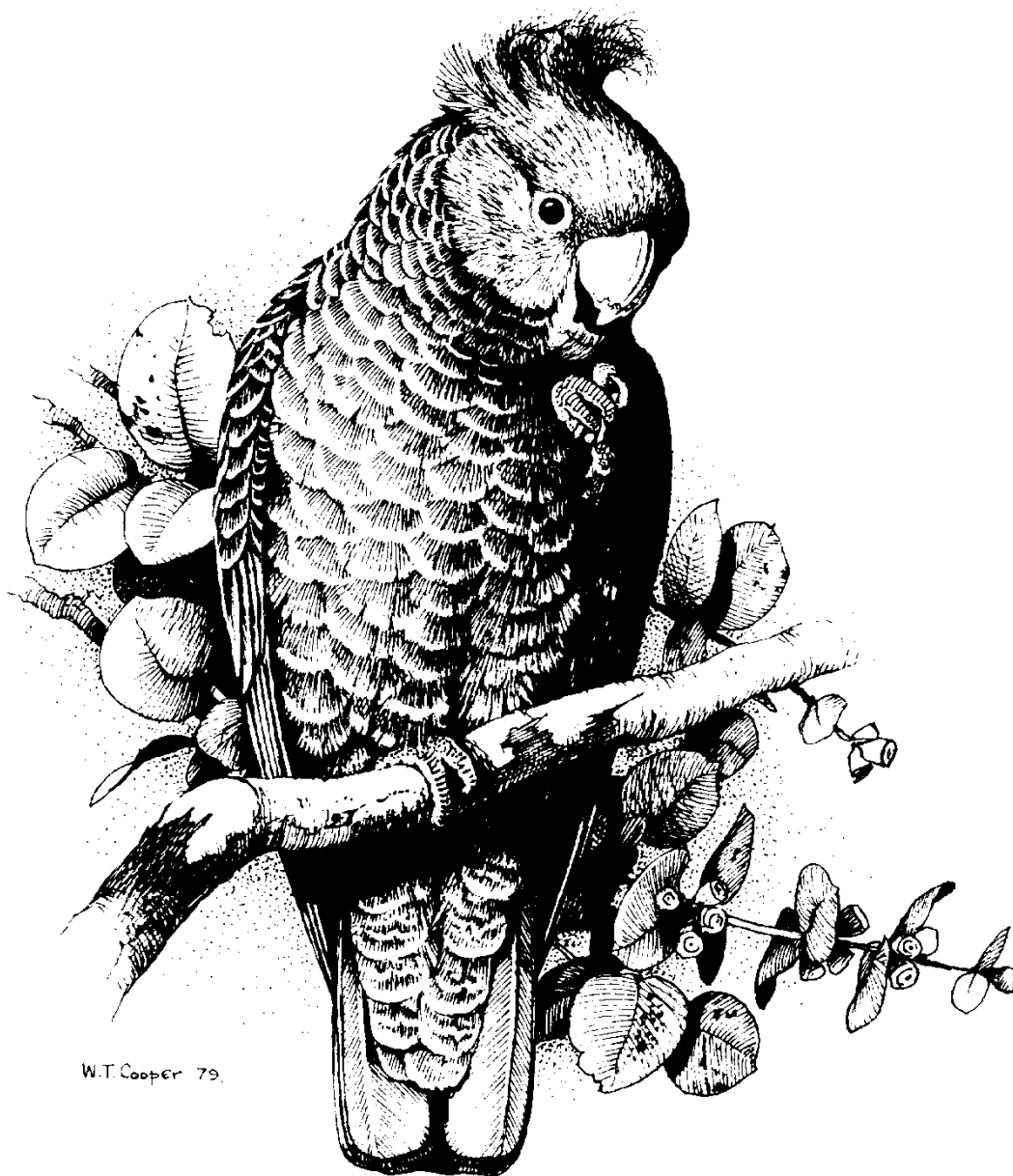


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ANNUAL BIRD REPORT: 1 JULY 2013 TO 30 JUNE 2014

*Canberra Ornithologists Group (COG)
PO Box 301, Civic Square, ACT 2608*

Readers should note that the COG databases and the others such as eBird and BLA databases are being continually updated, with data being added, sometimes from earlier periods. The annual “snapshot” of data relating to previous years in this Annual Bird Report may be different from that reported in previous ABRs. For example, last year the number of sheets reported for 2012-13 was 4500. This year’s report shows that this number has increased to 4802.

INTRODUCTION

The Annual Bird Report (ABR) is part of Canberra Bird Notes (CBN) and is based on all available records of birds recorded in the Canberra region during the year in question. These records are from COG members and members of other bird-watching organisations such as Birdlife Australia and Eremaea/eBird (Cornell University). The report makes this information readily available to all COG members and the public, and draws attention to significant changes or trends in the distribution or abundance of species. To assist research, nearly all copies of CBN, beginning with Vol 1 (1968) are available on the COG Website <http://cbn.canberrabirds.org.au/>. In addition, recent developments in data extraction, interpretation and reporting from COG Databases have provided the capacity for statistical reports of each bird species observed in the COG Area of Interest (COG AoI) to be stored on the COG website <http://canberrabirds.org.au/our-birds/bird-finder/>. Clicking on any hyperlink reveals an initial page with a distribution map, and details of distribution and breeding information throughout the year and over the years. At the top of the map there is a blue button labelled “More Detail”. Clicking on this button provides more than 10 pages of detailed statistics on the species, the data upon which this report is based.

COG's area of interest (the ‘Canberra region’) is defined as the area bound by parallels of latitude 34° 45' and 36° 00' S and meridians of longitude 148° 40' and 149° 45' E (see Map 1, p. 109). This encompasses an area of 13,675 sq km, of which the ACT, at 2,357 sq km, is only 17.2%. For COG's purposes of data analysis and reporting, the area is divided into a grid of 780 cells, each of 2.5 minutes of latitude and longitude (3.5 x 4.5 km). Each cell is identified by an alphanumeric code: A-Z across the region from west to east and 1-30 from north to south (see Map 2, p. 110). Elevations in the ACT range from 450 m above sea level to 1,911 m at the top of Mt Bimberi, and the ACT proper is about 130 km from the sea.

Records maintained by COG are categorised according to survey type used to collect the data, for which the methodology used may vary. The majority of records are from general bird watching, surveying and atlassing done by COG members and are designated ABA (Australian Bird Atlas) records. Incidental observations (INC) made while driving, or when not specifically bird watching, can also be submitted. Specialised COG surveys such as the Garden Bird Survey (GBS), Woodland Survey (WOO), and Waterbird Survey (WBS) are well established. COG's assistance with Greening Australia's 'Birdwatch' project provides further records designated GA. Additionally, records from COG's area of interest that are submitted to BirdLife Australia (BLA) are provided to COG under an agreement between the two organisations. These records are designated BA. Since 2010 observations have been posted to the Eremaea website, and these have been incorporated in the data received from Birds Australia, but are designated ERE. More recently, Eremaea has amalgamated with eBird, a worldwide bird-watching database and data-entry application.

A breakdown of the contribution of each survey type (except for the GBS) to the total records collected is provided in Table 1 (p. 90). However, in the compilation of the species texts in the Systematic List, records from all these surveys are considered collectively and summarised under the heading 'General'. In the Systematic List, WOO has been used to indicate combined records from WOO proper (see Woodland Survey protocol on p. 101) and off-site records collected by standard ABA protocols in the course of conducting the Woodland Surveys. The Garden Bird Survey (GBS) is dealt with separately because records are collected on a weekly basis rather than shorter periods.

COG asks that observers of any sightings of birds considered “unusual” in the Canberra region (see Appendix 2, p. 114) submit an Unusual Bird Report Form to the COG Rarities Panel. Only reports accepted by the panel become endorsed COG records. All records of unusual birds in this ABR have been so endorsed unless indicated otherwise. The list of unusual birds is reviewed from time to time and is published at <http://www.canberrabirds.org.au/>. Another useful resource is the Annotate Checklist of the Birds of the Australian Capital Territory, available from <http://canberrabirds.org.au/publications/maps-forms-and-lists/annotated-checklist-of-the-birds-of-the-australian-capital-territory/>. The names and sequence of birds, in this list and in the Systematic List in this report conform to the Birdlife Australia Working List of Australian Birds, available at <http://birdlife.org.au/conservation/science/taxonomy>.

THE YEAR IN CONTEXT

The ABR summarises all the records held in the COG databases but cannot be considered a comprehensive or necessarily accurate reflection of the real situation. Many factors influence the level and consistency of reporting of the many and varied bird species in the region. Several of the major influencing factors on this year's ABR are mentioned briefly here. The effects of these influences need to be taken into account when attempting any interpretation of the data in the ABR.

Geographical variables such as temperature, rainfall, and water levels in the main lakes of the region can have a very significant effect on bird demographics. Maximum temperatures in the ACT throughout 2013-2014 were again considerably higher than usual, with variable rainfall, with average or above average rain in July, Sept, Nov, Feb, Mar and June and very little rain in the other months. Conditions provided sufficient water to maintain a lush growing season for the region. Water levels in natural pondages within the ACT were reasonably high but Lakes George and Bathurst water levels were decreasing. (see WBS overview p 11, and Appendix 1, p. 113). The development of new suburbs in Gungahlin and more recently in Molonglo has created many water retention ponds that have dramatically increased the habitat for water birds, and subsequently the number of species reported.

As well as the 71 Garden Bird Survey charts, there were 266 contributors of records from surveys from COG or via Eremaea, eBird or BirdLife Australia (see list pp. 104).

The 4709 sheets submitted this year is the second highest number of observations submitted in COG's history. There are fewer than last year (4802 – a record high), mostly due to a significant increase in observations submitted through the Eremaea website. COG appreciates the efforts of all observers who report their observations.

Government and non-government agencies continue to seek COG's assistance in addressing important environmental issues. Hence, more members should get involved in surveying and submit more records to enhance the value and accuracy of this resource.

SUMMARY STATISTICS

The table on the right has recently been compiled from data currently available in the COG general surveys database. It updates the table that has appeared in this place in every recent ABR. The data in the old table was never changed to reflect the additional data (some of it historic) that has been added over the years. The stats for each new year were simply added to the table.

2014 marks some sort of watershed in data submission for the COG Area of Interest (COG AoI), in that, it is the first year that there are more datasheets provided from non-COG sources (BLA, Eremaea and eBird Australia) than COG sources: 2212 COG and 2497 non-COG sheets. COG members using other channels for data-submission provide many of the non-COG sheets, but non-COG people provide sheets as well. A major factor, it would seem, is the ease of entry using smart phones and tablets while in the field. One very positive effect is the significant increase in the number of sheets being presented.

Another is the sharp increase in the number of observers this year, although many of these presented only 1 or 2 sheets. Perhaps

Bird Year 2014	
Number of observers	266
Number of sheets	4709
Average number of sheets per observer	17.7
Number of sightings	77671
Average number of sightings per observer	292.0
Average number of sightings per sheet	16.5

Year	Species	Grid Cells	Sheets	Observers
13-14	253	233	4709	266
12-13	255	234	4802	165
11-12	242	289	4562	166
10-11	231	302	3405	144
09-10	240	250	2625	148
08-09	240	295	2732	138
07-08	238	270	2573	131
06-07	239	195	2686	119
05-06	239	213	2468	110
04-05	226	183	2213	84
03-04	226	182	2150	89
02-03	232	195	2226	107
01-02	233	337	2311	140
00-01	227	403	2935	149
99-00	222	339	2438	167
98-99	224	273	1836	163
97-98	225	96	896	99
96-97	221	94	937	96
95-96	226	112	1047	100
94-95	230	174	1253	105
93-94	222	247	978	100
92-93	219	194	744	90
91-92	219	223	798	67
90-91	215	180	920	75
89-90	215	188	1174	117
88-89	225	178	2422	166
87-88	220	170	2586	147
86-87	220	167	2395	151
85-86	214	39	440	48
84-85	206	28	408	33
83-84	183	10	236	32
82-83	191	10	100	23

a negative effect is that many record sheets submitted are incidental sightings of “interesting” birds, rather than systematic surveys. Nevertheless, the average number of sightings per sheet (16.1) is the highest since 1990, which indicates many observers are undertaking comprehensive surveys.

In 2013-14, confirmed sightings of 253 bird species were recorded in our area, with 77671 sightings, up slightly on last year, but more than any other year. Some sightings of rare vagrant species that were unable to be confirmed have not been included. Totals were boosted by a number of larger than usual contributions:

- COG's 8th "ACT Bird Blitz" (see Allan 2008) held on 26-27 Oct 2013 (370 sheets), and more than ever
- A large increase in sightings submitted through the Eremaea website including the increasing use of smart phone apps to report birds directly from the field.

Summer records were much higher than usual. The lower observer effort in winter has a significant impact on the number of sightings of species reported for that season.

Sheets per season			
Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn
763	1251	1615	1080

The number of grid cells surveyed this year (233) is the same as last year but above the 30YA (201.7). The most frequently surveyed cells were:

- L&M14 (457 reports cf 445 last year) Jerrabomberra Wetlands NR, Molonglo Reach and Fyshwick Sewage Ponds (FSP).
- J13 (363 sheets cf 362 last year) including parts of The Pinnacle NR, Mt Painter NR, Cook and Macquarie.
- K13 (192 cf 199 last year) Acton including ANU and ANBG.
- J12 (183 cf 132 last year) Lake Ginninderra, boosted by 52 observations by a single observer around Belconnen Town Centre and Weetangera.
- L11 (165 cf 139) including part of Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve and Forde.
- I13 (165 cf 149 last year), including part of the Pinnacle NR and Kama NR.
- K15 (138): including 98 observations by a single observer in Garran (SmA1).
- K10 (130): including 130 observations by a single observer in Ngunnawal (WyP1)
- M13 (123 cf 120 last year) including Campbell Park NR
- L13 (121 cf 164 last year): Central Canberra and part of Mt Ainslie NR

Table 1, p 90, shows the number of "general surveys" records per species. The 11 most frequently recorded species have changed little since last year, as indicated in the table. Seven endorsed species were recorded only once.

	Species	Records	Comment
1	Australian Magpie	2840	Same rank as last year
2	Crimson Rosella	2241	Back up from 3 last year
3	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	2118	Down from 2 last year
4	Galah	1965	Same as last year
5	Superb Fairy-wren	1905	Up from 7 last year
6	Australian Raven	1900	Same as last year
7	Magpie-lark	1883	Down from 5 last year
8	Pied Currawong	1831	Same as last year
9	Red Wattlebird	1829	Same as last year
10	Common Starling	1467	Up from 12 last year
11	Crested Pigeon	1438	Same as last year

HIGHLIGHTS AND LOWLIGHTS

Another good year for ducks, with numbers of most species remaining close to the highs of last year. A few species were recorded in spectacular numbers. These include Pink-eared Duck 15,000 at LGeo on 1 Dec; Grey Teal 8000 at LGeo on 26 May (with 17 records of over 1000, including one at BSP); and Australian Shoveler 3200 at LBath on 26 Apr. Grey Teal (82,602) and Pink-eared Duck (81,464) were the most prolific species in the general surveys.

The number of records of feral pigeons increased for both the Rock Dove and Spotted Dove, as well as the Crested Pigeon, but Common Bronzewing records declined. Interesting to note the increasing prevalence of Tawny Frogmouths in both the general and Garden Bird surveys. Cormorant numbers were up, particularly Little Black and Pied, as well as pelicans.

Many sightings were made of the Australasian Bitterns, which appeared at different locations; 27 sightings compared with the long-term average (30YA) of just 0.7. On the other hand, Little Bittern sightings were down on last year but still much higher than the 30YA. Both White-necked and White-faced Heron numbers have been on the increase in recent years, but egret numbers are down. The reporting rate for Australian White Ibis increased from 2% in 2005 to 9.3% this year, while that of the Yellow-billed Spoonbill (2.9%) was 12 times the average for the same period, but only 2.7 times the 30YA.

White-bellied Sea-eagles were still seen regularly, generally over the eastern end of Lake Burley Griffin and Kellys Swamp, and Whistling Kite and Wedge-tailed Eagle numbers were stable. The number of Little Eagle records was down slightly on last year, and the reporting rate was 30% below the 30YA. The Brown Falcon story is similar, although a slight downward trend might be discerned in the reporting rates.

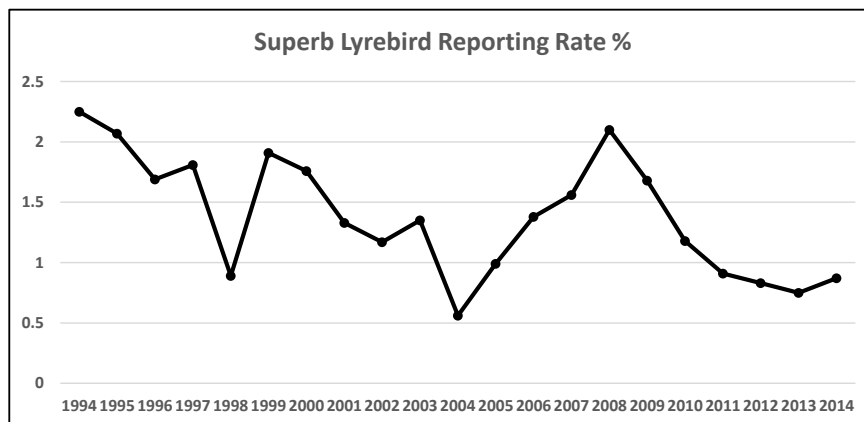
The water quality control ponds in new suburbs and the development of some urban wetlands, such as those in Lyneham and Dickson, have provided excellent habitat for the Rallidae family. For example, Lewin's and Buff-banded rails, Baillon's, Australian Spotted, and Spotless Crakes have turned up in numbers many times the 30YA in such places as Norgrove Park, Crace and McKellar Wetlands.

Both Purple Swamphens and Dusky Moorhens graze the margins of water bodies and exhibit significant increases in their reporting rates over the years. Eurasian Coots, on the other hand, remain prolific on most water bodies in the ACT, but the big numbers were found on the receding waters of LGeo and LBath. Coots were displaced from being the most prolific species in the general surveys to 3rd this year with 50,263 birds counted, with a maximum of 4090 on LGeo on 30 Oct. There were also higher numbers of Black-winged Stilts and Red-necked Avocets on these lakes this year, and of Red-kneed Dotterel at Jerrabomberra NR, while Masked Lapwing sightings have been increasing steadily in the ACT over the last 10 years. High numbers of Sharp-tailed Sandpipers 2206 were seen on LBath in January, reflecting a large increase in most statistics for this species. Relatively large numbers of Whiskered Terns were reported from LBath and Wollogorang Lagoon.

There were no sightings of Glossy Black-Cockatoo in the ACT this year, and only one in the COG AoI at Goulburn, the lowest number in 20 years. On the other hand, other cockatoo and parrot numbers remained high. Rainbow Lorikeet numbers have increased steadily since 2004 with an expansion from south Belconnen to suburbs in South Canberra and the Woden Valley. Similarly, Superb Parrots have become more obvious in Belconnen in spring and summer.

Apart from the incursion of the Eastern Koel, cuckoo numbers have declined in the area, with the exception of the Shining Bronze-cuckoo. The long-term decline in the reporting rate of the Laughing Kookaburra in our region continues.

The overall trend of reporting of the Superb Lyrebird had been downward since 1994, with a big dip after the Brindabella fires. This was followed by a healthy recovery until 2008 and since then a decrease in the number of records until 2013.

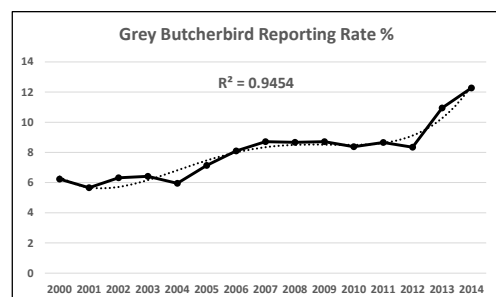


The number of records for many of the small bush birds were fairly stable, but The Southern Whiteface records have declined sharply from a peak in 2009. Some of the more interesting vagrant honeyeater species included the Singing Honeyeater at West Belconnen Ponds Dunlop, which attracted 20 separate reports in January, Black Honeyeater at a few locations, the first since 2009, and several reports of Scarlet Honeyeater, which are sighted a little more regularly in the region. Painted Honeyeaters visited 6 locations with most records from Stony Ck NR.

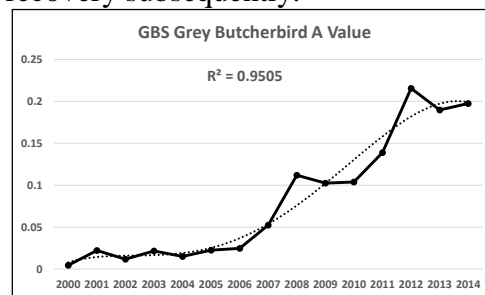
Yellow-tufted and Fuscous Honeyeater reports continued to decline, exhibiting a similar pattern to the Superb Lyrebird in that there was an increase in the years 2004-2008, followed by a decline since then. The White-plumed Honeyeater appears to be slowly disappearing from the Garden Bird Survey, with the A Value slowly decreasing year by year since the start of the survey. On the other hand, the Noisy Miner has been on a steady growth path in both the general and Garden Bird surveys since the early days, with an acceleration in growth in the GBS since 2004. Red Wattlebirds are also doing quite well.

The Eastern Whipbird reporting rate in the Brindabellas continued to increase gradually from the 2003 fires. White-winged Triller reporting rates have increased slowly over a long period, with the exception of a sharp dip in 2010-11 and 2011-12 but a strong recovery subsequently.

The Grey Butcherbird has been gradually increasing its presence in the region since 1991 and in Canberra gardens since 2000. For the first 20 years of the GBS, the species was

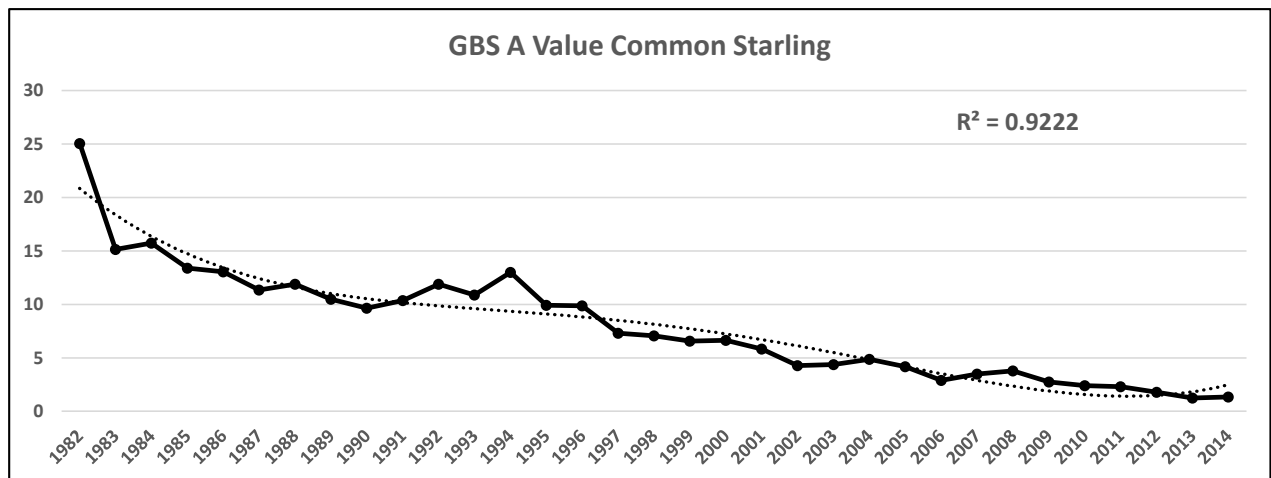


seldom seen in the statistics, but since 2006 there has been a marked growth in numbers recorded in

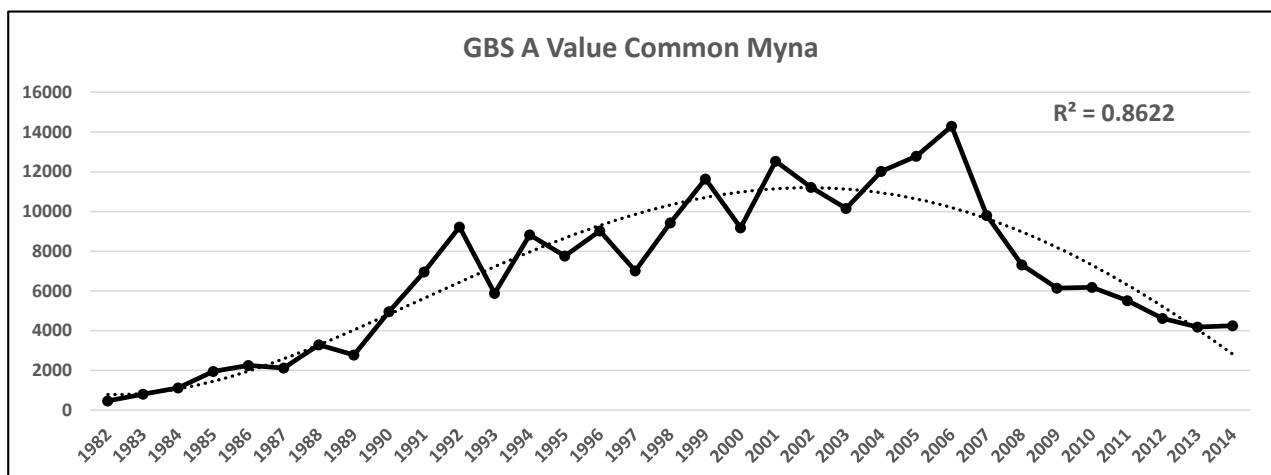


the GBS. On the other hand, the Grey Currawong has been undergoing a very slow but continuous decline in the general surveys and an even sharper decline in the GBS since 2000.

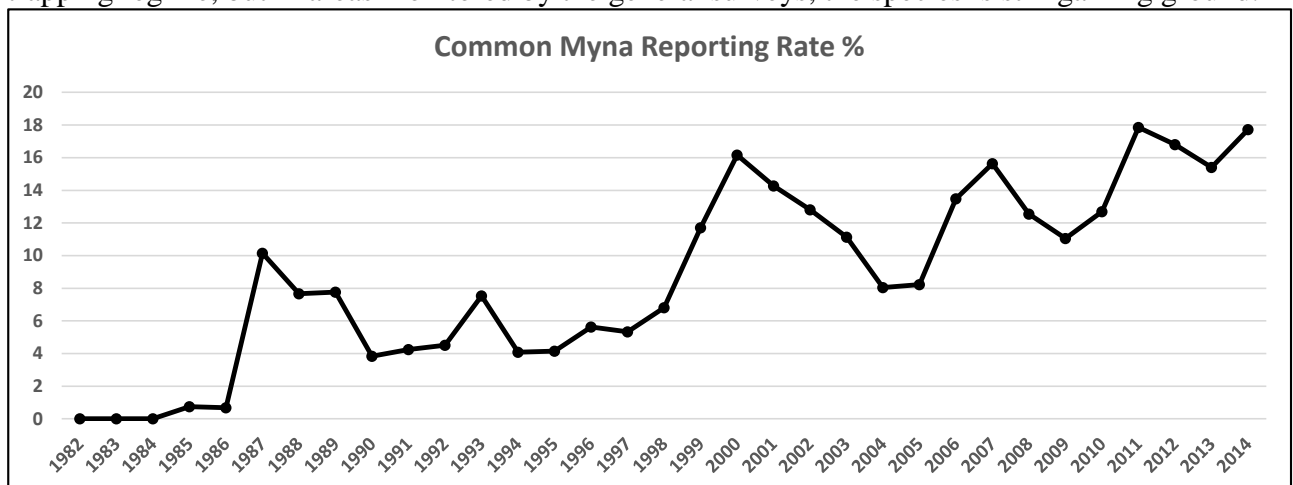
There has been a gradual steady decline in Restless Flycatcher sightings since 1990. Between 1995 and 1998, Welcome Swallow reporting rates were around 10%, but since then there has been a slow but regular increase up to the current rate of 27%. Sightings of Fairy Martins have also increased since 2000, but Tree Martin reporting rates have remained steady since 1991.



The Common Starling graph tells its own story.



The Common Myna graphs suggest that in the areas containing GBS sites, there has been an effective trapping regime, but in areas monitored by the general surveys, the species is still gaining ground.



BREEDING

There were 1567 breeding records, up from 1399 last year and from 1183 the year before. They include “inspecting hollows” and “display” as described in the COG breeding codes (see p 103). Records also include the BA code (br) which excludes “circumstantial” evidence such as “inspecting hollow” or “display”. The table shows the number of breeding events for each species, and the percentage of that behaviour of the total number of breeding observations for 2013-14.

Behaviour	Count	%
Dependent young	718	45.8
Bird on or seen leaving nest	252	16.1
Inspecting hollow	147	9.4
Nest building	147	9.4
Nest with young	122	7.8
Carrying food	78	5.0
Breeding	42	2.7
Display	34	2.2
Nest with eggs	15	1.0
Copulation	12	0.8

GARDEN BIRD SURVEY (GBS) OVERVIEW

The Garden Bird Survey (GBS) completed 33 years of collection in 2013-14, starting in 1981. We had records from 71 sites, down from 76 for 2012-13. The survey added 3 new sites and lost 8 sites.

Coverage of the Canberra area is wide but uneven. Belconnen, with 21 sites, is well covered. North Canberra has 10 sites, Woden 9 sites, Weston Creek 9 sites, South Canberra 5 sites, Tuggeranong 6 sites, Gungahlin 4 sites, Queanbeyan 1 site, and 1 site in the new Molonglo Valley development.

There are no sites at anyone’s place of work, but there are 5 rural residential sites in NSW, which broaden the diversity of species and give a useful comparison between rural and suburban areas. The wide variety of types of suburban garden sites results in the recording of “atypical” species, not normally associated with gardens. Some sites include parts of open “green” areas like horse paddock or parks, while others are 7 “water view sites beside lakes in Tuggeranong, Yarralumla and Jerrabomberra or next to Ginninderra Creek in Giralang and Nicholls.

The number of weeks observed per site averaged 44.3, about the same as last year. There were 17 sites which reported 50 or more weeks (down from 23 the previous year). Overall, there were 3,143 weekly records, down 6% on last year, but above the survey average of 2,714.

170 species¹ were reported in 2013-14, 2 more than last year. The average since year 22 (2002/03) is 158 species. The average for the previous 21 years average is 138. Whether this reflects a real increase in diversity in the region or is an artefact of the patchy and varying coverage of the GBS is an interesting question but analysis to throw further light on the issue has not yet been done. Indicators of breeding activity were recorded for 68 species this year. For the first time in 10 years, no new species have been recorded in the GBS.

A couple of significant rarities were recorded in the GBS. Purple-crowned Lorikeets were recorded in Page in April. They are a highly unusual species for the Canberra area but last year they turned up with quite a few reports of them around Canberra. In May, an Australasian Bittern was recorded in Giralang. While not the first for the GBS (a rural NSW site recorded one last year), it was the first record anywhere in the ACT since the 1940s. Many people saw the bird in subsequent days when it was found in McKellar and later in Bruce.

¹ Species codes which don’t correspond to an actual species, such as “Woodswallow sp”, “Hybrid Crimson-Eastern Rosella” are excluded from this count.

The most widespread species, recorded in nearly all sites, are: Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, Australian Magpie, Galah, Crimson Rosella, Red Wattlebird and Australian Raven. The full list is in Table 2 p 96.

The abundance of the observed birds, measured by the A statistic, is broadly similar to 2012-13 for the most common species. The top 10, ranked by A, are the same as last year except for one change at number 10 with Superb Fairy-wren dropping back to 11, replaced by Rock Dove. Superb Fairy-wren numbers are actually fairly steady, and they are recorded at 94% of sites, whereas Rock Doves statistics are dominated by a handful of sites which record very large numbers of them. They are only recorded at about half the sites. The most notable movement among the more common birds is the rise of the Rainbow Lorikeet. The abundance measure A is up 115% on last year, and they were recorded at 40% of sites, up from 26% last year.

The last few years has seen a big increase in Eastern Koel records, with the A statistic up over 130% on the average of the last 10 years, with records from 63% of sites. Superb Parrot numbers are up on last year, continuing the trend of the last 10 years, although numbers are below the peak of 2011/12, which is looking like an outlier. There have been big increases in Little Corellas over the last 10 years or so, but there are indications that the numbers might have plateaued, with small drops in the A value over the last couple of years. Crested Pigeon numbers also look like they have plateaued. After a strong rise over the 1990s and early 2000s, numbers peaked in 2010/11 but have gone down and up since then and are now about the same as they were in 2006/07. The decline in the Common Myna looks like it has plateaued. After a sharp decline for a few years from 2006/07, followed by a slower decline, numbers are now slightly up on last year.

The bird of the year, the iconic Gang-gang Cockatoo, has recorded a decline in abundance compared to the previous year of 40%, however the decline is similar to year by year up and down movements over the last 33 years. The abundance for 2013/14 is very close to the long-term average.

Many thanks to all GBS observers for their continued efforts and those who enter the data from the cumbersome forms into the database.

WOODLAND SURVEY OVERVIEW

In 1998, COG began systematic monitoring of bird species and abundance in a number of high conservation value Grassy Woodland locations in the ACT. Six locations were initially selected: Mt Majura, Red Hill, Gooroo (north), Symonston and Castle Hill. The following locations have since been added: Majura Firing Range (1998-99, and from 2004); Hall/Gold Creek, Newline and Tuggeranong Hill (all 2000); Lambrigg (2001-March 2003); Campbell Park (2003); Goorooyarroo (south) (2004); Naas (2004); Kama in the Molonglo Valley (2005); and Jerrabomberra (Dec 2006).

Part of the reason for the Woodland Survey is to monitor declining and threatened birds in Yellow Box/Red Gum grassy woodlands. The Project now has 142 monitoring points (sites) at 15 locations. A number of sites (generally nine plots of 50 m radius) in habitat structures of low, medium and high complexity are monitored at each location. Each site is surveyed for 10 minutes with all birds seen or heard recorded, and other birds outside the plot in the same habitat within a 100 m radius also being recorded. Surveys are done each season in September, December, March and June.

Woodland Survey data is analysed to determine trends in bird abundance, and reports are published from time to time in *Canberra Bird Notes* and on the COG website (www.canberrabirds.org.au). The

last major analysis was completed in 2010 (data from December 1998 to December 2008), and reported in *Canberra Bird Notes* in December 2010 (Vol 35/Number 3). This was supplemented by an analysis of habitat changes and bird abundance at the six foundation locations (66 sites), also reported in *Canberra Bird Notes* June 2012 (Vol 37/No 2). All project reports are available on the COG website, under the 'conservation' menu.

COG provides data to the ACT Government for the monitoring of threatened species, and continues to provide access to its Woodland Project data for research projects. The next major analysis of project data is likely to occur in 2016, when there will be ten years or more data at all project locations.

WATERBIRD SURVEY OVERVIEW

Lake George

The lake was only partially under water and steadily shrinking in size, by March it was reduced to a few puddles and dry in April, in May/June a limited area was again under water (not surveyed Jan, Apr). Notable concentrations of waterbirds included: 700 Freckled Duck (Oct), 18 500 Pink-eared Duck (Nov), \approx 8 000 Grey Teal (Nov, May, Jun), Red-necked Avocet with max 1180 (Jul); also 1 Caspian Tern (Oct).

Lake Bathurst

The lake was also only partially under water and steadily shrinking in size (not surveyed in Sep). Counts showed good, but not outstanding numbers of various species of ducks except for notable >3000 Australasian Shoveler (Apr) and a couple of records of Blue-billed Duck.

Highlights among waders included: 5 Wood Sandpiper (Jan), several records of up to 4 Pectoral Sandpipers, 1 Bar-tailed Godwit, 5 Pacific Golden Plovers (Nov.), 2 Red Knot (Jan), max 126 Red-necked Avocets (May), max 107 Double-banded Plovers (May)
Also: 1 Black-tailed Native-hen (Oct), 1 Gull-billed Tern (Apr), several White-winged Black Terns (Nov to Jan) and max 288 Whiskered Terns (Nov.).

Breeding: Silver Gulls (Aug to Oct) and 22 active Black Swan nests in June (with max. \approx 900 swans present at that time).

Pink-eared ducks were the second most prolific species in the general surveys



COMMENTS ON THE CONTENT AND WRITING STYLE OF THE SYSTEMATIC LIST

The description of most species includes a summary table that conveys a considerable amount of information.

It is important to note that some of the values in the tables for each species in this year's report diverge from those reported last year. The number of records for last year in the current tables may differ from those printed in last year's ABR. This is because a significant number of records have been added to the COG databases after the printing of last year's ABR.

Seasonal variations in the number of records should be viewed with some caution, owing to the variability of observer effort in the seasons. Apart from the tendency of observers to go out less in winter and more in spring and summer, the annual COG Bird Blitz in the last weekend in October brings in more records for the spring season. The authors have attempted to accommodate this by paying more attention to the Reporting Rates rather than simply quoting number of records.

The table provides a thumbnail sketch of the most relevant statistics normally reported in the Annual Bird Report. By including them in a table, we hope to provide the reader with essential information directly, and to provide the authors an opportunity to discuss interesting highlights and longer term trends.

For further explanation of the terms used in this report, see Data, Methodologies and Explanatory notes on page 101.

The diagram illustrates the components of the summary table for Australian White Ibis. Arrows point from descriptive text boxes to specific data points in the table:

- This year** points to the 13/14 column.
- Last year** points to the 12/13 column.
- % change between this year and last year** points to the %Chng column.
- 30 year average** points to the 30YA column.
- Number of records – general surveys** points to the R row.
- Number of Woodland records** points to the WR row.
- Number of grid cells general surveys** points to the G row.
- Number of breeding records - general** points to the BR row.
- GBS abundance** points to the GA row.
- GBS number of sites** points to the GS row.
- Number of GBS breeding records** points to the GBR row.

	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	421	326	29	86.1
WR	4	2	100	1.4
G	37	41	-10	23.1
BR	0	0	-	1.6
GA	0.4843	0.4061	19	0.1870
GS	18	19	-5	9.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

CASUARIIDAE: emu**Emu** *Dromaius novaehollandiae*

Rare, breeding resident

A small population resides adjacent to Tidbinbilla NR where there is a captive population.

General: 8 records with 3 from near the Tidbinbilla NR, including 5/27 Feb Gibraltar Rocks (BuM1). Other records from near and far: 2 at Cotter NR and 2 interesting sightings of apparently authentic wild populations: 1 at Wet Lagoon GrSO2, and 1 at Goulburn, off Hetherington St.

PHASIANIDAE: quail, peafowl**Stubble Quail** *Coturnix pectoralis*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Local residents of grasslands, more prevalent after rain, when grass growth increases suitable cover.

General: Reporting rate (1.0%) is down 32% on last year and down 26% on the 30YA, reflecting fewer sightings from fewer grid cells. Records as usual from around LBath and areas to the east of LGeo, and the peri-urban grasslands around Canberra. Records from 28 Sep through to 12 Jun, with the majority in spring and summer (both 42% of records). Max 18/25 Oct LBath (LeM1) with mean 2.3 and median 2). No breeding reported.

GBS: No records this year following a single record last year from a rural site in Burra.

Stubble Quail				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	48	72	-33	27.3
WR	0	0	-	0.6
G	16	23	-30	13.4
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0000	0.0003	-100	0.0034
GS	0	1	-100	1.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Brown Quail *Coturnix ypsilophora*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Less frequently reported than Stubble Quail preferring a damper habitat.

General: Reporting rate (1.3%) is 11% up on last year and 52% above the 30YA, reflecting an upward trend since 2010. All except 3 records from Canberra and surrounds, particularly JWNR (17 records). Recorded evenly throughout the year, peaking in summer: winter (19%), spring (22%), summer (37%) and autumn (22%). Max 8/11 Mar Cooleman Ridge (HoJ1), mean 2.6, median 2 and mode 1. No breeding.

GBS: 35 records from a site in Curtin (AJR1) between 7 Aug and 25 Jun (very similar to last year). Although the A value (A=0.0203) is down slightly on last year, the number of records is slightly higher and is highest number of records for this species in the GBS, and continues the overall increase since 2007.

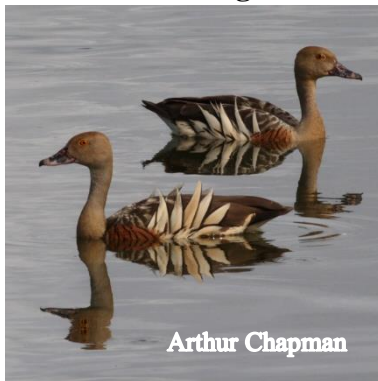
Brown Quail				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	59	54	9	16.3
WR	0	2	-100	0.2
G	14	27	-48	7.5
BR	0	1	-100	0.3
GA	0.0203	0.0279	-27	0.0066
GS	1	2	-50	1.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

Indian Peafowl *Pavo cristatus*

Rare, breeding resident/escapee

An introduced species. A long established feral flock in South Canberra.

General: 8 records all from Narrabundah except for 1 record from Pialligo. Peafowl are intermittently and irregularly recorded from an established feral flock that roams the Narrabundah/Griffith area. Max 10/26 Oct Narrabundah – Rocky Knob Park (DaG2).

ANATIDAE: DUCKS, SWAN**Plumed Whistling-Duck** *Dendrocygna eytoni*

Numbers apparently increasing in our area; reported since 2008, with 5 records in 1998. See Butterfield 2014.

General: A large increase in the number of records compared with previous years from 6 sites in the Bungendore area. Max 36/1 Mar BuTSL GrS13 (AnF1), mean 17.9, median 15 and mode 13. 430 birds reported between 2 Oct and 13 Apr.

Non-breeding vagrant

Plumed Whistling-Duck				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	23	4	475	0.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	1	1	0	0.4
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

Musk Duck *Biziura lobata*

A diving duck preferring deep water.

