GARDEN BOTANIC DUNEDIN

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Dunedin Botanic Garden is a prime spot to see birds. Like a well-stocked supermarket, it has such a variety of imports. Thirty-nine introduced bird species have been recorded in the garden during the past fifty years. Most abundant native bird in NZ gardens is the bellbird. Nearly 300 species of wild bird have been recorded in Dunedin Botanic Garden but forty species of wild bird have been encountered in Dunedin Botanic Garden; but this guide covers only those most often encountered.

To join with others who enjoy bird-watching, quietly watch the bird for as long as it will let you. Note what the bird is doing—its body language gives clues about what the bird eats, habitat, how it moves, sits and flies. Note what the bird is doing—its body language gives clues about what the bird eats, habitat, how it moves, sits and flies. Note what the bird is doing—its body language gives clues about what the bird eats, habitat, how it moves, sits and flies. Note what the bird is doing—its body language gives clues about what the bird eats, habitat, how it moves, sits and flies. Note what the bird is doing—its body language gives clues about what the bird eats, habitat, how it moves, sits and flies. Note what the bird is doing—its body language gives clues about what the bird eats, habitat, how it moves, sits and flies.

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Birds are identified by their unique size, shape, colour pattern, special markings or ‘bling’, call and song, and by their unique behaviour. To get maximum enjoyment from your bird-watching, quickly watch the bird for as long as it will let you. Note what the bird is doing—its body language gives clues about what the bird eats, habitat, how it moves, sits and flies. Note what the bird is doing—its body language gives clues about what the bird eats, habitat, how it moves, sits and flies. Note what the bird is doing—its body language gives clues about what the bird eats, habitat, how it moves, sits and flies. Note what the bird is doing—its body language gives clues about what the bird eats, habitat, how it moves, sits and flies.

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INTRODUCED BIRDS

**Blackbird**
*Turdus merula*
- Grey plumage with black wing bars
- Feeds on seeds and invertebrates
- Often seen in gardens and parks

**Song thrush**
*Turdus philomelos*
- Grey-brown plumage
- Walks slowly and forages on ground
- Common in gardens and parks

**House sparrow**
*Passer domesticus*
- Flocks of grey-brown birds
- Forages on ground for seeds and invertebrates
- Common in gardens and parks

**Chaffinch**
*Carduelis chloris*
- Bright red plumage
- Forages on ground for seeds and invertebrates
- Common in gardens and parks

**Redpoll**
*Carduelis flammea*
- Bright red plumage
- Forages on ground for seeds and invertebrates
- Common in gardens and parks

**Goldfinch**
*Carduelis carduelis*
- Bright yellow plumage
- Forages on ground for seeds and invertebrates
- Common in gardens and parks

**Black-headed gull**
*Larus dominicanus*
- White plumage with black head
- Forages on ground for invertebrates
- Common in gardens and parks

**Southern black-backed gull**
*Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*
- Black back with white head
- Forages on ground for invertebrates
- Common in gardens and parks

**Paradise shelduck**
*Tadorna variegata*
- Grey plumage
- Forages on ground for invertebrates
- Common in gardens and parks

**Anatidae**

- **Mallard**
  *Anas platyrhynchos*
- Grey plumage
- Forages on ground for invertebrates
- Common in gardens and parks

- **Ruddy shelduck**
  *Tadorna ferruginea*
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**Duck**

- **Mallard**
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**Black swan**
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**Rock pigeon**
*Columba livia*
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