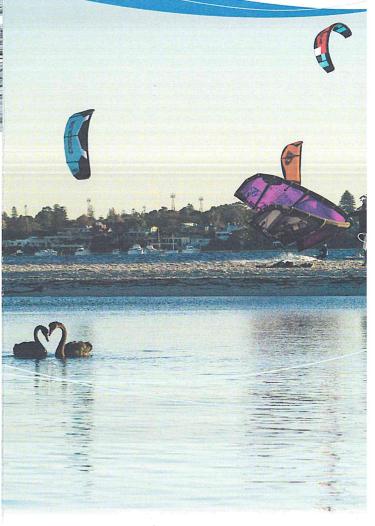
Phone: (08) 9383 7749
Email: wa@birdlife.org.au
Website: www.birdlife.org.au

Kitesurfing and paddle board photographs: Matt Kleczkowski













Birds nesting and feeding at Point Walter Spit

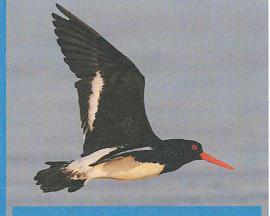
Point Walter Spit is one of the Swan Canning Riverpark's most popular and scenic recreational locations.

The spit is also an important site for waterbirds using the Swan River. It is a feeding ground, a resting place and during spring and summer it may be a nesting site for the Black Swan, Pied Oystercatcher, Red-capped Plover and Fairy Tern.

These birds are easily disturbed and frightened off by people walking, fishing, kitesurfing and paddle boarding on and near the spit.

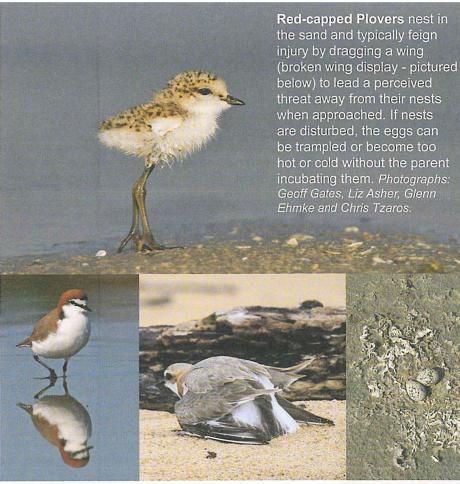
Bird nesting area (spring

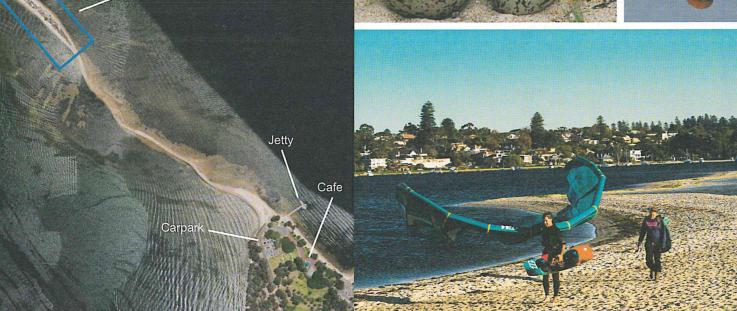
and summer)



Pied Oystercatchers nest in a shallow scrape in the sand. Their eggs (below) are very well camouflaged and when people approach the nests, the birds quickly distance themselves from their eggs to keep them hidden. *Photographs: Glenn Ehmke and Dean Ingerwersen.*







Black Swans may lay eggs in an untidy nest made of reeds and grasses at the end of the spit. Eggs take four to five weeks to hatch. Black Swans feed largely on submerged aquatic plants such as seagrass and prefer to feed in shallow waters. Black Swan numbers have recovered in the Swan Canning Riverpark in recent years. Responsible river use will help keep them there. Photograph:

Georgina Stautler