General: Similar abundance to previous years but less widely distributed. Spread evenly throughout the year, but with slightly more in summer (36%) and less in spring (17%). The maximum number of birds reported increased but not surprising due to breeding observations. Four breeding records all from Yerrabi Pond of between 3 and 5 dy, 10-28 March. Clutch of 5 is large for a Musk Duck; any over four are suspected dump nesting (Marchant & Higgins 1990 Vol 1, p1158) by a second female.

Rare, Breeding Resident

Musk Duck				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	36	45	-20	34.5
WR	0	3	-100	0.2
G	7	11	-36	8.7
BR	4	0	-	1.7
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0003
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Freckled Duck *Stictonetta naevosa*

Declared vulnerable in New South Wales

General: A decrease in the number of records but from the same number of grid cells as last year. Even so, numbers remain up due to the influx of 2012-13. The number of birds reported declined with max 700/6 Oct LGeo GrT09 (KaJ1), down from 1330 last year. Reported throughout the year with the largest number of sightings over summer (45%). Reported from LBath and LGeo in large numbers.

GBS: A single record 1/18 Sep Waterview Gardens Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2).

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor

Freckled Duck				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	104	192	-46	18.6
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	18	17	6	3.5
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0003	9	0.0003
GS	1	1	0	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Black Swan *Cygnus atratus*

Regularly observed on bodies of water throughout the region.

General: A decrease in the number of records from fewer grid cells when compared with last year. Despite this, the total number of birds reported has increased (9352 cf 7579 last year) with a maximum of 879/30 Oct LBath (MiP1), up from 374 last year. Reported throughout the year with little seasonal variation. The number of breeding records continues to decline since the peak of 2009-10 from 9 grid cells cf 17 last year.

GBS: 99 records from the 7 “water-view” sites, Greenway, Giralang, Curtin, Jerrabomberra, Yarralumla and Gleneagles. The site at Greenway (GrJ16) reported

Common, breeding resident

Black Swan				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	481	567	-15	150.6
WR	0	1	-100	0.2
G	33	49	-33	21.0
BR	30	43	-30	25.2
GA	0.1177	0.0771	53	0.0322
GS	7	4	75	2.7
GBR	21	24	-13	10.1

this species for 43 weeks with Jerrabomberra (GrM16) reporting for 41 weeks with the remaining records spread over the other 5 sites. Breeding from Greenway (dy) and Jerrabomberra (on, dy).

Australian Shelduck *Tadorna tadornoides*

Often found grazing next to farm dams.

General: The number of records continues to increase since 2009-10 but with a 41% decrease in the total number of birds seen. The median value decreased from 8 last year to 2 with max 85/5 Feb Bungendore Meadow Dam GrS13 (BuM1), a large reduction from the 275 seen the previous year. The average number of birds reported decreased from 23 to 12. Recorded throughout the year with no breeding. The BuTSL continues to be a favoured spot.

Rare, breeding visitor

Australian Shelduck				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	73	63	16	47.2
WR	0	0	-	0.2
G	16	17	-6	10.2
BR	0	2	-100	1.0
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0019
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata*

Commonly observed grazing around urban lakes and ponds.

General: A very similar picture to last year for the number of records and the number of grid cells. The average number of birds reported per sheet (13.4) was slightly down from the 14.0 last year with a slight reduction in the median value to 6.0 birds. The overall trend in abundance over the last 10 years appears to be a gradual increase. The largest number reported 300/20 Jan LBath/Morass was larger than the 170 birds reported last year. 9 records reported more than 100 individuals. Reported throughout the year with a peak in summer. The number of breeding records was similar to last year, mostly dy, from the urban lakes and ponds.

Common, breeding resident

Australian Wood Duck				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1119	1095	2	398.5
WR	53	50	6	20.4
G	95	97	-2	78.4
BR	34	42	-19	25.0
GA	1.1210	1.0594	6	0.3082
GS	30	29	3	18.5
GBR	12	11	9	10.7

GBS: 472 records from 30 sites, similar to last year. Max 133/15 Jan Waterview Gardens Jerrabomberra (HaL2). 12 breeding records from 3 sites: dy/Jerrabomberra (GrM16), on/Nicholls GrK11 (HaJ7) and, at a rural site, dy/Wamboin GrQ13 (MDN1).

Pink-eared Duck *Malacorhynchus membranaceus*

A species that has responded with the breaking of the drought.

General: A large increase in the number of birds with an increase in the number of grid cells. An increase in all indices with the average number of birds reported per sheet increasing from 175 to 473, increasing the median value from 10 to 17 birds. There were 15 records with more than 1000 individuals reported, all from LBath or LGeo. The largest number seen was 15,000/1 Dec LGeo GrT10 (LeM1). Abundance continues to

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor

Pink-eared Duck				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	182	168	8	45.5
WR	1	0	-	0.0
G	25	16	56	5.7
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0046	0.0015	206	0.0015
GS	2	1	100	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

increase from 2011-12 and is now at a 10-year high. Reported throughout the year though mainly in summer (52%).

GBS: Records from 2 sites, 4 from Jerrabomberra (HaL2) between 8 Jan and 25 Jun and 1 from Mortimer Lewis Drive Greenway (HaA2) 4wkJun. Maximum 5/2wk Jan GrM16 Jerrabomberra.



Stewart Monckton

Australasian Shoveler *Anas rhynchos*

Can be seen throughout the year on larger bodies of water.

General: Almost double the number of birds seen this year (9355) compared with last year (5041) from a similar number of grid cells. An increase in all indices with the average number of birds reported per sheet increasing from 21 to 37. The largest number seen was much greater than last year: 3218/26 Apr LBath (MiP1), up from 600. 8 records of over 100 individuals mainly from LBath. The abundance continues to increase and is now at a 10-year high. Reported throughout the year. A single breeding record dy/27 Oct WBPB GrI11 (CuR1).

Uncommon, breeding visitor

Australasian Shoveler				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	279	274	2	81.1
WR	1	3	-67	0.4
G	21	23	-9	12.3
BR	1	0	-	0.6
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0015
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Grey Teal *Anas gracilis*

Commonly observed throughout the region.

General: A large increase in the number of birds from a similar number of grid cells when compared with last year. An increase in most indices with the average number of birds reported per sheet increasing from 103 last year to 120. The largest number seen was 8000/26 May LGeo SE GrT10 (LeM1). With 17 records of over 1000 birds all from LBath and LGeo except 1000/20 Jan BSP GrS13 (BiL1). Abundance continues to increase from 2009-10 and is now at a 10-year high. Reported

Very common, breeding resident

Grey Teal				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	839	750	12	168.3
WR	7	6	17	2.6
G	58	63	-8	30.3
BR	1	1	0	5.0
GA	0.0744	0.0693	7	0.0157
GS	6	5	20	2.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.3



Photo by Leo Berzins

throughout the year with a peak in summer (47%). Surprisingly, given the number of birds there was only a single breeding record dy/4 Jan The Valley Ponds GrK11 (HaJ7).

GBS: Similar number of records as last year from a similar number of sites although the largest number 12/26 Mar Castor Place Giralang GrK12 (McD4) was down from 22 last year. Reported throughout the year from Giralang, Curtin, Jerrabomberra, Yarralumla and rural sites at Murrumbateman and Burra.

Chestnut Teal *Anas castanea*

Less frequently observed than Grey Teal.

General: Unlike the Grey Teal, this species has been less recorded than in previous years. Although the number of grid cells is similar to last year the average number of birds reported per sheet has decreased from 8.3 last year to 3.5 with a reduction in the median number of birds from 4 to 2. The abundance is well down from the peak in 2010-11 but this peak was nowhere near the abundance reported between 1989 and 1998. Largest number reported 37/25 May LBath (LeM1). Present throughout the year.

Uncommon, breeding resident

Chestnut Teal				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	161	186	-13	65.6
WR	0	0	-	0.2
G	20	20	0	10.3
BR	0	0	-	2.4
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0110
GS	0	0	-	1.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Northern Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*

Rare, breeding resident

The status of this exotic feral species as a wild bird in this region is in doubt. This species has only been recorded a very few times in Australia and not in this region. However, COG has been reporting the occurrence of introduced feral domestic Mallards. This past practice will be continued this year, with a view to reviewing the situation in the near future. The status of Black Duck – Mallard hybrids will also be reviewed.

General: Like last year, most of the records are from WBP, with groups of up to 5 birds but the largest numbers sighted were in LGin with Max 14/26 Oct (BrJ3), and later 13/20 Jun (FuP1). Other sites included Dickson Wetlands, Yerrabi Pond, Namadgi Visitors Centre, McKellar Wetlands, and Goulburn Wetlands.

GBS: Single birds reported occasionally throughout the year at Giralang (6 reports McD4), Curtin (5 AJR1) and Yarralumla (2 NeG1).

Northern Mallard				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	50	45	11	11.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	7	4	75	4.2
BR	0	1	-100	0.3
GA	0.0046	0.0012	282	0.0018
GS	3	1	200	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa*

Very common, breeding resident

A very familiar duck in the region.

General: An increase in the number of birds (12436 up from 8750 last year) but from fewer grid cells. The average number of birds reported per sheet increased from 11.5 last year to 12.4. Max 245/30 Mar JWNR (SmA1/RoV1), down from 300 last year. 10 records of more than 100 individuals. The abundance continues to increase from 2010-11 and is now at a 10-year high. Reported throughout the year with a peak in summer (42%). The number of breeding records similar to last year. All records except 1 of dy between 1 Oct and 10 Feb at JWNR and urban ponds.

GBS: A large increase in the number of records, the highest ever in the survey from a similar number of sites as last year. Reported throughout the year with the largest number 50/30 Apr Castor Place Giralang GrK12 (McD4). Breeding records from 4 sites: Red Hill, Giralang, Nicholls and Jerrabomberra; 9 records of dy, 3 of co and 1 nb. 24 sightings of more than 20 individuals; Curtin 10 records, Giralang 9, Lyneham 2, Yarralumla 2, Jerrabomberra 1.

Pacific Black Duck				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1212	1224	-1	367.7
WR	14	24	-42	6.0
G	79	93	-15	63.4
BR	27	24	13	20.7
GA	0.6711	0.4277	57	0.1615
GS	14	14	0	8.4
GBR	13	10	30	5.3

Hardhead *Aythya australis*

Common, breeding visitor

A diving duck often seen in deeper waters.

General: After the increase since 2011-12 virtually all indices indicate a decline in numbers. The number of grid cells has decreased, as has the average number of birds per sheet from 37 to 16 with a 50% decrease in abundance. Max 800/20 Jan LBath/Morass (BiL1). Reported throughout the year with a peak in summer (45%).

GBS: A slight increase in the number of records (54) from the same number of sites as last year. The average number of birds was well down from 21.7 last year to 8.7. Reported from Jerrabomberra (80% of records), Giralang, Greenway, Curtin and a rural site at Murrumbateman. The largest number was 30/3wk Dec Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2).

Hardhead				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	584	601	-3	84.7
WR	4	6	-33	0.6
G	46	62	-26	16.2
BR	0	0	-	0.4
GA	0.1548	0.2800	-45	0.1092
GS	5	5	0	2.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Blue-billed Duck *Oxyura australis*

Rare, breeding resident

A diving duck with a distinctive bill. Declared vulnerable in New South Wales

General: After the peak of 2006-07, numbers are still down, with a decrease in the maximum number recorded 9/11 Sep LBath /Morass (LeM1) from 13 last year, with a decrease in the average number of birds seen from 2.7 to 1.5. Numbers are now at a 10-year low with a steady decline in abundance since 2003-04. Twenty reports from FSP, 5 from LBath and one each from BSP GrS13 (BiL1) and Goulburn off Hetherington St GrZ01 (CaN2) between 11 Sep and 21 Jun.

Blue-billed Duck				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	23	10	130	23.4
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	6	5	20	2.8
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

Black Duck-Mallard hybrid

General: Reports from eight sites with 14 records, all from ACT urban ponds apart from Goulburn near Golf Course GrZ01 and Pialligo Avenue near Sutton Road GrN14. Largest number 7/29 Oct Pialligo Avenue (KaJ1) which included the only breeding record (dy). Reports of this bird continue to increase.

GBS: 5 records from a single site at Yarralumla, all of single birds. Reported throughout the year.

Domestic Duck

General: A slight reduction in the number of records from last year from 6 sites around suburban Canberra with numbers varying between 1 and 2. Reported throughout the year but only 8% of records from the winter months.

GBS: Reported from 3 sites in Giralang, Yarralumla and Curtin with a maximum of 2/18 Jun Castor Place Giralang GrK12 (McD4), all other records of single birds

Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata*

General: Records from 2 sites only around Yerrabi Ponds Gungahlin GrL11, between 1 and 2 birds.

**Domestic Geese on Molonglo Reach**

Paul Fennell

Domestic Goose (including previously identified Greylag Goose)

General: There were 4 records from 3 sites: Molonglo Reach, JWNR and QSP. The single bird at JWNR appeared to be very friendly with a Black Swan.

PODICIPEDIDAE: grebes**Australasian Grebe** *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*

Common, breeding resident

An attractive species often observed on bodies of water in the region.

General: A decline in the number of records since the 10-year peak last year and in the number of grid cells. The maximum number seen 25/21 Jun FSP (RyS1) and the average number of birds per sheet has not changed but the abundance continues a slow decline since the 2010-11 10-year peak. Most commonly reported from GrL14 JWNR/FSP and GrK11 The Valley Ponds. 26 breeding records between 26 Oct and 11 Apr of which 22 are dy. The remaining 4 records on from 2 sites: Bonner Ponds and The Valley Ponds.

Australasian Grebe				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	473	686	-31	157.9
WR	8	12	-33	4.4
G	41	69	-41	37.9
BR	26	34	-24	13.0
GA	0.0144	0.0807	-82	0.0270
GS	2	6	-67	2.6
GBR	0	3	-100	2.3

GBS: 24 records from 2 sites at Greenway (7) and Jerrabomberra (17) between Jul-Sep and Mar-Jun. Max 4/3wk Aug Greenway, mean 1.8, median 2 and mode 1. No breeding

Hoary-headed Grebe *Poliiocephalus poliocephalus*

Common, breeding resident

Prefers larger bodies of deeper water than the Australasian Grebe.

General: Virtually no change in the number of records or the number of grid cells but there was a decrease in the total number of birds seen with a decline in the average number of birds per sheet from 42.4 last year to 24.3. A decrease of 23% in abundance since the 10-year high of last year. The maximum number reported 667/22 Jan LBath East Basin (LeM1) was well down from the 951 last year. Reported throughout the year but mainly in summer. 5 records of over 200 birds, all from LBath. 2 breeding records, both dy on 3 Feb Flemington Road Ponds, Mitchell GrL12 (NiA1) and 10 Mar Yerrabi Ponds GrL11 (HaJ7).

Hoary-headed Grebe				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	277	288	-4	76.3
WR	3	3	0	0.4
G	25	28	-11	13.9
BR	2	0	-	1.0
GA	0.0003	0.0084	-96	0.0037
GS	1	2	-50	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: A single record down from 2 last year 1/8 Sep Jerrabomberra (HaL2).

Great-crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*

Rare, breeding visitor

Very occasionally seen in the region.

General: 2 records, similar to last year. 1/22 Jul LBath (LeM1), 3/11 Sep LBath Morass (LeM1).

COLUMBIDAE: PIGEONS AND DOVES**Rock Dove** *Columba livia*

Very common, breeding resident

This introduced species is generally restricted to urban areas. Some birds are successfully exploiting gaps between roofs and solar panels for breeding sites (C Boekel 2014 pers obs).

General: Although the number of records is down slightly on last year, the number of birds reported (4659) is up 61%, even though there are no WOO records and the Campbell Park Offices are no longer producing very large numbers. Abundance is up 64% on last year, 119% on the 10YA and 224% on the 30YA. Reporting rate is about the same as last year, but up 62% on the 10YA and 65% on the 30YA. Max 150/16 Feb JWNR (SmA1). There were 3 breeding records: earliest, di/2 Aug LBG Central Basin GrL14 (HeS1); latest, di/27 Oct NMA (BrT2).

Rock Dove				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	427	444	-4	108.4
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	31	25	24	14.1
BR	2	3	-33	1.5
GA	2.4469	1.5972	53	1.2308
GS	36	36	0	33.2
GBR	2	0	-	2.4

GBS: There were 662 records compared with 648 last year. Abundance (A=value) is up 53% on last year, 72% on the 10YA and 97% on the 30YA. The reporting rate (21.7%) is up 12% on last year,

18% on the 10YA and 24% on the 30YA. Maximum: 140/1wk Jan Bonner (GrB1). 2 breeding records: co/2wk Jul Bonner GrL10 (GrB1); latest, di/2wk Apr Ainslie GrL13 (HaS3)

White-headed Pigeon *Columba leucomela*

Rare, non-breeding visitor

Visitors presumably come from populations on the coastal plains and ranges to the east.

General: Most records over the past decade have been in winter and, to a lesser extent, spring. 4 records, each of a single bird: earliest, 1/19 Apr Gungahlin Hill GrK12 and latest, 1/29 June GrK13 O'Connor (MiP1). Breeding not recorded.

GBS: 2 records this year: 2/2 & 4wk Jun Swinger Hill (YoL1). The species has been reported in 9 years of the survey.

White-headed Pigeon				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	4	5	-20	0.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	2	3	-33	0.4
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0013	0.0000	-	0.0010
GS	1	0	-	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis*

Uncommon, breeding resident

An introduced species. The preferred habitats remain urban – including house gardens, parklands, and the vicinity of urban and peri-urban wetlands. In the AoI it continues to be recorded from Goulburn and Queanbeyan. The population continues to grow but the distribution at grid cell scale seems to have paused. It is now recorded in all months.

General: This species continues to be absent from the WOO records. Reporting rate (2.7%) is up 159% on last year, 318 % on the 10YA, and 583% on the 30YA. It was recorded from 13 grids, the same as last year. The average group size remains low but has increased from 1.1 last year to 1.3 this year with a maximum of 5 birds: 5/9 Feb GrL14 JWNR (SmA1). 1 breeding record: dy/26 Oct GrI11 Fassifern Pond Dunlop (CuR1).

GBS: Reports of between 1 and 3 birds. Abundance (A Value) is up 12% on last year, 24% on the 10YA and 193% on the 30YA. Breeding was not recorded.

Spotted Dove				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	127	50	154	7.8
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	13	13	0	3.6
BR	1	1	0	0.1
GA	0.0859	0.0768	12	0.0350
GS	25	21	19	9.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.5

Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica*

Non-breeding vagrant

This is the first record of this mostly tropical species for the ACT. It is not known whether the individual was an aviary escapee or a vagrant.

General: A single record of a single bird, 16 November 2013 Aranda GrK13 (PeH1).

Common Bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera*

Common, breeding resident

This species is generally recorded in woodlands, on dry ridges of mountain forests and very occasionally in the suburbs.

General: Most of this year's metrics are in line with generally declining trends over the past decade. The notable exception is with numbers of birds per record, which have increased, compared to last year, and over time. Grids are down to 45 from 60 last year. The reporting rate is down 12% on last year 26% on the 10YA and 19% on the 30YA. After peaking at 32 records in 2007, WOO records have declined further to 11. Max

18/3 Apr Mt Ainslie NR-Campbell Park (LaG1) is up 50% on last year, and down 28% on the 10 & 30YA. Mean 2.2 and median 1. There were no breeding records this year, after 5 records last year.

GBS: The 84 records of between 1 & 3 Birds are down 37% on last year, down 26% on the 10YA but up 27% on the 30YA. Abundance is down 48% on last year, down 34% on the 10YA, and down 12% on the 30YA. Breeding was not recorded.

Common Bronzewing				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	186	215	-13	96.2
WR	11	15	-27	8.7
G	45	60	-25	33.8
BR	0	5	-100	1.6
GA	0.0361	0.0696	-48	0.0408
GS	11	18	-39	8.4
GBR	0	5	-100	0.9

Brush Bronzewing *Phaps elegans* 64

Rare, breeding resident

Historical records are generally restricted to well-watered habitats such those of the as the upper Cotter catchment.

General: There are no records this year after a single record last year.

Crested Pigeon *Ocyphaps lophotes*

Very common, breeding resident

Well-distributed in urban and rural areas and in woodlands, but largely absent from the wetter forests of the Cotter River catchment and surrounding NSW.

General: Abundance is up 83% on last year, 98% on the 10YA and 215% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 7% on last year, 44% on the 10YA, and 113% on the 30YA. Max 48/20 Apr Narrabundah Capital Golf Club GrL15 (RyS1), is down 44% on the 10 & 30YA. Mean 4.7 and median 3. There are 24 WOO records, down 54% on the 10 YA. 11 breeding, records: earliest on/9 Aug Lyneham Ridge (LeM1); latest dy/28 Jan Harrison (MiP1).

GBS: While the number of reports (2363) is down slightly on last year, the total number of birds seen (10094) is 5% up on last year. Abundance is up 15% on last year, the same as the 10YA, but up 101% on the 30YA. The maximum number, 35/4wk Jul O'Connor GrL13 (DoM1), is down 13% on last year and 53% on both the 10 and 30 YA. Mean is 4.3, median 3 and mode 2. 84 breeding records: earliest di/1wk Jul Northcote Crescent Deakin GrK14 (RoD2), and latest dy/2wk Jun Duffy Street Ainslie GrL13 (HaS3).

Crested Pigeon				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1534	1463	5	302.4
WR	24	34	-29	20.5
G	86	80	8	48.3
BR	11	9	22	5.1
GA	3.3095	2.8830	15	1.6233
GS	66	73	-10	42.3
GBR	84	82	2	43.0

Diamond Dove *Geopelia cuneata*

Rare, non-breeding visitor/escapee

Visitors are from the dry interior or escapees from aviaries.

General: Last recorded in 2011/12.

Peaceful Dove *Geopelia striata*

Rare, non-reeding resident

Over time this species has mostly been recorded at locations at or near the Murrumbidgee River.

General: While records are up sharply on an annual basis, it is likely that records of up to five birds on 9 occasions at Bibaringa contributed disproportionately to the outcome. There are 20 records from 6 grids, up from 7 records and 4 grids last year. Abundance is up 419% on last year, 70% on the 10YA and 123% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 220% on last year, down 5% on the 10YA but up 16% on the 30YA. Nearly all records in summer and autumn. Breeding was not recorded.

Peaceful Dove				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	22	7	214	8.0
WR	0	0	-	0.7
G	6	4	50	3.9
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0007
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Wonga Pigeon *Leucosarcia melanoleuca*

Rare, breeding resident

This species is generally restricted to the wet forests of the Brindabellas, Tallaganda and the far south of the AoI.

General: 8 records: first, 2/7 Oct Tallaganda SF – north GrV19 (LaG1); last, 1/10 Mar Namadgi NP – Warks/Blundells Ck Rds GrE15 (MiP1). Also seen on Blundells Ck Rd and at Condor Ck.

GBS: A single record 1/1wk Mar Hutchinson Place Burra GrM20 (AnI1).

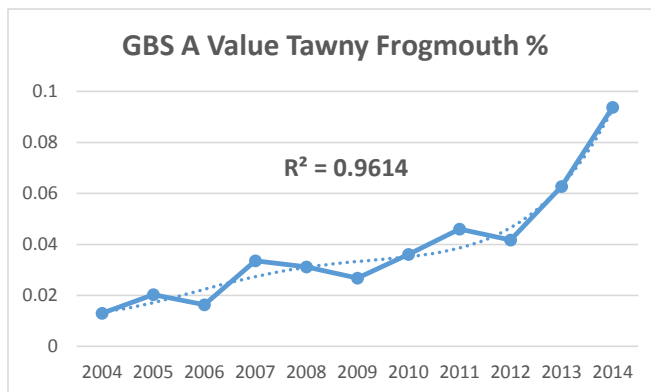
Wonga Pigeon				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	8	7	14	20.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	3	5	-40	9.4
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0000	-	0.0009
GS	1	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

PODARGIDAE: frogmouths**Tawny Frogmouth** *Podargus strigoides*

Observed in suburbs and woodlands in the ACT and AoI.

General: Abundance is up 47% on the previous year, 61% on the 10YA and 119% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 43% on the previous year, up 50% on the 10YA and up 41% the 30YA. Breeding, 20 records, up from 12 records last year: earliest, on/15 Sep Hawker – North Kama leasehold (AlB1) and latest, dy/5 Dec Narrabundah Hill, (AWB1).

GBS: 142 records from 10 sites spread evenly throughout the year with slightly fewer in summer (16%). Abundance is up 49%



Common, breeding resident

Tawny Frogmouth				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	56	40	40	16.6
WR	0	1	-100	0.1
G	20	16	25	9.2
BR	20	12	67	4.9
GA	0.0938	0.0627	49	0.0213
GS	11	11	0	5.3
GBR	48	29	66	6.6

on the previous year, up 177% on the 10YA, and up 348% on the 30YA. As can be seen from the graph, there has been a steady increase in sightings since 2004. Breeding: 48 records from 3 sites, up from 29 records the previous year: earliest, ne/2wk Aug Pearce GrK15 (KrS1); latest, dy/3wk Dec Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1).

CAPRIMULGIDAE: nightjars**White-throated Nightjar** *Eurostopodus mystacalis*

Rare, breeding summer visitor

An occasional visitor from coastal area.

General: No endorsed records this year. Last endorsed record at MFNR March 2011.

Spotted Nightjar *Eurostopodus argus*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: No records this year. The sole record for the ACT was of a single bird at Goorooyarroo NR on 18 Sep 2011.

AEGOTHELIDAE: owl nightjar**Australian Owllet-nightjar** *Aegotheles cristatus*

Widely but sparsely distributed in wooded areas.

General: There are 16 records, down from 26 records last year. Although the figures for any one year may well be artefacts of the vagaries of recording a small, rare, cryptic and nocturnal species, the indicators over the past few years they have been in decline. All but one sighting in ACT peri-urban woodlands: Campbell Park, Mulligans Flat, Bibaringa, Callum Brae, O'Connor Ridge, and Shepherds Lookout. No breeding this year and the last breeding record was at Campbell Park in 2011.

GBS: 8 records compared with 19 last year. 5 are from a single site: Weeroona Dr Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2). Also reported in Lyneham and Ainslie. Breeding not recorded.

Common, breeding resident

Australian Owllet-nightjar				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	16	26	-38	10.8
WR	2	5	-60	0.8
G	12	11	9	5.5
BR	0	0	-	0.3
GA	0.0026	0.0057	-54	0.0037
GS	3	5	-40	1.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

APODIDAE: swifts**White-throated Needletail***Hirundapus caudacutus*

Uncommon, non-breeding summer migrant

Records are highly associated with weather fronts.

General: 8 more records than last year. Max 255/1 Feb O'Connor Oval (MiP1), mean 39.3, median 10.5 and mode 6. Abundance is up 344% on last year, 249% on the 10YA and 84% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 45% on last year, 42% on the 10YA, but down 33% on the 30YA. Earliest: 5/28 Jan Warks/Blundells Ck Rds GrE15 (D C1); latest, 3/26 Mar Dickson (BaL1).

GBS: 7 records compared with 18 last year. Abundance is down 7% on last year, 34% on the 10YA, and 78% on the 30YA. Max 50/2wk Feb Curtin GrK14 (AJR1). Earliest: 30/5wk Jan, and latest 3/4wk Mar, both at Curtin GrJ14 (MoM3).

White-throated Needletail				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	27	19	42	16.9
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	14	15	-7	11.7
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0298	0.0321	-7	0.1464
GS	4	15	-73	13.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus*

Rare, non-breeding summer migrant

This species is most often recorded in association with White-throated Needletails

General: 7 records all from 1 Feb at O'Connor, Turner and Curtin. Max 60/1 Feb Turner GrK13 (RoV1). Mean 28.7, Median and mode 20.

GBS: 4 records, none last year. Max 20/5wk Jan Curtin (AJR1). Earliest record 10/5wk Jan Curtin GrJ14 (MoM3) and latest 2/3wk Feb Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1).

Fork-tailed Swift				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	9	2	350	0.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	3	2	50	0.8
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0108	0.0000	-	0.0082
GS	4	0	-	1.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

ANHINGIDAE: darter**Australian Darter** *Anhinga melanogaster*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Breeds in suitable habitat, for example on LBG and Molonglo Reach.

General: 220 records, including 1 WOO, massively up on the 30YA. The reporting rate of 4.7% also well up on the 30YA. Numbers ranged from 1-24, at an average of 3.3, median 2 and mode 1. Max 24/16 Feb during COG's regular field trip along Molonglo Reach. Recorded on most urban waterways, though 64% of the records came from Molonglo Reach and environs. Recorded throughout the year, confirming that the species may now be considered a resident, with more records in summer (32%) and autumn (33%) as usual. Inexplicably far fewer spring records (14%). Breeding has been recorded in the past between Sep and May but this year there were only 3 breeding records: dy/12 Jan Molonglo R GrJ14 (CaJ4); on/12 Feb Lower Molonglo GrJ14 (CaJ4); and dy/16 Feb Molonglo Reach GrL14 (COF1). Breeding of this species may be under-reported but Jack Holland, who has conducted the boat trips to view the Molonglo Reach darters for 22 years, wrote that the 2014 numbers were the lowest he had recorded but did not believe the clearing of the willows was implicated (Holland 2014).

GBS: 13 records, compared with last year's 24, but still well up on the 30YA of 6. Reporting rate (0.4%) was nearly twice the 30YA. The darter, while not a traditional "garden bird", does overfly the suburbs; it was recorded only in winter (31% of records) and autumn (69%) from 3 sites adjacent to water in Giralang, Jerrabomberra and Yarralumla. Numbers ranged from 1-2. The timing of the records is suggestive of dispersing young.

Australian Darter				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	220	305	-28	63.4
WR	1	1	0	0.3
G	16	27	-41	9.6
BR	3	2	50	2.7
GA	0.0046	0.0096	-52	0.0065
GS	3	4	-25	3.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

PHALACROCORACIDAE: cormorants**Little Pied Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*

Common breeding resident

Can be found on the various bodies of water in and around Canberra.

General: Fewer records than last year, but up 198% on the 30YA. While normally seen in low numbers, it remains our most widespread and commonly recorded cormorant. Numbers ranged from 1-20, with an average of 2.2, median and mode 1. Recorded throughout the year, with 20.9% records in winter, a surprisingly low 13% in spring, 40% summer and 27% autumn. 5 breeding records: earliest ny/7Nov Tuggeranong GrJ17 (FrM1) and latest ny/12 Feb Lower Molonglo GrJ14 (CaJ4). The species has bred over the last 10 years between Aug and Apr.

GBS: 170 records, fewer than last year but well up on the 30YA of 39.5, of 1-8 birds. Recorded from 11 sites near water in Red Hill, Giralang, Jerrabomberra, Nicholls, Curtin and Bonner, and from rural sites in Wamboin and Murrumbateman. Recorded every week and evenly in seasonal terms.

Little Pied Cormorant				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	481	525	-8	161.6
WR	0	5	-100	2.3
G	39	66	-41	35.9
BR	5	1	400	2.5
GA	0.0879	0.1218	-28	0.0330
GS	11	13	-15	4.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Common, breeding resident

Commonly found on the urban lakes and wetlands.

General: Slightly more records than last year, and 249% up on the 30YA. Records from most urban waterways though the hotspot for the species was JWNR and environs, which accounted for 41% of the records. Max 20/13 Apr LTug (SaR2), mean 2.7, median 2 and mode 1. The reporting rate of 7.3% was also well up on the 30YA of 5%. Recorded in all but one week of the year, with the usual peak in summer (41% of records). No breeding records.

GBS: 55 records, slightly fewer than last year, but well up on the 30YA of 12.6. Numbers ranged from 1-6, at an average of 1.8. Recorded throughout the year, more in spring and autumn (33% each), from 6 grid cells, both urban and rural. Common only at 1 site in Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2), which generated 65% of the records.

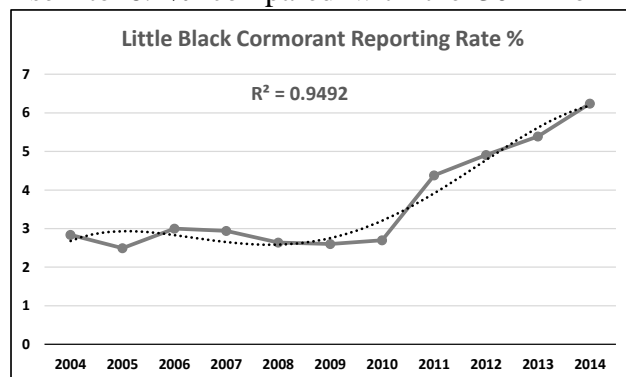
Great Cormorant				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	342	320	7	98.1
WR	2	0	-	0.2
G	37	39	-5	21.2
BR	0	0	-	0.6
GA	0.0331	0.0669	-51	0.0125
GS	7	11	-36	3.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*

Very common, breeding resident

This species flocks in larger numbers in this region than other cormorants.

General: More records than last year, up 263% on the 30YA, from widespread grid cells. Max 100/28 Sep Kellys Swamp GrL14 (SmA1), mean 12, median 3 mode 1. Reporting rate has risen to 6.2% compared with the 30YA of 4.1%. Recorded



throughout the year, with fewer records in spring (18%) and autumn (22%) than usual, and more in summer (47%). Again, no breeding was recorded – hopefully they have found new breeding sites that we have not yet discovered.

Little Black Cormorant				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	294	259	14	81.0
WR	2	0	-	0.3
G	30	38	-21	17.7
BR	0	0	-	1.6
GA	0.0925	0.1369	-32	0.0273
GS	6	7	-14	2.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: 79 records, down 20% on last year but massively up on the 30YA of 12.7; The A value was nearly 4 times the 30YA. Records from 6 sites near water, in Giralang, Nicholls, Jerrabomberra, Gleneagles and Wamboin. Numbers ranged from 1-30 birds, at an average of 3.6, median 2 and mode 1. Recorded throughout the year, but more commonly in spring (34%) than shown in the general records above.

Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax varius*

The least common of the locally occurring cormorants.

General: 61 records, massively up on the 6.5 30YA. Numbers ranged from 1-5. Though recorded from 9 grid cells, it was relatively “common” only in GrL14, which accounted for 72% of the records. Reporting rate 1.3% up 293% on the 30YA. Recorded in all seasons but with a peak in summer (39%). The status of this species remains unclear. It has been recorded in low numbers every year since 1982 but with a sharp increase in the last 2 years.

GBS: A single record, 1/11 Sep Yowani Golf Course Lyneham (GrM2). This species is only occasionally observed in Canberra and is not a garden bird, as the A Value (0.0003) clearly indicates.

Rare, non-breeding visitor

Pied Cormorant				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	61	30	103	6.5
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	9	9	0	3.2
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0003	9	0.0009
GS	1	1	0	1.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

PELECANIDAE: pelican

Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus*

Seen on all wetlands but appears to favour JWNR.

General: Many more records than last year and 4 times the 30YA. Reporting rate (which has fluctuated considerably over the years) of 6.3% is 68% up on the 30YA. Numbers ranged from 1-58 birds, with max 58/28 Dec LBath (LeM1), mean 6.7, median 2 and mode 1. Recorded from 31 widespread grid cells, 57% of the records came from JWNR & FSP. Recorded in 51 weeks, mostly in summer (50%) suggesting that some of the population is “resident”, at least when not involved in a breeding event in the inland. The species does not breed in our area, except in the past at LGeo.

GBS: 80 records, hugely up on the 30YA of 11.7. Recorded from 11 sites, the hotspot with 34% of the records being Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2). Numbers ranged from 1-10, with an average of 2.1. Recorded in 44 weeks, with autumn providing the highest percentage of records (38%).

Common, non-breeding visitor

Australian Pelican				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	295	212	39	73.6
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	31	18	72	12.5
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0551	0.0279	97	0.0142
GS	11	5	120	5.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

ARDEIDAE: bitterns, herons and egrets

Australasian Bittern *Botaurus poiciloptilus*

Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: A big year for this species in both the ACT and the surrounding COG AoI with records from 4 areas in 3 grid cells. 13 records from Rose Lagoon between 3 Jan (AnF1) and 30 Jun (BiL1); 8 from McKellar Wetland or nearby between 10 June (SmA1) and 15 Jun (RoM3); the remaining 5 from Giralang Pond and Bruce AIS. Max 7/15 Jun (LaG1) with mean 2, median and mode both 1. 77% of records were in winter. There were 6 records in 1996, with the species being reported only 10 times in the period 1982-2014.

GBS: 1 record from a site adjacent to Giralang Pond: 1/4 Jun Giralang (McD4).

Non-breeding vagrant

Australasian Bittern				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	27	0	-	0.7
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	3	0	-	0.3
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0006	-45	0.0006
GS	1	1	0	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus*

Rare, breeding visitor

General: 12 records, 11 of which were of a single bird at McKellar Wetland in the period 11-18 Jun, over which time it was reported by at least 9 observers. There was also a single WOO record of 2 birds from Naas Valley on 22 June (McJ4). These winter sightings are unusual in that historically nearly all sightings have been in late spring/summer, with no records from Jul to Sep, and only one set of records from Oct in 2013.

Little Bittern				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	12	19	-37	1.9
WR	1	0	-	0.0
G	2	2	0	0.7
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0003	-100	0.0003
GS	0	1	-100	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

White-necked Heron *Ardea pacifica*

Uncommon, breeding visitor

Occasionally seen in and around local bodies of water.

General: Reporting rate 3.4%, down 14% on last year but still up 171% on the 30YA. Most records were expectedly of 1 or 2 birds (median and mode both 1) but the average (mean of 2.7) was boosted by some larger counts including groups of up to 36 and 30 and counts of approx. 15 at Wollongorang and Wet Lagoons (both AnF1). Most records were in spring (25%) and summer (50%), with fewer in winter (10%) and autumn (16%). No breeding recorded.

White-necked Heron				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	161	190	-15	24.9
WR	0	4	-100	0.6
G	40	42	-5	12.8
BR	2	0	-	0.4
GA	0.0069	0.0045	53	0.0012
GS	5	7	-29	2.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: 20 records from 5 sites is well above 10YA (4.2) and the 30YA (2.2). Records were between 1wk Oct and 3wk Jun. 2 of the sites were rural (Carwoola and Wamboin), the others being on the margins of Curtin, and near water bodies in Giralang and Jerrabomberra.

Great Egret *Ardea alba*

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor

Becoming more common in shallow waters across the region.

General: Reporting rate (4.2%) down 23% on last year's high, but up 100% the 10YA and up 153% on the 30YA. Records were from scattered sites, mostly in Canberra's north or in rural wetlands to the northeast. Most records were expectedly of 1 or 2 birds (median and mode both 1), but the mean of 1.4 (down from 1.8 last year) was again this year boosted by a single large count of Max 16/17 Nov Rose Lagoon GrU04 (AnF1). Records were spread more evenly this year: spring 15%, summer 38%, autumn 31%, and winter 16%.

Great Egret				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	196	260	-25	32.4
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	13	28	-54	7.5
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0115	0.0210	-45	0.0028
GS	3	4	-25	1.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: Confirmed records from only 2 sites is down on last year. There appears to have been a resident egret throughout the year on Giralang Pond, accounting for 31 records (McD4), with the Jerrabomberra site contributing a single record in May (HaL2)

Intermediate Egret *Ardea intermedia*

Rare, non-breeding visitor

Occasionally single birds are observed in our region.

General: This year single birds were observed by multiple observers over limited times at a small number of sites: 1/28 Sep JWNR (SmA1 and AnF1); 1/late Jan early Feb JWNR (SmA1); 1/Apr May Goulburn near Golf Course (AnF1, D C1 & LaG1). Other records include 7 and 8/late Nov Rose Lagoon (AnF1). Reporting rate 0.6% is down 36% on last year, but 64 % up on the 30YA. Most records (70%) were in autumn.

Intermediate Egret				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	28	45	-38	7.2
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	3	11	-73	2.1
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0012	-100	0.0005
GS	0	2	-100	1.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: No records this year, down from 3 records last year.

Cattle Egret *Ardea ibis*

Occasionally seen in grassy surrounds of bodies of water, sometimes in flocks of up to 30.

General: A big year for this species, with the number of birds seen (1006) not quite twice the previous record of 627 birds in 2011-12. Records were from mainly around JWNR, but also from other Canberra wetlands, grasslands, and LBath/The Morass. Max 101/16 Apr JWNR (DaC1), with mean 14, median 5 and mode 1. Reporting rate 1.6% is up 119% on the 10YA and 66% on the 30YA. Most records (68%) in autumn. Probably the same large flock was reported at JWNR throughout Apr.

GBS: 7 records from 3 sites: 5/1wk Apr and 4wk May Curtin (AJR1), and 1 bird in Jerrabomberra in Sep, Nov & Mar, and 1 sighting in Mar at Gleneagles (PeH2).

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor

Cattle Egret				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	75	58	29	19.0
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	12	13	-8	5.2
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0049	0.0018	173	0.0045
GS	3	2	50	1.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

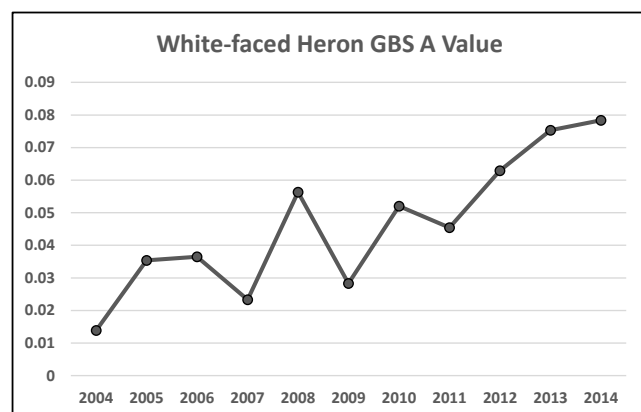
White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae*

Often seen on water margins of bodies of water of all sizes across the region.

