



Enjoy Yellagonga **WITHOUT** Feeding Birds

Although many birds may approach you for food, please let them find their own food naturally and enjoy watching the wildlife of Yellagonga.

Bird Spotting

Bring a camera or binoculars to the Park and see the many different birds on the water and trees. Over 120 bird species have been sighted in Yellagonga Regional Park with many international birds seeking refuge on the lakes.

Wildlife Spotting

Look out for other wildlife. The Park is home to a variety of animals including the Quenda, Echidna, Western Brush Wallaby, Water Rat, Western Grey Kangaroo, Brush Tail Possum and Western Long-necked Turtle, as well as many species of frogs, fish, snakes and lizards.



Walking Trails

Take a stroll along some of the great walking trails that can be found throughout the Park. Trails are provided at Neil Hawkins and Picnic Cove Park, Perry's Paddock and Lake Goollelal. See *Your TravelSmart Guide to Yellagonga Regional Park* on the City's website.

Learn More

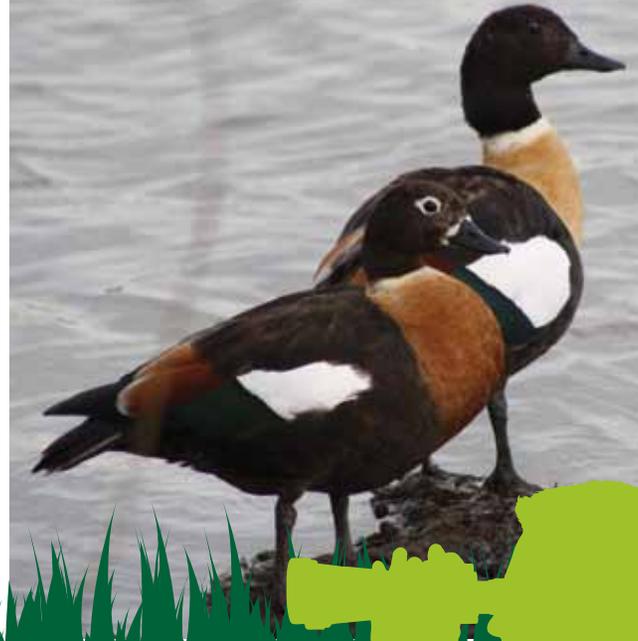
Learn more about the animals, plants and traditional use of the Yellagonga Wetlands by Aboriginal people by visiting the award winning signage display at Neil Hawkins Park.

Information sourced from: Department of Environment and Conservation; Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne; and Birds Australia

For further information visit the City of Joondalup website www.joondalup.wa.gov.au

What Happens if I Feed Wild Birds?

Protecting Wildlife in Yellagonga



Why Let Birds and Other Wildlife Find Their Own Food?

Human food such as bread can make birds and other wildlife sick because it is not part of their natural diet. It can also pollute their habitat and increase the spread of disease.

Bird feeding harms wild birds by:

- Spreading life threatening diseases like avian botulism
- Making birds dependent on humans for food
- Starving young birds who are not taught how to find food
- Interrupting seasonal bird migration
- Attracting 'scavenger' birds like pigeons
- Encouraging overcrowding of pest bird populations

Birds are well adapted to find food such as insects, snails, worms, seeds, native plant nectar and small prey, in their natural habitat.



Wetland Pollution

When people feed birds it adds to the nutrients in the lakes, which may lead to an overgrowth of algae which harms waterbirds and other fauna. High nutrient levels in the lakes also causes midge outbreaks.

Risk to Human Health

Direct contact with birds through feeding them can increase the risk of personal injury and disease spread. Birds can also become a nuisance in recreational areas when fed by humans.



Pigeon crowding



Yellow-billed Spoonbill



Seagull crowding



Black-winged stilt



Black Swans in algal bloom

Algal bloom