General: The 1807 birds reported is a record, more than the 1676 reported last year, also a record. The reporting rate (15.3%) is 9% higher than last year, 133% higher than the 10YA and 103% higher than the 30YA. Records were widespread across the region (from many sites scattered across 78 grid cells) and throughout the year (winter 11%, spring 19%, summer 47%, autumn (23%). Max 120/20 Jan Rose Lagoon (BiL1) with mean 2.7 (median and mode both 1) but there were more than 20

Common, breeding resident

White-faced Heron				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	721	674	7	186.8
WR	7	7	0	2.7
G	78	80	-3	49.2
BR	5	6	-17	2.6
GA	0.0784	0.0753	4	0.0350
GS	16	16	0	10.7
GBR	0	1	-100	0.2



records of 10+ birds.

5 breeding records: first ny/28 Oct Carwoola (BuM1), and last dy/30 Jan John Night Park (AWB1).

GBS: 204 records from 16 sites spread across 14 grid cells continues a decade-long general increase in GBS records. Records were spread throughout the year with max 5/5 1wk Aug, mean 1.2, and median and mode both 1). Records were from 12 suburban and 4 rural sites. No breeding records this year, 1 last year.

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*

Very occasionally seen in the margins of water bodies

General: 4 records this year, of probably 4 birds: 2/27 Oct Yerrabi Pond (SaB1), 1/1 May WBPD (WaS1 and BiL1); and x/4 May Goulburn Hetherington St (CaN2).

Rare, non-breeding visitor



Julian Robinson

Nankeen Night-Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus*

Nocturnal feeding habits may lead to under reporting.

General: After 2 years of relatively prolific reporting the number of records has fallen to below what might be termed normal levels. Reporting rate (0.5%) is down 55% on the 10YA and down 39% on the 30YA. Max 11/23 Feb JWNR (SmA1) mean 1.8 (3.7 last year), median and mode both 1 (mode 3 last year). Records were mainly from summer (52%) with spring 20%, autumn 8%, and winter 20%. No breeding recorded.

GBS: 19 records from 3 sites is slightly up on last year (16), reports up to 4 birds throughout the year from Giralang (McD4). This year, there were also 3 records from sites in Jerrabomberra (HaL2) and Yarralumla (NeG1).

Uncommon, breeding visitor

Nankeen Night-Heron				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	25	156	-84	17.2
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	4	11	-64	5.2
BR	0	1	-100	0.2
GA	0.0085	0.0066	29	0.0040
GS	3	3	0	1.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

THRESKIORNITHIDAE: ibises and spoonbills**Glossy Ibis** *Plegadis falcinellus*

An occasional visitor to marshy areas across the region.

General: Of the 39 records this year, 33 were of 1 or 2 birds reported by multiple observers in the period 1 to 26 Jan at JWNR or an adjacent site the Fyshwick Canturf farm. There were 2 more records from the same site on 13 Apr (SmA1 & SaR2). Other sightings included 1/8 Sep Wollogorang Lagoon (LaG1), 2 records from Wet Lagoon in Oct (AnF1) and 1/4 May Goulburn off Hetherington St (CaN2). So overall probably 7 birds visited the region. The numbers of records for this species are highly variable. Most years there are nil or few records, but there were notable peaks in the last two years, in 1995, 2003 and over the three year period 2007-2009.

Rare, non-breeding visitor

Glossy Ibis				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	39	10	290	7.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	5	5	0	1.4
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0004
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

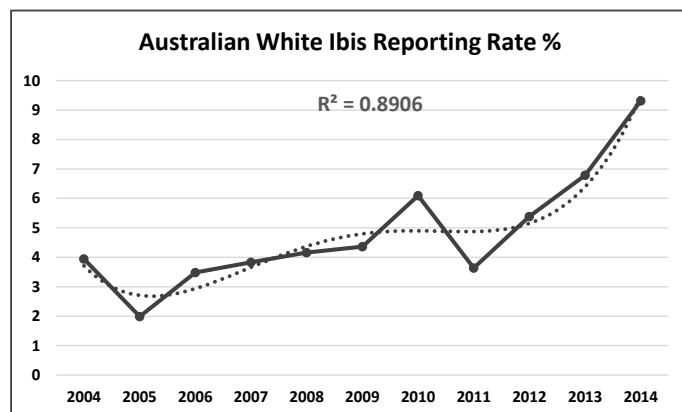
Australian White Ibis *Threskiornis molucca*

A regular inhabitant of wetlands around the region.

General: Another big year for this species. The majority of records came from grid cells K11 (Crace Wetlands and Percival Hill), L11 (Yerrabi Pond), L14/M14 (JWNR & FSP), and WBPD and LGin. Reporting rate (9.3%) reflects a steady increase in reports since 2004, and is twice the 10 and 30YA. Max 223/Goulburn near Golf Course (AnF1), mean 9.3, median 3, mode 1. Most records in the warmer months – spring (19%),

Common, breeding resident

Australian White Ibis				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	439	326	35	85.9
WR	4	2	100	1.4
G	38	41	-7	23.1
BR	0	0	-	1.6
GA	0.4843	0.4061	19	0.1870
GS	18	19	-5	9.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0



summer (56%) autumn (20%) and winter (4%). No breeding reported.

GBS: 154 records from 18 sites maintains the gradual increase since 2007. Regular reporting again this year from Murrumbateman (BIJ1) and Jerrabomberra (HaL2). Max 98/24 Jul Jerrabomberra (HaL2), mean 9.6, median 3 and mode 1. No breeding reported.

Straw-necked Ibis *Threskiornis spinicollis*

Common, non-breeding visitor

Often seen on well-watered grasslands, including playing fields and golf courses.

General: Most records from JWNR & FSP, contributing a third of records. Other sites included MFNR, and wetlands to the northeast of Canberra: Rose Lagoon, Wollagorang Lagoon GrU03 and Wet Lagoon GrS02. Reporting rate (4.5%) a little below last year, but still 50% up on the 10 & 30YAs. Records in summer (48%) and autumn (28%), with fewer in winter (12%), and spring (15%). Max 400/7 Sep Wet Lagoon (AnF1) mean 18 (twice that of last year) median 5 (up from 3) and mode 1. There were 16 counts of 50+ birds. No breeding reported.

GBS: 43 records from 14 sites is down slightly on last year (52 from 14) and the A value is about half the 30YA. There were however more birds this year: max 120/4wk Jun Murrumbateman (BIJ1), mean 12.9, median 5, and mode 1. Reports varied across the year: winter 5%, spring 30%, summer 47% and autumn 18%, quite a different pattern from last year, which had a large a summer peak (64%). No breeding recorded.

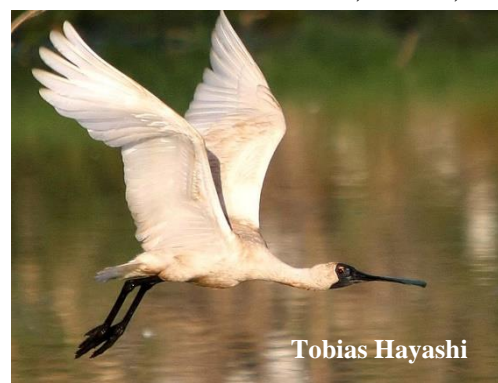
Straw-necked Ibis				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	212	230	-8	56.6
WR	2	0	-	0.5
G	42	35	20	17.3
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.1820	0.1264	44	0.3519
GS	14	14	0	13.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Royal Spoonbill *Platalea regia*

Uncommon, breeding visitor

An irruptive species, sometimes appearing in small groups in wetlands across the region.

General: Records down on last year with 43% from JWNR & FSP. As with some other “uncommon” species, the bulk of the reports document 1 or 2 birds seen by multiple observers over extended periods of time at the site. Other sites include MFNR and Forde Pond GrL10/11, LBath, Rose and Wet Lagoons and wetlands near Goulburn Golf Course. Max 7/7 Apr Goulburn near the Golf Course (AnF1), mean 2.2, median 2 and mode 1. Most records were from the warmer months (winter 2%, spring 7%, summer 67%, autumn 24%). No breeding recorded.



Tobias Hayashi

Royal Spoonbill				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	97	118	-18	28.2
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	10	16	-38	5.3
BR	0	0	-	1.1
GA	0.0039	0.0000	-	0.0013
GS	2	0	-	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: Reported in only 9 years of the survey since 1982. 8 records from 2 sites: Nicholls (HaJ7) and Giralang (McD4) of 1 or 2 birds between late Jan and May.

Yellow-billed Spoonbill *Platalea flavipes*

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor

Occasionally seen in small groups in wetlands, including small bodies of water.

General: A huge increase in records, well above the high of 51 in 1992. Records from JWNR (41%), LBath (10%), Wet Lagoon (10%) and WBPD (10%). As with the Royal Spoonbill, there were over 30 records of between 1 and 3 birds at JWNR in just over a week in Jan. Other sites produce similar multiple records, but to a lesser degree. Reporting rate (2.9%) nearly 4 times that of last year, over 12 times the 10YA but only 2.7 times the 30YA. Max 42/23 Jan The Morass (LaG1), mean 3.5 (almost twice last year's), median 2 and mode 1).

Records mainly in summer (76%) with winter 3%, spring 11% and autumn 10%.

GBS: 9 records from 3 sites in Murrumbateman (BIJ1), Nicholls (HaJ7) and Giralang (McD4) up from 1 record last year at Giralang. Recorded only 5 times in the GBS.

Yellow-billed Spoonbill				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	136	28	386	15.4
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	14	10	40	5.7
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0049	0.0003	1539	0.0013
GS	3	1	200	1.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

ACCIPITRIDAE: kites, harriers, goshawks, eagles**Osprey** *Pandion haliaetus*

Non-breeding vagrant

Declared vulnerable in NSW. There have been very few ACT sightings of this species since the first in 2011, possibly of dispersing young.

General: No records this year. Last recorded in Feb 2013 at Googong Dam GrO17 (AnI1).

Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus axillaris*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Numbers fluctuate according to the availability of suitable food, such as mice, small mammals and grasshoppers.

General: Fewer records than last year but up 301% on the 30YA. Reporting rate 5.1% was well above the 3.4% 30YA. Numbers ranged from 1-4, mean 1.3. Recorded widely, mainly in rural grasslands and nature reserves on the fringes of the city. Recorded in all seasons, with a slight peak in summer 32%. Only 1 breeding record: dy/25 Jun JWNR (WaS1).

GBS: 88 records, fewer than last year, but up 164% on the 30YA (33.4%). Reporting rate 2.9% was also well up on the long-term value of 1.2%. Only 7 grid cells were involved, covering Nicholls, Curtin, Bonner and Giralang. Numbers ranged from 1 - 2 birds. As with the general records, the species was recorded fairly equally in all seasons. No breeding recorded.

Black-shouldered Kite				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	242	298	-19	67.8
WR	1	1	0	0.5
G	30	48	-38	20.2
BR	1	0	-	1.6
GA	0.0328	0.0402	-18	0.0154
GS	7	12	-42	6.8
GBR	0	6	-100	0.6

White-bellied Sea-Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor

Occasionally seen over our area's lakes and rivers, or travelling between them.

General: Nearly twice as many records as last year, from 26 widespread grid cells, massively up on the 30YA (16). Reporting rate 2.0% compared positively with the 30YA (0.8%). Mainly single birds, though with one surprising record of 4/1 Jan Wee Jasper Valley (WaR5). Recorded throughout the year, more commonly in summer (37%) and autumn (32%). Almost half the records came from JWNR and environs. There was one interesting record: di/1 May Kellys Swamp (BuM1).

GBS: Self-evidently not a garden bird but will occasionally drift over the suburbs on its way between watercourses. Nevertheless there were 12 records submitted, all of single birds, between 11 Sep and 25 Jun from two sites in Curtin and Nicholls.

White-bellied Sea-Eagle				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	92	47	96	15.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	26	18	44	8.0
BR	1	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0039	0.0012	228	0.0005
GS	2	2	0	1.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Seen throughout the region, often near bodies of water or wetlands.

General: More than double last year's number and hugely above the 30YA (30). Numbers ranged from 1-18, the latter from a 5km survey with max (in one group) 15/22 Jan LBath GrY09 (LeM1) where they have been recorded in high numbers on previous occasions. Reporting rate 4.1% well up on the 30YA of 1.5%, but has fluctuated between 0 and 5% over the years. Recorded throughout the year, though less in winter (16%), with spring 34%, summer 30% and autumn 21%. Recorded in peri-urban and rural settings. 4 breeding records of probably 2 breeding events: nb/18 Aug and on/6 & 26 Sep MFNR (CoF1; CuR1); and nb/11 Sep LBath (LeM1).

Whistling Kite				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	193	94	105	29.9
WR	4	2	100	0.4
G	23	21	10	8.1
BR	4	0	-	0.4
GA	0.0013	0.0012	9	0.0009
GS	4	2	100	1.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: 4 records, the same as last year, all of single birds, from 4 grid cells. Earliest 4wk Jul Curtin GrK14 (AJR1), then 4wk Jan Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2), 2wk Feb Giralang GrK12 and finally 4wk Feb Page GrJ12 (AlB1). While not a classical “garden bird” though may cross suburbs occasionally.

Black Kite *Milvus migrans*

Rare, non-breeding visitor

This large and distinctively fork-tailed inland raptor is an occasional visitor.

General: This bird has found its way to our region, generally in summer, in six of the previous 10 years in 8 locations ranging from Lyneham to Bredbo. The earliest record was 1/18 Aug JWNr (SmA1), the latest 1/9 Mar North Lyneham Ridge (BiL1).

GBS: 2 records: 1wk Oct Curtin (AJR1); and 1/2wk Jan Fraser (WaS1). Recorded only twice in the previous 10 years in the GBS.

Brown Goshawk *Accipiter fasciatus*

Common, breeding resident

Regularly observed throughout the region, including Canberra suburbs.

General: Fewer records (including WOO) than last year but well up on the 30YA of 76. Numbers ranged from 1-3, average 1.2, with max 3/12 Jan Uriarra GrI14 (AnF1). 12 records came over the blitz weekend. The reporting rate of 2.5% is well down on the 3.8% 30YA and appears to be broadly trending downwards. Recorded throughout the year, with 11% in winter, 30% spring, 48% summer and 12% autumn. They were recorded from 45 grid cells, largely from peri-urban nature reserves, the hotspots being JWNr and MFNR. 4 breeding records of 2 breeding events: earliest dy/4 Dec TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1), where the young continues to be seen until 27 Dec; and cf/22 Dec Narrabundah Hill GrI14 (CaJ4).

GBS: 27 records, similar to the 30YA 28.7, but at a reporting rate of 0.9 cf 1.1. Abundance ranged from 1-2, at an average of 1.1. Recorded over 23 weeks, between 3 Jul and 14 May, though unusually 37% of records were in winter. Recorded from 9 grid cells, 6 urban and 3 rural. No breeding recorded.

Brown Goshawk				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	117	163	-28	75.8
WR	10	13	-23	4.7
G	45	42	7	33.8
BR	4	10	-60	4.1
GA	0.0098	0.0111	-11	0.0111
GS	12	13	-8	13.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrocephalus*

Common, breeding resident/sum. migrant

Regularly observed throughout the region, especially in the warmer months.

General: Number of records, similar to last year but well up on the 30YA. Mainly single birds with a sprinkling of twos and max 3/5 Feb TUGH GrK17 (HeS1). Reporting rate 1.5% is also above the 30YA (1.4%) though this has fluctuated between 2.85% (1989) and 0.51% (2001). Recorded throughout the year, with peaks in summer (42%) and autumn (32%). Records came from 33 widespread grid cells, mainly urban. Often reported at JWNr. No breeding recorded.

GBS: A relatively common garden raptor, with 57 records this year, down a little on the previous 2 years but holding up against the 30YA. Reporting rate of 1.9% was near the 30YA of 2%. Mainly single birds recorded, from 17 grid cells, both suburban and rural. Recorded throughout the year, with a peak in summer (37%) of the records. No breeding recorded; the species has only been recorded breeding twice in the previous 10 years.

Collared Sparrowhawk				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	72	67	7	28.2
WR	3	7	-57	1.5
G	33	31	6	15.8
BR	0	0	-	0.9
GA	0.0190	0.0189	1	0.0211
GS	24	23	4	16.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.7

Grey Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae*

Rare, non-breeding visitor

A bird of the wet forests, occasionally observed in the region.

General: 3 records, against a 30YA of 1.9. All single birds, in O'Connor (MiP1), JWNr (BiL1) and Goulburn (AnF1). One in each season except winter.

GBS: 1 record of a single bird, 22 Jan Rivett GrJ15 (BrT2). Recorded in 5 of the previous 10 years.

Spotted Harrier *Circus assimilis*

Declared vulnerable in NSW. This handsome harrier's stronghold is the arid and semi-arid zones so its presence in the ACT is irregular.

General: Number of records this year half of last year's but up 593% on the 30YA. Reporting rate of 1.0% up 191% on the 30YA of 0.3%. Mostly single birds recorded in 25 weeks throughout the year, with 4% records in winter, 13% spring, 61% summer and 22% autumn.



While it

was recorded from 14 widespread and mostly rural grid cells, over half the records came from JWNR and environs, suggesting that despite the high number of records, there were probably very few individual harriers. No breeding has been recorded here.

GBS: 2 records, both of a single bird, 4wk Aug and 1wk Dec Giralang (McD4).

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor

Spotted Harrier				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	46	93	-51	6.6
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	14	32	-56	2.8
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0007	0.0015	-56	0.0007
GS	1	3	-67	1.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Swamp Harrier *Circus approximans*

Infrequently observed over grasslands, wetlands and streams.

General: More records than last year and 410% up on the 30YA. Reporting rate (1.4%) is up 114% on the 30YA of 0.7%. Generally seen in 1s or 2s, max 5/25 Jul Wollongorang Lagoon GrU03 (LaG1). Recorded all year but more commonly in spring and summer. While 11 grid cells were involved, the majority of records came from Wollongorang, Wet and Rose Lagoons. No breeding was recorded. There have only been 4 breeding records in our area since 1982, and none was of dependent young.

Uncommon, breeding resident

Swamp Harrier				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	66	55	20	12.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	11	19	-42	6.1
BR	1	1	0	0.3
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0004
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Wedge-tailed Eagle *Aquila audax*

A large conspicuous raptor regularly seen soaring over woodlands and open country, and sometimes over the suburbs.

General: Our largest readily identifiable raptor continues to be well reported, with more records this year than last year, up 157% on the 30YA. Records of 1-4 birds, with an average of 1.5, median and mode both 1. Recorded from 94 grid cells, covering most habitats. Fewer autumn records than usual (24%), with 15% in winter, 23% spring, and 38% summer. For such an apparently successful raptor, there were only 3 breeding records, from 3 sites: di/24 Jul Cotter Reserve GrG14 (GoJ3); di/25 Sep McQuoids Hill NR GrI16 (RoM1); and on/15 Nov Molonglo R GrI13 (TaN1). It is possible that the lack of breeding records reflects observers' desire to protect the nest sites from disturbance.

GBS: 87 records, down from 121 last year, but up 90% on the 30YA. Reporting rate of 2.9% was also well up on the 1.3% 30YA. Up to 4 birds were recorded at a time, with an average of 1.2. Recorded from 22 sites, both suburban and rural, evenly throughout the year, with a slight peak in autumn. While not a "garden bird", it is now unsurprising to record this species overflying suburban gardens. By all parameters, the iconic wedgie is doing well in our region.

Common, breeding resident

Wedge-tailed Eagle				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	292	256	14	113.4
WR	3	7	-57	2.3
G	94	86	9	53.6
BR	3	3	0	2.1
GA	0.0344	0.0498	-31	0.0173
GS	25	29	-14	12.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.2

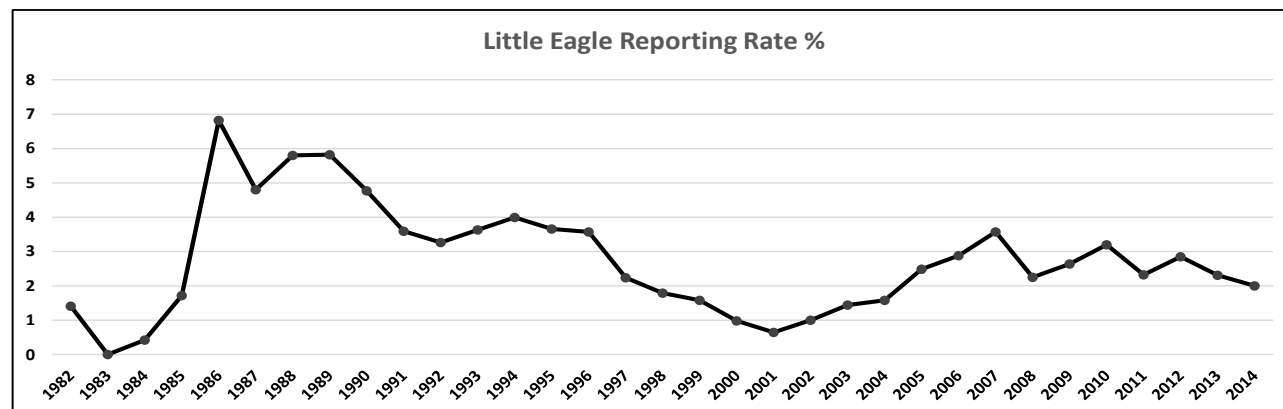
Little Eagle *Hieraaetus morphnoides*

Irregularly observed across the region, and over the suburbs. Declared vulnerable in NSW and the ACT.

General: For a vulnerable species, this year's tally of 94 records seems anomalous. The higher numbers may be a reflection of increased observer effort, the greater capacity of COG members to identify the species correctly, following many photographic depictions on the chat line, and a greater understanding of the importance of reporting vulnerable species. While the number of records is up 70% on the 30YA, the reporting rate (1.9%) is,

Uncommon, breeding resident

Little Eagle				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	94	111	-15	55.4
WR	1	2	-50	0.9
G	32	29	10	21.2
BR	6	3	100	1.5
GA	0.0092	0.0123	-25	0.0059
GS	10	12	-17	6.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0



however, 29% below the 30YA. Therefore, the long-term picture is not too encouraging, and the status of "Vulnerable" appears to fit. Numbers ranged from 1-3, with max 3/6 May Sutton GrN10 (GrB1). Recorded over 40 weeks, most frequently in summer (39%) with other seasons (20%). Recorded from 32 widespread grid cells. 6 breeding records, from 3 breeding events: earliest on/4 Sep and the latest dy/27 Dec both TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1). Other sites to record successful breeding were Campbell Park and West Belconnen.

GBS: 27 records, of 1-2 birds, average 1. Fewer than last year, but the A Value is up 55% on the 30YA. Recorded between 21 Aug and 18 Jun from 8 suburban sites in Curtin, Ainslie, Red Hill, Bonner, Nicholls, Kambah and Giralang, and from 1 rural site in Carwoola. A third of the records came in summer.



FALCONIDAE: kestrel, falcons, hobby**Nankeen Kestrel** *Falco cenchroides*

Uncommon, breeding resident

A common resident and breeding species, the most observed raptor in the region.

General: Our most common raptor, with fewer records than last year but up 147% on the 30YA. Reporting rate (7.5%) was the same as the 30YA. It rose as high as 14.06% in 1989 during the ACT Atlas. Max 26/23 Feb LGeo GrR10 (LeM1) over a 5km survey, mean 1.5, median and mode both 1. Recorded through the year: winter 10%, spring 32%, summer 42% and autumn 16%. Recorded from 80 widespread grid cells, from urban nature reserves to rural areas. There was surprisingly only one breeding record: co/26 Oct Campbell Park GrM13 (AnF1).

Nankeen Kestrel				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	355	401	-11	146.8
WR	11	5	120	5.2
G	80	91	-12	54.0
BR	1	7	-86	3.8
GA	0.0223	0.0210	6	0.0186
GS	14	13	8	12.4
GBR	0	2	-100	0.3

GBS: 58 records, slightly down on last year, though still up from the 30YA of 46.5. Reporting rate (1.9%) is slightly above the 30YA of 1.7%. Mainly single birds were recorded though with one record of 5/22 Jan Burra GrM20 (AnI1). Recorded in all seasons, though slightly more so in summer with 31% of records, from 13 grid cells, both urban and rural.

Brown Falcon *Falco berigora*

Uncommon, breeding resident

A resident of grasslands and open woodlands.

General: Many fewer records than last year but still 24% up on the 30YA. Max 3/17 Mar Wet Lagoon (AnF1) and 3/14 Apr Williamsdale (RaM1), mean 1.3, median and mode both 1. Reporting rate (2.2%) considerably down on the 30YA of 4.2%, suggesting that this species is one adversely affected by Canberra's increasing urbanisation. Recorded throughout the year: winter 21 %, spring 28%, summer 32% and autumn 19%; a very similar pattern to last year. Recorded from 50 grid cells, rural and suburban, particularly nature reserves. No breeding recorded; the species has been recorded as breeding in 3 of the previous 10 years.

Brown Falcon				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	102	163	-37	82.5
WR	4	4	0	1.7
G	50	56	-11	38.4
BR	0	2	-100	1.2
GA	0.0003	0.0033	-90	0.0056
GS	1	4	-75	5.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: 1 record of a single bird, 2wk Feb Curtin GrK14 (AJR1), compares poorly with the 30YA of 12.9. With the exception of two good wet years 2012 and 2013, there has been a steady decline in records of this species since 1986. The Brown Falcon is one of the least urban of our raptors.

Australian Hobby *Falco longipennis*

Common, breeding resident/summer migrant

A distinctive small raptor often observed when the next generation takes flight around February.

General: Fewer records than last year but well up on the 30YA, but reporting rate (2.1%) similar to that of the 30YA. Max 3/24 Feb Callum Brae NR GrL15 (RyS1), mean 1.1, median and mode both 1. Recorded in 38 weeks. Probably partially migratory, with 11% of the records in winter, cf 17% in spring, 46% summer and 26% autumn. The hobby is one of the more urban of our raptors, with only a sprinkling of rural locations amongst the 32 grid cells providing records. 4 breeding records of 3 breeding events: earliest cf/26 Oct Telopea Park (MoE2) and latest dy/11 Feb Murrumbidgee Golf Course (CaJ4). Breeding recorded every year since 2003.

Australian Hobby				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	98	120	-18	42.5
WR	8	2	300	1.1
G	32	38	-16	20.7
BR	4	5	-20	1.4
GA	0.0098	0.0162	-39	0.0297
GS	18	15	20	21.3
GBR	0	1	-100	0.9

GBS: 29 records is down on both last year and the 30YA of 69.9. The A Value and reporting rate (1.0%) are significantly down against the 30YA of A= 0.0297 and 2.6%. This supports the opinion that "there aren't as many hobbies around as there used to be" – though it is not clear why. The GBS records are somewhat at variance from the general records for this species in that record numbers

surprisingly peaked in winter (35%) followed by summer (31%) autumn (21%) and spring (13.8%). Recorded in 12 mainly suburban grid cells though the species was again relatively common only in Curtin GrK14 (AJR1). No breeding this year, breeding has been recorded in 6 of the previous 10 years.

Black Falcon *Falco subniger*

An inland species favouring eucalypt woodland.

General: 16 records, of 1-2 birds, median 1, recorded between 25 Aug and 25 May. Well up on all parameters. Records from 12 grid cells, particularly the urban fringe and LBath. Summer, with 44% of records, and autumn (38%), accounted for most sightings. This inland raptor continues to be recorded infrequently in our region, its presence here probably dictated by conditions inland. It is perhaps worth noting that it is generally recorded by a few experienced bird watchers.

Rare, non-breeding visitor

Black Falcon				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	16	9	78	2.3
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	12	8	50	1.7
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0006
GS	0	0	-	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*

A small resident population, possibly limited by lack of suitable breeding sites.

General: More records than last year and up 137% on the 30YA. Reporting rate of 1.3% the same as the 30YA. Mostly single birds, with a sprinkling of groups of 2. Seasonal distribution: winter 22%, spring 15%, summer 52% and autumn 12%; a higher value than usual for summer. Recorded from 26 widespread grid cells, covering the suburbs and fringes and the eastern lakes. A hotspot for the species was JWNR and environs. No breeding records this year but 2 peregrines recorded in Oct at Red Rocks Gorge GrI16 probably bred there as usual.

Uncommon, breeding resident

Peregrine Falcon				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	60	43	40	25.3
WR	0	2	-100	0.5
G	26	22	18	15.7
BR	0	1	-100	0.9
GA	0.0102	0.0216	-53	0.0061
GS	10	9	11	6.3
GBR	0	2	-100	0.1

GBS: 27 records, down from 60 last year, but up on the 30YA of 15. The reporting rate was up too, 0.9% compared with 0.5%. Range of 1-4 birds, average 1.1. Recorded in all seasons, highest (52%) in summer. Recorded from 10 widespread sites but most common only in Curtin GrK14 (AJR1).



Julian Robinson

RALLIDAE: rails, crakes, swamphen, moorhen, coot**Purple Swamphen** *Porphyrio porphyrio*

Very common, breeding resident

There has been a steady growth in numbers of this species over recent years, particularly around the growing number of water-bodies throughout Canberra suburbs.

General: The high number of records and large numbers of birds recorded is partly the result of increased observer effort and ease of submission of sightings electronically. However, the increase in the recording rate over the last 20 years, from 6.3% in 1994 to 14.5% in 2014 indicates that the species is doing very well. It would appear that most water bodies or wetlands of any size have a resident population. Max 50/1 Sep Wet Lagoon (AnF1), with mean 7.8, median 5 and mode 1. Recorded in all weeks of the year with an even spread across the seasons, but with higher numbers in summer (39%). Only 21 breeding records: first ny/17 Jul Mitchell Flemington Rd (CoF1) and last dy/30 Jun JWNR (LaS1). Most breeding records were of dependent young in the period Oct – Feb.

GBS: 188 records from 6 sites in 5 grid cells continues a gradual increase since 2005. Sites were in Giralang (McD4), Greenway (HaA2), Jerrabomberra (HaL2), Nicholls (HaJ7) and Yarralumla (NeG1). Breeding (dy) at 2 sites: Jerrabomberra and Yarralumla, between 1wk Oct and 1wk Apr.

Purple Swamphen				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	680	702	-3	166.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	24	37	-35	15.3
BR	21	9	133	10.6
GA	0.2784	0.2197	27	0.0914
GS	6	4	50	1.9
GBR	14	33	-58	10.0

Lewin's Rail *Lewinia pectoralis*

Rare, breeding visitor

A very occasional visitor.

General: While there were 13 records for this shy, elusive species, there were probably only 5 birds involved at most: 1/between 20 Jan and 10 Mar Namadgi Visitors Centre (8 observers reported); 1/13 Apr and 2/1 Jun JWNR (3 observers) and 1/10 Mar Warks/Blundells Ck Rds (MiP1).

Buff-banded Rail *Gallirallus philippensis*

Uncommon, breeding summer-migrant

A secretive bird, often difficult to observe. Large numbers of sightings often made up of multiple reports of the same birds at the same site.

General: Records much lower this year than last year's record level but 15 records were of a single bird in the period 1-14 Jan at JWNR, but there were also widespread records from MFNR, Watson, Forde Wetlands, Bruce AIS, Bonner Pond and Callum Brae. Most records of single birds with max 4/1 Jan JWNR (WaB1), mean 1.4, median and mode both 1. Records across most of the year, from 10 Jul to 25 May, but the summer (74%) figure is distorted by almost half the records being of the single bird at JWNR in January. No breeding records.

GBS: No records this year following 3 last year.

Buff-banded Rail				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	38	75	-49	7.3
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	8	11	-27	1.7
BR	0	1	-100	0.2
GA	0.0000	0.0009	-100	0.0010
GS	0	2	-100	1.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla*

Rare, non-breeding summer migrant

The number of observations of this species in this region has fluctuated considerably over the last 10 years. Usually seen on mud around reed beds.

General Last year's reporting rate (1.4%) was high for this species, and this year it has reduced to 0.6%. Unlike the Buff-banded Rail there are no spikes in the number of observations where a single bird draws multiple reports from a single location over a period of time. The number of records per year between 1982 and 2004 was consistently low, ranging from 0 to 8; however, since 2005 the number of records has increased

Baillon's Crake				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	29	65	-55	10.7
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	7	8	-13	1.5
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

significantly but with some intervening years with low or no records. This year's records come predominantly from JWNR (50%) and Crace Wetland but there were also records from Parkwood Pond GrH12, Bonner, Callum Brae and Rose Lagoon. All records (of 1-4 birds) were between 13 Sep and 25 Feb. No breeding reported.

Australian Spotted Crane *Porzana fluminea*

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

Another furtive species, now seen in a variety of wetlands in and around Canberra.

General: Fewer records than last year, but the reporting rate (1.8%) is the second highest on record, 138% up on the 10YA and 244% up on the 30YA. Records were generally of 1 or 2 birds (mean of 1.6, median and mode both 1), but with max 5/21 Jan Parkwood Horse Paddock Dam (CuR1) and 5/6 Feb Mulligans Flat Big Dam (D C1). 45 records were from ponds in Gungahlin, with the majority of these from Crace Wetland where up to 3 birds were observed throughout the year. Other records were from JWNR and Namadgi Visitors Centre. 69% of records were from summer with around 10% in the other seasons. No breeding recorded.

Australian Spotted Crane				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	83	128	-35	10.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	7	12	-42	1.8
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0004
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Spotless Crane *Porzana tabuensis*

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

Found occasionally in local wetlands, mainly JWNR and Namadgi Visitors Centre.

General: Quite a low number of records this year, with the reporting rate (0.3%) 67% down on the 10YA and 44% down on the 30YA. Max 3/12 Jun McKellar Wetland (MiP1) with mean 1.3, and median and mode both 1. Recorded from 30 Nov to 13 Jun, the majority being in summer (58%). Records from a variety of sites including Norgrove Park, JWNR, Rose and Wet Lagoons, and Forde Pond.

GBS: No records this year following the first occurrence of a Spotless Crane in the GBS at a site in Giralang last year.

Spotless Crane				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	12	50	-76	7.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	5	4	25	1.3
BR	0	0	-	0.4
GA	0.0000	0.0006	-100	0.0006
GS	0	1	-100	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Black-tailed Native-hen *Tribonyx ventralis*

Non-breeding vagrant

A very occasional visitor.

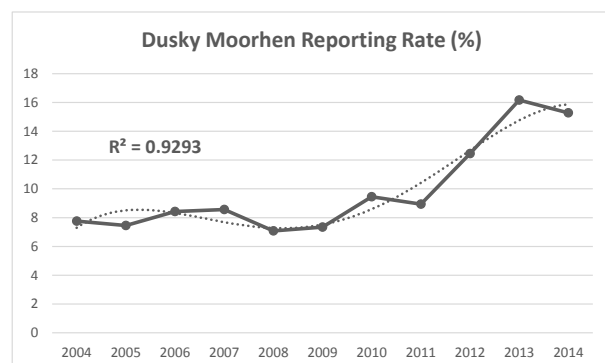
General: This is an irruptive species, not commonly recorded in the region. Only 1 record this year of a single bird at LBath on 30 Oct (MiP1). Previous years with records are: 2014 (76), 2012 (3), 2010 (57), 2008 (8), 2003 (15), 2002 (26) and 1996 (1).

Dusky Moorhen *Gallinula tenebrosa*

Common, breeding resident

One of the species regularly seen on the margins of Canberra's lakes and ponds.

General: Another water bird with higher reporting rates in recent years. While down slightly on last year the reporting rate (15.1%) is up 51% on the 10YA and 64%



on the 30YA. Nearly all records come from the wetlands and lake margins in and around Canberra where observer effort is highest. 32% of records

Dusky Moorhen				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	712	772	-8	182.1
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	28	43	-35	20.8
BR	21	36	-42	13.1
GA	0.1226	0.1891	-35	0.0962
GS	5	4	25	1.9
GBR	10	18	-44	8.7

from JWNR & FSP while 5 other sites furnish the rest: LGin (11%); Goulburn (11%); Gungahlin Pond (11%); Yerrabi Pond (6%) and WBPd (6%). Max 100/25 May Yerrabi Pond (StM5), mean 5.5, median 3, mode 2. Records throughout the year: spring (23%), summer (38%), autumn (22%) and winter (17%). Fewer breeding records this year: first co/18 Sep Crace Wetland (HaJ7) and latest dy/9 Mar The Valley Ponds FrK11 (HaJ7).

GBS: 152 records from 5 sites is the highest number ever for the GBS, and maintains a strong overall increase in records over the past decade. The 5 “waterbird” sites, the same as last year’s, are in Giralang (McD4), Greenway (HaA2), Jerrabomberra (HaL2), Nicholls (HaJ7) and Murrumbateman (BIJ1). However, there were fewer birds reported: Max 8/1wk Sep Jerrabomberra, mean 2.5 (median 2, mode 2). 10 breeding records from the Jerrabomberra site between 1wk Oct and 3wk Nov.

Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*

Another regular inhabitant of Canberra water bodies, but seen also in very large numbers on Lakes Bathurst and George.

General: Even higher this year than last year’s jump after long-term relative stability. Last year this was the most prolific species, but this year has been displaced to 3rd (50263 birds) by Grey Teal (82602) and Pink-eared Duck (81464). Records came mainly from lakes and wetlands in and around Canberra where observer effort is highest. 26% of records came from JWNR & FSP. There were many records from LGin, Gungahlin Pond and Goulburn, but sites around LBath, LGeo, and other wetlands to Canberra’s northeast also contributed large numbers of records. Max 4090/30 Oct LBath E Basin (MiP1) with mean 59.2, median 12 and mode 2. Records were throughout the year: spring (22%), summer (40%), autumn (22%) and winter (16%). The large number of records and counts indicate it was, like last year, a very good year for coots. 6 breeding records: earliest dy/5 Dec AIS (HeS1) and latest dy/9 Mar The Valley Ponds (HaJ7).

GBS: Apart from 28 records in 1993, there was no significant reports of this species from the beginning of the survey until 2006 (28 records). From 2006, there has been a steady increase in the number of records for this species, peaking this year at 206, a sharp increase over the previous year (117). Reported from 7 sites - the 5 “waterbird” sites (see Dusky Moorhen) plus Lyneham (GrM2) and Curtin (AJR1) throughout the year: winter 24%, spring 24% summer 25% and autumn 26%. Max 130/1wk Sep, mean 26.6 (42.9 last year), median 10 and mode 2. No breeding records.

Very common, breeding resident

Eurasian Coot				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1035	986	5	224.2
WR	6	6	0	1.0
G	51	68	-25	27.5
BR	6	1	500	4.7
GA	1.7974	1.5057	19	0.3504
GS	7	5	40	2.1
GBR	0	1	-100	5.7



Julian Robinson

RECURVIROSTRIDAE: stilts, avocet**Black-winged Stilt** *Himantopus leucocephalus*

Uncommon, non-breeding Visitor

Occasionally seen at JWNR, but most observations from Lakes Bathurst and George.

General: The reporting rate (2.4%) is nearly 3 times that of last year and the 10YA, and twice the 30YA. The 112 records are boosted by 50 reports of a single bird by multiple observers in late Dec early January at JWNR. Records from 9 grid cells, mostly from around LBath & LGeo but also JWNR & FSP, Wet, Wollogorang and Foxlow Lagoons, Bonner Pond and Acton Park. Max 415/28 Dec LBath East Basin (LeM1), but also 4 other sightings of between 170 and 400 birds. Mean 28.7, median (the records of a single bird) and mode 1. Records mostly in spring 32% and summer 58%, quite a different distribution from last year. No breeding recorded.

Black-winged Stilt				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	112	40	180	23.4
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	9	12	-25	4.6
BR	0	0	-	0.5
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0011
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Red-necked Avocet *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*

Non-breeding vagrant

Mostly found on LBath and LGeo with sporadic sightings since 1988 in the ACT

General: Last year was a big year for this species and this year is even bigger. However, 11 of the 26 records are sightings of 18 birds by multiple observers on 6 Jan at JWNR (the only ACT records). Nevertheless, there were records of between 100 and 1100 birds on 10 occasions, mainly at LBath and LGeo (LeM1 and KaJ1). Max 1100/11 Aug LGeo SE Panhandle (LeM1), mean 206, median 18 and mode 18, with a total of 5362 birds recorded, up from 3556 last year and almost 30 times the 30YA. Most records in summer (54%) with winter and spring 19% and autumn only 8%.

Red-necked Avocet				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	26	13	100	3.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	6	5	20	1.5
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

CHARADRIIDAE: plovers, dotterels, lapwings**Pacific Golden Plover** *Pluvialis fulva*

Non-breeding migrant

Very few reports outside the LBath East basin.

General: 2 records this year: 5/25 Oct LBath E Basin (LeM1) and 2/30 Oct LBath E Basin (MiP1). For the past decade, there have been no more than 2 records in any year. The largest number of records in any year was 9 in 1990 all at LBath E Basin.

Red-capped Plover *Charadrius ruficapillus*

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor

Prefers open mudflats and bare spaces in wetlands, rarely recorded in the ACT.

General: 16 records is down on last year but almost twice the 10YA but down 23% on the 30YA. This follows nearly 2 decades of comparatively low reporting levels. Records from 5 grid cells, all from around LBath and LGeo (LeM1) as expected, except for a record from Rose Lagoon. Max 231/22 Jul LBath E Basin (LeM1), mean 56.6 (11.4 last year), median 22.5 (4.5 last year) and mode 2. 13 of the 16 records were of 10 or more birds, with only 2 counts of fewer than 10. Records were in winter 12%, spring 19%, summer 37.5% and autumn 31%.

Red-capped Plover				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	16	20	-20	21.0
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	5	5	0	3.2
BR	0	1	-100	0.5
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

Double-banded Plover *Charadrius bicinctus*

Rare, non-breeding migrant

Migrates to Australia from New Zealand in the first half of the year, with virtually all sightings from LBath.

General: 4 records: 14/3 Sep and 67/26 May LGeo SE (LeM1) and 59/26 Apr and 107/25 May LBath E Basin (MiP1 and LeM1). Prior to 2000, there were between 5 and 15 records every year, but since 2001 the number of records per year has been less than 5 per year with 4 years recording zero.

Double-banded Plover				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	4	2	100	5.8
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	2	2	0	1.9
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

Oriental Plover Non-breeding vagrant No records this year. The first and only record for the CG AoI last year.

Black-fronted Dotterel *Elseyornis melanops*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Usually resident on the margins of bodies of water across the region.

General: Reporting rate (8.1%) is up 6% on last year, and more than twice the 10 & 3YAs. Records were largely from Canberra's suburban lakes and wetlands (46% JWNR & FSP), as well as 13% from Goulburn Wetlands, 10% from Crace Wetland and 7% from MFNR. Max 54/9 Mar FSP (SmA1), mean 5.2, and median and mode 2, somewhat lower than last year. There were 14 records of more than 20 birds from FSP. Most records were in spring 21% and summer 51%, with autumn 19% and winter 10%. 6 breeding records between 26 Oct and 10 Feb, from: The Valley Ponds (GrK11), Carwoola (GrR16), Gigerline NR, Uriarra Homestead Dam, Molonglo River (GrI13).

GBS: No records this year. There are only 4 years in the previous 32 that have GBS records: 1982, 1995, 2002, and 2012.

Black-fronted Dotterel				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	380	367	4	72.5
WR	3	3	0	0.7
G	31	31	0	15.2
BR	6	5	20	1.3
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0009
GS	0	0	-	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Red-kneed Dotterel *Erythrogonyx cinctus*

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

Occurs most frequently around vegetated shallow lakes and ponds.



Julian Robinson

General:

Even more records than last year's high.

Reporting rate (4.2%) over twice the 10YA and 3 times the

30YA (12.3). The last period of high reporting was from 2002-03 to 2004-05 when there were 49, 37 and 40 records respectively. Most records from JWNR & FSP (61%), MFNR (10%), Goulburn Wetlands (10%) and WBPD (7%). Max 20/1 Jan JWNR (ShB1), mean 5.4, median 4 and mode 1. Records mainly in summer (68%) and spring (24%), with few in autumn (4%), and winter (3%). 1 breeding record on/27 Oct JWNR (WaS1). Only 2 previous breeding records, co last year and dy in 2004.

Red-kneed Dotterel				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	200	169	18	20.4
WR	1	0	-	0.0
G	14	15	-7	3.5
BR	1	1	0	0.1
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

Banded Lapwing *Vanellus tricolour*

Rare, breeding visitor

Occasionally sighted in the ACT in short grasses, but mostly around Lake Bathurst.

General: Only 6 records this year down from the record high last year. 4 records from LGeo SE (LeM1 & KaJ1), 1 from Wollogorang Lagoon (LaG1) and one from Bungendore (LeM1). Max 20/16 Sep LGeo (LeM1), mean 7.8, median 5.5, mode 5. Records were from 8 Aug to 10 Nov. No breeding records compared to 3 last year.

Banded Lapwing				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	6	36	-83	9.0
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	5	9	-44	2.8
BR	0	3	-100	1.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0012
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Masked Lapwing *Vanellus miles*

Common, breeding resident

Well distributed throughout the ACT in suitable grassy areas.

General: Reporting rate 17.1% marks a return to levels not seen since 1993 and is 58% up on the 10YA 34% up on the 30YA. Max 62/22Jan LBath East Basin (LeM1), mean 4.3, median and mode both 2. Records were throughout the year winter 17%, spring 23%, summer 38% and autumn 21%. 7 breeding records from 2 grid cells, earliest on/20 Jul Chapman (HoJ1) and latest ne/26 Oct North Curtin Horse Paddocks (AJR1), with an early start to the next season on/26 Jun Chapman (HoJ1). Given the large numbers of pairs of birds observed, this is a very low rate of recording breeding events of this species.

Masked Lapwing				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	807	820	-2	252.0
WR	13	11	18	2.3
G	79	76	4	48.8
BR	7	15	-53	8.1
GA	0.2072	0.1324	57	0.1052
GS	29	27	7	24.5
GBR	32	7	357	1.7

GBS: 280 records from 29 sites (cf 231 records from 24 sites last year) reflects a gradual increase since 2007. The A Value (A=0.2072 is the second highest on record since 2004. Max 10/3wk Mar Curtin (AJR1), mean 2.3, median 2, and mode 2. Records evenly spread throughout the year, with slightly more (29%) in spring. 32 breeding records (cf 7 last year), from 3 sites (Greenway, Lyneham and Jerrabomberra): earliest nb/1wk Aug Greenway (HaA2) and latest dy/4 Dec at the same site.

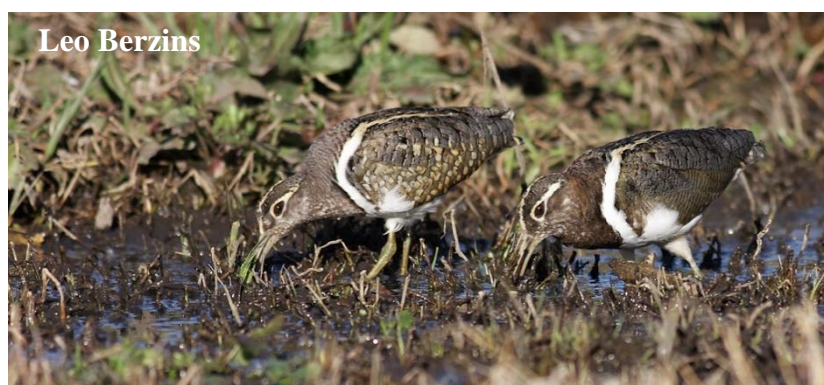
ROSTRATULIDAE: painted snipe**Australian Painted Snipe** *Rostratula australis*

An unusual bird in our region. Declared endangered in New South Wales and vulnerable in the Commonwealth

General: Fewer sightings than last year restricted to JWNR. Probably the same bird between 30 Nov and 14 Jan. Reporting rate down 26% on last year, but well up on both the 10 & 30YA. First reported in 2008 and then in every year since 2011-12 but only between Sep and Feb.

Rare, non-breeding visitor

Australian Painted Snipe				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	26	37	-30	2.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	1	8	-88	0.3
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-



Leo Berzins

SCOLOPACIDAE: snipe, sandpipers and allies**Latham's Snipe** *Gallinago hardwickii*

Common, non-breeding summer migrant

General: A similar number of records but from more grid cells than last year. Max 33/20 Jan Rose Lagoon GrU04 (BiL1), mean 4, median 3 and mode 1. The abundance is at a 10-year high since the influx of 2011-12. There were 14 records of 10 birds or more, all but 2 from JWNR with the remainder from Rose Lagoon. First reported early July, last reported 5/16 Mar JWNR GrL14 (VeP1, AnF1, SmA1).

GBS: Similar to last year, 10 records but from 2 sites. A single observation 1/2 Oct Murrumbateman GrI06 (BIJ1) and the remainder from Giralang GrK12 (McD4) between 9 Oct and 8 Jan of up to 4 birds.

Latham's Snipe				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	216	214	1	31.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	15	12	25	6.0
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0072	0.0069	4	0.0032
GS	2	1	100	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: First reports since 2011-12 when there were 3 records: 1/30 Oct LBath East Basin GrY07 (MiP1) and 1/28 Dec LBath East Basin, GrY07 (LeM1). This species is occasionally seen in our area but always in very low numbers. Reported in 4 of the last 10 years with all observations between Oct and Dec but mainly in October, the largest number 9 in October 2008.

Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: A single record of 2/28 Dec (LeM1) followed by 2 records of 4 birds 22-23 Jan from LBath. Possibly 2 birds joined subsequently by another 2 or 2 missed on 28 Dec. Highest maximum number for the last 10 years. Only ever reported between Aug and Apr but mainly Sep to Jan.

Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: 2 records: 5/28 Dec and 2/22 Jan LBath East Basin, GrYo7 LeM1. Last reported 2008-09 when there were 6 reports. Numbers nowhere near the influx of 1995-98. Since 1982 most records in Sep through to the end of Jan.

Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: 11 records of a single bird, 10 from FSP between 8 Oct and 13 Oct (5 records of a single bird all on the same day). The other sighting 5/22 Jan LBath East Basin GrY07 (LeM1). Only seen previously last year, for 3 years between 1993 and 1995, and in 1991. 9 records reported in 1993-94, all others 1 or 2 records.

Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: 3 records on the same day of a single bird at FSP: 1/13 Oct (SmA1, AnF1 & BuM1). First report since 2000.

Red Knot *Calidris canutus*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: A single observation 2/22 Jan LBath East Basin GrY07 (LeM1), first report since 1997.

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: 44 of the 53 observations this year were of a single bird between 27 Oct and 23 Feb from the JWNR/FSP. The remaining records were all from LBath between 25 Oct and 14 Mar. Largest number 4/22 Jan LBath East Basin GrY07 (LeM1).

Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis*

Occasionally seen in summer at FSP, LBath and LGeo.

General: An increase in all indices for this species except for the number of grid cells. The average number of birds reported increased from 17.6 last year to 22 with the highest abundance for the past 10 years. Reports between 4 & 13 Oct of up to 2 birds from the FSP. All other observations between 11 Sep and 26 May from LGeo/LBath East Basin. Max 96/22 Jan LBath East Basin GrY07 (LeM1) with 5 records of over 50 individuals, mean 22, median 2 and mode 1.

Non-breeding vagrant

Red-necked Stint				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	20	11	82	9.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	4	6	-33	2.0
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata*

Uncommon, non-breeding summer migrant

Can be seen between Aug and Apr on some wetlands.

General: A large increase in most indices for this species. An increase in the number of grid cells and an increase in abundance from 0.7 birds last year to 1.6; the highest for the past 16 years. Despite this, the average number of birds reported per sheet reduced from 107 to 68. There was an increase in the maximum number seen 2206/22 Jan LBath East Basin GrY07 (LeM1). Most observations from JWNR/FSP (64 records) and LBath (18 records) with the remainder from urban ponds, Collector Road Breadalbane, Lake Road Bungendore and a single observation from Rose Lagoon. Reported between August and May with 7 records of over 100 birds, all from LBath, apart from a single record of 140/LGeo nr Silver Wattle Homestead.

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	104	20	420	17.6
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	11	7	57	3.1
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: Reported between 11 Sep and 22 Jan from LBath and between 3-5 Nov of a single bird at JWNR/FSP. Largest numbers 19/28 Dec and 22 Jan LBath East Basin GrY07 (LeM1). Last reported in our area in 2010 with a few reports since 2000, but regularly reported in the years before that.

TURNICIDAE: button-quail**Painted Button-quail** *Turnix varius*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Generally inhabits the higher forests with leaf litter, but sometimes strays to lower altitudes in nature parks around Canberra.

General: 4 records is fewer than last year and the reporting rate (0.1%) is 63% down on the 10YA and 69% down on the 30YA. Max 6/18 Feb Gibraltar Rocks (ShN1) and other records from Goorooyarroo NR (2 records) in Sep and Feb, and from Mt Majura (1) in Sep. No breeding reported.

GBS: There is 1 record 1/4wk Mar Cook (BrM2) this year, the 3rd time this species has been recorded in the GBS. Previous records are from 2007 and 2008.

Painted Button-quail				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	4	12	-67	5.5
WR	1	1	0	0.3
G	3	7	-57	4.2
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0003	0.0000	-	0.0005
GS	1	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Little Button-quail *Turnix velox*

Rare, non-breeding migrant

An 'unusual' bird in the ACT. Only 14 records in the COG database.

General: No endorsed records this year.

LARIDAE: gulls and terns**Gull-billed Tern** *Gelochelidon nilotica*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: A single record of a single bird 1/26 Apr LBath East Basin GrY07 (MiP1).**Caspian Tern** *Hydroprogne caspia*

Non-breeding vagrant

A conspicuous but rare visitor.

General: After a lapse of 5 years, this species was reported again in 2011-12 and the number of records has increased ever since. 17 records from JWNR between 2 & 5 Jan from 10 observers of up to 2 birds. In addition, a single record 1/6 Oct LGeo SE panhandle area GrT09 (KaJ1).**Whiskered Tern** *Chlidonias hybrida*

Rare, Non-reeding visitor

A bird found on inland waterways and marshes. First seen in the ACT when Lake Burley Griffin filled in 1964.

General: A large increase in virtually all indices for this species with the average number of birds per sheet increasing from 4.0 last year to 79.5 and an increase in the median value from 1.0 to 11.5. The highest abundance over the past 10 years, over 50x that of last year, and 10x the 30YA. Most commonly reported during the spring (83% of records). Reported between 21 Aug and 22 Jan from Wollogorang Lagoon (GrU03), LBath and FSP and a single observation from LBG, 2/30 Sep Aspen Is GrL14 (SmA1). Largest number 490/30 Oct LBath East Basin GrY07 (MiP1). 5 records of over 100 individuals from either Wollogorang Lagoon or LBath.

Whiskered Tern				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	18	8	125	6.4
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	4	5	-20	2.5
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

White-winged Black Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: 4 records, all from LBath between 25 Oct and 22 Jan of up to 3 birds. Since 1982 only reported twice previously; in Jan-Feb 1990 and again in Aug 2009, all of single birds.**Silver Gull** *Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*

Common, breeding resident

A resident of larger bodies of water in the region.

General: Similar number of observations and distribution as last year. Abundance has reached a 10-year high although the average number of birds has declined slightly from 33.7 birds per sheet last year to 29.8. Max 450/1 Dec LGeo Panhandle GrT08 (LeM1) was a lot less than the 1400 reported last year. Median 9 and mode 1. 5 breeding records between Aug and Dec, nesting in Aug/Sep and dy Oct-Dec, all from LBath. Although observations not yet recorded in the COG database, there were 465 active nests on Spinnaker Is LBG on 19 Sep and 213 active nests on 2 Oct. A maximum of 626 adults on 19 Sep with the colony occupying approximately ¼ of the island (C. Davey *pers. obs.*)**GBS:** An increase in all indices. The average number of birds reported increased from 11.3 last year to 15.1 with the max increasing from 85 to 100/4wk Oct Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) median up from 3.0 to 8.0. Reported from 8 sites, 2 at Yarralumla (37 records), Greenway (27), Curtin (23) and single records from Kambah, Ainslie, Jerrabomberra and Deakin. 11 breeding records all from Yarralumla between October week 4 and April week 3. Breeding was on boats in Orana Bay.

Silver Gull				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	362	310	17	115.1
WR	2	0	-	0.0
G	28	21	33	14.2
BR	5	5	0	1.2
GA	0.4511	0.1285	251	0.4169
GS	8	2	300	4.9
GBR	11	0	-	0.0

CACATUIDAE: cockatoos**Glossy Black-Cockatoo** *Calyptorhynchus lathami*

Occasionally seen in casuarina food source trees on Mts Ainslie and Majura. Declared vulnerable in the ACT and NSW.

General: Only 1 record this year (1 in 2012-13 which was the lowest number since 1994): x/4 May Goulburn off Hetherington St GrZ01 (CaN2). No breeding records (1 in 2010-11).

GBS: Recorded from 2 sites (1 site in 2012-13): 2/4wk Aug and 1wk Sep Burra GrM20 (AnI1), 2/26 Feb Oxley GrJ16 (WaJ3).

Rare, breeding visitor

Glossy Black-Cockatoo				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1	1	0	7.6
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	1	1	0	2.3
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0020	0.0009	118	0.0036
GS	2	1	100	1.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus funereus*

Found mainly in the ranges to the west and south of Canberra.

General: Reporting rate (4.0%) is up from 2.1% last year and 5% higher than the 30YA average of 3.8%. Reported all year but most frequently in autumn (25%) and summer (45%). Average 6.3 with max 120/6 Jul Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1). 4 breeding records: earliest dy/27 Oct Murrays Corner, Paddy's R Rd GrI15 (MaA2), latest dy/12 Feb Warks & Blundells Ck Road Junction GrE15 (GoJ3).

GBS: 212 records from 36 sites (52%) from 47 weeks in groups of varying size averaging 8.7 with max 145/1wk Jun Curtin GrK14 (AJR1). Abundance was 78% higher than the 30YA, 36% higher than last year but much lower than the peak abundance after the 2003 bushfires (A=2.2998 in 2003-04). 33% of records in winter and 36% in autumn. Breeding recorded from 4 sites (5 last year): earliest dy/1wk Jul Wamboin GrJ13 (CoK2), latest dy/1wk Jun Curtin GrK14 (AJR1).

Common, breeding resident

Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	188	100	88	74.7
WR	0	1	-100	2.0
G	59	51	16	34.7
BR	4	1	300	0.9
GA	0.6043	0.4448	36	0.3711
GS	36	38	-5	23.7
GBR	22	13	69	2.1

Gang-gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum*

Often found in the older areas of Canberra. While Wilson (1999) was of the view they were altitudinal migrants, the number of sightings in winter has always been lower than for other seasons.

General: Reporting rate (6.5%) higher than last year (5.5%) but still a little below the 30YA of 7.0%. Average 3.1 with max 16/24 May ANU GrK13 (MiP1). Recorded all year but fewer records in winter (11.0%). 2 breeding records (5 last year) dy/23 May Garran GrK15 (InC1), dy/9 Jun Wallaby Rd (nr Wyanbene Caves) GrX25 (COF1).

GBS: 775 records from 62% of sites from all weeks of up to 25 individuals. Max 25/3wk Jul Pearce (KrS1), with little seasonable variation although slightly fewer records in winter (23%). Abundance was 41% lower than last year, well below the peak of 2003-04 (A=1.1505) and similar to 30YA. Records from throughout Canberra. 20 breeding records (25 last year) with first breeding record dy/3wk Aug Ainslie GrL13 (HoS1) and last dy/3wk Jun Curtin GrJ14 (MoM3).

Common, breeding resident/alt. migrant

Gang-gang Cockatoo				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	304	265	15	137.8
WR	14	16	-13	5.4
G	56	53	6	43.7
BR	2	5	-60	2.1
GA	0.7534	1.2674	-41	0.7499
GS	43	47	-9	46.2
GBR	20	25	-20	6.4

Galah *Eolophus roseicapillus*

Widespread throughout the region.

General: After a steady increase in records since 2002, the reporting rate 43.9% was lower than last year (46.4%) but still 22% above the 30YA of 35.9%. Average 9.6 with max 400/4 Apr BuTSL GrS13 (McD1). 36 breeding records: first ih/28 Jul MFNR GrL10 (HaJ7), last dy/10 Mar Aranda Bushland (McI1), with an early start for next season co/30 Jun Athllon Dr GrJ16 (FrM1).

GBS: Records from 98% of sites in all weeks of 1-230 individuals with little seasonal variation. Average number seen 7.6 with max 230/4wk Mar Giralang GrK12 (NoA1). Second most abundant species recorded in the GBS. Abundance 1% below last year and 11% below the 30YA. Breeding recorded from 25 sites; earliest ih/3wk Jul Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4) and last dy/1wk Mar Wamboin (MDN1) with an early start for next season, ih/3wk Jun Burra GrM20 (AnI1).

Very common, breeding resident

Galah	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	2067	2230	-7	709.0
WR	198	250	-21	100.4
G	117	117	0	97.3
BR	36	38	-5	18.2
GA	6.3384	6.4058	-1	7.0923
GS	68	76	-11	65.9
GBR	96	59	63	50.1

Long-billed Corella *Cacatua tenuirostris*

Small groups occasionally seen around Callum Brae NR and Campbell Park NR and central Canberra.

General: Increase in records to 53, the most since they were first recorded in 1990, max 60/23 Dec Goulburn Wetlands GrZ01 (AnF1). Most records in spring (35.8%) with fewer (15%) in autumn. 4 breeding records (6 last year) all but one in Campbell Park NR GrM13: earliest on/17 Aug Campbell Pk GrM13 (WiT1), latest dy/18 Oct Campbell Pk GrM13 (CoE1).

GBS: 10 records of 1-2 birds from 5 sites. Recorded in 9 weeks, predominately in winter (40%) and spring (40%) with no summer records. Abundance of this species throughout the survey has been very low, except for a spike in 2010-11 of 10 times the usual value. This year's A value is 6% lower than last year and 32% lower than the 30YA. No breeding records. Earliest record 1/1wk Jul and latest record 1/4wk Jun both at Holt GrI12 (DaC1).

Uncommon, breeding resident/escapee

Long-billed Corella	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	56	39	44	6.1
WR	2	2	0	0.4
G	17	7	143	2.5
BR	4	6	-33	0.3
GA	0.0039	0.0042	-6	0.0082
GS	5	2	150	2.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

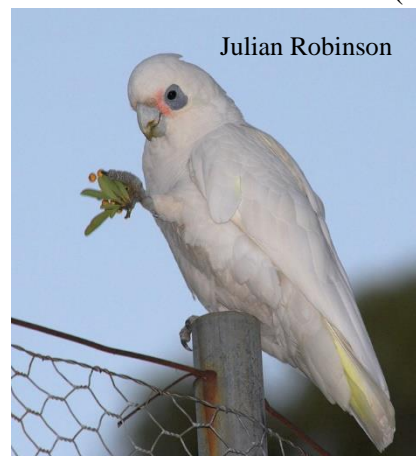


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Little Corella *Cacatua sanguinea*

Once confined to the southern suburbs, now reported from the northern suburbs, surrounding nature reserves and farther afield. For a discussion of the spread of this species over recent years see Fennell (2012).

General: Reporting rate (8.3%) is 25% up on last year (6.6%) and still well above the 30YA (2.3%). Recorded from all seasons with 32.6% of records in summer. Average 10.9, max 200/31 May Canberra



Julian Robinson

Hospital GrK15 (InC1). 8 breeding records (7 last year): earliest ih/12 Aug Michelago GrL25 (LaS2), latest on/11 Dec Lands End William Hovell Dr GrI12 (DaC1).

GBS: 17th most abundant bird in the GBS. The abundance was 9% lower than last year (after a peak in 2010-11) and almost 3.7 times the 30YA. Records from 46 sites from all weeks; max 100/1wk Oct Wanniasa GrL13 (NiA1). Breeding recorded from 1 site; earliest ih/4wk Aug Watson GrL12 (WaK1) and last ih/1wk Dec Watson GrL12 (WaK1).

Very common, breeding resident

Little Corella				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	399	316	26	46.0
WR	19	18	6	5.4
G	52	40	30	12.0
BR	8	7	14	1.4
GA	1.5800	1.7452	-9	0.4085
GS	46	48	-4	17.0
GBR	8	3	167	0.3

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita*

A common bird of the ACT and surrounding region.

General: Reporting rate 47% is 3% lower than last year and 28% higher than 30YA of 36.7%. Recorded in all months but only 15.6% in winter. Average 7.7 with max 400/16 November BuTSL GrS13 (BuM1). Breeding records 35% less than last year: first ih/11 Jul The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AlB1) with the latest dy/17 May Hawker Ovals GrI12 (AlB1).

GBS: Most abundant species recorded in the GBS. Records from all sites and all weeks with average number seen 10, max 200/4wk May Yarralumla GrK14 (OnP1). Abundance was 1% lower than last year but 38% higher than the 30YA. Abundance peaked in 2003 at A=9.0, which is not much above the present value. Breeding recorded from 16 sites; earliest dy/1wk Jul Page GrJ12 (AlB1) and last dy/4wk Jun Hughes GrK15 (BuM3).

Very common, breeding resident

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	2217	2328	-5	722.0
WR	223	251	-11	97.8
G	128	149	-14	111.9
BR	36	55	-35	11.2
GA	8.5364	8.4337	1	6.2169
GS	69	76	-9	65.0
GBR	51	46	11	16.3

Cockatiel *Nymphicus hollandicus*

Records of single birds are most probably of escapees; wild flocks are sometimes recorded in the COG area, however.

General: 4 records (4 last year): x/20 Jan L George GrR10 (BiL1), 1/6 Feb Ainslie GrL13 (HaS3), 1/27 Apr Jerrabomberra Wetlands NR GrL14 (SmA1), x/4 May Goulburn GrZ01 (CaN2).

GBS: 1-2 birds recorded from 4 sites (3 last year): 1/2wk Aug Fraser GrJ11 (WaS1), 2/3wk Sep Kambah GrJ15 (HaB2), 1/5wk Jan Curtin GrK14 (AJR1), and between Jan and Apr Ainslie GrL13 (HasS3).

Rare, non-breeding visitor/escapee

Cockatiel				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	4	4	0	1.6
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	4	3	33	1.3
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0043	0.0009	373	0.0021
GS	4	3	33	2.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

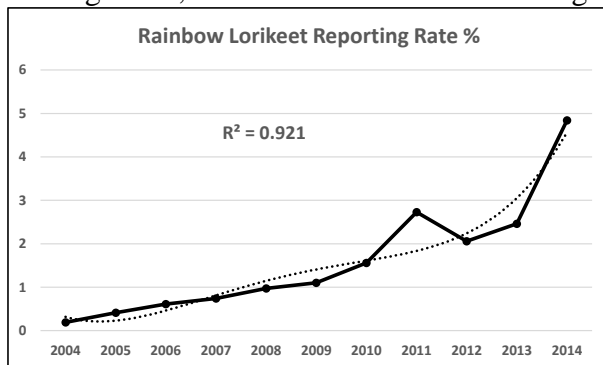
PSITTACIDAE: lorikeets, parrots**Rainbow Lorikeet** *Trichoglossus haematodus*

Uncommon, breeding resident

A small resident population in Belconnen region gradually spreading south.

General: 207 records from 24 grids (116 records from 16 cells last year). As in previous years many records come from Belconnen suburbs, however, this year there are also many records from south side suburbs such as Garran, Red Hill, Torrens and Mawson. Reporting rate was 4.6%, 86% higher than last year and well above the 30YA (1.0%). Since 2004, the reporting rate has risen steadily from 0.15% to the current value (4.8%). Records from all months with 30% from summer. Average 3.9, with max: 60/19 Feb Page GrJ12 (AIB1).

Rainbow Lorikeet				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	228	118	93	18.8
WR	12	4	200	0.6
G	24	16	50	4.2
BR	4	1	300	0.6
GA	0.5934	0.2719	118	0.0609
GS	29	20	45	7.8
GBR	0	1	-100	0.4



4 breeding records (1 last year): earliest ih/21 Aug Newline Paddocks GrN14 (CoF1), latest ih/23 Feb The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AIB1).

GBS: Abundance was 118% higher than last year and over 8 times the 30YA. 532 records from 29 sites including many on the south side; max 20/1wk Sep Page GrJ12 (AIB1). Observed in 52 weeks with fewer records in winter (19%). No breeding records (1 last year).

Scaly-breasted Lorikeet *Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*

Non-breeding vagrant/escapee

Occasionally strays from coastal areas in the Illawarra region.

General: One endorsed record: 1/26 Aug HeS1 Fadden GrK16. Several unendorsed records, with earlier records in 2013, 2011 and 2005.

GBS: No records this year (1 last year with the only previous record 1992-93).

Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta concinna*

Rare, non-breeding visitor

Occasionally strays from eastern ranges.

General: 15 records (none last year) of 1-5 birds mainly from Wanniasa and Kambah, max 5/7 Jun Wanniasa GrK16 (BiL1). Earliest record 2/11 Jul Mawson GrK15 (BiL1) and latest 4/11 Jun Hughes GrK15 (D C1).

GBS: 7 records of 1-2 birds from 4 sites (1 record last year with only 4 earlier records). Earliest record 2/3wk Dec Fraser GrJ11 (WaS1), latest 2/4wk Jun Wanniasa GrK16 (HeS1). Also seen at Torrens (WiK2) and Kambah (VeP1).

Musk Lorikeet				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	15	0	-	0.6
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	3	0	-	0.3
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0043	0.0003	1320	0.0009
GS	4	1	300	1.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla*

Rare, non-breeding visitor

A nomadic species feeding mainly on flowering eucalypts. Declared Vulnerable in NSW.

General: No records (1 last year)

GBS: One record (none last year, three in 2008-09): 2/4wk Apr Curtin GrK14 (AJR1).

Purple-crowned Lorikeet *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*

Non-breeding vagrant

A nomadic species feeding mainly on flowering eucalypts. Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: First records since the survey began. 5 records (no records 1992-2013): 2/14 Dec Cook GrJ13 (TaN1), 2/15 Dec Cook GrJ13 (BuM1), 2/29 Jan Cook Gr J13 (BiL1), 1/9 Apr The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AlB1), 25/27 Apr MFNR GrL11 (MiP1).

GBS: One record (one previous GBS record in 1986): 2/1wk Apr Page GrJ12 (AlB1).

Purple-crowned Lorikeet				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	5	0	-	0.0
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	3	0	-	0.0
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0007	0.0000	-	0.0003
GS	1	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Australian King-Parrot *Alisterus scapularis* 430 Common, breeding resident

A bird of the Brindabellas that has gradually spread through Canberra suburbs and nature parks.

General: 513 records from all months reaching a peak in autumn (32.8%). Reporting rate(10.5%) is 1% higher than last year and 34% above the 30YA returning to the reporting rate to a level similar to 1998-2003. Average 5.4 with max 197/27 Jul Commonwealth Pk GrL13 (AnF1). 7 breeding records (4 last year): first dy/27 Oct Cook GrJ13 (BrM2) and last dy/7 Feb Percival Hill (HaJ7) with an early start to the next season, ih/7 Jun Michelago GrL25 (LaS2).

GBS: 13th most abundant species recorded in the GBS, (15th last year). Records from 62 sites from all weeks of up to 52 individuals. Abundance 17% higher than last year and 14% higher than the 30YA. The A value increased steadily from A=0.3187 in 1982 to A=2.5949 in 2003, but since then has declined gradually to A=1.5666 last year. Breeding recorded from 20 sites: earliest dy/3wk Nov Nicholls GrK11 (HaJ3) and last dy/1wk Mar Curtin GrK14 (AlR1).

Australian King-Parrot				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	513	497	3	153.8
WR	32	27	19	10.1
G	52	52	0	29.7
BR	7	4	75	2.2
GA	1.8318	1.5666	17	1.6547
GS	62	67	-7	52.9
GBR	42	51	-18	17.4

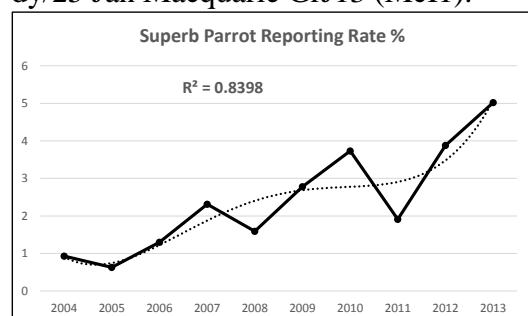
Superb Parrot *Polytelis swainsonii*

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

Gradually extending its range into the ACT from western woodlands. Declared vulnerable in the ACT and NSW.

General: Movement of Superb Parrots into Belconnen from 2005-06 continues. Most records in spring (36.6%) and summer (47.9%). Reporting rate (4.7%) is 6% higher than last year and well above the 30YA (1.9%). Average number seen 7.6 with max 72/1 Feb Cook GrJ13 (SmA1). 13 breeding records (5 last year) from ih/9 Oct Goorooyarroo South GrM11 (GrB1) to dy/25 Jan Macquarie GrJ13 (McI1).

Superb Parrot				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	231	241	-4	37.4
WR	15	9	67	2.2
G	20	24	-17	9.2
BR	13	5	160	3.6
GA	0.2230	0.1669	34	0.0503
GS	17	18	-6	6.6
GBR	13	10	30	2.1



GBS: Records from 17 sites from 40 weeks (almost 84% of records in spring and early summer, with few records before September and after January), max 30/3wk Dec Cook GrJ13 TaN1). Abundance 34% higher than last year but over 4x the 30YA reflecting the increase in movement of birds into urban Canberra. Breeding recorded from 4 sites; earliest dy/2wk Dec Cook GrJ13 (TaN1) and last dy/5wk Jan Page GrJ12 (AlB1).

Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans*

An attractive common resident of the COG area of interest.

General: Reporting rate (49.8%) 4% higher than last year and 2% above the 30YA. From 1991 to 1998, the reporting rate was steady between 20 and 40%. In 1999, it rose to 53% and since then has very gradually declined to 48% in 2013 with the trend being reversed this year. Average 5 with max 97/22 Mar Mt Majura GrM12 (LeM1). Recorded in all seasons but fewer in winter (17%). Breeding: first ih/11 Jul Mt Majura NR GrJ13 (AWB1) and last dy/6 Jan TSR 48 (LeM1) and looking to the future - ih/22 May Black Mt GrK13 (BeL3).

GBS: 5th most abundant species recorded in GBS (6th last year). Records from 68 sites from all weeks with almost no seasonal variation; max 54/4wk Feb Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2). Abundance up on last year and 7% higher than the 30YA. The A value for this species climbed steadily from A=2.0069 in 1982 to A=3.9689 in 1998. It remained around that value until 2006, and from then has declined slightly to A=3.3406 last year. Breeding recorded from 19 sites: earliest ih/1wk Jul Kambah (VeP1) and latest dy/3wk Apr Weetangera (WoD1). Later breeding records include regular inspection of hollows in May and Jun at Kambah (VeP1). Crimson Rosella/Eastern Rosella hybrid reported from one site in Gleneagles.

Very common, breeding resident

Crimson Rosella				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	2322	2285	2	958.2
WR	327	333	-2	147.9
G	149	167	-11	142.5
BR	39	39	0	21.5
GA	3.3879	3.3406	1	3.2126
GS	68	76	-11	65.5
GBR	101	110	-8	28.1

Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius*

A resident of the grassy woodlands in and around the ACT.

General: Reporting rate is 31.8%, 12% higher than last year and 11% higher than the 30YA. Since 1991, the reporting rate for this species has remained stable at about the current rate. Recorded in all seasons (32% in spring). Average 4.9, max 50/26 Apr Callum Brae GrL15 (AnI1). Breeding: first ih/26 Aug The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AlB1) and last ih/23 Mar Kama NR (DaC1).

GBS: 20th most abundant bird in the GBS, down from 17th last year. Records from 65 sites from all weeks with very little seasonal variation. Abundance similar to last year and 12% lower than the 30YA. Max 26/1wk May Watson GrL12 (WaK1). Breeding recorded from 12 sites; earliest ih/2wk Aug Aranda GrK13 (OrP1) and last ih/3wk Mar Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1).

Very common, breeding resident

Eastern Rosella				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1495	1352	11	562.4
WR	180	185	-3	89.6
G	118	119	-1	91.1
BR	37	32	16	13.9
GA	1.3266	1.3322	0	1.5050
GS	65	72	-10	63.7
GBR	43	38	13	18.5

Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor*

An occasional nomadic winter migrant from Tasmania. Declared Vulnerable in the ACT and Endangered in NSW.

General: 9 records (3 records last year) of 1-4 birds. Earliest 1/14 Jul Torrens GrK15 (SmA1), latest 4/26 May MFNR GrL10 (MiP1). Seen in any number only in 2005, 2008, and 2011.

GBS: No records (recorded from 2 sites last year).

Rare, non-breeding winter migrant

Swift Parrot				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	9	3	200	2.1
WR	2	0	-	0.1
G	6	2	200	1.0
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0009	-100	0.0024
GS	0	2	-100	1.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Red-rumped Parrot *Psephotus haematonotus*

Common, breeding resident

Often seen on the short grasses of Canberra's playing fields and nature reserves.

General: Reported in all months (41.6% in summer) with a reporting rate of 23%, 16% above last year (19.5%) and above the 30YA (75%) representing a steady increase in the reporting rate since 1995. Average 7.7 with max 109/27 Apr JWNR (SmA1). Breeding: first ih/21 Aug New Line GrN14 (COF1) and last dy/7 Feb Percival Hill NR GrK11 (HaJ1).

GBS: Records of up to 38 individuals from 36 sites from all weeks (33% in summer). Average 4.7, max 38/2wk Jul Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2). Abundance 4% higher than last year, 37% higher than the 30YA, and has steadily increased since 2006. Breeding recorded from 2 sites in Curtin and Nicholls: earliest ih/3wk and dy/3wk Feb both at Curtin GrK14 (AJR1).

Red-rumped Parrot				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1082	949	14	259.2
WR	43	51	-16	19.7
G	79	82	-4	49.8
BR	30	23	30	6.1
GA	0.6026	0.5798	4	0.4207
GS	36	33	9	26.7
GBR	6	8	-25	2.6

Budgerigar *Melopsittacus undulatus*

Rare, non-breeding visitor/escapee

Records of single birds are most probably of escapees; wild flocks are sometimes recorded in the COG area, however.

General: 2 records (1 last year): 2/3 Feb Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1), 1/18 Feb Dunlop WBDP GrI11 (CuR1).

Blue-winged Parrot *Neophema chrysostoma*

Non-breeding vagrant

A rare visitor from the west.

General: No records (Two unconfirmed records last year).

Turquoise Parrot *Neophema pulchella*

Non-breeding vagrant/escapee

A nomadic visitor from the eastern coastal areas. Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: No records (last recorded 2009-10)

Ring-necked Parakeet *Psittacula krameri*

Escapee

A common caged bird.

General: One record 1/12 Jan ANBG GrK13 (CIM1)

GBS: No records (1 last year).

CUCULIDAE: cuckoos, koel**Eastern Koel** *Eudynamys orientalis*

Common, breeding summer migrant

This species is now an established part of Canberra's avifauna - so much so that the claimed sleep deprivation impact of its nocturnal calling has sparked public controversy about a mooted cull.

General: There is a continuing strong increase in all population indicators this year. Abundance is up 224% on last year, 269% on the 10YA and 461% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 95% on last year, 173% on the 10YA, and 308% on the 30YA. There were no WOO records indicating that this species still depends largely on urban habitats. Earliest, 1/13 Oct Goulburn GrZO1 (AnF1); latest 1/29 Mar Kaleen GrK12 (RoV1). 10 breeding records after a single record last year. Earliest: dy/6 Jan and latest, dy/13 Mar both at Page (AlB1).

GBS: 343 records from 44 sites, after 336 from 48 sites last year. Abundance is up 16% on last year, 141% on the 10YA and 480% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 12% on last year, 113% on the 10YA and 410% on the 30YA. Earliest record: 1/1wk Oct Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1); latest, 1/2wk Mar

Eastern Koel				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	147	77	91	15.1
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	21	15	40	4.9
BR	10	1	900	0.8
GA	0.1439	0.1236	16	0.0248
GS	44	48	-8	14.4
GBR	14	10	40	0.9

Hannaford Street Page GrJ12 (AlB1). There are 14 breeding records cf 10 last year: earliest, di/wk4 Dec Wickham Crescent Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4) and latest, di/wk1 Dec Hannaford Street Page GrJ12 (AlB1).

Channel-billed Cuckoo *Scythrops novaehollandiae*

Rare, non-breeding summer migrant

First reported in 1995 and in most years since then, with between 1 and 3 sightings each year, with 7 sightings in 2012 and 6 in 2011.

General: 3 records this year: 1/19 Oct Kambah (BiL1); 1/1 Nov Cook (DrC1), and 1/5 Feb Garran GrK15 (SmA1).

GBS: 7 records from widely distributed sites: earliest, 3 records of 1/3wk Oct Hackett (LeC1); Gleneagles (PeH2), and Wright (DeD2); latest, 1/2wk Nov Wanniasa GrK16 (HeS1), plus one other in Cook (TaN1).

Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo *Chalcites basal*

Common, Breeding summer migrant

General: After a recent peak in 2008 there has been a general declining trend in General, WOO and GBS records. Abundance is down 27% on last year, 53% on the 10YA and 45% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 24% on last year, 51% on the 10YA and 59% on the 30YA. Earliest, 1/15 Sep The Pinnacle NR (AlB1) and last 1/ 2 Mar JWNR (SmA1). Breeding not recorded.

GBS: 6 records down from 16 records last year. Earliest, 1/wk2 Sep Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1); latest, 1/wk2 Dec Giralang GrK12 (McD4).

Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	60	81	-26	61.6
WR	6	9	-33	5.0
G	24	42	-43	30.2
BR	0	1	-100	0.9
GA	0.0020	0.0051	-61	0.0062
GS	3	6	-50	6.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.3

Shining Bronze-cuckoo *Chalcites lucidus*

An inhabitant of woodlands and forests.

Common, Breeding summer migrant

General: In contrast with the Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo, population indicators for this species are rising. Abundance is up 28% on last year, 46% on the 10YA and 55% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 4% on last year, 20% on the 10YA but down 20% on the 30YA. Earliest 1/12 Jul Pine Island (McI1); latest, 1/6 Apr JWNR (ShB1). Breeding: a single record, br/26 Oct New Chums Rd GrD16 (BrJ4).

Shining Bronze-Cuckoo				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	104	102	2	54.2
WR	15	6	150	4.5
G	54	43	26	28.3
BR	1	1	0	0.8
GA	0.0177	0.0093	90	0.0066
GS	9	7	29	6.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.2



Tobias Hayashi

GBS: Most sightings from rural sites, or sites adjacent to woodland. The addition of rural sites in recent years has probably affected the reporting rate of this species. 51 records compared with 31 records last year. Abundance is up 90% on last year, 309% on the 10YA and 177% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 80% on last year, 301% on the 10YA and 167% on the 30YA. The earliest record, 1/4wk Aug Florey GrJ12 (BrJ3); latest, 1/1wk Mar Curtin GrK14 (AJR1). Breeding not recorded.

Fan-tailed Cuckoo *Cacomantis flabelliformis*

Common, breeding summer migrant

Common and widespread throughout the region in spring and summer.

General: Abundance is 5% up on last year, down 10% on the 10YA and down 9% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 19% on last year, 32% on the 10YA and 59% on the 30YA. Earliest record: 1/25 Jul MFNR GrL10 (BiL1) and latest, 1/17 Jun Mount Ainslie NR GrL13 (HoS1). Breeding not recorded.

GBS: 25 records, down from 35 last year. Abundance is down 24% on last year, up 19% on the 10YA and down 10% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 22% on last year, up 19% on the 10YA and down 10% on the 30YA. Earliest record is 1/4wk Aug Burra GrM20 (AnI1) and latest, 1/3wk Dec Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1). Breeding: a single record, di/4wk Nov Carwoola (BuM1).

Fan-tailed Cuckoo				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	102	129	-21	103.4
WR	0	1	-100	2.2
G	56	66	-15	48.5
BR	0	1	-100	0.7
GA	0.0089	0.0117	-24	0.0101
GS	4	5	-20	8.8
GBR	1	2	-50	0.3

Brush Cuckoo *Cacomantis variolosus*

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

There are widely distributed records of passage migrants as well as records from preferred summer habitats in the wet forests of the ACT and the AoI.

General: The abundance is down 23% on last year, 7% on the 10YA and 10% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 44% on last year, 26% on the 10YA and 48% on the 30YA. Earliest: 2/26 Oct Horse Gully Hut GrJ26 (MaD5) and latest, 1/10 Mar Namadgi NP – Warks/Blundells Ck Rds GrE15 (MiP1). Nearly all records, as expected, in spring (28%) and summer (67%). Breeding not recorded.

GBS: One record compared with 7 records last year: 1/2wk Dec Wamboin Gr Q12 (CoK2).

Brush Cuckoo				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	18	33	-45	14.5
WR	2	3	-33	1.7
G	12	17	-29	10.6
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0003	0.0021	-84	0.0012
GS	1	3	-67	1.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

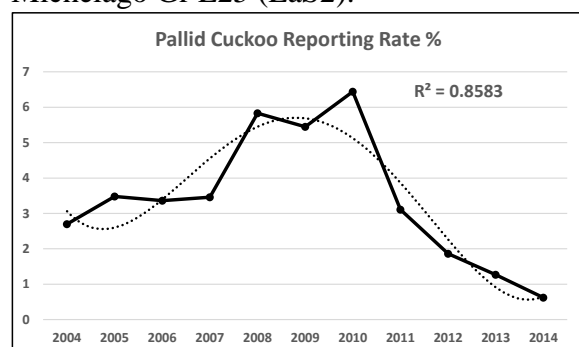
Pallid Cuckoo *Cacomantis pallidus*

Common, breeding summer migrant

Records tend to come from drier areas of the ACT and AoI in spring and summer.

General: This year continues the recent declining trend in general, WOO and GBS population indicators. Half the number of records this year cf last year and down 72% on the 10YA and 67% on the 30YA. Abundance is down 56% on last year, and 83% on the 10 & 30YA. The reporting rate is down 52% on last year, 82% on the 10YA and 86% on the 30YA. Earliest: 1/19 Aug Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1); latest, 1/20 Feb MFNR GrL10 (FrK2). Breeding: one record, co/25 Sep Baroona Road Michelago Gr L25 (LaS2).

Pallid Cuckoo				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	29	61	-52	89.1
WR	1	9	-89	15.0
G	20	39	-49	37.8
BR	1	2	-50	1.7
GA	0.0072	0.0081	-11	0.0228
GS	5	7	-29	14.4
GBR	0	1	-100	0.4



GBS: 21 records cf 27 records last year, down 46% on the 10YA and 63% on the 30YA. Abundance is down 11% on last year, 51% on the 10YA and 69% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 15% on last year, 45% on the 10YA and 67% on the 30YA. The earliest record: 1/3wk Aug Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1); latest, 1/4wk Jan Yarralumla GrK14 (OnP1).

STRIGIDAE: hawk owls**Powerful Owl** *Ninox strenua*

Rare, breeding resident

A seldom-observed inhabitant that breeds in old-growth forests. Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: Records of single birds from 5 grid cells. 3 of the records were of presumably the same bird on 9 and 10 Aug in the ANBG. The other 4 records came from the Brindabellas, Tidbinbilla, Bonython and the Cotter in autumn and these observations were not corroborated by others. Powerful Owls have been recorded in 7 of the previous 10 years, usually in Tallaganda SF or the ANBG. No breeding was recorded. We have only one breeding record, dy in 1988 at Shanahans Mtn.

Powerful Owl				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	7	3	133	2.2
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	5	1	400	1.0
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0004
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Barking Owl *Ninox connivens*

Non-breeding vagrant

Declared vulnerable in NSW. A very occasional visitor to woodlands and suburbs.

General: No records this year. Most recent endorsed record at Shepherds Lookout in 2011.

Southern Boobook *Ninox novaeseelandiae*

Common, breeding resident

The most numerous of our local owls, heard more often than seen in the suburbs.

General: The same number of records as last year, just under the 30YA, but the reporting rate (0.6%) is 61% down on the 30YA. Max 3/17 May Tallaganda (CoF1), mean 1.3 and median 1. A strong seasonal pattern, with 35% of records in spring, 23% in summer, an unusually high 38.5% in autumn, and only 3.8% in winter. Records ranged from 22 Jul to 17 May, and came from 15 both urban and rural grid cells, the urban hotspot once again being Cook GrJ13. Again, breeding not recorded.

GBS: 101 records, up from 62 last year and slightly above the 30YA of 92.4. Reporting rate of 3.3 is similar to the 30YA. Mostly single birds; average 1. Recorded throughout the year, from 14 sites, though they were relatively common only in Ainslie, Aranda and Cook, where breeding was once again recorded: dy/3wk Dec Cook GrJ13 (TaN1). The seasonal distribution was winter 2% of records, spring 39%, summer 38% and autumn 22%.

Southern Boobook				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	26	25	4	28.1
WR	1	0	-	0.4
G	15	12	25	13.7
BR	0	0	-	0.9
GA	0.0344	0.0201	71	0.0368
GS	20	21	-5	22.5
GBR	1	2	-50	1.0

TYTONIDAE: masked owls**Barn Owl** *Tyto alba*

Rare, non-breeding visitor

The local population fluctuates according to the availability of suitable food, such as mice.

General: Only 7 records again this year, all of single birds, from 3 locations – the ANU, MFNR and JWNR. 4 came in winter, 1 in summer and 2 in autumn. Barn Owls tend to occur in our area when there are mice plagues and clearly 2013-14 was not sufficiently rich in rodents to keep the birds here in good numbers. They have never been recorded as breeding in our area and have only been recorded in high numbers in 1991, 1995 and 2012.

GBS: 1 record only: 1/3wk Oct Florey GrJ12 (BrJ3). Single Barn Owls have been recorded in 7 of the previous 10 years.

Barn Owl				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	7	7	0	3.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	3	4	-25	1.9
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0003	9	0.0008
GS	1	1	0	1.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

ALCEDINIDAE: kingfishers**Azure Kingfisher** *Ceyx azureus*

Non-breeding vagrant

Occasionally found perching over water.

General: 4 endorsed records of a single bird on 19 Apr at JWNR (SmA1, DaC1, MiP1, and RyS1). They have only been reported in 9 of the previous 31 years, being reported in all seasons.

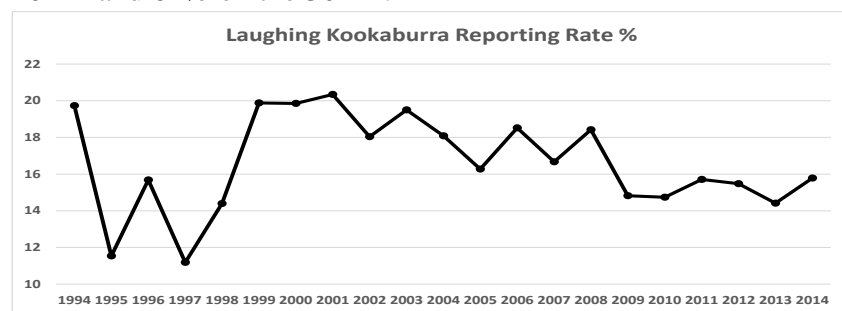
HALCYONIDAE: kookaburra, kingfishers**Laughing Kookaburra** *Dacelo novaeguineae*

Common, breeding resident

This species showing a slow but steady decline in the region over the years.

General: Reporting rate 15.8% is up 9% on last year, down 2% on the 10 YA and down 27% on the 30YA. In 1999, the reporting rate was 20% and since then there has been a slow and steady decline to the current value. Recorded throughout the year but higher in spring 28% and summer 37%. Max 10/1wk Jan Wee Jasper Valley GrA09 (WaR5). Earliest breeding was ne/26 Oct Red Hill GrK15 (NeG1) and latest dy/27 Oct Namadgi visitors Centre (VeP1) with an early ih/14 Jun GrI15 (HoJ1). There has been a significant fall in the breeding reporting rate of 45% on 10YA and 61% on the 30YA.

Laughing Kookaburra				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	743	692	7	427.1
WR	60	65	-8	31.4
G	120	124	-3	104.2
BR	4	5	-20	4.7
GA	0.3151	0.3076	2	0.3364
GS	47	48	-2	46.6
GBR	2	5	-60	4.4



GBS: 499 records from 47 sites. Recorded evenly throughout the year with summer max 31%. Generally reported in pairs (median 3, and mode 2) but with max 8/3wk Dec Red Hill (WaR4). 2 breeding records from 2 sites (5 from 3 sites last year): earliest ih/1wk Aug Watson

GrL12 (WaK1) (9 consecutive years of breeding at this site), and latest 2dy/3wk Feb Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4).

Red-backed Kingfisher *Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*

Breeding vagrant

This inland species appears here occasionally.

General: 1 record 1/4 Nov Yass 'Glencairn' GrG05 (TaN1). In the last 32 years they have been reported in 2001, 2003 and 2008 onwards.

Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus*

Common, breeding summer migrant

General: Reporting rate of 4.8% is similar to last year (4.4%), down 10% on the 10YA similar to the 30YA. 92% of records are in spring and summer. Earliest record 1/2 Sep Latham (CuR1) and latest 1/30 Mar GrI12 Percival Hill Gr K11 (HaJ7). Max 6/26 Oct Umbagog Pk (DaC2). First breeding di/26 Oct Yarralumla (CoA2) and last dy/19 Feb TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1).

GBS: 46 records from 13 sites (more than last year's 30 from 9). Most records were in spring 50% and summer 43.5%. The earliest was 2/4wk Sep Murrumbateman GrI06 (BIJ1) and latest 1/3wk Mar Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2). No breeding records. Only 4 years in the last 33 years have had GBS breeding records for this species.

Sacred Kingfisher				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	225	211	7	95.7
WR	18	10	80	7.8
G	60	47	28	37.7
BR	6	3	100	3.2
GA	0.0151	0.0096	57	0.0100
GS	13	9	44	11.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.2

MEROPIDAE: bee-eater**Rainbow Bee-eater** *Merops ornatus*

Found near sandy banks of rivers and creeks.

General: Reporting rate 2.1%, up on last year (1.2%) but similar to the 30YA. Earliest record 4/3 Oct Urambi Hills (FrM1) and latest 1/30 Mar Red Hill GrK14 (HaS4). Records in the Oct – Dec period were of 1 – 8 birds, whereas the records containing 10 or more were mainly in March. Max 17/5 Mar TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1), mean 3, median 2. 2 breeding records: ih/26 Oct Naas Valley Rd GrJ22 (HaB2) and dy/19 Feb.

GBS: 8 records from 4 sites. Earliest records were 3/1wk Oct Weston (BoJ1) and 10/1wk Oct Cook (TaN1). Latest was 2/1wk Mar Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1). Largest number was 10/1wk Oct Cook GrJ13 (TaN1). No breeding records – the only GBS breeding record in the last 32 years was 1994/5.

Common, breeding summer migrant

Rainbow Bee-eater				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	101	58	74	41.9
WR	1	1	0	0.6
G	33	30	10	20.2
BR	2	1	100	2.6
GA	0.0072	0.0117	-38	0.0126
GS	4	5	-20	5.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

CORACIIDAE: dollarbird**Dollarbird** *Eurystomus orientalis*

Hawks for insects from power lines or dead trees on the edges of woodland or suburbs.

General: Reporting rate 3.6% is up on last year 3.2% and up 37% on the 10YA and 27% on the 30YA. Observed between Oct and Mar with spring 31%, and summer 64%. Max 8/13 Jan Gigerline NR GrJ19 (BiL1). 4 breeding records: earliest ih/20 Nov Hall Cemetery Gr J11 (COF1) and latest dy/19 Jan Uriarra east GrG12 (LiB1).

GBS: 47 records from 12 sites (74 from 17 last year). Earliest 1/3wk Oct Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2) and latest 1/1wk Mar Murrumbateman GrI06 (BIJ1). 6 breeding records from 3 sites in Ainslie, Giralang and Gleneagles. Earliest cf/2wk Dec Gleneagles (PeH2) and latest dy/4wk Jan Ainslie GrL13 (HoS1) and in the same week dy Giralang (McD4).

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

Dollarbird				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	182	155	17	60.2
WR	3	6	-50	4.0
G	33	31	6	21.5
BR	4	2	100	1.9
GA	0.0252	0.0321	-21	0.0483
GS	12	17	-29	20.1
GBR	6	1	500	2.4

MENURIDAE: lyrebird**Superb Lyrebird** *Menura novaehollandiae*

Occurs in the wetter forests of the ranges. Traditionally considered as “Common” however with the dramatic and continuing decline in the number of records received in recent years, it has been reclassified as “Uncommon”.

General: The reporting rate 0.9% is above last year’s 0.7% but 24% below the 10 YA and down 69% on the 30YA. The current reporting rate is above the 0.61% of 2004, the season following the devastating fires of Jan 2003. Most records were from the mountainous country in the ACT and were of a single bird. Max 12/14 Jun Camel Back Fire Trail, TNR GrF17 (McD4). Earliest x/4 Aug Walk to Marble Arch GrY24 (PhR1) and latest 4/14 Jun Ashbrook Trail TNR Gr F18 (DaC1). The records were spread throughout the year. No breeding records. There have only been 4 years in the past 30 with breeding records.

Uncommon, breeding resident

Superb Lyrebird				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	41	36	14	54.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	20	15	33	25.3
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

CLIMACTERIDAE: treecreepers**White-throated Treecreeper** *Cormobates leucophaea*

Common, breeding resident

Prefers more mature open forests especially at higher altitudes.

General: 764 records from 127 grid cells (55%), from all months, with fewer in winter. 17% more birds than last year that continues a steady recent rise. Reporting rate (16.2%) continues the previously reported slow decline from the 30YA (23.8%). Max 11/16 Jun Fishing Gap Trail GrF18 (LaS1), mean 1.9, median 1.4 breeding records from 3 grids: ih/18 Sep Brooks Hill GridR14 (COF1), nb/27 Oct The Pinnacle NR GridI13 (BrJ3), cf/19 Nov Kama GridI13 (DaC1), and cf/19 Jan Uriarra Cross GridG12 (LiB1).

GBS: 207 records from 10 sites (14.5%), from all weeks. Abundance (26%) lower than the previous year but still higher than long term averages. Average group size 1.3 but nearly all sightings were of 1. Only rural sites reported group sizes more than 2. Max 6/5wk Jan Burra GrM20 (AnI1). 1 breeding record (the first since 1993) ny/4 Sep Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2).

White-throated Treecreeper				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	764	764	0	467.6
WR	94	109	-14	60.2
G	127	126	1	110.4
BR	4	5	-20	2.6
GA	0.0869	0.1179	-26	0.0593
GS	10	11	-9	10.8
GBR	1	0	-	0.1

Red-browed Treecreeper *Climacteris erythroptis*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Found mostly in the forests west of the Murrumbidgee.

General: 23 records from 8 grid cells in all seasons with a summer peak (70%), close to the 30YA. Reporting rate (0.5%) continues to be below the 30YA (0.7%). The species is well below the high number of records from 1987 to 1990 and high abundance from 1990 to 1997. Max 4/4 Jan Warks/Blundells Rds GrE15 (HeJ2), mean 1.8, median 1. No breeding records.

Red-browed Treecreeper				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	23	15	53	13.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	8	4	100	8.6
BR	0	0	-	0.6
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus*

Rare, breeding resident

A resident of relatively dry undisturbed dry woodlands. Declared vulnerable in the ACT and NSW.

General: Only 64 records, a 30% drop from last year. This is the second drop in annual records after a very gradual rise from 20 in 1998 to 138 in 2012. Records from all months with a peak in summer (36% of records). 7 were WOO. Mean number of birds 2.8, max 9/8 July TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1). Only 1 breeding record, well down on 11 records in 1989 and 10 in 2011: ny/20 Nov Hall TSR Grid J10 (COF1).

Brown Treecreeper				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	64	91	-30	76.5
WR	7	13	-46	8.4
G	20	21	-5	24.6
BR	1	5	-80	3.3
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0042
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

PTILONORHYNCHIDAE: bowerbird**Satin Bowerbird** *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*

Common, breeding resident

An inhabitant of wet forests, moving into Canberra suburbs.

General: About the same number of records this year as last year, from 44 grid cells (19%) from all months with peak in summer (38%). Numbers of birds up by 40% to 287, which continues an increasing trend. All records from south of 35° S. Reporting rate (3.5%) is higher than the 10 and 30YAs. Mean 2.2, median 1, and max 15/27 Jul Tidbinbilla Church Rock Trail Grid G18 (WaK2). No breeding records from west of the

Satin Bowerbird				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	167	160	4	53.0
WR	3	5	-40	0.5
G	44	44	0	21.4
BR	5	0	-	0.9
GA	0.2554	0.3019	-15	0.1409
GS	31	31	0	13.9
GBR	6	6	0	2.3

Murrumbidgee. 5 breeding records, all di (display): first di/26 Oct Red Hill NR (JoM5), and others on 2/16 May and 22 June at The Pinnacle NR Grid I13 (AlB1).

GBS: 329 records from 31 sites from all weeks. Abundance ($A=0.2554$) was down from last year but still well above 10 and 30YA. Average group size 2.4 but groups of up to 15 were again seen in late winter at a single site in Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1). 6 breeding records from 3 sites, all south of LBG. Commencing with di/3wk July Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4) and concluding with nb/2wk June also at Red Hill.

MALURIDAE: fairy-wren

Superb Fairy-wren *Malurus cyaneus*

Common, breeding resident

Found where dense cover for nesting is adjacent to open spaces for foraging.

General: Slightly fewer records this year than from last year from 164 grid cells (71%) from all weeks with a summer peak (36%). Generally, records have doubled over 30 years and numbers of birds have tripled but recent abundance is relatively steady. WOO records steady. Reporting rate (42%) is close to both 10 and 30YA. Max 122/16 Apr JWNR (DaC1) mean 7.5 and median 5. 14 breeding records commencing with cf/26 Oct Coppins Crossing GrI13 (ClG1) and concluding with dy/25 Feb (a month later than last year) The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AlB1)

Superb Fairy-wren				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1989	2070	-4	796.1
WR	128	134	-4	53.6
G	165	163	1	127.1
BR	14	17	-18	13.7
GA	2.0216	2.0744	-3	0.9872
GS	65	71	-8	49.5
GBR	29	31	-6	10.6

GBS: 1547 records from 65 sites (94%), from all weeks. Abundance, the number of records, and number of birds all a little down on last year but all up on long-term values. Mean 4 and max 20/1wk Sept Nicholls GrK11 (HaJ7). 29 breeding records (typical of past 5 years but much higher than previously) commencing with di/3wk Jul Lyneham GrL12 (GRM2) and concluding with dy/5wk Jan Jerrabomberra (HaL2).

ACANTHIZIDAE: scrubwrens, thornbills and allies

Pilotbird *Pycnoptilus floccosus*

Rare, breeding resident

An elusive species generally found in the Cotter Valley in the Brindabella Range.

General: Almost twice as many records as last year, from 7 grid cells continuing the slow increase since 2010. Almost all records from Brindabella's but one also in each of Black Mountain and Tallaganda NP and with no records in winter. Reporting rate 0.7% which is now above the 30YA (0.4%). Average number of birds 2.4, mode 1. Largest number reported was the following breeding record. Only fourth breeding record since 1982, 5Br/26 Oct New Chums Road GridD16 (BrJ4).

Pilotbird				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	33	17	94	8.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	7	6	17	5.1
BR	1	0	-	0.1
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

White-browed Scrubwren *Sericornis frontalis*

Found in most areas where there is suitable cover.

General: Slightly fewer records than last year but still a long term increase. From 107 grid cells (46%), from 52 weeks. Number of birds has increased significantly in past 3 years. Reporting rate 14.8% much the same as the 30YA (15.4%). Max 50/26 Oct New Chums Road GrD16 (BrJ4), mean 3.6. 11 breeding records, commencing with on/27 Aug Michelago GrL25 (LaS2) and concluding with dy/27Oct Bluetts Woodland GrI14 (DaG2)

Very common, breeding resident

White-browed Scrubwren				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	660	778	-15	302.1
WR	8	10	-20	1.8
G	107	104	3	79.3
BR	11	8	38	6.4
GA	0.3318	0.3268	2	0.1672
GS	45	46	-2	20.8
GBR	12	14	-14	4.4

GBS: 606 records from 45 sites (65%), from all weeks. Abundance similar to last year but double the 30YA, continuing a general trend starting in about 2000. Average group size 1.7, which is constant over 30 years. 12 breeding records (5 from Wamboin) but no new breeding sites, commencing with cf/4wk Aug Aranda GrK13 (OrP1) and concluding dy/1wk Feb Florey GrJ12 (BrJ3).

Chestnut-rumped Heathwren *Calamanthus pyrrhopygia*

Prefers heathlands but can be found occasionally in the COG AoI in similar habitats.

General: Records from 5 grid cells including first times at Birrigai, Sutton Road and Molonglo R below Scrivener Dam. Maintains the slight increase in records of the past 5 years. All records from winter and summer. Reporting rate 0.1% which is the 30YA. Mean 1.2 and mode 1. Only one record of 2 birds at Birrigai on 1 Jan GrH17 (RyS1). No breeding records.

Rare, non-breeding resident

Chestnut-rumped Heathwren				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	7	8	-13	1.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	5	6	-17	1.2
BR	0	1	-100	0.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0006
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Speckled Warbler *Chthonicola sagittata*

Prefers undisturbed dry open woodland. Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: About the same number of records from 48 grid cells (21%) as last year, from almost every week. Records, number of birds, abundance, reporting rate are all recently steady and reflecting a long-term holding pattern. The reporting rate has been around 6% since 1991. Average number of birds 2 and median 2, max 12/30 Jul Callum Brae GrL15 (SmA1). 2 breeding records: co/21 Oct Michelago GrL25 (LaS2) and (first record for grid) dy/14 May Mt Ainslie GridL13 on (HoS1).

GBS: 12 records from 3 sites: Burra, Carwoola and Nicholls, in 12 weeks and all seasons except spring. 7 records from 2 Apr to 18 June at Nicholls GridQ16 (HaJ7). Mean group size 1.4 and median 1. No breeding records.

Uncommon, breeding resident

Speckled Warbler				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	237	254	-7	116.2
WR	36	26	38	15.7
G	48	48	0	31.7
BR	2	4	-50	2.4
GA	0.0056	0.0018	210	0.0095
GS	3	3	0	3.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

Weebill *Sericornis brevirostris*

Forages mainly for lerps in eucalypts in most areas.

General: Same number of records as last year from 71 grid cells (30.5%), from all weeks but 148% higher than the 30YA. Reporting rate 22.6% is just above the 30YA (21.2%). Mean 4.1, median 2, max 40/22 March New Line Quarry GrN14 (LaS1). This a significantly high max number for a WOO record. 8 breeding records from 8 sites including 2 new sites, commencing with nb/31 Aug The Pinnacle NR (AlB1) and concluding nb/7 Feb AIS GrK12 (HeS1).

GBS: 674 records from 41 sites (59%), from all weeks. Tapering down on many measures including Abundance (0.5807) and reporting rate (22.1%). Max 12/1wk Aug Rivett (BrT2), mean 2.6, median 2. 9 breeding records from 2 sites: nb/2wk Aug Giralang to on/2wk Oct (McD4) and Curtin dy/3wk Oct to dy/2wk Feb (AJR1)

Common, breeding resident

Weebill				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1066	1065	0	418.8
WR	223	211	6	117.9
G	71	75	-5	59.8
BR	8	11	-27	5.3
GA	0.5807	0.9190	-37	0.5419
GS	41	42	-2	34.4
GBR	9	4	125	3.8

Brown Gerygone *Gerygone mouki*

A bird of the coastal forest occasionally seen in the COG AoI.

General: 12 records of up to 8 birds on 9 July at ANBG (LeM1). Total of 36 birds for the year. All except 2 records from ANBG Rainforest Gully GrK13. Erratic increase since 2006. Distinct winter peak. No summer or autumn records. No breeding records.

Rare, winter visitor

Western Gerygone *Gerygone fusca*

Found in drier woodland with a scrubby understory.

General: Slightly more records than last year and up 48% on 10YA, from 28 grid cells (12%), spread from Sept to June. Big increase in autumn records. Reporting rate (3.1%) up from last year (2.7%) but down from long term values. Mean 1.7, median 1, max 7/22 Feb MFNR GrL10 (SmA1). One breeding record (new site) on/22 Sept at Hall Gold Creek GrJ11 (RoA1).

GBS: 5 records each of single birds including twice from Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) on 30 Oct and 5 March and twice at Hughes GrK15 (AnI1) on 24 July and 11 June. Continues pattern of low garden records in past 2 decades compared to first decade of GBS. No breeding records and never recorded breeding in GBS

Common, breeding summer migrant

Western Gerygone				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	144	132	9	68.6
WR	47	33	42	21.9
G	28	32	-13	20.8
BR	1	1	0	1.0
GA	0.0016	0.0006	173	0.0037
GS	3	2	50	3.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

White-throated Gerygone *Gerygone olivacea*

Prefers fairly well watered woodlands, including Canberra gardens.

General: Slightly more records than last year, from 57 grid cells (25%). Some winter records but most from spring and summer (85%). Reporting rate 7.3% up on recent previous years and close to 30YA (7.5%). Mean 2.1, median 1, max (same as last



Julian Robinson

year) 20/27

Oct Castle Hill GrI18 (VeP1).

6 breeding records from

4 sites: 3 at Campbell Park on/2 Nov (CoE1) to ny 17 Nov (COF1) and 3 at Callum Brae on/19 Oct (COF1) to dy3 Jan (HeS1).

GBS: 58 records from 11 sites (15.9%), from 28 weeks. 84 birds compared to last year 50 birds. Abundance (A=0.0275) a little higher than 30YA. All indices up a little on last year. Average group size 1.4. No breeding records.

Common, breeding summer migrant

White-throated Gerygone				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	342	319	7	147.9
WR	107	86	24	40.3
G	57	57	0	41.0
BR	6	9	-33	3.2
GA	0.0275	0.0150	84	0.0165
GS	11	10	10	10.4
GBR	0	1	-100	0.2

Striated Thornbill *Acanthiza lineata*

Generally found foraging in the upper foliage of wet and dry forests and woodlands.

General: Considerably more records than last year from 97 grid cells (42%), from 50 weeks. Number of birds 2434 which is 43% more than last year and 173% more than the 30YA. Reporting rate 10.8% a little more than last year but less than the 30YA (13.1%). Mean 5.4, median 4, max 50/26 Oct New Chums GridD16 (BrJ4). 13 breeding records from 12 sites, which is higher than the 10 and 30YA. First breeding record nb/24 Aug Lyneham GrK12 (LeM1) and last dy/16 Feb at same location.

GBS: 302 records from 26 sites (37%), from 52 weeks.

Abundance (A=0.5403) slightly higher than the previous year and 134% above the 30YA. Average group size 5.5, median 4, max 20 (which is down) 4wk July Rivett GrJ15 (BrT2). 6 breeding records from 3 sites including 2 new ones. Early record nb/4wk Sep Rivett (BrT2) and most, dy from 27 Nov to 11 Dec at Wamboin Grid Q12 (CoK2)

Very common, breeding resident

Striated Thornbill				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	510	406	26	258.6
WR	67	58	16	28.2
G	97	92	5	84.6
BR	13	13	0	7.0
GA	0.5403	0.5363	1	0.2282
GS	26	26	0	22.5
GBR	6	2	200	0.8

Yellow Thornbill *Acanthiza nana*

Uncommon, breeding resident

The least common thornbill, generally found in densely branching undergrowth such as wattle trees.

General: 69 records from 28 grid cells (12%), from 34 weeks. Reporting rate (1.5%) lower than the 30YA (2.4%) but not much change in past decade. Max 15/24 Apr Uriarra Crossing GrG13 (AWB1), mean 3.3 and median 2. 2 breeding records from new grids: dy/27 Nov The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AlB1) and 3dy/28 Dec Tarago/Collector Road GrU07 (LeM1)

GBS: 59 records from 7 sites (10.1%), from 34 weeks. Fewest records in spring. Abundance ($A=0.492$) is up 41% on last year and up 121% of the 30YA. These increases continue a recent upward trend. Average group size 2.5. 2 breeding records for one new location. 4dy during 2 & 3wk Feb at Giralang (McD4).

Yellow Thornbill				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	69	52	33	46.6
WR	1	2	-50	1.5
G	28	31	-10	24.6
BR	2	4	-50	1.1
GA	0.0492	0.0348	41	0.0219
GS	7	6	17	5.5
GBR	2	0	-	0.2

Yellow-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*

Very common, breeding resident

An easily recognised ground feeding bird of open forests, urban parks and suburban streets and gardens.

General: Slightly fewer records than last year from 117 grid cells (50%) for all weeks. Reporting rate (24%) is slightly lower than recent years and the 30YA (25.7%). Max 70/27 May Narrabundah Hill GrI15 (CaJ4), mean 5.4, and median 4. 26 breeding records from 25 sites: first Br/30 Jul Callum Brae GrL15 (SmA1) and last nb/22 Jun Hall Common GrJ11 (NeG1).

GBS: 677 records from 49 sites (71%) from all weeks. Abundance ($A=1.0131$) was lower than the previous year and below the 10 and 30YAs. Mean 4.6 and max 24/1wk May Rivett (BrT2). 10 breeding records from 5 sites with 6 records from Curtin (AJR1) including first record of nb/2wk Oct and last record dy/2wk Jan Page (AlB1)

Yellow-rumped Thornbill				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1113	1179	-6	507.1
WR	71	61	16	35.6
G	117	119	-2	101.9
BR	26	21	24	20.9
GA	1.0131	1.2167	-17	1.3994
GS	49	52	-6	55.0
GBR	10	21	-52	21.8

Buff-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza reguloides*

Common, breeding resident

Forages in the middle levels of foliage in drier grassy woodlands.

General: 627 records from 83 grid cells (35%), from all weeks. Similar records for all indices to previous year and number of records higher than 10 and 30YAs. Reporting rate 13.3%. a little under the 10 and 30YA of 15.8%. Abundance: mean 5.4, median 4, max 60/7 June TSR Emu Flats GrX24 (COF1). 26



Julian Robinson

breeding records from 20 sites all in ACT. Similar to last year and

higher than the 30YA. First breeding nb/21 Sep Kama NR Grid I13 (DaC1) and last 20dy/18 March The Pinnacle NR (AlB1).

GBS: 143 records from 13 sites (19%), from 52 weeks. Abundance ($A=0.1675$) was 42% lower than last year and 19% less than the 10YA. Average group size 3.6, with max 15/4wk April Rivett (BrT2). No breeding records.

Buff-rumped Thornbill				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	628	656	-4	311.9
WR	121	119	2	57.1
G	83	90	-8	75.1
BR	26	21	24	11.0
GA	0.1675	0.2908	-42	0.1361
GS	13	18	-28	10.8
GBR	0	3	-100	1.6

Brown Thornbill *Acanthiza pusilla*

Found everywhere in the region except open grasslands.

General: 648 records from 113 grid cells (49%), from 51 weeks. 9% more records than the previous year but 52% more birds. WOO similar to last year. Reporting rate (13.8%) less than the 30YA (17%). Abundance: mean 3, median 2, max 30/26 Oct New Chums Road GrD16 (BrJ4). 5 widely scattered breeding records in 5 sites (including 2 new ones, Pine Island and MFNR) commencing with br/26 Oct New Chums Road Gr D16 (BrJ4) and concluding with dy/5 Jan MFNR (GrB1).

GBS: 769 records from 47 sites (68%), from all weeks. Numbers of birds down on last year, but up 85% up on 30YA. Similarly, Abundance (A=0.4849) was down on previous year but 66% above the 30YA. Average group size 1.9. Only 1 breeding record (but long term average is only 2.5 breeding GBS records) - dy/4wk Oct Cook (WaR4).

Very common, breeding resident

Brown Thornbill				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	648	595	9	334.0
WR	37	35	6	12.1
G	113	114	-1	98.9
BR	5	4	25	4.5
GA	0.4849	0.5612	-14	0.2930
GS	47	55	-15	33.0
GBR	1	10	-90	2.5

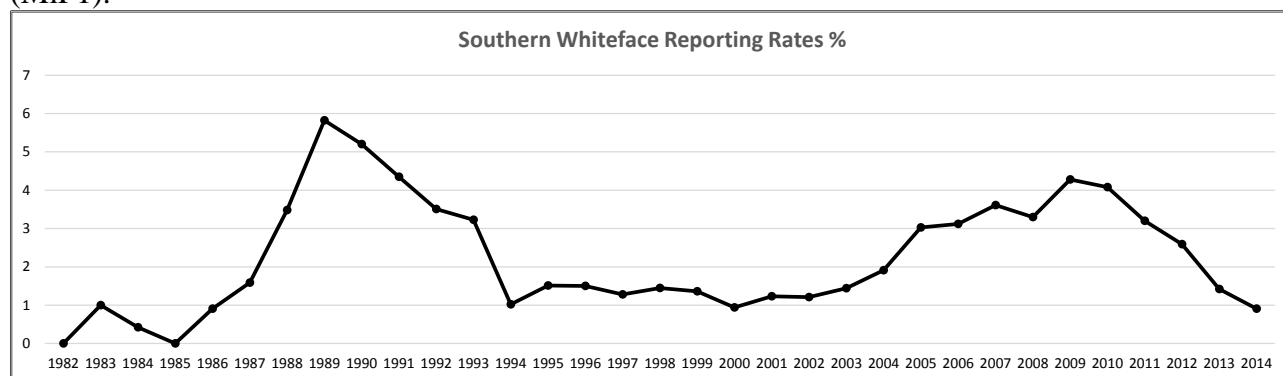
Southern Whiteface *Aphelocephala leucopsis*

A ground-feeder in drier scrub and grassland margins.

General: The 43 records of 98 birds (from 24 grid cells and from all months) is 41% down on last year. Note however, statistics can be affected by a single large flock, this year's largest flock being 19. The number of records and numbers of birds has been declining since 2009 to levels last seen in about 2003. Reporting rate 0.9% is well below 10 YA (2.9%) and 30YA (2.6%). Mean 2.5 and mode 1. 2 breeding records (30 YA 1.89), one at a new site nb/31 Jul Urambi Hills (RoM1) and dy/16 Jan Kama NR I13 (MiP1).

Uncommon, breeding resident

Southern Whiteface				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	43	68	-37	50.9
WR	4	6	-33	2.8
G	24	31	-23	22.3
BR	2	0	-	1.8
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0008
GS	0	0	-	1.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**PARDALOTIDAE: pardalotes****Spotted Pardalote** *Pardalotus punctatus*

Very common, breeding resident/Migrant

Easily recognised from its call, foraging in larger eucalypts.

General: Similar records to last year and 116% higher than 30YA. Reporting rate 22.2% is close to the 30YA (23.5%). Mean 3.6, median 2, max 82/28 Feb Lyneham (LeM1) is down on the 30YA (130). 8 breeding records from 8 sites: first ny/26 Oct Cotter Hut GridD22 (AlB1) and last dy/24 Dec The Pinnacle NR (AlB1) and looking forward, nb/21 May Aranda (COF1).

GBS: 1175 records from 54 sites (78%), from all weeks. Not much change on last year. Abundance (A=0.7997) only a bit above the 30YA. Mean 2.1 with max 20/3wk April Cook (TaN1). 20 breeding records from 6 grid

Spotted Pardalote				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1028	1013	1	461.7
WR	161	115	40	61.8
G	112	121	-7	98.7
BR	8	8	0	6.3
GA	0.7997	0.6771	18	0.6534
GS	54	59	-8	50.8
GBR	20	18	11	9.5

cells which continues recent high rate. Commencing with nb/4wk Jul Pearce (KrS1) and concluding with dy/1wk Jan Palmerston (SaB1).

Striated Pardalote *Pardalotus striatus*

Very common, breeding resident/Migrant

Common in the tablelands and often heard in the suburbs.

General: Slightly more records than last year from 119 grid cells (51%), from all weeks, 98% higher than the 30YA. Continues a steady long-term increase. The same number or WOO as last year. Reporting rate (24%) similar to last year and only a little less than the 30YA of 28.8%. Abundance: mean 4, median 2, with max 147/28 Feb Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1). 31 breeding records from 24 sites commencing with nb/16 Aug Lyneham Ridge GridK12 (LeM1) and concluding with dy/21 Jan Namadgi VC GrJ19 (HeS1).

GBS: 728 records from 47 sites (68%), from all weeks. Steady compared to long term indices. Abundance ($A=0.4698$) similar to last year and below the 30YA. Mean 2 with max 20/3wk May Pearce (KrS1). 3 breeding records, all from one site and well down on 10YA of 26. Not reflected in General breeding data above. All at Watson (WaK1) from ih/4wk Aug to ih/1wk Nov.

Striated Pardalote				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1129	1213	-7	569.3
WR	256	256	0	118.9
G	119	133	-11	112.5
BR	31	31	0	14.8
GA	0.4698	0.4802	-2	0.5676
GS	47	54	-13	49.6
GBR	3	31	-90	14.4

MELIPHAGIDAE: honeyeaters and chats

Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*

A common bird of gardens, particularly in autumn and winter.

General: A significant increase in the number of records this year, and an increase in reporting rate from 8.4% to 10.9%. Since 1992, the reporting rate has oscillated around 10%. Breeding records typically rare, only 2 this year: cf/26 Oct Aranda Bushland GrJ13 (SoR1) and br/26 Oct New Chums Rd (BrJ5). Few breeding records over the last 30 years, in contrast to the GBS.

GBS: Recorded from 93% of sites, a slightly higher percentage than last year. Abundance is similar to last year and 10% above the 30YA. 12 breeding records but 9 of these coming from 2 rural sites: first, nb/4wk Sep Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2) and last dy/3wk Feb from the same site. Urban breeding records (all dy) from Aranda, Red Hill and Rivett.

Common, breeding resident

Eastern Spinebill				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	512	402	27	211.2
WR	27	24	13	8.1
G	71	74	-4	58.4
BR	2	1	100	1.2
GA	0.6302	0.6450	-2	0.5737
GS	64	67	-4	58.0
GBR	12	2	500	2.7

Lewin's Honeyeater *Meliphaga lewinii*

Non-breeding vagrant

Usually found in Tallaganda forests in the east of the region, rarely further west.



Julian Robinson

General: 18 records this year but 16 of these were of one (presumably the same) bird in the ANBG between 11 May and 27 June. The 2 other records were from Tallaganda NP GrU21 22 Dec (LaG1), and Big Hole GrX24 8 Jun (COF1). Since 1998, there have been 1 or 2 records in most years, 4 in 2012 and 3 in 2013.

Yellow-faced Honeyeater *Lichenostomus chrysops*

Very common, breeding resident/summer migrant

Migratory species with spectacular autumn departure in large flocks, some overwintering birds, but the majority returning in spring to breed, mainly in the mountains.

General: The reporting rate of 19.5% is an increase on last year's 14.8%, bringing the rate up close to the 30YA of 21.1% after several years of steady decline. 38% of records were in spring and 28% in autumn. Average group size was 8.8 and median 3. Spring return movement first recorded in late Aug with 30/28 Aug Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1) and on the same day

Yellow-faced Honeyeater				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	916	711	29	417.1
WR	76	55	38	28.9
G	138	144	-4	112.0
BR	6	2	200	3.2
GA	1.7210	1.2953	33	2.4104
GS	54	48	13	55.1
GBR	3	3	0	0.8

50 at Barooka Rd Michelago GrL25 (LaS2). Autumn movement was first noted 19 Mar with 50 birds in Kama Gr I13 (COF1). Largest number during autumn migration 636/17 Apr Callum Brae NR GrL15 (SmA1). 6 breeding records but 3 from a single location, Barooka Rd Michelago GrL25 (LaS2), nb/8 Oct, on/21 Oct and dy/27 Jan. Other breeding: br/26 Oct New Chums Rd GrD16 (BrJ4), dy/22 Jan LBath GrZ07 (LeM1), and dy/27 Jan Blundells Ck GrE15 (HeS1).

GBS: Recorded at 78% of sites in all weeks, an increase on the low number of records last year. Abundance also increased from last year, but was still 29% below the 30YA. There were overwintering records from 3 sites (Curtin, Fraser & Palmerston) during July. Spring return movement first noted in the same week as the general records (4wk Aug) with flocks of 13 in Carwoola GrQ16, and 20 at two sites in Weston GrJ15. Autumn migration began in the same week as general records (19 Mar) with flocks of 30 in Kambah GrJ16, Weston GrJ15, and 70 in Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2). Largest flock 545/4wk Mar was recorded at the Jerrabomberra site with several other large flocks through until the end of April. Only 3 breeding records this year, 2 from Carwoola GrQ16 of dy/3wk and dy/4wk Dec (BuM1), and dy/5wk Jan Giralang GrK12 (McD4).

Singing Honeyeater *Lichenostomus virescens*

Non-breeding vagrant

Usual distribution is well inland of the ACT. Only 3 previous records, with 1 in Wilson (1999) and the most recent being 1 in 2006-07 and 1 in 2009-10.

General: 22 records, but 20 of these of a single (presumably the same) bird at WBPD between 1 Jan-18 Feb. Also 1/22 Jun UC (MiP1) and 1/3 Dec AIS GrJ12 (BuJ4).

White-eared Honeyeater *Lichenostomus leucotis* Common, breeding resident/altitudinal migrant
Generally uncommon in the suburbs.

General: Reporting rate (8.1%) similar to last year but only two-thirds of the 12.8% 30YA. Records in autumn (36%), winter (28%), and spring (21%). Max 20/26 Oct Pond Creek Flats Namadgi NP GrE22 (CrJ2), mean 2.2 median 1. 3 breeding records: dy/26 Oct Kowen GrR14 (KrS1), dy/26 Oct Orroral Valley GrG21 (BeS1), dy/12 Feb Warks Rd GrE16 (GoJ3).

White-eared Honeyeater				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	382	411	-7	252.5
WR	46	46	0	15.5
G	101	116	-13	88.7
BR	3	1	200	2.5
GA	0.1118	0.1125	-1	0.0967
GS	29	26	12	31.0
GBR	1	2	-50	0.4

GBS: Recorded at 42% of sites, up from 34% last year. In contrast to the general records, 72% of records occurred in winter and autumn, with only 11% in spring. Nearly half of all records were from 3 rural sites in Wamboin GrQ12, Carwoola GrQ16 and Burra GrM16, with records virtually absent from suburban sites between Sep and Jan. From the 1998 peak in abundance ($A=0.1585$) there has been a significant decline to the present value, although this is still 14 % higher than the 30YA. Only 1 breeding record: dy/1wk Dec Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2).

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater *Lichenostomus melanops*

Rare, breeding resident

Rare in the region, found along drier mountain valleys, in Apple Box woodland.

General: Only 4 records (8 last year). The number of records has declined steadily from a peak in 2009, but this is largely due to an absence of reports from a stronghold of the species along the Queanbeyan River. Reporting rate 0.1% is down to only one-sixth of the 30YA. 3 records from the ACT: 1/26 Oct Naas Fire Trail GrJ26 (KeJ4), 1/9 June Campbell Park GrM13 (WiT1), 1/17 Jun Kambah Pool GrI16 (LaG1) and 1 from Scottsdale Reserve, Bredbo GrL28 15 Apr (CrM2). No breeding records.

GBS: No records this year. 1 record last year and the previous year from a rural site at Hoskinstown.

Fuscous Honeyeater *Lichenostomus fuscus*

Uncommon, breeding resident/ autumn migrant

Uncommon in the suburbs but sometimes overwinters.



Julian Robinson

General: Number of records and reporting rate (1.2%) slightly higher than last year but still less than half of the 2.7% 30YA. One quarter of records came from Blitz surveys in the mountains in Oct, a lower proportion than in previous years. Very few birds overwintered in 2013 with only 3 records from Jul-Aug, in contrast to 20 records in June 2014, all from lowland suburban locations. No breeding records.

GBS: Only 7 records, but 5 from 1 site in Nicholls GrK11. The other 2 records in 2wk Apr Rivett GrJ15 (BrT2) and 1wk Jun Lyneham GrL12 (LeM1). The A value (0.0033) increased from the historic low of 0.0018

last year to levels typical of the period 2004 to 2009, however it was still only a fraction of the 30YA. All records were of only 1 or 2 birds. No breeding records. There has been only 1 breeding record in the 31 years of the GBS, in 2002.

Fuscous Honeyeater				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	53	48	10	53.8
WR	2	0	-	2.1
G	30	31	-3	25.5
BR	0	1	-100	2.4
GA	0.0033	0.0018	82	0.0920
GS	3	3	0	18.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

White-plumed Honeyeater *Lichenostomus penicillatus*

Most common in woodlands in lowland areas.

General: Number of records and reporting rate (9.4%) slightly lower than last year, and below the 12.1% 30YA. More records in summer (39%) than winter (18%). Max 41/5 May TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1). Consistently large groups recorded from this location and LGin GrJ12. 22 breeding records, 9 from TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1), first and last records were both from this site nb/4 Sep, dy/19 Mar.

GBS: Recorded at 20% of sites, down from 25% last year. There has been a steady decline in abundance since the beginning of the survey, with the A values over the last 5 years being lowest ever. Abundance value is 20% less than last year and 58% less than 30YA. 61% of records were in autumn and winter. No breeding records.

Common, breeding resident

White-plumed Honeyeater				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	441	506	-13	239.1
WR	28	44	-36	24.9
G	58	65	-11	51.4
BR	22	10	120	10.4
GA	0.0548	0.0681	-20	0.1282
GS	14	19	-26	26.7
GBR	0	1	-100	1.0

Bell Miner *Manorina melanophrys*

Non-breeding vagrant

Usual distribution is coastal forests of south-eastern Australia. Records for the region usually come from the upper Queanbeyan River. 1 record in 2006-7 from Captains Flat GrS21.

General: 3 records of 1 (presumably the same) bird 22-23 May Casuarina Sands (GrG14).

Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala*

Very common, breeding resident

Woodland species commonly observed in Canberra suburbs and surrounding nature parks.

General: Reporting rate of 20.8% similar to last year. Since 1991, the reporting rate has increased dramatically from 4.3%, with a peak of 21.1% in 2010. Nearly one-fifth of records come from Woodland Surveys. Max 50/4 May Campbell Park GrM13 (LiB1), mean 5.8, median 4. 34 breeding records, first nb/31 Jul Bonner GrL10 (GrB1), last dy/27 Jan Harrison GrL11 (GrB1).

GBS: Recorded at 45% of sites (37% last year) and similar to the previous highest level (44%) two years ago. Between 1982 and 2004 the abundance hovered around $A=0.2$. Since then the abundance has dramatically increased year on year until it peaked two years ago at 1.0776. After a drop last year it has climbed again to 0.8574 the 3rd highest level. Max 20/2wk Feb Cook GrJ13 (TaN1). 35 breeding records from 5 sites: first dy/2wk Aug Ainslie GrL13 (HaS3) from a nest that was started in June, and last dy/1wk Apr from the same site in Ainslie.

Noisy Miner				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	980	968	1	290.9
WR	175	182	-4	73.9
G	76	74	3	51.1
BR	34	15	127	10.1
GA	0.8574	0.5645	52	0.3201
GS	31	28	11	17.6
GBR	35	20	75	6.5

Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater *Acanthagenys rufogularis*

Non-breeding vagrant

Vagrant from inland districts. No records last year. Recent previous records: Aug 2011 Gundaroo, Oct 2010 Michelago and Feb 2010 Mt Ainslie.

General: No records this year.

Little Wattlebird *Anthochaera chrysoptera*

Non-breeding vagrant

Vagrant from coastal districts.

General: No records this year. 1 record last year in Nov from WBPD GrI11.

Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera phrygia*

Rare, breeding visitor

Rare summer visitor to the region. Last confirmed records in 2010. Declared endangered in the ACT and the Commonwealth, and critically endangered in NSW.

General: No records this year.

Red Wattlebird *Anthochaera carunculata*

Very common, breeding resident/ autumn migrant

The most commonly reported honeyeater with records throughout the year and across the region.

General: Reporting rate has continued to increase, 40% this year up from 37% last year and at the highest level since the ACT Atlas in 1989. The number of birds observed was significantly higher than in any previous year, twice the number seen last year and nearly 4 times the 30YA. This appears to be due to large groups sizes (20+) being regularly reported from a number of locations around Canberra. Highest proportion of records in spring (31%) and lowest in winter (16%). Max 76/23 May Mt Ainslie-Campbell Park GrM13 (SmA1), mean 4.1, median 2. 52 breeding records: the first was typically early, nb/10 Jul Lyneham GrL13 (LeM1), and last dy/21 Feb Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1).

GBS: Recorded at all but 1 of the 71 sites in all weeks, with observations distributed very evenly throughout the four seasons. Abundance ($A = 2.75$) increased after a dip last year to the consistently high levels recorded from 2000-2012. Similar to last year, the Red Wattlebird is the 9th most abundant species in the GBS and the most abundant honeyeater. Breeding at 36 sites, first co/3wk Jul Watson GrL12 (WaK1) and last dy/3wk Mar Weston GrJ15 (BoJ1).

Red Wattlebird				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1894	1760	8	606.4
WR	119	65	83	45.9
G	131	128	2	102.1
BR	52	25	108	20.4
GA	2.7495	2.2470	22	2.3538
GS	68	75	-9	65.1
GBR	223	167	34	112.3

White-fronted Chat *Epthianura albifrons*

Rare, breeding resident

Not often reported, except from Lakes George and Bathurst and Stromlo Forest Park. Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: 48 records total, 16 from LBath, 6 from LGeo and 13 from Stromlo Forest Park. Additional single records from Wet Lagoon, Breadalbane GrS02, Wollagorang Lagoon GrU03 and 8 from WBDP GrI11. Max 34/25 Oct LBath E GrY07 (LeM1). 1 breeding record nb/16 Sep LGeo GrT08 (LeM1).

White-fronted Chat				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	48	49	-2	22.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	10	12	-17	6.6
BR	1	2	-50	1.1
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

Black Honeyeater *Sugomel niger*

Non-breeding vagrant

Vagrant from inland. Only 1 early 1991 record (Wilson 1999) before 15 records in 2006-07 from MFNR, Bellmount Forest; then 3 of probably the same bird from West Macgregor in Oct 2009.

General: 12 records this year. Multiple records from the same location are presumed to be of the same birds. 4 records from Higgins GrI12 18-22 Nov; 1 record 24 Nov Pine Is GrJ17 (WiK1); 3 records from 1-7 Dec Jarramlee Pond West Macgregor GrI11; 2 records 5 Jan WBDP GrI11, 2 records from TSR 48 GrO05 4/29 Jan and 4/19 Feb (LeM1).

Scarlet Honeyeater *Myzomela sanguinolenta*

Rare, non-breeding visitor.

Visitor from coastal districts. 2 records in each of 2006-07, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2012-13.

General: 7 records this year. Multiple records from the same location are presumed to be of the same birds: 1 bird in O'Connor GrK13 14 Jul, 4 records of 4 birds 28-29 Aug Mt Rogers GrJ11, 1 record 1/4 Oct Callum Brae GrL15, and 1 record 2/16 Oct ANBG GrK13.

GBS: 3 records from 2 sites; 1/1wk Oct Pearce GrK15 (KrS1), 1/1-2wk Nov Aranda GrK13 (RoS1)

Crescent Honeyeater *Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus*

Uncommon, breeding resident/alt. migrant

Reported mostly during the winter months.

General: Number of records the same as last year. The reporting rate of 0.8% is typical of the last 10 years but is well below the 30YA of 1.4%, which is inflated by much higher reporting rates during the Atlas period 1985-1990. The number of records in winter and summer was similar (around 30%) but with winter records mostly from the ANBG GrK13 and summer records from several sites in Namadgi NP. 1 breeding record 26 Oct New Chums Rd GrD16 (BrJ5).

GBS: 14 records from 2 sites in Scullin and Chapman (4 sites last year and 2 the year before). 12 records between 3/1wk Jul and 3wk Nov Scullin GrI12 (FeP1), and 2 records in 1 & 3wk May Chapman GrI15 (HAJ1).

Crescent Honeyeater				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	39	39	0	28.0
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	14	16	-13	12.2
BR	1	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0062	0.0018	246	0.0195
GS	2	4	-50	6.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

New Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Uncommon but reported regularly from a few locations where grevilleas or banksias are abundant.

General: Reporting rate 3.9% is below last year's highest ever value of 5.0% but the same as the 30YA of 3.9%. Most records in autumn (34%) and fewest in spring (19%) which is the opposite of the usual seasonal distribution. Highest number recorded 15/27 Jun ANBG (D C1). 99 records from JWNR or Norgrove Park GrL14, 59 from ANBG GrK13, the remaining 24 records from 10 other grid cells. 1 breeding record, an early dy/19 Aug ANBG GrK13 (LeM1). No breeding records last year, or the year before.

New Holland Honeyeater				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	182	242	-25	76.3
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	13	14	-7	11.9
BR	1	0	-	1.0
GA	0.0384	0.0456	-16	0.0387
GS	7	7	0	7.0
GBR	1	0	-	0.6

GBS: The majority of records from 2 sites: Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2) and Nicholls GrK11 (HaJ7). Other sites include Florey GrJ12, Cook GrJ13, Duffy GrI15, Weston GrJ15 and 1 record from a rural site at Carwoola GrQ16. Abundance has fluctuated greatly over the years. Following a period of low abundance from 2002 to 2009, the A value steadily increased until 2012 but has declined slightly since then to its present value of $A=0.0384$, very close to the 30YA. 1 breeding record dy/5wk Jan Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2). Previous breeding record in 2010. There have been only 6 years in the history of the GBS where breeding has been recorded.

Brown-headed Honeyeater *Melithreptus brevirostris*

A species of drier forests at all altitudes.

General: Reporting rate 4.1%, very similar to last year and the 30YA. More reports in spring (32%) but fairly consistently reported throughout the other seasons. Max 17/28 Jun Newline GrM14 (LaS1). 3 breeding records (7 last year): dy/17 Nov Campbell Park GrM13 (COF1), dy/20 Jan Tidbinbilla NR GrG17 (AlB1), and dy/22 Jan Settlers Track Namadgi NP GrH27 (BuM1).

GBS: 25 records from 4 suburban sites and 3 rural sites. Most consistent records from 2 sites; Nicholls GrK11 (HaJ7) and Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2). 2 records from sites in Chapman GrI15, Burra GrM20 and Carwoola GrQ16, single records from Fraser GrJ11 and Rivett GrJ15.

Common, breeding resident

Brown-headed Honeyeater				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	191	202	-5	88.6
WR	43	38	13	13.7
G	51	58	-12	37.9
BR	3	7	-57	2.0
GA	0.0249	0.0825	-70	0.0381
GS	7	6	17	4.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

White-naped Honeyeater *Melithreptus lunatus*

Common, breeding resident/summer migrant

Migratory, flocks departing in autumn, occasional overwintering, and returning in spring to breed in the mountain forests.

General: The reporting rate of 4 % this year reverses a slow decline since 2008. The rate typically oscillates around 5% apart from high rates during the Atlas period (1987-90) and a spike in 1999 inflating the 30YA to 7.8%. 5 records in Jul and 5 records in the first half of Aug indicate a few overwintering birds. Return migration appears to have started after mid-Aug with 10/17 Aug and 30/28 Aug from Baroona Rd Michelago GrL23 (LaS2), and 20/28 Aug Tidbinbilla GrG17 (AlB1). 22 records in June indicate a higher number of overwintering birds than the previous winter. Max 200/5 May Baroona Rd Michelago (SaL2), mean 10.8, median 4. 4 breeding records, mainly recorded during Blitz surveys in Namadgi NP: di/26 Oct Orroral Valley GrG21 (BeS1), br/26 Oct New Chums Rd GrD16 (BrJ5), nb/27 Oct Booroomba Rocks GrH20 (NeG1), and last dy/27 Jan Blundells Ck GrE15 (HeS1).

GBS: 89 records this year is a 50% increase over last year. Return migration commenced in wk3-4 Aug with small flocks at sites in Cook, Curtin and Weston at the same time as general records. As

White-naped Honeyeater				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	187	152	23	154.4
WR	13	3	333	4.2
G	71	63	13	60.5
BR	4	3	33	4.1
GA	0.1252	0.1678	-25	0.4622
GS	22	17	29	30.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0



usual, almost no records between Nov and end of Feb. Max 50/3wk Apr Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL1). Only one record 1/2wk June from Cook GrJ13 contrasts with the many general records of overwintering birds. Although the number of records was much higher than last year, the number of birds was significantly lower, leading to an overall lower A value ($A = 0.12$) compared to last year ($A = 0.17$) and still well below the 30 YA of $A = 0.46$.

Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus*

Common, breeding summer migrant

A species mostly of lowland woodland regions.

General: Reporting rate (15.3%) higher than last year (11.1%) and slightly above the 14.6% 30YA. Since 1990, the reporting rate has remained steady around 10%, with high points in 1999 and 2000. Nearly all records in spring and summer (90%). Earliest 1/5 Aug Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1) and last 1/22 Apr Mt Ainslie-Campbell Park GrM13 (SmA1). No records in May or June. Max (evening roost flight) 73/6 Sep Mt Majura GrM12 (LeM1). Groups of around 20 birds reported regularly from several locations over the summer resulting in an

Abundance value (0.3718) double that of last year. 31 breeding records, more than double last year's 15: first nb/17 Oct The Pinnacle GrI13 (AlB1), last dy/31 Jan Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1).

GBS: Recorded at 71% of sites, similar to last year. First records a week earlier than general records 1/5wk Jul from Watson GrL12 (WaK1) and Aranda GrK13 (RoS1). Suburban records almost completely finished by 2wk Apr with only 2 records from Watson after this. However records continued at 2 rural sites in Murrumbateman GrI06 (BIJ1) and Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2) until 1wk Jun. Abundance (A=0.282) has increased from the lowest ever value last year but is still well below half the 30YA. 28 breeding records from 9 sites: first nb/2wk Sep Cook GrJ13 (TaN1), last dy/1wk Feb Aranda GrJ13 (OrP1).

Noisy Friarbird				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	719	535	34	288.9
WR	114	62	84	49.0
G	69	76	-9	62.3
BR	31	15	107	15.1
GA	0.2820	0.2047	38	0.7369
GS	49	55	-11	59.9
GBR	28	31	-10	34.3

Little Friarbird *Philemon citreogularis*

Rare, breeding summer migrant

More commonly found to the north and west of the ACT.

General: 4 records this year after none last year. 2 records from MFNR GrL10 and L11, 1/21 Feb (MiP1), 6/6 Mar Barry Drive GrK13 (FyM1), 1/24 Mar Campbell Park GrL13 (LeM1). No breeding records.

Striped Honeyeater *Plectorhyncha lanceolata*

Non-breeding vagrant

Normal range is to the north and west of Canberra. 3 previous records only, in 1995, 2001 and 2011.

General: No records this year.

Painted Honeyeater *Grantiella picta*

Rare, breeding visitor

Major influx to the region in 2002-3. A few records in 2006-07, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2012-13. Declared vulnerable in the ACT and NSW.

General: 46 records this year, 31 from the one site at Stony Ck NR GrG13 of 1-6 birds between 10 Nov and 9 Feb. The other records came from 5 locations. Records included:

- 5 of 1-2 birds from TSR 48 GrO05 between 20 Nov and 6 Jan (LeM1);
- 3 of 1-2 birds between 1 Dec - 5 Jan from Tarago-Collector Rd GrU07 (LeM1);
- 3 of 1 bird from the Molonglo River GrI13 between 12 -20 Dec (TaN1);
- 3 from MFNR GrL10, 21-23 Feb; and
- 2 of 2-6 birds from Hoskinstown GrT16 between 6 Dec and 16 Jan.



Julian Robinson

POMATOSTOMIDAE: babblers**Grey-crowned Babbler** *Pomatostomus temporalis*

Non-breeding vagrant

The ACT is on the south-eastern edge of the range of this species. Eastern subspecies declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: No records this year, one in 2011-12 from Gundaroo Common GrO07. The previous endorsed records were for a single bird at Duntroon Golf Course, GrM14, during the 3 years from 2004-05; they were the first endorsed records since 1968.

EUPETIDAE: whipbird, quail-thrush**Spotted Quail-thrush** *Cinclosoma punctatum*

Uncommon, breeding resident

A resident of the dry forests of the ACT.

General: Recorded Jul, Oct, Jan, Feb, Mar and Jun. Reporting rate (0.4%) higher than last year's (0.2%), similar to the 10YA (0.45%), though well below the 30YA (1.0%). Recorded from 4.3% of grid cells surveyed (4.7% last year). All records of 1, 2 or 3 birds with a max 5/9 Jun Wallaby Hill Road nr Wyanbene Caves GrX25 (COF1). Other records from Namadgi NP, Tallaganda, Tidbinbilla, Tinderries, & Condor Creek.

No breeding recorded.

Spotted Quail-thrush				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	17	12	42	19.6
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	10	11	-9	13.0
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0003
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Eastern Whipbird *Psophodes olivaceus*

Uncommon, breeding resident

The Brindabella Range is towards the western edge of its range. This species appears to have recovered from the Jan 2003 fires.

General: Recorded in Aug, Oct and each month Dec to Mar, with more records in summer (62%) and spring (21%) than in autumn and winter. Reporting rate (0.8%) higher than last year (0.6%), the 10YA (0.5%) and the 30YA (0.7%). Recorded from 4.3% of grid cells surveyed (4.7% last year), more than the 10YA (2.8%) and the 30YA (3.8%), mostly in Namadgi NP, Tallaganda and Tidbinbilla. Max 7/12 Mar Warks Rd (D C1), mean 3.5, median 3. No breeding recorded.

Eastern Whipbird				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	39	27	44	14.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	10	11	-9	7.7
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

NEOSITTIDAE: sittella**Varied Sittella** *Daphoenositta chrysoptera*

Uncommon, breeding resident

A species thinly spread in COG's area, usually in dry woodland. Declared vulnerable in the ACT and NSW.

General: Recorded in every month with a marked spring peak (40% of records), compared with summer (31%), autumn (19%) and winter (10%). Reporting rate (1.9%) similar to last year (1.8%), though well below the 10YA (2.8%) and the 30YA (3.6%). Recorded from 9% of grid cells surveyed (11% last year), less than the 10YA (13%) and the 30YA (15%). Max 8, mean 3.1, median 3. 7 breeding records (6 last year): first nb/3 Sep The Pinnacle NR GRI13 (AIB1) and last on/17 Nov Campbell Park (COF1).

GBS: 5 records, all from the rural areas of Carwoola and Wamboin in Aug, Jan, Apr & Jun, compared with 10 last year, similar to the 10YA (8) though fewer than the 30YA (17). No breeding records (1 last year).

Varied Sittella				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	88	85	4	71.9
WR	10	12	-17	5.5
G	22	25	-12	29.3
BR	7	6	17	4.6
GA	0.0043	0.0165	-74	0.0310
GS	3	3	0	5.5
GBR	0	1	-100	0.3

CAMPEPHAGIDAE: cuckoo-shrikes, cicadabird, triller**Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike** *Coracina novaehollandiae*

Common, breeding resident/sum. migrant

A widespread, easily identified, largely summer migrant. Some of the population over-winters here.

General: Recorded in every month with a marked spring (35%) and summer (43%) peak, compared with autumn (17%) and winter (5%). Reporting rate (22%) similar to last year (23%), the 10YA (19%) and the 30YA (21%). Recorded from 46% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year's 48%, the 10YA (44%) and the 30YA (42%). Max 26, mean 2.1, median 1. 23 breeding records (22 last year), from nb/8 Oct Baroona Rd Michelago (LaS2) to dy/5 Mar TSR 48 (LeM1).

GBS: 542 records (last year 681), fewer than the 10YA (614) and the 30YA (783). Recorded in all weeks with higher proportions in spring (40% of records) and summer (31%) than in autumn (17%) and winter (12%). Records from 72% of sites, a lower proportion than last year (82%), the 10YA (82%) and 30YA (89%). Abundance (A=0.2597) similar to last year and the 10YA (A=0.2847), though lower than the 30YA. Max 12, mean 1.5, median 1. 14 breeding records (5 last year) from 5 sites: first nb/4wk Oct Watson GrL12 (WaK1) and last dy/4wk Feb Wamboin GrQ13 (MDN1).

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1048	1083	-3	405.6
WR	87	113	-23	45.9
G	107	111	-4	85.5
BR	23	22	5	11.7
GA	0.2597	0.2761	-6	0.4349
GS	50	62	-19	58.8
GBR	14	5	180	7.9



Julian Robinson

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White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina papuensis*

Rare, non-breeding autumn migrant

The patchy continental distribution of this nomadic species means that it is only occasionally recorded in the Canberra region.

General: Substantially more records this year than is usual from 10 grid cells, all but 3 being in central or northern Canberra. Observed in Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Dec, Jan and Mar to Jun. 5 records were probably of the same bird at LGin Diddams Close Park GrJ12 in early Jun. No breeding recorded.

GBS: 1 record (1 last year) similar to the 10YA (1.1) and 30YA (1.3): 1/4wk Jan Lyneham GrL12 (GRM2).

White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	21	5	320	2.8
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	10	5	100	2.0
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0003	9	0.0009
GS	1	1	0	1.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Cicadabird *Coracina tenuirostris*

Rare, breeding summer migrant

An elusive species of the tall wet ranges, with some lowland observations of migrating birds.

General: 6 records, some of which were repeat sightings of the same bird, (8 last year), well above the 10YA (4.4) and the 30YA (3.9), in Oct, Nov, Jan and Feb, from Namadgi NP, Tallaganda and Michelago area. Most records were of 1 bird and 1 of 3. No breeding records.

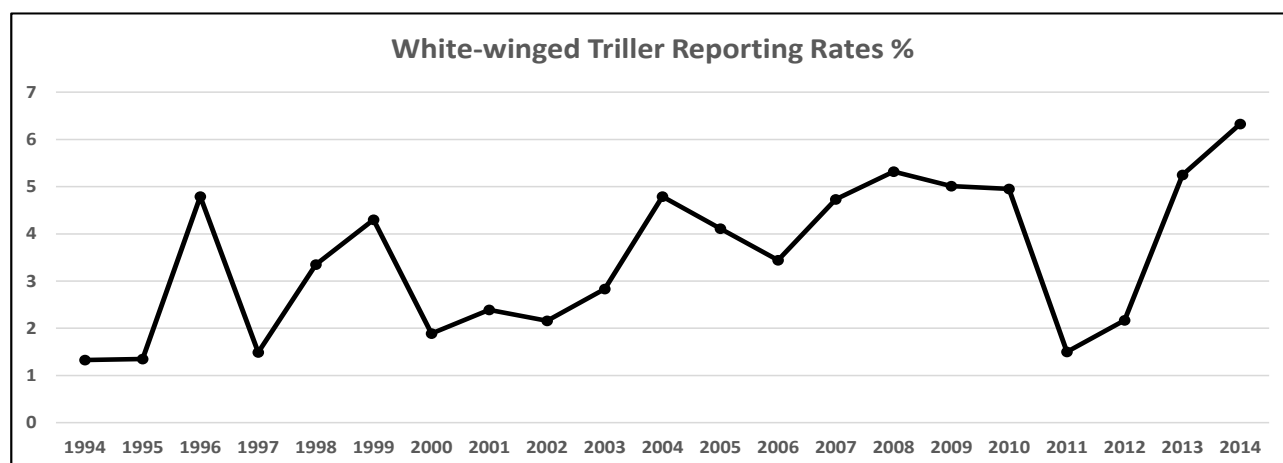
White-winged Triller *Lalage tricolor*

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

Declared vulnerable in the ACT in Dec 2003. The number of records has increased markedly since the time of the declaration, though the reporting rate has been stable for much of that period.

General: Recorded in every month from Sep to Feb: first 3/28 Sep JWNR (SmA1) and last 1/19 Feb Campbell Park (SmA1). Reporting rate (6.3%) higher than last year (5.3%) and 10YA (4.1%) and 30YA (3.7%). Recorded from 23% of grid cells surveyed, the same proportion as last year, though higher than the 10YA (16%) and the 30YA (13%). Max 20, mean 2.8, median 2. 17 breeding records (15 last year, more than the 10YA (11) and 30YA (7), from on/27 Oct Gooroyarroo South GrM11 (GrB1) to dy/29 Jan TSR 48 (LeM1).

White-winged Triller				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	298	252	18	72.7
WR	28	22	27	7.3
G	54	53	2	27.1
BR	17	15	13	7.1
GA	0.0118	0.0108	9	0.0107
GS	4	3	33	4.4
GBR	4	0	-	0.9



GBS: 14 records of 23 last year, similar to the 10YA (16) and the 30YA (17). Recorded in just 4 sites (2 rural and 2 in Canberra), with 11 of the records between 1/1wk Sep and 3wk Dec Curtin GrQ13 (AJR1) with last 1/5wk Jan Wamboin GrQ13 (MDN1). 4 breeding records (none last year) from di/3wk Oct Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) to dy/4wk Jan Ainslie GrL13 (HoS1).

PACHYCEPHALIDAE: whistlers and allies**Crested Shrike-tit** *Falcunculus frontatus*

Rare, breeding resident

A sparsely, widely distributed species. On the ACT Flora and Fauna Committee's 'rare species' working category as its reporting rate has fallen significantly since its 1990s peak.

General: Recorded in every month except Apr, with more records in summer (43%) and autumn (25%) than winter (18%) and spring (15%). Reporting rate (0.8%) almost twice that of last year (0.5%), similar to the 10YA (1.1%) though lower than the 30YA (1.4%). Recorded from 5.6% of grid cells surveyed (2.6% last year). Max 5, mean 1.5, median 1. 1 breeding record (none last year): dy/19 Mar TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1), compared with the 10YA (2.4) and the 30YA (1.5).

Crested Shrike-tit				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	40	23	74	28.1
WR	0	0	-	1.6
G	13	6	117	15.0
BR	1	0	-	1.5
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0064
GS	0	0	-	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Olive Whistler *Pachycephala olivacea*

Uncommon, breeding resident/altitudinal migrant

A bird of the ranges, though altitudinal migration occurs.

General: 10 records were from 6 separate sightings, from 4 locations: Bulls Head, Warks Rd, Tallaganda NP, & Tidbinbilla in each month Dec to Apr. Most sightings were of 1 bird, 2 of 2 birds.

Golden Whistler *Pachycephala pectoralis*

Common, breeding resident/altitudinal migrant

Most of the birds of this species in the Canberra region are altitudinal migrants. Breeding seldom reported here.

General: Recorded from 32% of grid cells, in every month with a relatively lower proportion in summer (10%) cf autumn (42%), winter (26%) and spring (22%). Reporting rate (9.6%) higher than last year (7.4%), though similar to the 10YA (8%) and the 30YA (9.7%). Max 50/26 Oct 5km survey along New Chums Rd (BrJ4) (16 last year), mean 1.9, median 1. 1 breeding record (none last year): br/26 Oct New Chums Road GrD16 (BrJ14).

GBS: 333 records, fewer than last year (382) though similar to the 10YA and the 30YA, both 326. Recorded in 48 weeks with summer (4%), autumn (48%), winter (35%) and spring (13%). Records from 64% of sites, a similar proportion to last year (61%) and the 10YA (60%) and 30YA (62%). Abundance similar to last year, the 10YA (A = 0.1183) and the 30YA. Max 5, mean 1.1, median 1.

Golden Whistler				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	454	355	28	190.9
WR	46	38	21	12.4
G	75	76	-1	62.4
BR	1	0	-	0.8
GA	0.1246	0.1279	-3	0.1426
GS	44	46	-4	39.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*

Common, breeding summer migrant

A summer migrant found mostly in open woodlands.

General: Recorded in every month except May, with many more records in spring (47%) and summer (40%) than in autumn (12%) and winter (1%). Reporting rate (16%) similar to that of last year (15%) and the 10YA (17%), though lower than the 30YA (19%). Recorded from 55% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year's 57% and the 10YA (53%) and the 30YA (49%). Max 20, mean 2.1, median 2. 12 breeding records (7 last year) from di/26 Oct Narrabundah Hill GrI14 (CaJ4) to dy/22 Feb Horse Gully Track GrJ23 (WaK2).

GBS: 125 records compared with 142 last year, more than the 10YA (114) but below the 30YA (182). Recorded in every month except Jun & Jul, with many more records in spring (36%) and summer (39%) than in autumn (22%) and winter (2%). Records from 19% of sites, a lower proportion than last year (25%), the 10YA (28%) and the 30YA (47%). Abundance higher than last year and the 10YA (0.0496) though lower than the 30YA. Max 5, mean 1.5, median 1. 4 breeding records (2 last year) from the same site: between cf/2wk Dec and dy/3wk Mar Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2).

Rufous Whistler				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	743	706	5	377.4
WR	108	103	5	57.8
G	126	133	-5	99.2
BR	12	7	71	6.6
GA	0.0623	0.0570	9	0.0815
GS	13	19	-32	30.6
GBR	4	2	100	0.5

Grey Shrike-thrush *Colluricincla harmonica*

Common, breeding resident

Occurs in a wide variety of habitats in the COG area of interest.

General: Recorded in every week, with a spring peak (30% of records) cf lower proportions in summer (20%), autumn (25%) and winter (24%). Reporting rate (11.8%) similar to that of last year (11.7%) but below the 10YA (14%) and the 30YA (19%). Recorded from 56% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year (59%), the 10YA (56%) and the 30YA 54%). Max 12, mean 1.8, median 1. 7 breeding records (none last year) from cf/18 Sep Lake Road Bungendore GrR12 (COF1) to dy/5 Jan Percival Hill GrK11 (HaJ7).

GBS: 266 records compared with 229 last year, many more than the 10YA (197) and the 30YA (175). Recorded in every week with more records in autumn and winter (both 33%), than in spring (17%) and summer (18%). Records from 30% of sites, similar to last year (32%) though a higher proportion than the 10YA (25%) and similar to the 30YA (34%). Abundance higher than last year, the 10YA (0.0785) and the 30YA. Max 4, mean 1.3, median 1. 3 breeding records (none last year), all from one site at Nicholls GrK11 (HaJ7): dy/1wk Dec, dy/2wk Dec & dy/3wk Dec.

Grey Shrike-thrush				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	557	560	-1	376.4
WR	42	35	20	21.3
G	131	137	-4	109.0
BR	7	0	-	3.6
GA	0.1118	0.0867	29	0.0733
GS	21	24	-13	22.1
GBR	3	0	-	0.4

ORIOLIDAE: oriole**Olive-backed Oriole** *Oriolus sagittatus*

Common, breeding summer migrant

A migratory woodland species also recorded in Canberra's suburbs. Generally the first of the summer migrants to arrive, and some over-winter in Canberra, as occurred this year.

General: Recorded in every month with a marked spring peak (45%) peak cf summer (34%), autumn (18%) and winter (4%). Reporting rate (5.2%) higher than last year (4.2%) and similar to the 10YA (5.1%) and the 30YA (5.3%). Recorded from 21% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year's 20%, though a higher proportion than the 10YA (19%) and the 30YA (16%). Max 6, mean 1.4, median 1. 4 breeding records (none last year) from nb/27 Oct Mt Ainslie GrL13 (RaL1) to dy/19 Feb TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1).

GBS: Number of records (131) similar to last year (143) though fewer than the 10YA (183) and the 30YA (149). Recorded in every month except Jun, with a marked spring (46%) and summer (37%) peak cf autumn (12%) and winter (5%). Records from 35% of sites, similar to last year (36%) though lower than the 10YA (40%) and the 30YA (42%). Abundance similar to last year though lower than the 10YA (0.0668) and 30YA. Max 2, mean 1.1, median 1. 9 breeding records (just 1 last year) from 2 sites, first nb/3wk Nov Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) and last dy/1wk Feb Aranda GrK13 (OrP1).

Olive-backed Oriole				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	244	199	23	105.0
WR	29	19	53	18.5
G	48	47	2	33.2
BR	4	0	-	3.0
GA	0.0475	0.0444	7	0.0604
GS	24	27	-11	27.3
GBR	9	1	800	2.4

ARTAMIDAE: woodswallows, butcherbirds, magpie, currawongs**Masked Woodswallow** *Artamus personatus*

Rare, breeding summer migrant

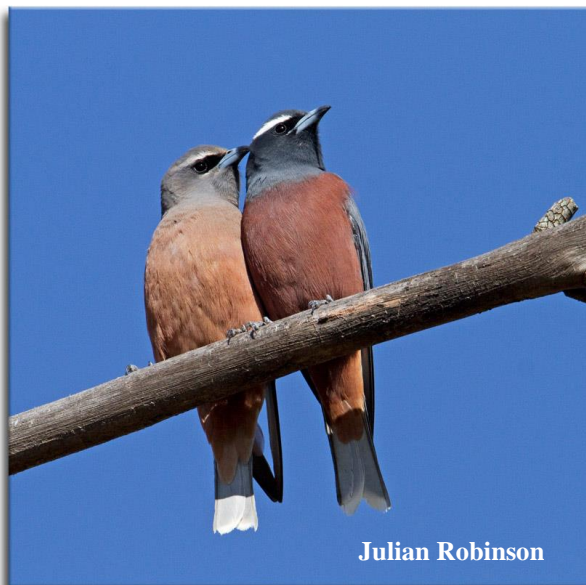
Usually seen in company with the White-browed Woodswallow
General: Recorded each month from Oct to Feb from Canberra and further afield. First 30/6 Oct Turner (BiL1) and last 2/12 Feb Dunlop West (CuR1). Max 30, mean 7.5, median 4. 3 breeding records, the first since 2004-05: nb/20 Nov & ny/27 Dec TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1) and dy/12 Feb Dunlop (CuR1).

GBS: 2 records (2 last year): 20/5wk Oct Cook GrJ13 (TaN1) and 20/5wk Oct Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2). No breeding records.

Masked Woodswallow				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	21	11	91	4.2
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	10	11	-9	3.3
BR	3	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0131	0.0072	82	0.0137
GS	2	2	0	1.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

White-browed Woodswallow *Artamus superciliosus*

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant



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An occasional visitor from the north and west.

General: Recorded from 35 widely dispersed grid

cells cf. 15 last year. Max 120 (50 last year), mean 15.3, median 7. First 120/6 Oct Turner GrK13 (BiL1) and last 2/30 Mar Percival Hill GrK11 (HaJ7). 22 widely distributed breeding records (3 last year) from co/8 Nov Campbell Park GrM13 (CoE1) to dy/29 Jan TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1).

GBS: No records (4 last year).

White-browed Woodswallow				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	164	23	613	15.4
WR	8	0	-	0.6
G	35	15	133	8.4
BR	22	3	633	2.9
GA	0.1079	0.0435	148	0.0498
GS	7	3	133	2.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus*

Common, breeding summer migrant

A migrant woodland species; some over-winter. The abundance and reporting rate appear to be rising from the extremely low levels of 2012. On the ACT Flora and Fauna Committee's 'insufficiently known species' working category.

General: Recorded every month except Jul, with a marked spring (38%) and summer (45%) peak cf autumn (15%) and winter (2%). Reporting rate (7.8%) higher than last year (6.2%) though lower than the 10YA (8.4%) and the 30YA (9.0%). Recorded from 34% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year

(35%) and a little higher than the 10YA (30%) and the 30YA (29%). Max 73/26 Oct Hall GrJ10 (CIM1), mean 5.7, median 4. 45 breeding records (22 last year) more than the 10YA (30) and the 30YA (20): first nb/29 Sep Gooroo South GrM12 (HoS1) and last dy/28 Mar Yerrabi Pond (HaJ7).

GBS: Number of records (43) higher than last year (28), lower than the 10YA (55) though higher than the 30YA (32). Recorded in all months Sep to Jun, with a marked autumn peak (49% of records) and lower proportions in winter (5%), spring (11%) and summer (21%). First 5/1wk Sep Hackett GrM13 (LeC1) and last 12/4wk Jun Giralang GrK12 (McD4). Records from 17% of sites, the same as last year, lower than the 10YA (20%) though similar to the 30YA (16%). Abundance well above last year, though lower than the 10YA ($A = 0.1122$) and the 30YA. Max 20/4wk Apr Curtin (AJR1), mean 4.7, median 4. 1 breeding record (1 last year): co/3wk Feb Wamboin GrQ13 (MDN1).

Dusky Woodswallow				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	369	299	23	177.2
WR	20	21	-5	9.5
G	79	81	-2	57.8
BR	45	22	105	20.3
GA	0.0656	0.0384	71	0.0756
GS	12	13	-8	10.3
GBR	1	1	0	0.8

Grey Butcherbird *Cracticus torquatus*

Common, breeding resident

A woodland species, also found in the suburbs, with number of records, and reporting rate, far higher in recent years than in the past.

General: Recorded in all but 1 week of the year, with a summer (34%) and autumn (30%) peak cf winter (14%) and spring (23%). Reporting rate (12.3%) higher than last year (11.0%), the 10YA (8.6%) and the 30YA (7.3%). From 37% of grid cells, a lower proportion than last year (40%) though higher than the 10YA (31%) and the 30YA (25%). Max 7, mean 1.4, median 1. 3 breeding records (2 last year): dy/27 Oct Cook GrJ13 (BrM1), dy/17 Nov Campbell Park GrM13 (COF1) and dy/3 Dec Carwoola GrR16 (BuM1).

GBS: Number of records (524) similar to last year (535) but far higher than the 10YA (284) and the 30YA (101). Recorded in all weeks, with more records in summer (29%) and autumn (39%) than winter (19%) and spring (12%). Records from 64% of sites, a similar proportion to last year (60%) though far higher than the 10YA (42%) and the 30YA (19%). Abundance similar to last year though well above the 10YA (0.1030) and the 30YA. Max 4, mean 1.1, median 1. No breeding records (2 last year).

Grey Butcherbird				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	578	526	10	143.4
WR	82	60	37	24.5
G	85	94	-10	50.4
BR	3	2	50	2.0
GA	0.1974	0.1897	4	0.0366
GS	44	46	-4	13.7
GBR	0	2	-100	0.3

Pied Butcherbird *Cracticus nigrogularis*

Rare, non-breeding visitor

COG's area of interest is near the south-eastern limit of the range of this species.

General: 18 of the 28 records were from Uriarra Village, with 16 records from multiple observers submitting records from the same location on the same date. The remaining records from widely dispersed locations. No breeding recorded.

GBS: 1 highly unusual record (the 5th since 1982): 1/4 wk Jan Weetangera GrJ12 (WoD1).

Pied Butcherbird				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	28	8	250	2.8
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	7	7	0	2.2
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0000	-	0.0005
GS	1	0	-	1.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Australian Magpie *Cracticus tibicen*

The most frequently recorded species in both the general records and the Garden Bird Survey, although not the most abundant species. Continues recent history of being above the long-term figures on key parameters.

General: Recorded in all weeks, with fewer in winter (16%) than in spring (26%), summer (35%) and autumn (23%). Records from 66% of grid cells surveyed, a lower proportion than last year (76%), the 10 and 30YA (both 72%). Reporting rate (63%) similar to last year (64%) though higher than the 10YA and the 30YA (both 56%). 8th most abundant species ($A=2.712$), abundance higher than last year (1.9863), the 10YA (2.025) and the 30YA (1.7999). Max 145/27 Nov Lake Bathurst GrZ08 (LeM1), mean 5.1, median 3. 114 breeding records (147 last year) in each month except Apr & May.

GBS: Number of records (2,823) similar to last year (3,009) and the 10YA (2,845) though higher than the 30YA (2,402). Recorded in all weeks, with similar numbers of records in each season. Records from all sites. Most recorded and 4th most abundant species, abundance similar to that of last year and the 10YA (3.4247), though higher than the 30YA. Max 30, mean 3.8, median 3. 292 breeding records (284 last year) from 61% of sites in all months but Apr & Jun.

Very common, breeding resident

Australian Magpie				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	2982	3068	-3	1094.4
WR	336	369	-9	163.9
G	155	177	-12	145.6
BR	114	147	-22	73.6
GA	3.4757	3.4763	0	3.0092
GS	69	75	-8	65.9
GBR	292	284	3	198.2

Pied Currawong *Strepera graculina*

Eighth most commonly reported species in the general records and 4th most commonly reported in the Garden Bird Survey.

General: Recorded in every week, with more records in spring (29%) and summer (30%) than autumn (24%) and winter (16%). Reporting rate (41%) similar to last year (39%) though higher than the 10YA (32%) and the 30YA (35%). Recorded from 58% of grid cells, similar to last year (61%) the 10YA (58%) and 30YA (57%). Max 116 (258 last year) well below the 10 and 30YA (both 521), mean 3.5, median 2. 43 breeding records (32 last year), more than the 10YA (33) and the 30YA (26), each month Aug to Jan: first dy/15 Aug Farrer Ridge GrK16 (HeS1) and last dy/19 Jan Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1).

GBS: Number of records (2,601) similar to last year (2,846) and the 10YA (2,723) though more than the 30YA (2,273). Recorded in all weeks, similar numbers of records in each season. Records from 97% of sites. Abundance similar to last year, the 10YA ($A=3.8349$) and the 30YA. Max 148 (150 last year), mean 4.4 (the same as the 10YA and similar to the 30YA (4.7), median 3. 171 breeding records (184 last year) from 45% of sites, in each month Aug to Feb: first nb/1wk Aug Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) and last dy/4wk Feb Giralang GrK12 (RoM3).

Very common, breeding resident

Pied Currawong				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1917	1851	4	681.8
WR	105	84	25	48.0
G	134	142	-6	114.6
BR	43	32	34	26.3
GA	3.7193	3.7704	-1	3.9316
GS	67	74	-9	65.6
GBR	171	184	-7	142.5

Grey Currawong *Strepera versicolor*

Seen in small numbers in forests and woodlands.

General: Recorded in every month, with more records in spring (31%) than in summer (21%), autumn (25%) or winter (23%). Reporting rate (3.7%) similar to last year (4.0%) though below that of the 10YA (4.8%) and the 30YA (6.9%). Recorded from 20% of grid cells (last year 21%), similar to the 10YA (21%) and 30YA (23%). Max 6 (15 last year), mean 1.4, median 1. 1 breeding record (7 last year), far fewer than the 10YA (4.6) and the 30YA (4.2): cf/27 Oct Gibraltar Falls GrG18 (BaL1).

GBS: Number of records (130) fewer than last year (150) and the 10YA (189) and the 30YA (179). Recorded in 50 weeks, with more records in autumn (27%) and winter (38%) than spring (15%) and

Uncommon, breeding resident

Grey Currawong				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	173	189	-8	136.0
WR	15	13	15	12.3
G	46	48	-4	46.3
BR	1	7	-86	4.2
GA	0.0472	0.0477	-1	0.0780
GS	19	22	-14	22.3
GBR	0	2	-100	2.1

summer (20%). Records from 28% of sites, similar to last year (29%) though lower than the 10YA (32%) and the 30YA (34%). Abundance similar to last year though lower than the 10YA ($A = 0.0712$) and the 30YA. Max 3, mean 1.1, median 1. No breeding records (2 last year).

DICRURIDAE: drongo

Spangled Drongo *Dicrurus bracteatus*

Non-breeding vagrant

A coastal species not often recorded in the ACT.

General: No records. Follows a period of 15 years where there were records every year except 3 and a decade of increasing records.

GBS: No records. Previously recorded in GBS in two years April 2006 and spring 2012.

RHIPIDURIDAE: fantails

Rufous Fantail *Rhipidura rufifrons*

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

A summer migrant to the ranges in the ACT, sometimes observed passing through the suburbs.

General: The reporting rate of 0.8% is 41% above last year, 28% above the 10YA but 13% below the 30YA. Recorded in spring 13%, summer 63% and autumn 25%. Earliest record 2/26 Oct Cotter Hut GrD22 (AnI1) and latest 1/8 Apr Goulburn near Golf Course GrZ01 (AnF1). Max 5/4 Jan Warks/Blundells Rds GrE15 (HeJ2). No breeding records. There have only been breeding records in 8 of the last 31 years (last 2005/6).

Rufous Fantail				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	40	29	38	19.2
WR	1	1	0	0.1
G	16	10	60	12.3
BR	0	0	-	0.3
GA	0.0026	0.0033	-21	0.0030
GS	6	6	0	5.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: 7 records from 6 sites (9 from 6 last year). This species is considered a passage migrant with records concentrated in late spring and autumn; however, this year there was an autumn concentration of 86%. There were no winter or spring records. The largest number observed was 2/2wk Apr Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4), the earliest 1/4wk Feb Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) and latest 2/2wk Apr Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4).

Grey Fantail *Rhipidura fuliginosa*

Common, breeding resident/summer migrant

A summer migrant to ACT woodlands.

General: Reporting rate (25.3%) is 27% down on last year (34.8%) down 20% on the 10YA and down 26% on the 30YA. 9% of the records are from winter, which indicates that some of the birds do not migrate. 49% of the records from spring. Most of the records are of 1-2 birds and about 5% of records are of 10 or more birds. Max (from a 5 km Blitz search) 75/26 Oct New Chums Rd GrD16 (BrJ4). 14 breeding records (similar to previous years): earliest di/7 Sept and latest dy/27 Jan from same site Barooka Rd Michelago GrL25 (LaS1).

Grey Fantail				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1193	1672	-29	671.6
WR	243	221	10	93.3
G	151	169	-11	125.6
BR	14	16	-13	11.7
GA	0.4128	0.4067	2	0.3311
GS	53	56	-5	50.8
GBR	7	9	-22	2.2

GBS: 739 records from 53 sites (807 from 56 last year) a 7% decrease. Recorded in all seasons with an autumn max of 34%. Max 10/4wk Mar Carwoola Gr Q16 (BuM1), earliest 1/1wk Jul Hackett GrM13 (LeC1) and latest 1/4wk Jun Giralang (NoA1). 7 breeding records: earliest nb/1wk Oct Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2) and latest dy/5wk Jan Jerrabomberra (HaL2).

Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*

A conspicuous resident of ACT woodlands, although the much lower number of sightings in winter may suggest some altitudinal migration.

General: Reporting rate 27.0% is much the same as last year but 20% above the 10YA and 15% above the 30YA. Recorded all seasons with 28% in spring and 43% in summer. While a large number of the records are of a single bird, numbers vary up to max 17/17 Jan Dunlop West GrI11 (CuR1). 29 breeding records (same as last year) with the earliest nb/23 Sept Baroona Rd Michelago GrL25 (LaS2) and latest 1dy/29 Jan TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1).

GBS: 483 records from 41 sites, down from 605 from 49 sites last year. Recorded in all seasons with summer max 30%. Reporting rate 15.8% is down on last year (18.2%), up 4% on the 10YA, but down 18% on the 30YA. Max 7/1wk Jan Curtin Gr K14 (AJR1). 4 sites recorded breeding: earliest nb/4wk Sep and latest dy/3wk Jan from same site in Curtin.

Very common, breeding resident

Willie Wagtail				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1265	1374	-8	460.1
WR	41	41	0	24.1
G	118	142	-17	96.1
BR	29	29	0	17.8
GA	0.2259	0.2509	-10	0.2559
GS	41	49	-16	49.2
GBR	27	15	80	7.4

CORVIDAE: ravens**Australian Raven** *Corvus coronoides* 737

General: The reporting rate (42.3%) is similar to last year and up 11% on both the 10YA and 30YA. Recorded in all seasons, highest in spring 27% and summer 34%. Australian Ravens do not usually flock together in large numbers, with the most common count being 1 bird, with the average this year 3.3. There were 7 records in the 20's and an unusual large 68/14 Aug Callum Brae GrL15 (SmA1). The historical database shows this species is typically nest building between Jun & Oct and then a smattering of records through summer and autumn. Another breeding parameter shows dy is typically between Sep and Jan. This ABR fits some of this pattern with nb from Jul to Sept and dy Sept to Jan.

Very common, breeding resident

Australian Raven				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1991	2061	-3	751.3
WR	190	203	-6	81.3
G	143	149	-4	120.9
BR	33	32	3	13.8
GA	1.6508	1.4490	14	1.1482
GS	68	74	-8	62.9
GBR	60	35	71	26.7



Tobias Hayashi

GBS: 2036 records from 68 sites (2084 from 74 last year). Recorded in all weeks of the year and for most sites they were recorded continuously throughout the year. While group sizes are typically 6 or fewer, the max was 30/1wk Feb Burra Gr M20 (AnI1). The reporting rate (66.8%) is up on last year's 62.5%, and up 5% on the 10YA and up 25% on the 30YA. The reporting rate for breeding (1.97%) is up 87% on last year, up 55% on 10YA and up 92% on 30YA. This species starts breeding very early in the season. Earliest breeding for this reporting year was nb/3wk Jul Wamboin GrI16 (CoK2). Breeding activity would have started well before then, and the last dependant young was dy/2wk Feb Kambah (VeP1). The earliest sighting of breeding for the forthcoming season was reported nb/1wk Apr Gleneagles (PeH2) with several breeding events reported until the latest being on/4wk Jun Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2).

Little Raven *Corvus mellori*

Uncommon, breeding resident/winter migrant

This species is generally considered a flocking species in this region.

General: Reporting rate 7.4% is up 49% on last year, 81% on the 10YA and 67% on the 30YA. 17 records with > 50 birds (from 74 to 300) with mean 30, median 7 and mode 2. Recorded throughout the year, with a summer peak of 34.1% and a winter low of 9.8%. 1 breeding record dy/14 Oct Plains West Rd GrR16 (BuM1).

GBS: 43 records from 13 sites (53 from 11 last year). The reporting rate 1.4% is down 11% on last year, down 1% on the 10YA and up 74% on the 30YA. The increase is due to the increase in rural sites, with half the records from 3 sites: Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1), Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2) and Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2). Just over half of the records were of small numbers (1-10), with max of 119/4wk Mar Curtin GrK14 (AJR1). The earliest and latest records were 35/2wk Jul and 1/2wk Jun Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2). No breeding records ever recorded in the GBS.

Little Raven				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	348	247	41	87.5
WR	14	12	17	2.2
G	74	68	9	43.1
BR	1	2	-50	1.1
GA	0.2374	0.1531	55	0.1031
GS	13	11	18	6.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

MONARCHIDAE: flycatchers, monarchs**Leaden Flycatcher** *Myiagra rubecula*

Common, breeding summer migrant

A summer migrant, usually recorded in the woodlands around Canberra suburbs.

General: Reporting rate 5.3% is up 12% on last year, and up 5% on the 10YA but down 2% on the 30YA. The earliest record was 1/26 Sept TUGH Gr K18 (BaL1) and latest 1/13 Apr Percival Hill GrK11 (HaJ1). Most records are in spring 44% and summer 52%, tapering off in autumn (4%) with none in winter. Max 15/27 Oct Castle Hill Gr I18 (VeP1). 15 breeding records: earliest nb/21 Oct The Pinnacle GrI13 and latest dy/28 Dec The Pinnacle both (AIB1).

GBS: 67 records from 10 sites. Spring records 37%, summer 54% and none in winter. Earliest record 1/4wk Sept Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) and latest 1/4wk Apr Nicholls GrK11 (HaJ7). 3 rural sites (Carwoola, Wamboin and Burra) recorded 38 out of 67 records. Breeding has only been recorded in 10 years of the past 33.

Leaden Flycatcher				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	248	226	10	106.4
WR	36	33	9	14.1
G	58	64	-9	38.6
BR	15	14	7	8.5
GA	0.0308	0.0390	-21	0.0303
GS	10	14	-29	13.1
GBR	0	0	-	1.2

Satin Flycatcher *Myiagra cyanoleuca*

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

A summer migrant, usually recorded in the Brindabella Ranges, and occasionally on passage at lower altitudes.



Tobias Hayashi

General: Reporting rate 0.6% above last year's 0.5%, 18% below 10YA and 45% below the 30YA. Recorded late Oct to late Mar mainly in ones or twos from the Brindabellas. Max 6/26 Oct New Chum's Rd GrD16 (BrJ4). Earliest 1/26 Oct Blundell's Ck Rd GrE15 (LaG1) and latest 1/22 Mar Garran Gr K15 (SmA1). No breeding records for the 3rd year running – breeding has been recorded in 17 of the last 32 years.

GBS: 1 record from same site as last year 4/5wk Jan Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4).

Satin Flycatcher				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	30	22	36	22.8
WR	1	0	-	0.0
G	14	11	27	15.3
BR	0	1	-100	2.1
GA	0.0013	0.0000	-	0.0029
GS	1	0	-	3.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Restless Flycatcher *Myiagra inquieta*

Rare, breeding resident

Found mainly in open woodland, generally avoiding closed forests.

General: Reporting rate 0.5% is down 17% on last year, 56% on the 10YA and 79% on the 30YA. Seasonal distribution was winter 14%, spring 18%, summer 32%, and autumn 36%. Most sightings were of a single bird. Earliest 1/28 Jul Yerrabi Pond GrI11 (SmA1) and latest 1/16 Apr Scottsdale, Bredbo Gr L28 (CrM2). Breeding: 2 records of one breeding event: ny/22 Dec, and then dy/6 Jan from TSR 48 and access road GrO05 (LeM1).

GBS: 2 records from 2 sites (2 from 1 last year). Earliest 1/2wk Aug Holt GrI12 (DaC1) and latest 1/3wk Mar Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2). Since 2000 there have been very few sightings of this species. No breeding records ever in GBS.

Restless Flycatcher				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	22	27	-19	43.9
WR	0	1	-100	1.4
G	13	22	-41	23.2
BR	2	0	-	1.0
GA	0.0007	0.0006	9	0.0037
GS	2	1	100	3.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca*

Very common, breeding resident

Our largest and most visible flycatcher.

General: Reporting rate 41.9% is below last year's 43.6%, up 26% on the 10YA and up 28% on the 30YA. While most records are of 1-4 birds there are quite a number of records (29) with 20 or more birds at JWNR. Recorded throughout the year with a peak in summer of 34%. Maximum 98/4wk Mar FSP (SmA1). There were 60 breeding records, double last year's with earliest nb/1wk Aug Lyneham Ridge Gr K12 (LeM1) and latest dy/4wk Jan Harrison Ponds GrL11 (GrB1).

GBS: 2340 records from 67 sites (2516 from 75 last year). The reporting rate for this year 76.7% is much the same as last year's 75.5% and down 4% on the 10YA but up 1% the 30YA. While group sizes are typically 1 or 2, (or 3 -5 when including young) large groups can be found in late autumn-early winter as the dispersed young congregate together. Max 27/1wk Apr Curtin GrK14 (AJR1). 106 breeding records from 21 sites (79 from 17 last year) (one of the most frequently recorded GBS breeding species): earliest nb/3wk Aug Duffy (HaS3) and Pearce (KrS1) and latest dy/3wk Feb Aranda Gr K14 (HaK1).

Magpie-lark				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1981	2082	-5	644.2
WR	72	78	-8	41.8
G	103	106	-3	89.2
BR	59	30	97	31.3
GA	2.0177	1.9106	6	2.0670
GS	67	75	-11	65.0
GBR	106	79	34	77.0

CORCORACIDAE: chough**White-winged Chough** *Corcorax melanorhamphos*

Very common, breeding resident

Conspicuous in groups in woodlands and dry open forests.

General: Reporting rate 10.5% is above last year's 10.1%, down 12% on the 10YA and down 15% on the 30YA. Max 44/9 Jun Lyneham Ridge (LeM1). Observed throughout the year with slightly more records (34%) in summer. 47 breeding records, earliest on/28 Aug Point Hut Crossing GrJ17 (BuM1) and latest dy/23 Mar Aranda Bushland GrJ13 (RoS1).

GBS: 212 records from 31 sites (280 from 41 last year). Recorded in all weeks with higher rates in winter and summer. Max 50/1wk Jul Yarralumla GrK14 (NeG1). The abundance value A=0.5282 is down 15% on last year, down 15% on the 10YA and up 23% on the 30YA. 20 breeding records from 4 sites (31 from 5 last year): earliest nb/1wk Aug Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK1)) and latest dy/5wk Jan Curtin GrK14 (AJR1).

White-winged Chough				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	496	484	2	244.2
WR	66	43	53	26.4
G	77	81	-5	59.6
BR	47	38	24	23.6
GA	0.5282	0.6032	-12	0.4156
GS	31	41	-24	22.3
GBR	20	6	233	7.8

PETROICIDAE: ROBINS**Jacky Winter** *Microeca fascians*

A bird of relatively undisturbed woodland.

General: Reporting rate (1.5%) was close to the 30YA (1.6%) with the number of records being 18% down on last year but still well above the 30YA. The number of grid cells is down on last year and just above the long term average 12.7. The number of WOO records was half last year's high. Recorded throughout the year with a higher percentage of summer records (38.9%) and a lower percentage of winter records (11.1%) compared to the 30YAs (21.6% and 20.2%). A single breeding record nb/2 Nov Namadgi Visitors Centre (CIM1) is below the 30YA (2.1) and well down on last year.

GBS: 3 records from 2 suburban sites, all in July. 2 from Ngunnawal (RoG2) (1-2wk Jul), one from Lyneham (GrM2) (2wk Jul). All records were of a single bird. A handful of records in 23 of the last 33 years.

Uncommon, breeding resident

Jacky Winter				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	72	88	-18	31.1
WR	6	12	-50	3.2
G	13	18	-28	12.7
BR	1	6	-83	2.1
GA	0.0010	0.0033	-70	0.0015
GS	2	4	-50	1.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Scarlet Robin *Petroica multicolor*

Uncommon, breeding resident/altitudinal migrant

Lives in open forest & woodland at middle altitudes, dispersing to lower levels in autumn. Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: Reporting rate (9.6%) is about the same as last year and consistent with the average for the last 10 years (8.3%) and last 20 years (9.1%) but remains below the 30YA (11.7%) which includes higher reporting rates from 1986 to 1992. While present throughout the year, the majority of records were in autumn (42%) and winter (32%) which is similar to last year and similar to the 30YA of 40% in autumn and 30% in winter.

The number of records is only slightly down on last year, which was the highest since 1989 (708). The number of WOO records is higher than last year and, like last year, sets a new high. Earliest breeding was on/3 Sep The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AlB1) and the latest dy/1 Dec MFNR GrL10 (BoJ1). Unlike last year, only 2 of the 6 breeding records were from The Pinnacle NR. Other breeding reports: on/4 Sep Narrabundah Hill GrI14 (CaJ4), dy/26 Oct Orroral Valley GrG21 (BeS1) and dy/27 Oct Tidbinbilla NR GrG17 (AlB1)

GBS: Reporting rate (3.4%) and Abundance (A=0.0462) is slightly up on last year, indicating recovery from the very low numbers from 2000-2011. Recorded from all 5 rural sites and 18 suburban sites (28% of suburban sites). The reporting rate is much higher in rural sites (20%) compare to suburban sites (2%). The suburban reporting rate is more than twice last year (0.9%). Most records are from autumn (65% of records) and winter (29%). No breeding recorded.

Scarlet Robin				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	454	467	-3	230.8
WR	76	68	12	25.0
G	82	98	-16	71.6
BR	6	10	-40	4.0
GA	0.0462	0.0423	9	0.0394
GS	23	20	15	16.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

Red-capped Robin *Petroica goodenovii*

Uncommon, breeding visitor

A resident of inland woodlands, sometimes visiting the local region.

General: The reporting rate (0.5%) is similar to last year and the 30YA of 0.6%. Recorded from 28 Sep to 6 Apr with records in each month in between except for November. The lack of winter records is not unusual with 30% of the previous 20 years also lacking winter records. The majority of records were in summer (57%), which is above the 30YA (19%). The percentage of spring records (22%) is lower than the 30YA (48%). No breeding records but this is not unusual. While the species has

Red-capped Robin				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	23	28	-18	12.5
WR	4	2	100	1.7
G	11	13	-15	7.0
BR	0	0	-	0.6
GA	0.0020	0.0000	-	0.0005
GS	2	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

been recorded in 27 of the last 30 years, breeding has only been recorded in 13 of these years.

GBS: 5 records this year. 4 records of one or two birds over Jan - Feb from Carwoola (BuM1), 1 record from Ainslie: 1/2wk Aug (NiA1). First records in the GBS since 2009/10.

Flame Robin *Petroica phoenicea*

Uncommon, breeding resident/altitudinal migrant

An altitudinal migrant reported less in summer. Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: The reporting rate continues to show a steady decline from 5.1% in 2008 (the highest since 1994) to 2.6% in the current year (last year's rate revised from 3.0% to 3.2%). The average number of birds per record (2.7) is similar to last year (2.9) and down on the 30YA (3.4). The seasonal distribution of records is reasonably even (around 22-30%) unlike the 30YA which has a lower summer reporting (11%). The number of breeding records (4) is one more than last year: first dy/14 Oct Plains Rd West, GrR16 (BuM1) and last cf/1 Dec Bulls Head, GrD16 (HeS1). The other 2 breeding records were in Namadgi NP nb/27 Oct Cotter Hut Rd GrD22 (LaS1) and cf/27 Oct Jacks Creek at Upper Cotter Flats GrE23 (LaS1).

GBS: 18 records from 3 suburban sites in winter and autumn. Records from Nicholls (HaJ7) (14 records of 1 to 2 birds between 1wk Jul and 2wk Aug, and 2wk Mar and 3wk Jun), Curtin (AJR1) (1/4wk Jul, 1/4wk Aug, 1/4wk Apr) and Bonner (GrB1) (1/4wk May). No breeding recorded.

Flame Robin				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	123	152	-19	112.5
WR	0	1	-100	0.8
G	44	68	-35	54.8
BR	4	3	33	4.2
GA	0.0079	0.0072	9	0.0092
GS	3	5	-40	3.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.3

Rose Robin *Petroica rosea*

Uncommon, breeding, summer migrant

Reported more often in the cooler months.

General: The reporting rate of 1.0% is the same as last year and the 30YA. The number of records has been rising since 2010 and is now well above the 30YA of 20. Present throughout the year but with a high point in autumn (45% of records) and not showing the usual low point in summer as does for the 30YA. 2 WOO records is the second highest after 3 in 2012. The lack of breeding records is not unusual. While the species has been recorded in all but 3 of the previous 30 years, breeding has only been recorded in 8.

GBS: 12 records of 1 or 2 birds from 7 sites (last year's 18 from 10 sites). Records from 1wk July to 3wk September in Ainslie (HoS1), Cook (TaN1), Aranda (OrP1), Chapman (HaJ1), Florey (BrJ3) and Carwoola (BuM1) and from wk4 Mar to wk1 May in Aranda (RoS1), and Cook (TaN1).

Rose Robin				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	49	48	2	20.2
WR	2	0	-	0.2
G	17	17	0	11.1
BR	0	1	-100	0.3
GA	0.0046	0.0054	-15	0.0119
GS	7	10	-30	8.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Pink Robin *Petroica rodinogaster*

Rare, non-breeding winter migrant

Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: 6 records is well above the 10YA (3.3) and 30YA (1.9). 3 of the 6 records at ANBG GrK13 with the others at Namadgi NP GrE15 (2) and Tallaganda NP. The reporting rate (0.13%) is higher than the 30YA (0.1%) but higher rates have been recorded in 5 other years. One record of 2 birds with the other 5 being of single birds. No breeding records in 30 years.

GBS: No records this year. Last recorded in 2006/07.

Pink Robin				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	6	8	-25	1.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	3	2	50	1.0
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0008
GS	0	0	-	1.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Hooded Robin *Melanodryas cucullata*

Rare, breeding resident

Studies suggest a preference for Yellow-box/Blakely's Red Gum grassy woodlands. Declared vulnerable in the ACT in May 1997, and in NSW.

General: 28 records from 12 grid cells. The reporting rate (0.6%) is 50% higher than last year which was the lowest since 1985. Until this year, there was a steady decline since the high of 2009 (2.3%). The majority of records were in summer (46%) which is very different to the long term seasonal distribution which is fairly even across the seasons and different to last year where the majority of records were in autumn. One breeding record, dy/26 Oct Glendale Crossing GrI23 (LaD1).

Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria australis*

Common, breeding resident

General: The reporting rate (4.2%) is the highest since 2004. Present all year. This year the percentage of summer records (36.2%) was higher than the 30YA (24.7%) and winter lower (14.1% cf 19.6%). 5 breeding records is twice the 30YA of 2.4. Last year, the breeding records were concentrated in ANBG. This year they were widely distributed but clustered in 2 days (ACT Blitz weekend): on/26 Oct Naas Fire Trail GrJ25 (HaB2), dy/26 Oct Aranda Bushland NR GrJ13 (RoS1), br/26 Oct New Chums Rd GrD16 (BrJ4), cf/27 Oct Tidbinbilla NR GrG17 (AlB1), dy/27 Oct Tharwa Sandwash GrJ19 (AlM2).

GBS: 55 records throughout the year from the same 2 rural sites that have provided most of the records in recent years. 41 records from Carwoola (BuM1) and 14 records from Burra (AnI1). Most records are of 1 or 2 birds, but 4 were recorded 4wk Apr in Burra and 3 in 4wk Feb in Carwoola. One breeding record cf/2wk Dec in Carwoola.

Eastern Yellow Robin				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	199	163	22	133.4
WR	1	1	0	1.1
G	64	56	14	49.0
BR	5	8	-38	2.4
GA	0.0210	0.0159	32	0.0053
GS	2	2	0	1.7
GBR	1	0	-	0.0

ALAUDIDAE: larks**Horsfield's Bushlark** *Mirafrja javanica*

Rare, breeding summer migrant

General: Reporting rate of 0.3% is the same as last year and above the 10YA and 30YA. Most records were in spring 25% and summer 69%. Max 5/28 Dec LBath, earliest 1/8 Aug Gundaroo and vicinity GrO07 and latest 4/22 Jan LBath (LeM1). 4 records from in the ACT all from Uriarra Rd on 2-3 Jan. No breeding records. Breeding only recorded in 3 of the last 32 years.

Horsfield's Bushlark				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	16	13	23	4.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	8	8	0	2.2
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0003
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Eurasian Skylark *Alauda arvensis*

Common, breeding resident

An introduced species.

General: The reporting rate of 3.7% is down 13% on last year, up 18% on the 10YA and up just 2% on the 30YA. Recorded in all seasons with spring records 37% and summer 40%. Mostly recorded in small numbers (median 2, mode 1) but average numbers reported 4.6 with max 60/10 Nov LGeo SE panhandle GrT09 (KaJ1) in a 5km survey. 1 breeding record ne/25 Oct LBath East Basin GrY07 (LeM1). The lack of breeding records is not unusual as there are only 5 years in the last 32 when breeding was recorded.

GBS: 11 records from 2 sites, Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) and the new suburb of Wright (DeD2). Recorded from Sept to early Apr. All records of a single bird except for one record of 2.

Eurasian Skylark				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	175	204	-14	72.2
WR	1	0	-	0.2
G	36	40	-10	21.0
BR	1	1	0	0.5
GA	0.0039	0.0069	-43	0.0273
GS	2	2	0	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

CISTICOLIDAE: cisticolas**Golden-headed Cisticola** *Cisticola exilis*

Found most often in grassy areas near water.

General: The reporting rate of 6.5%, although lower than last year (7.6%), continues the upward trend since the 2008 low of 1.2%. It is up 77% on the 10YA and 93% on the 30YA. The largest number recorded was 54/14 Jan JWNR GrL14 (DaC1) (5km survey). There are records in every month with the seasonal distribution similar to last year, with more sightings in summer (47%) and spring (25%). 1 breeding record: on/27 Oct Ginninderra Creek GrK11 (HaJ7).

GBS: 50 records from 3 sites that are near water, Curtin, Nicholls and Giralang. The earliest 1/2wk Jul Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) and 6 breeding records from 2 sites earliest nb/2wk Sept and latest dy/2wk Nov Nicholls Gr K11 (HaJ7).

Uncommon, breeding resident

Golden-headed Cisticola				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	304	362	-16	65.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	27	42	-36	13.4
BR	2	1	100	0.5
GA	0.0348	0.0180	93	0.0060
GS	3	3	0	1.5
GBR	6	0	-	0.3

ACROCEPHALIDAE: reed-warblers**Australian Reed-Warbler** *Acrocephalus australis*

Common, breeding summer migrant

A common breeding summer migrant with some birds remaining over winter.

General: The reporting rate 11.2% is just above last year's 10.8% and up 50% on the 10YA and up 67% on the 30YA. Recorded each season with 58% of records in summer, but this year hardly any records in winter (0.8%) cf the 30YA of 2.5. Max 27/26 Oct LGin GrJ12 (BrJ3), mean 3.8 and median 2. 12 breeding records: earliest nb/26 Oct Murrumbidgee Golf Course GrI16 (PeH2) and latest dy/19 Feb QSP GrN15 (COF1). The breeding reporting rate 0.27% is up 10% on the 30YA.

GBS: 94 records from 6 sites near water at Greenway, Jerrabomberra, Nicholls, Gleneagles, Yarralumla and Giralang. Max 6/5wk Oct Nicholls (HaJ7). 1 breeding record nb/2wk Oct Giralang Grk12 (McD4). The reporting rate of 3.1% is well above the 30YA of 0.5%, a reflection of the inclusion in the GBS of sites near water more recently.

Australian Reed-Warbler				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	529	521	2	132.7
WR	0	2	-100	0.8
G	37	38	-3	23.3
BR	12	16	-25	4.7
GA	0.0718	0.0630	14	0.0184
GS	6	5	20	2.0
GBR	1	4	-75	0.5

MEGALURIDAE: grassbirds and songlarks**Little Grassbird** *Megalurus gramineus*

Uncommon, breeding resident

A cryptic species occurring in suitable cover near water.

General: The reporting rate 3.8% is just below last year (4%) but 40% higher than the 10YA and 81% above the 30YA. This result reflects an increase in urban wetlands particularly in Gungahlin. Recorded in a wide range of ACT wetlands throughout the year with most records in spring and summer (both 35%). No breeding records this year or last year and only one breeding event recorded in 4 of the previous 31 years.

GBS: Records from 2 sites. Largest number 2/1wk Sept, earliest 1/3wk Aug and latest 1/4wk Jun Nicholls GrK11 (HaJ7). Other site 1/4wk Jun Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2). Recorded in the GBS since 2007/08.

Little Grassbird				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	178	191	-7	41.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	13	15	-13	6.1
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0177	0.0018	883	0.0038
GS	2	2	0	1.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Rufous Songlark *Cincloramphus mathewsi*

A woodland summer migrant.

General: The reporting rate 4.1% is 6% up on last year, up 20% 10YA and up 32% the 30YA. Max 23/27 Dec TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1), mean 2.7 and median 1. 7 breeding records; the earliest was cf/19 Nov Kama NR GrI13 (DaC1) and the latest dy/4 Feb Molonglo R Gr I13 (TaN1).

GBS: 3 records from 1 site (no records last year). Earliest 1/2wk Sept and latest 1/2wk Feb Curtin (AJR1).

Common, breeding summer migrant

Rufous Songlark				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	191	184	4	60.9
WR	13	18	-28	5.3
G	45	45	0	25.9
BR	7	6	17	2.1
GA	0.0010	0.0000	-	0.0045
GS	1	0	-	2.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Brown Songlark *Cincloramphus cruralis*

A rarely recorded summer migrant.

General: The reporting rate (0.6%) is well down on last year but similar to the 10YA and up 12% the 30YA. No winter records with nearly all records in spring (41%) and summer (55%). Earliest record 1/14 Sep Dunlop Grassland GrI11 (TaN1) and latest x/4 May Goulburn (CaN2). Max 11/25 Oct LBath East Basin (LeM1). No breeding records cf 4 last year. Breeding records in 4 of the last 31 years.

Rare, breeding summer migrant

Brown Songlark				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	29	59	-51	10.9
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	11	18	-39	6.0
BR	0	4	-100	0.3
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0012
GS	0	0	-	1.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

TIMALIIDAE: white-eyes**Silvereye** *Zosterops lateralis*

A common sight in Canberra parks, gardens, and the surrounding woodlands.

General: Recorded in every week, with a summer peak (39%) compared with autumn (24%), winter (10%) and spring (26%). Reporting rate (21%) similar to last year (22%) though higher than the 10YA (16%) and the 30YA (18%). Records from 43% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year (44%) but more than the 10YA and 30YA (both 36%). Max 133 (100 last year), mean 6.9, median 4. 2 breeding records (3 last year), the same as the 10YA though fewer than the 30YA (5.4): dy/26 Oct ANBG GrK13 (MuL1) and dy/26 Oct Aranda GrJ13 (RoS1).

Common, breeding resident/migrant

Silvereye				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1003	1070	-6	362.5
WR	33	21	57	11.1
G	100	102	-2	72.3
BR	2	3	-33	5.4
GA	3.3157	3.9490	-16	5.3160
GS	62	70	-11	63.4
GBR	11	5	120	16.5

GBS: Recorded in all weeks, with similar proportions in each season. Records from 90% of sites, similar to last year (92%), the 10YA (94%) and the 30YA (96%). 6th most abundant species, abundance lower than last year, the 10YA (A = 3.8194) and the 30YA. 11 breeding records (5 last year) from 6 sites, from cf/4wk Nov Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) to dy/2wk Feb at the same site.

HIRUNDINIDAE: swallow, martins**Welcome Swallow** *Hirundo neoxena*

A well-known resident often seen foraging over and around our lakes and ponds.

General: Recorded in every week, with more records in spring (28%) and summer (39%) than in autumn (21%) and winter (12%). Reporting rate (27%) the same as last year though higher than the 10YA (18%) and the 30YA (19%). Recorded from 50% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year (53%) though higher than the 10YA (42%) and 30YA (43%). Max 550 (220 last year), mean 11.9, median 4. 15 breeding records (16 last year), more

Very common, breeding resident

Welcome Swallow				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1265	1288	-2	378.1
WR	27	19	42	4.2
G	116	124	-6	86.4
BR	15	16	-6	10.0
GA	0.4967	0.5282	-6	0.2505
GS	33	40	-18	26.0
GBR	10	16	-38	2.0

than the 10YA and the 30YA (both 10): first nb/4 Sep McQuoids Hill GrI16 (RoM1) and last on/27 Jan Namadgi NP Visitors' Centre GrJ19 (DrA1).

GBS: 426 records, marginally fewer than last year (462), though well above the 10YA (270) and the 30YA (206). Recorded in all weeks, with a higher proportion of records in autumn (30%) and spring (31%) than in summer (25%) and winter (15%). Records from 48% of sites, similar to last year (53%) though above the 10YA (41%) and the 30YA (38%). Abundance similar to last year though greater than the 10YA ($A=0.3021$) and the 30YA ($A=0.2555$). 10 breeding records (16 last year), from just 3 sites, from nb/4 wk Aug Greenway (HaA2) to dy/1 wk Nov Curtin (AJR1).

Fairy Martin *Petrochelidon ariel*

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

A summer migrant now appearing in our region more frequently. The number of records and reporting rate have both increased markedly since 2005.

General: Recorded from Aug to Feb, with almost all records in spring (31%) and summer (68%). First 20/18 Aug MFNR GrL11 (COF1) and last 8/21 Feb Bibaringa GrH14 (D C1). Reporting rate (2.0%) lower than last year (2.5%), similar to the 10YA (1.8) and higher than the 30YA (1.7%). Recorded from 11.2% of grid cells surveyed, fewer than last year (13.2%) though more than the 10YA (7.9%) and 30YA (7.0%). Max 40 (30 last year), mean 5.8, median 3. 6 breeding records (similar to last year): first nb/3 Sep Fassifern Pond GrI11 (CuR1) and last on/6 Jan TSR 48 (LwM1).

GBS: 6 records (2 last year) from 2 sites, first 2/3wk Aug Chapman GrI15 (LiB1) and last 2/2 wk Mar, same site and observer. 4 records from Jerrabomberra between 2wk Sep and 3wk Feb Jerrabomberra (HaL2). No breeding records this year nor last year.

Fairy Martin				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	93	121	-23	32.8
WR	0	1	-100	0.1
G	26	31	-16	14.1
BR	6	7	-14	3.4
GA	0.0164	0.0129	27	0.0084
GS	2	2	0	2.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Tree Martin *Petrochelidon nigricans*

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

A regular summer woodland migrant.

General: Although a migratory species, some over-winter hence recorded in all months except Jun, with many more records in spring (32%) and summer (57%) than in autumn (4%) and winter (8%). Reporting rate (4.9%) similar to last year (4.8%), the 10YA (4.4%) and the 30YA (5.2%). Recorded from 20% of grid cells surveyed, a lower proportion than last year (25%)



Julian Robinson

though similar to the 10YA (18%) and the 30YA (19%). Max 75 (50 last year), mean 7.3, median 3. 11 breeding records (14 last year), more than the 10YA (8.5) and the 30YA (6.3): first ih/21 Sep Kama GrI13 (DaC1) and last dy/16 Jan Kama NR (MiP1).

GBS: 19 records (14 last year), more than the 10YA (13) and the 30YA (14). First 2/3wk Aug Greenway GrJ16 (HaA2) and last 2/3wk Mar Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1). Records from 7 sites (6 last year). Abundance more than double last year and well above the 10YA (0.0165) and the 30YA. No breeding records this year nor last year.

Tree Martin				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	231	230	0	101.7
WR	13	14	-7	10.5
G	46	57	-19	38.4
BR	12	14	-14	6.3
GA	0.0469	0.0132	255	0.0230
GS	7	6	17	5.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

TURDIDAE: thrushes**Bassian Thrush** *Zoothra lunulata*

Uncommon, breeding resident/altitudinal migrant

Most records come from the wet forests of the ACT and AoI and from the ANBG.

General: There are 33 records compared with 23 last year. Abundance (141%) is up on last year, 450% on the 10YA and 419% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 46% on last year, 186% on the 10YA and 69% on the 30YA. These figures boosted by sightings by multiple observers of 6-9 birds on the same day in Namadgi NP. Most records from Namadgi NP (Warks Rd), or ANBG. Breeding: one record, br/26 Oct New Chums Rd GrD16 (BrJ4).

GBS: No records this year. Recorded in 11 years during the GBS.

Bassian Thrush				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	33	23	43	8.2
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	8	5	60	4.6
BR	1	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0000	0.0003	-100	0.0012
GS	0	1	-100	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Common Blackbird *Turdus merula*

Common, breeding resident

An introduced species. Prefers dense vegetation in wet forests, from urban parks, and from gardens, including those of farmhouses. It is virtually absent from undisturbed drier woodlands.

General: Number of records down slightly on last year. Abundance is up 67% on last year, up 129% on the 10YA and 145% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 3% on last year, up 37% on the 10YA and up 8% on the 30YA. Max 26/10 Jul JWNR GrL14 (DaC1), mean 2.1, median and mode 1. 3 breeding records all during the Blitz on 27 Oct: cf/Apollo Rd GrI21 (NeG1), ny/Tharwa Sandwash GrJ19 (AlM2) and dy/Ginninderra Ck behind Kangaroo Close GrK11 (HaJ7).

GBS: There are 1357 records down from 1427 records last year.

Abundance is up 2% on last year, down 29% on the 10YA and down 49% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 1% on last year, and down 23% on the 10YA and 34% on the 30YA. 17 breeding records down from 34 last year: earliest, nb/1wk Sep Duffy (CaJ4); latest, cf/1wk Jan Isaacs GrK15 (HoA1).

Common Blackbird				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	679	712	-5	263.8
WR	8	1	700	1.6
G	51	54	-6	40.1
BR	3	1	200	5.8
GA	0.7711	0.7572	2	1.5577
GS	62	65	-5	61.1
GBR	17	31	-45	34.9

STURNIDAE: starling, myna**Common Starling** *Sturnus vulgaris*

Very common, breeding resident

An exotic species that is virtually absent from the wet forests but otherwise common throughout the region.

General: Number of records about the same as last year. Abundance is down 12% on last year, 9% on the 10YA but up 8% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 11% on last year, 18% on the 10YA and 13% on the 30YA. Max 900/2 Feb Parkesbourne GrU01 (CuR1) cf the 10YA (1700) and the 30YA (3,000), mean 16, median 5 and mode 1. Breeding: up slightly on last year, earliest, ih/24 Aug Pinnacle NR (AlB1); latest, ih/30 Dec Carwoola Plains and Pollack Rd GrS16 (BuM1).

GBS: There are 681 records compared with 713 records last year. Abundance is up 9% on last year, down 54% on the 10YA and down 82% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 4% on last year, down 34% on the 10YA and down 61% on the 30YA. Max 108/4wk Apr Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2), mean 6, median 4 and mode 2. Breeding: 14 records cf 17 last year: earliest, ih/2wk Aug Northcote Crescent Deakin GrK14 (RoD2); latest, cf/3wk Dec Gingana St Aranda GrJ13 (HaK1).

Common Starling				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	1529	1410	8	567.9
WR	99	100	-1	57.9
G	102	107	-5	91.7
BR	67	55	22	38.2
GA	1.3357	1.2308	9	7.4383
GS	46	49	-6	58.0
GBR	14	17	-18	43.3

Common Myna *Sturnus tristis*

Very common, breeding resident

An exotic species subject to ongoing attempts at population control.

General: More records than last year, with almost twice the number of birds reported (2658). Most reports from the suburbs, or woodlands and parklands. The reporting rate is up 15% on last year, 28% on the 10YA and 54% on the 30YA. The maximum number was 50/27 Oct Dunlop Grasslands GrI11 (CuR1), compared with 100 over 10 years and 750 over 30 years. There are 9 breeding records compared with 11 records last year: earliest, on/30 Sep New Line Quarry (LaS1); latest, cf/15/Dec Gungahlin Town Centre GrL11 (GrB1).

Common Myna				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	835	740	13	227.6
WR	10	10	0	18.6
G	48	45	7	27.6
BR	9	11	-18	8.2
GA	1.3954	1.2581	11	2.8795
GS	51	57	-11	49.3
GBR	32	25	28	32.5

GBS: 1052 records cf 1196 last year. Abundance up 11% on last year but down 48% on the 10 and 30YA. Max 45/4wk Aug Chapman Gr I15 (HaJ1), mean 4, median and mode 2. 32 breeding records cf 25 last year: earliest, ih 2wk Aug Deakin GrK14; latest, nb/4wk Mar St Ainslie GrL13 (HaS3).

NECTARINIIDAE: mistletoebird**Mistletoebird** *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*

Common, breeding summer migrant

Occurs where there is mistletoe in the ACT and AoI.

General: More records than last year. There were 54 WOO records compared with 38 records last year. Abundance is up 65% on last year, 54% on the 10YA and 65% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 31% on last year, the same as the 10YA and down 9% on the 30YA. Max 12/7 Jan Woodstock NR GrH12 (SmA1). Breeding, 3 records: earliest, dy/20 Nov TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1); latest, dy/15 Mar LGin Pen (AlB1).

Mistletoebird				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	240	187	28	110.7
WR	54	38	42	23.5
G	53	50	6	38.2
BR	3	4	-25	1.8
GA	0.0190	0.0309	-38	0.0249
GS	15	14	7	9.8
GBR	1	0	-	0.0

GBS: 58 records, down from 99 last year. Abundance is down 38% on last year, 28% on the 10YA and down 22% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 36% on last year, 22% on the 10YA and 14% on the 30YA. No records in winter. Breeding not recorded.

ESTRILDIDAE: weaver finches**Zebra Finch** *Taeniopygia guttata*

Rare breeding visitor/escapee

A bird of the dry inland

General: Not recorded this year. There was a single record in the AoI in the 2011/12 recording year.

Double-barred Finch *Taeniopygia bichenovii*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Usually found near water in woodlands and grasslands in the region.

General: More records than last year. Abundance is up 11% on last year, 6% on the 10YA and 28% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 41% on last year, 21% on the 10YA and 10% on the 30YA. WOO records about the same as last year. Max 27/21 Feb Bibaringa, Cotter Rd GrH14 (D C1), median and mode both 2. Breeding: co/1 Sep Molonglo Gorge GrN14 (CoF1), on/29 Jan Newline (HeS1) and nb/1 Apr LGin (MiP1).

Double-barred Finch				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	191	138	38	72.5
WR	4	3	33	2.4
G	39	35	11	22.8
BR	3	0	-	1.2
GA	0.0728	0.0909	-20	0.0959
GS	13	15	-13	12.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

GBS: 90 records cf 103 records last year. Abundance is down 20% on last year, 2% on the 10YA and 24% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 5% on last year, up 31% on the 10YA and up 16% on the 30YA. Breeding was not recorded.

Plum-headed Finch *Neochmia modesta*

Non-breeding visitor/escapee

This year saw the first endorsed record for either the ACT or the AO1.

General: 5 records: earliest, 1/23 Mar LGin John Knight Park GrJ12 (SmA1); latest, 1/26 Mar (AnF1) at the same location.

Red-browed Finch *Neochmia temporalis*

Common, breeding resident

Canberra's most common finch, it is generally observed in or near dense growth beside rivers and creeks as well as in suburban gardens.

General: Fewer records than last year, including fewer WOO records. Max 60/18 Mar JWNR GrL14 (RoV1), mean 7.6, median 4 and mode 2. Abundance is up 14% on last year, 87% on the 10YA and 107% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 8% on last year but up 43% on the 10YA and up 18% on the 30YA. Breeding: 13 records cf 12 records last year: earliest, nb/25 Aug Barooka Rd Michelago GrL25 (LaS2); latest, dy/11 Jan LGin Pen GrJ12 (AlB1).

Red-browed Finch				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	617	682	-10	219.9
WR	6	10	-40	2.6
G	85	88	-3	55.4
BR	13	12	8	7.0
GA	1.0325	1.0555	-2	0.3835
GS	30	34	-12	17.2
GBR	15	14	7	2.9

GBS: 438 records cf 451 last year. Max 30/4wk Jan Nicholls (HaJ7), mean 7.2, median 5 and mode 2. Abundance is down 2% on last year but up 133% on the 10YA and 167% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 6% on last year, 112% on the 10YA and 162% on the 30YA. There are 15 breeding records, similar to 14 last year: earliest, nb/1wk Oct Red Hill GrK14 (WaR1); latest, dy/1wk May Giralang GrK12 (McD4).

Diamond Firetail *Stagonopleura guttata*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Prefers undisturbed woodland with shrubs and eucalypts. Watching brief for the ACT and declared vulnerable in NSW. This year's records show continuing declines in most metrics.

General: Fewer records than last year, and less than half the number of WOO records. A sharp decline in grids from 53 last year to 38. The reporting rate is 15% down on last year, 34% on the 10YA and 26% on the 30YA. Max 15/21 Jul Mt Majura Vineyard GrM12 (COF1). Breeding: 6 records compared with 9 last year: earliest, di/23 Nov Stoney Ck NR Gr13 (LaS1); latest, dy/11 Feb cnr Corin and Tidbinbilla Rds GrH17 (AnF1).

Diamond Firetail				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	125	150	-17	70.5
WR	4	9	-56	3.8
G	38	53	-28	28.7
BR	6	9	-33	3.7
GA	0.0003	0.0051	-94	0.0077
GS	1	2	-50	1.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: A single record, down from 11 last year: 1/1wk Apr Peacock Pl Curtin GrK14 (AJR1).

PASSERIDAE: house sparrow**House Sparrow** *Passer domesticus*

Common, breeding resident

An easily recognised introduced species.

General: Just under the number of records last year, but from slightly fewer grid cells (22.7%) from 51 weeks. Reporting rate of 11.7%, about the 30YA of 11.4%. However, the total numbers of birds continues to rise. 2294 this year is up 85% on last year and up 234% of 10YA. Max (down on previous years) 80/21 May Bonner Ponds Grid L10 (GrB1), mean 5.3, median 3 but mode is still 1. Only 7 breeding records in 5 grids including 2 new ones. Earliest ih/7 Oct Narrabundah Hill GridI14 (CaJ4) and last on/6 Jan TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1).

House Sparrow				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	557	571	-2	224.9
WR	0	1	-100	2.0
G	53	49	8	40.5
BR	7	3	133	6.5
GA	2.8252	3.0054	-6	5.4882
GS	46	51	-10	58.2
GBR	18	30	-40	30.4

GBS: 1155 records from 46 sites (68%), from all weeks. Many key indicators down over past 30 years. Abundance (A=2.8252) is down on previous year and lower than the 30YA of 5.4363. Average

group size 7.5, max 60/4wk March Jerrabomberra (HaL2). 18 breeding records from 4 grids (no new ones) commencing with di/1wk Oct and concluding with dy/4wk Jan both at Page (AlB1).

MOTACILLIDAE: pipit

Australian Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae*

Found in most grasslands around the ACT.

General: 280 records from 52 grid cells (22%), from 51 weeks. Fewer records than last year but long-term indices up. Reporting rate 6.2% is slightly above the 10YA (5.3%) and approaching the 30YA of 7.2%. Abundance: mean 3.1, median 2, and max 30/6 Oct Lake George GrT09 (KaJ1). 3 breeding records from 3 sites: Earliest, cf/27 Oct Tidbinbilla GrG17 (AlB1) and latest cf/13 March National Arboretum (AnF1). The only other site was cf/30 Oct LBath GrZ08 (MiP1) on 30 Oct.

GBS: 72 records from 4 sites (5.8%), from all months. A few records from Wright and Bonner but most from Nicholls and Curtin. Max of 4 seen at Nicholls (HaJ7) and 21 records of up to 3 birds at Curtin GrK14 (AJR1). Abundance ($A=0.0403$) is well up the 30YA. Average group size 1.7, median 2 and mode 1. 2 breeding records at Curtin cf/3wk Dec and dy/1wk Jan (AJR1).

Common, breeding resident

Australian Pipit				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	280	317	-12	141.7
WR	1	0	-	0.5
G	52	71	-27	48.8
BR	3	4	-25	3.7
GA	0.0403	0.0084	380	0.0157
GS	4	3	33	2.2
GBR	2	0	-	0.2

FRINGILLIDAE: finches

European Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*

An introduced species found in suitable terrain in the region.

General: Considerably more records this year from 74 grid cells (32%) from all weeks. Reporting rate 10.9% is again higher than the previous 10YA, but just less than the 30YA of 11.1%. Abundance: mean 6.4, median 2, with max a huge 283/18 May JWNR (SmA1). 5 breeding records from 4 sites, a 45% increase over 30YA. Earliest, dy/27 Dec TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1) and latest dy/3 Jan Crace Wetland GrK11 (HaJ4).

GBS: 123 records from 13 sites (19%), from 45 weeks. Abundance ($A=0.2272$) more than last year and above the 30YA. Average group size 5.6 max, 34/1wk June Curtin (AJR1). Many key measures up on 10-year values. No breeding records.

Common, breeding resident

European Goldfinch				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	511	435	17	219.3
WR	2	2	0	1.0
G	74	79	-6	54.8
BR	4	1	300	2.8
GA	0.2272	0.1618	40	0.2086
GS	13	10	30	21.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.7

European Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris*

An introduced species found around the central area of Canberra.

General: 132 records from 7 grid cells and 21 sites. Another small increase in records from previous year and 660% higher than the 30YA. In addition, the number of birds reported (364) is 348% higher than 10YA. Reporting rate (2.8%) is more than double 10YA. Of concern for the first time the number of sites birds are recorded is more than double the 10YA. It suggests a recent increase in spread. The number of 7 grids is very high compared to the 10 YA of 2.5 grids and the 30 YA of 2.9 grids and. There are records for three new sites north and west of previous sites. Max 34/12 May JWNR (SmA1), mean 3.1 and mode 1. Fortunately, there are still only 2 grids where breeding has been recorded both east of Lake Burly Griffin. This year, 2 breeding records at both JWNR: Br/6 Oct (SmA1) and ny/27 Oct (WaS1).

Uncommon, breeding resident

European Greenfinch				
	13/14	12/13	%Chng	30YA
R	132	119	11	17.4
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	7	2	250	2.9
BR	2	1	100	0.2
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0007
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Table 1: Number of records for each species segregated by survey type 2013-2014

R = Rank, **ABA** = Australian Bird Atlas (COG's general survey), **BA** = Birds Australia, **ERE**= Eremaea, **WBS**=Waterbird Survey **INC** = Incidental, and **WOO** = Woodland Survey (including subsites, transects and incidental). Greening Australia data included in ABA. GBS records are not included (see Table 2). Unusual sightings not endorsed by the Rarities Panel are not included.

R	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	INC	WBS	WOO	WOO%
1	Australian Magpie	2982	885	296	1418	6	41	336	11.3
2	Crimson Rosella	2322	753	220	999	6	17	327	14.1
3	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	2217	678	215	1080	9	12	223	10.1
4	Galah	2067	631	226	986	7	19	198	9.6
5	Australian Raven	1991	668	191	925	4	13	190	9.5
6	Superb Fairy-wren	1989	686	197	950	7	21	128	6.4
7	Magpie-lark	1981	626	233	1036	2	12	72	3.6
8	Pied Currawong	1917	613	236	959	2	2	105	5.5
9	Red Wattlebird	1894	636	245	888	5	1	119	6.3
10	Crested Pigeon	1534	406	188	894	3	19	24	1.6
11	Common Starling	1529	458	186	761	5	20	99	6.5
12	Eastern Rosella	1495	526	150	627	2	10	180	12.0
13	Welcome Swallow	1265	433	138	651	2	14	27	2.1
14	Willie Wagtail	1265	396	123	677	4	24	41	3.2
15	Pacific Black Duck	1212	395	126	657	3	17	14	1.2
16	Grey Fantail	1193	565	137	234	8	6	243	20.4
17	Striated Pardalote	1129	419	91	361	1	1	256	22.7
18	Australian Wood Duck	1119	399	108	546	8	5	53	4.7
19	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	1113	414	107	495	3	23	71	6.4
20	Red-rumped Parrot	1082	341	99	589	1	9	43	4.0
21	Weebill	1066	363	100	376	4		223	20.9
22	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	1048	385	85	489	2		87	8.3
23	Eurasian Coot	1035	339	109	549	2	30	6	0.6
24	Spotted Pardalote	1028	374	90	399	3	1	161	15.7
25	Silvereye	1003	271	121	574	3	1	33	3.3
26	Noisy Miner	980	285	105	411	2	2	175	17.9
27	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	916	366	98	369	6	1	76	8.3
28	Grey Teal	839	244	90	456	2	40	7	0.8
29	Common Myna	835	237	90	497		1	10	1.2
30	Masked Lapwing	807	214	102	431	12	35	13	1.6
31	White-throated Treecreeper	764	314	49	305	1	1	94	12.3
32	Laughing Kookaburra	743	288	77	314	3	1	60	8.1
33	Rufous Whistler	743	316	42	261	6	10	108	14.5
34	White-faced Heron	721	187	66	440	1	20	7	1.0
35	Noisy Friarbird	719	245	86	274			114	15.9
36	Dusky Moorhen	712	220	94	398				

R	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	INC	WBS	WOO	WOO%
37	Purple Swamphen	680	215	86	376	2	1		
38	Common Blackbird	679	188	92	389	1	1	8	1.2
39	White-browed Scrubwren	660	247	66	334	4	1	8	1.2
40	Brown Thornbill	648	269	42	296	2	2	37	5.7
41	Buff-rumped Thornbill	628	284	53	167	3		121	19.3
42	Red-browed Finch	617	228	57	318	5	3	6	1.0
43	Hardhead	584	204	59	295	3	19	4	0.7
44	Grey Butcherbird	578	149	53	289	5		82	14.2
45	Grey Shrike-thrush	557	277	56	165	5	12	42	7.5
46	House Sparrow	557	165	49	343				
47	Australian Reed-Warbler	529	201	53	272		3		
48	Australian King-Parrot	513	108	56	313	4		32	6.2
49	Eastern Spinebill	512	146	66	272		1	27	5.3
50	European Goldfinch	511	177	47	260		25	2	0.4
51	Striated Thornbill	510	233	49	159	2		67	13.1
52	White-winged Chough	496	184	57	185	2	2	66	13.3
53	Black Swan	481	114	85	244		38		
54	Little Pied Cormorant	481	168	29	277	2	5		
55	Australasian Grebe	473	194	43	226		2	8	1.7
56	Golden Whistler	454	151	55	198	4		46	10.1
57	Scarlet Robin	454	193	37	140	8		76	16.7
58	White-plumed Honeyeater	441	145	42	224	1	1	28	6.3
59	Australian White Ibis	439	114	43	275		3	4	0.9
60	Rock Dove	427	87	70	268	2			
61	Little Corella	399	104	46	226	2	2	19	4.8
62	White-eared Honeyeater	382	173	29	131	3		46	12.0
63	Black-fronted Dotterel	380	103	44	227		3	3	0.8
64	Dusky Woodswallow	369	162	24	161	1	1	20	5.4
65	Silver Gull	362	64	71	188		37	2	0.6
66	Nankeen Kestrel	355	122	34	176	1	11	11	3.1
67	Little Raven	348	80	43	179		32	14	4.0
68	Great Cormorant	342	72	43	224		1	2	0.6
69	White-throated Gerygone	342	119	18	97	1		107	31.3
70	Gang-gang Cockatoo	304	81	33	169	7		14	4.6
71	Golden-headed Cisticola	304	82	32	181	3	6		
72	White-winged Triller	298	126	21	120	2	1	28	9.4
73	Australian Pelican	295	54	40	192		9		
74	Little Black Cormorant	294	97	18	174		3	2	0.7
75	Wedge-tailed Eagle	292	113	22	138	4	12	3	1.0
76	Australian Pipit	280	109	21	112	3	34	1	0.4
77	Australasian Shoveler	279	40	42	174		22	1	0.4
78	Hoary-headed Grebe	277	71	35	148		20	3	1.1

R	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	INC	WBS	WOO	WOO%
79	Leaden Flycatcher	248	122	6	84			36	14.5
80	Olive-backed Oriole	244	81	27	107			29	11.9
81	Black-shouldered Kite	242	87	27	122	2	3	1	0.4
82	Mistletoebird	240	94	12	79		1	54	22.5
83	Speckled Warbler	237	116	22	62	1		36	15.2
84	Superb Parrot	231	81	16	105	14		15	6.5
85	Tree Martin	231	81	16	117		4	13	5.6
86	Rainbow Lorikeet	228	47	35	122	12		12	5.3
87	Sacred Kingfisher	225	101	19	87			18	8.0
88	Australian Darter	220	43	20	154	2		1	0.5
89	Latham's Snipe	216	55	18	138	3	2		
90	Straw-necked Ibis	212	33	15	153	4	5	2	0.9
91	Red-kneed Dotterel	200	33	27	136		3	1	0.5
92	Eastern Yellow Robin	199	83	7	107		1	1	0.5
93	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	197	61	6	119	10	1		
94	Great Egret	196	33	20	143				
95	Whistling Kite	193	23	47	102	2	15	4	2.1
96	Brown-headed Honeyeater	191	66	28	52	1	1	43	22.5
97	Double-barred Finch	191	88	10	84	5		4	2.1
98	Rufous Songlark	191	75	19	82	1	1	13	6.8
99	White-naped Honeyeater	187	77	13	80	4		13	7.0
100	Common Bronzewing	186	65	19	87	3	1	11	5.9
101	Dollarbird	182	62	11	103	3		3	1.6
102	New Holland Honeyeater	182	38	28	115	1			
103	Pink-eared Duck	182	26	9	110	1	35	1	0.5
104	Little Grassbird	178	70	29	78	1			
105	Eurasian Skylark	175	36	25	72	1	40	1	0.6
106	Grey Currawong	173	44	38	72	4		15	8.7
107	Satin Bowerbird	167	61	10	87	6		3	1.8
108	White-browed Woodswallow	164	44	10	101	1		8	4.9
109	Chestnut Teal	161	22	29	91		19		
110	White-necked Heron	161	30	20	101	2	8		
111	Eastern Koel	147	33	5	102	6	1		
112	Western Gerygone	144	41	9	47			47	32.6
113	Yellow-billed Spoonbill	136	13	6	101	1	15		
114	European Greenfinch	132	25	30	76		1		
115	Spotted Dove	127	13	16	94	4			
116	Diamond Firetail	125	63	3	50	2	3	4	3.2
117	Flame Robin	123	52	19	48	2	2		
118	Brown Goshawk	117	36	18	51	1	1	10	8.5
119	Black-winged Stilt	112	11	18	67		16		
120	Freckled Duck	104	30	6	39	2	27		

R	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	INC	WBS	WOO	WOO%
121	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	104	10	16	59		19		
122	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	104	63	10	15	1		15	14.4
123	Brown Falcon	102	25	16	44	2	11	4	3.9
124	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	102	65	8	28	1			
125	Rainbow Bee-eater	101	48	2	49	1		1	1.0
126	Australian Hobby	98	24	4	57	4	1	8	8.2
127	Royal Spoonbill	97	5	1	85	1	5		
128	Little Eagle	94	35	9	47	2		1	1.1
129	Fairy Martin	93	40	1	50	1	1		
130	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	92	16	5	56	3	12		
131	Varied Sittella	88	30	10	38			10	11.4
132	Australian Spotted Crake	83	41	2	40				
133	Cattle Egret	75	9	2	61	2	1		
134	Australian Shelduck	73	13	12	19		29		
135	Collared Sparrowhawk	72	15	6	47	1		3	4.2
136	Jacky Winter	72	31	6	28	1		6	8.3
137	Yellow Thornbill	69	37	5	25		1	1	1.4
138	Swamp Harrier	66	5	17	39	1	4		
139	Brown Treecreeper	64	39	1	17			7	10.9
140	Pied Cormorant	61	11	7	40	1	2		
141	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	60	27	4	22		1	6	10.0
142	Peregrine Falcon	60	15	10	31	1	3		
143	Brown Quail	59	22	3	27	5	2		
144	Long-billed Corella	56	11	15	27	1		2	3.6
145	Tawny Frogmouth	56	25		27	4			
146	Fuscous Honeyeater	53	28	6	15	2		2	3.8
147	Pectoral Sandpiper	53	3		45		5		
148	Northern Mallard	50	16	1	33				
149	Rose Robin	49	11	4	32			2	4.1
150	Stubble Quail	48	18	3	17		10		
151	White-fronted Chat	48	3	2	24		19		
152	Painted Honeyeater	47	19	1	27				
153	Spotted Harrier	46	1	1	38	2	4		
154	Southern Whiteface	43	12	2	14	6	5	4	9.3
155	Superb Lyrebird	41	17	3	18	3			
156	Crested Shrike-tit	40	14	3	22	1			
157	Rufous Fantail	40	9	1	29			1	2.5
158	Crescent Honeyeater	39	10	3	24	2			
159	Eastern Whipbird	39	8	1	30				
160	Glossy Ibis	39	1	2	36				
161	Buff-banded Rail	38	8	3	27				
162	Musk Duck	36	14	2	15	1	4		

R	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	INC	WBS	WOO	WOO%
163	Bassian Thrush	33	9	1	23				
164	Pilotbird	33	5		27	1			
165	Satin Flycatcher	30	9	2	18			1	3.3
166	Baillon's Crake	29	14	7	8				
167	Brown Songlark	29	1	1	19	1	7		
168	Pallid Cuckoo	29	22		6			1	3.4
169	Hooded Robin	28	13	1	13			1	3.6
170	Intermediate Egret	28		2	26				
171	Pied Butcherbird	28	7	1	19	1			
172	Australasian Bittern	27	3		23	1			
173	Australian Painted Snipe	27	8	2	16	1			
174	White-throated Needletail	27	4		20	3			
175	Red-necked Avocet	26			11		15		
176	Southern Boobook	26	6	2	16		1	1	3.8
177	Nankeen Night-Heron	25	7	5	13				
178	Plumed Whistling-Duck	25	11		13	1			
179	Blue-billed Duck	23		2	16		5		
180	Red-browed Treecreeper	23	6	3	14				
181	Red-capped Robin	23	5	1	12	1		4	17.4
182	Peaceful Dove	22	2		18	2			
183	Restless Flycatcher	22	14	1	7				
184	Masked Woodswallow	21	13	5	3				
185	Singing Honeyeater	21	4		17				
186	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	21	4	6	10	1			
187	Red-necked Stint	20	1	9			10		
188	Brush Cuckoo	18	7		9			2	11.1
189	Caspian Tern	18	1		16		1		
190	Lewin's Honeyeater	18	2		15	1			
191	Whiskered Tern	18		11	2		5		
192	Spotted Quail-thrush	17	6	1	10				
193	Australian Owlet-nightjar	16	5		8	1		2	12.5
194	Black Falcon	16		1	12	1	2		
195	Horsfield's Bushlark	16	1		4		11		
196	Red-capped Plover	16			2		14		
197	Musk Lorikeet	15	2	5	7	1			
198	Black Duck-Mallard hybrid	14	8		6				
199	Black Honeyeater	13	2	1	7	3			
200	Domestic Duck	13	11	2					
201	Lewin's Rail	13	1		12				
202	Black Kite	12	1	2	9				
203	Brown Gerygone	12	6	2	3	1			
204	Little Bittern	12			11			1	8.3

R	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	INC	WBS	WOO	WOO%
205	Spotless Crake	12	2	1	9				
206	Wood Sandpiper	11	1	7		2	1		
207	Curlew Sandpiper	10			5		5		
208	Olive Whistler	10			10				
209	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	10	1	7		2			
210	Scarlet Honeyeater	10	3	7					
211	Fork-tailed Swift	9	1		8				
212	Swift Parrot	9		3	2	2		2	22.2
213	Cicadabird	8	2	1	5				
214	Emu	8	3		5				
215	Indian Peafowl	8	1		7				
216	Wonga Pigeon	8	2	1	5				
217	Azure Kingfisher	7	3		4				
218	Barn Owl	7		1	6				
219	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	7			7				
220	Powerful Owl	7	1	2	2	2			
221	Banded Lapwing	6		1			5		
222	Pink Robin	6	1	2	3				
223	Grey Goshawk	5		1	4				
224	Plum-headed Finch	5			5				
225	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	5	2		2	1			
226	Channel-billed Cuckoo	4		1	3				
227	Cockatiel	4			4				
228	Crow & Raven species	4	1	3					
229	Double-banded Plover	4					4		
230	Little Egret	4	2		2				
231	Little Friarbird	4			2	1		1	25.0
232	Painted Button-quail	4		1	2			1	25.0
233	White-headed Pigeon	4			4				
234	White-winged Black Tern	4					4		
235	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	4	1		2	1			
236	Bell Miner	3			3				
237	Common Greenshank	3			1		2		
238	Muscovy Duck	3	2		1				
239	Ruddy Turnstone	3		2		1			
240	Bar-tailed Godwit	2					2		
241	Black-faced Monarch	2	2						
242	Budgerigar	2	2						
243	Domestic Goose	2	2						
244	Great Crested Grebe	2					2		
245	Marsh Sandpiper	2					2		
246	Pacific Golden Plover	2					2		

R	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	INC	WBS	WOO	WOO%
247	Australasian Figbird	1	1						
248	Black-tailed Native-hen	1					1		
249	Emerald Dove	1	1						
250	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	1			1				
251	Gull-billed Tern	1					1		
252	Red Knot	1					1		
253	Red-backed Kingfisher	1	1						

Table 2: Garden Bird Survey Statistics 2013-14

Values for 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 (Year 33), together with percentage change when compared with the mean of all previous years (years 1-33). The Long-term Average Values of each summary statistic are posted on the COG Website <http://canberrabirds.org.au/index.htm> under "Maps, Forms and Lists" see the "Lists" section.

Rk (rank) = rank of the species

R (recording rate) = % of observer weeks with record(s)

A (abundance) = mean number of birds/site/week

G (group size) = mean number of individuals/observation

F (distribution) = % of sites with record(s)

B (breeding) = % of sites with one or more breeding obs

W (weeks) = number of weeks with records

Legend for Table 2

An indication of the status of a species for the GBS year, relative to the average for all previous GBS years, is provided by a + or – prefix when $\Delta A\%$ and $\Delta R\%$ are both greater than $\pm 25\%$. This may be indicative of a general increase or decrease over the 33 years of the GBS, or may simply reflect a particularly good or poor reporting year for that species. In cases where A and R values are small, this indicator may be misleading.

* indicates a species for which both endorsed and unendorsed records contribute to the statistics.

** indicates a species for which there were only unendorsed record(s).

	Rk	Species	A	$\Delta A\%$	F	$\Delta F\%$	W	R	G	B
	1	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	8.45	41	100.0	2	52	87.61	9.6	23
	2	Galah	6.28	-12	98.6	-1	52	82.83	7.6	36
	3	Pied Currawong	3.68	-7	97.1	-2	52	84.70	4.3	46
	4	Australian Magpie	3.45	16	100.0	0	52	92.37	3.7	60
	5	Crimson Rosella	3.36	7	98.6	0	52	84.61	4.0	27
	6	Silvereye	3.29	-37	90.0	-6	52	52.07	6.3	9
+	7	Crested Pigeon	3.28	110	95.7	64	52	77.10	4.3	27
-	8	House Sparrow	2.87	-49	67.1	-24	52	38.42	7.5	9
	9	Red Wattlebird	2.72	19	98.6	1	52	87.65	3.1	53
	10	Rock Dove	2.41	92	51.4	1	52	21.41	11.3	3

	Rk	Species	A	ΔA%	F	ΔF%	W	R	G	B
+	11	Superb Fairy-wren	2.03	105	94.3	28	52	50.91	4.0	13
	12	Magpie-lark	2.01	0	97.1	-1	52	76.68	2.6	30
	13	Australian King-Parrot	1.81	16	90.0	15	52	46.22	3.9	29
+	14	Eurasian Coot	1.79	780	11.4	652	52	7.05	25.3	
	15	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	1.70	-32	77.1	-7	52	18.21	9.3	3
	16	Australian Raven	1.63	45	98.6	4	52	65.98	2.5	17
+	17	Little Corella	1.56	282	65.7	201	52	18.21	8.6	1
-	18	Common Starling	1.51	-81	67.1	-24	52	23.12	6.6	10
-	19	Common Myna	1.46	-43	74.3	4	52	35.16	4.1	13
	20	Eastern Rosella	1.31	-13	94.3	-2	52	49.48	2.7	17
+	21	Australian Wood Duck	1.11	253	44.3	65	52	15.36	7.2	4
+	22	Red-browed Finch	1.02	171	42.9	69	52	14.17	7.2	7
-	23	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	1.01	-29	71.4	-15	52	21.80	4.6	7
+	24	Noisy Miner	0.85	145	44.3	69	52	22.06	3.8	7
	25	Spotted Pardalote	0.79	14	78.6	3	52	38.03	2.1	9
-	26	Common Blackbird	0.77	-48	90.0	-2	52	44.53	1.7	7
	27	Gang-gang Cockatoo	0.74	-1	61.4	-12	52	25.06	3.0	10
+	28	Pacific Black Duck	0.67	318	21.4	76	52	11.55	5.8	6
	29	Eastern Spinebill	0.62	11	91.4	5	52	41.43	1.5	7
+	30	Red-rumped Parrot	0.60	34	52.9	29	52	12.94	4.6	3
+	31	Yellow-taild Blk-Cockatoo	0.60	85	51.4	63	47	6.86	8.7	6
+	32	Rainbow Lorikeet	0.59	776	41.4	270	52	17.21	3.4	
	33	Weebill	0.57	4	58.6	15	52	21.80	2.6	3
+	34	Striated Thornbill	0.53	127	37.1	10	52	9.77	5.5	4
	35	White-winged Chough	0.52	22	44.3	35	51	6.86	7.6	6
+	36	Welcome Swallow	0.50	96	48.6	23	52	14.07	3.5	4
+	37	Brown Thornbill	0.48	70	67.1	41	52	24.87	1.9	1
+	38	Australian White Ibis	0.48	178	25.7	94	45	4.98	9.6	
	39	Striated Pardalote	0.46	-23	68.6	-8	52	23.58	2.0	1
	40	Silver Gull	0.45	-7	11.4	45	50	2.94	15.1	1
	41	Grey Fantail	0.41	27	75.7	-1	52	23.90	1.7	4
+	42	White-browed Scrubwren	0.33	103	64.3	114	52	19.60	1.7	11
	43	Laughing Kookaburra	0.31	-12	68.6	-4	52	16.27	1.9	3
-	44	Noisy Friarbird	0.28	-64	71.4	-21	43	16.56	1.7	13
+	45	Purple Swamphen	0.27	467	8.6	569	52	6.08	4.5	3
-	46	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	0.26	-42	72.9	-18	52	17.82	1.5	7
+	47	Satin Bowerbird	0.25	92	44.3	124	52	10.64	2.4	4
+	48	Little Raven	0.23	137	18.6	83	26	1.39	16.8	
	49	European Goldfinch	0.23	2	20.0	-41	45	4.14	5.5	
	50	Willie Wagtail	0.23	-14	60.0	-20	52	15.94	1.4	6
+	51	Superb Parrot	0.22	402	24.3	228	40	4.56	4.8	6
+	52	Masked Lapwing	0.20	100	42.9	18	52	9.09	2.3	7
+	53	Grey Butcherbird	0.19	395	62.9	229	52	16.95	1.1	

	Rk	Species	A	ΔA%	F	ΔF%	W	R	G	B
-	54	Straw-necked Ibis	0.18	-42	20.0	-2	27	1.39	12.9	
	55	Buff-rumped Thornbill	0.17	14	18.6	15	52	4.62	3.6	
+	56	Hardhead	0.16	319	8.6	903	46	1.88	8.4	
+	57	Eastern Koel	0.14	502	62.9	254	24	11.09	1.3	10
+	58	Dusky Moorhen	0.13	132	8.6	545	52	5.24	2.4	1
-	59	White-naped Honeyeater	0.12	-75	31.4	-33	39	2.88	4.3	
	60	Golden Whistler	0.12	-10	62.9	6	48	10.77	1.1	
+	61	Black Swan	0.12	407	10.0	305	52	3.20	3.6	3
	62	White-eared Honeyeater	0.11	11	41.4	-13	52	7.73	1.4	1
+	62	Grey Shrike-thrush	0.11	44	30.0	-13	52	8.60	1.3	1
+	64	White-brow Woodswallow	0.11	239	10.0	257	9	0.55	19.4	
+	65	Spotted Dove	0.10	257	37.1	264	52	7.79	1.3	
+	66	Tawny Frogmouth	0.09	341	15.7	112	49	4.59	2.0	4
+	67	Little Black Cormorant	0.09	358	8.6	206	44	2.55	3.6	
+	68	Little Pied Cormorant	0.09	160	17.1	214	52	5.53	1.6	
+	69	White-throated Treecrper	0.09	40	14.3	-14	52	6.69	1.3	1
+	70	White-faced Heron	0.08	128	22.9	41	52	6.60	1.2	
+	71	Grey Teal	0.07	585	8.6	276	43	2.55	2.9	
	72	Double-barred Finch	0.07	-35	18.6	-5	45	2.91	2.5	
+	73	Australian Reed-Warbler	0.07	356	8.6	261	40	3.04	2.3	1
	74	Dusky Woodswallow	0.06	-13	17.1	10	30	1.39	4.7	1
-	75	Rufous Whistler	0.06	-30	18.6	-61	34	4.04	1.5	1
-	76	White-plumed Honeyeater	0.06	-58	21.4	-48	51	3.85	1.5	
+	77	Australian Pelican	0.05	245	17.1	98	44	2.62	2.1	
+	78	Tree Martin	0.05	100	11.4	46	15	0.71	6.9	
+	79	Yellow Thornbill	0.05	128	10.0	25	34	1.91	2.5	1
-	80	Grey Currawong	0.05	-40	28.6	-15	50	4.24	1.1	
	81	Olive-backed Oriole	0.05	-21	34.3	-15	41	4.24	1.1	3
	82	Scarlet Robin	0.05	14	32.9	29	27	3.33	1.4	
+	83	Australasian Pipit	0.04	194	7.1	115	44	2.43	1.7	1
	84	New Holland Honeyeater	0.04	5	10.0	-6	43	1.75	2.2	1
+	85	Golden-headed Cisticola	0.04	828	5.7	301	42	1.94	1.9	3
	86	Common Bronzewing	0.04	-10	15.7	30	50	2.72	1.3	
+	87	Wedge-tailed Eagle	0.03	94	35.7	95	46	2.81	1.2	
	87	Southern Boobook	0.03	-14	28.6	-16	38	3.27	1.0	1
+	89	Black-shouldered Kite	0.03	121	11.4	14	49	2.98	1.1	
+	90	Great Cormorant	0.03	140	10.0	93	39	1.78	1.8	
	91	Leaden Flycatcher	0.03	-2	14.3	-29	27	2.17	1.4	
-	92	White-throated Needletail	0.03	-82	5.7	-73	5	0.23	13.0	
	93	White-throated Gerygone	0.03	48	15.7	-5	28	1.88	1.4	
-	94	Dollarbird	0.02	-52	17.1	-45	20	1.52	1.6	4
	95	Brown-headed Honeyeater	0.02	-38	10.0	35	20	0.81	3.0	
	96	Nankeen Kestrel	0.02	1	20.0	1	34	1.88	1.2	

	Rk	Species	A	ΔA%	F	ΔF%	W	R	G	B
+	97	Fairy Martin	0.02	293	4.3	173	7	0.26	8.3	
+	98	Eastern Yellow Robin	0.02	279	2.9	28	45	1.78	1.2	1
+	99	Brown Quail	0.02	520	1.4	50	35	1.13	1.8	
	100	Collared Sparrowhawk	0.02	-6	35.7	45	32	1.91	1.0	
	101	Mistletoebird	0.02	-24	21.4	45	31	1.88	1.0	1
	102	Corella sp	0.02	14	2.9	568	10	0.32	5.5	
+	103	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	0.02	161	12.9	38	22	1.65	1.1	
+	103	Little Grassbird	0.02	>999	2.9	502	32	1.07	1.6	
+	105	Sacred Kingfisher	0.01	32	18.6	0	22	1.49	1.0	
	106	Australasian Grebe	0.01	5	4.3	151	21	0.81	1.8	
+	107	Masked Woodswallow	0.01	183	2.9	201	1	0.06	20.0	
	108	White-winged Triller	0.01	-6	5.7	-20	13	0.45	2.6	3
+	109	Eastern Great Egret	0.01	455	4.3	173	31	1.07	1.1	
+	110	Fork-tailed Swift	0.01	167	5.7	301	3	0.13	8.2	
-	111	Australian Hobby	0.01	-68	27.1	-16	25	1.00	1.0	
+	112	Peregrine Falcon	0.01	66	14.3	53	17	0.87	1.1	
	113	Brown Goshawk	<.01	-16	17.1	-17	23	0.87	1.1	
+	114	Little Eagle	<.01	53	14.3	44	21	0.87	1.0	
	115	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<.01	-15	5.7	-55	16	0.81	1.1	1
+	116	Nankeen Night-Heron	<.01	578	4.3	502	17	0.61	1.4	
	117	Flame Robin	<.01	-21	4.3	-30	17	0.58	1.3	
+	118	Latham's Snipe	<.01	719	2.9	568	10	0.32	2.2	
-	118	Pallid Cuckoo	<.01	-73	7.1	-69	15	0.68	1.0	
	118	Rainbow Bee-eater	<.01	-47	5.7	-23	7	0.26	2.8	
+	121	White-necked Heron	<.01	661	7.1	242	16	0.65	1.0	
-	122	Crescent Honeyeater	<.01	-68	2.9	-71	14	0.45	1.4	
-	123	Speckled Warbler	<.01	-41	4.3	-9	12	0.39	1.4	
+	124	Cattle Egret	<.01	118	4.3	292	6	0.23	2.1	
+	124	Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<.01	>999	4.3	>999	9	0.29	1.7	
+	126	Pink-eared Duck	<.01	>999	2.9	>999	4	0.16	2.8	
+	126	Northern Mallard	<.01	586	4.3	594	12	0.42	1.1	
+	126	Australasian Darter	<.01	30	4.3	101	12	0.42	1.1	
-	126	Rose Robin	<.01	-58	10.0	-18	10	0.39	1.2	
+	130	Cockatiel	<.01	139	5.7	63	11	0.39	1.1	
+	130	Musk Lorikeet	<.01	>999	5.7	>999	6	0.23	1.9	
-	130	Varied Sittella	<.01	-88	4.3	-51	5	0.16	2.6	
+	133	Royal Spoonbill	<.01	>999	2.9	502	8	0.26	1.5	
+	133	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<.01	>999	2.9	330	12	0.39	1.0	
	133	Long-billed Corella	<.01	-30	7.1	201	9	0.32	1.2	
-	133	Eurasian Skylark	<.01	-82	2.9	50	11	0.36	1.1	
+	137	Scarlet Honeyeater	<.01	>999	4.3	721	8	0.26	1.4	
-	138	Fuscous Honeyeater	<.01	-97	4.3	-85	6	0.23	1.4	
	139	Australian Owlet-nightjar	<.01	-2	4.3	81	8	0.26	1.0	

	Rk	Species	A	ΔA%	F	ΔF%	W	R	G	B
	139	Rufous Fantail	<.01	-13	8.6	7	6	0.23	1.1	
+	141	Hoary-headed Grebe	<.01	307	2.9	>999	4	0.13	1.8	
+	141	Channel-billed Cuckoo	<.01	831	8.6	803	3	0.23	1.0	
+	143	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	<.01	34	2.9	276	3	0.10	2.0	
-	143	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<.01	-73	4.3	-56	6	0.19	1.0	
+	143	Red-capped Robin	<.01	>999	2.9	652	5	0.16	1.2	
-	146	Western Gerygone	<.01	-60	4.3	-24	5	0.16	1.0	
+	146	Little Friarbird	<.01	336	1.4	50	4	0.13	1.3	
+	146	Black Duck-Mallrd hybrid	<.01		1.4		5	0.16	1.0	
+	149	White-headed Pigeon	<.01	299	1.4	115	2	0.06	2.0	
+	149	Whistling Kite	<.01	123	5.7	288	4	0.13	1.0	
-	149	Satin Flycatcher	<.01	-54	1.4	-75	1	0.03	4.0	
+	152	Black Kite	<.01	947	2.9	652	2	0.06	1.5	
	152	Jacky Winter	<.01	-13	2.9	88	2	0.10	1.0	
-	152	Rufous Songlark	<.01	-75	1.4	-39	3	0.10	1.0	
+	155	Spotted Harrier	<.01	698	1.4	502	2	0.06	1.0	
-	155	Little Lorikeet	<.01	-50	1.4	-6	1	0.03	2.0	
+	155	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	<.01	>999	1.4	>999	1	0.03	2.0	
	155	Hybrid Crim Eastn Rosella	<.01	-25	1.4	58	2	0.06	1.0	
-	155	Restless Flycatcher	<.01	-81	2.9	-45	2	0.06	1.0	
+	160	Freckled Duck	<.01	>999	1.4	>999	1	0.03	1.0	
+	160	Wonga Pigeon	<.01	>999	1.4	>999	1	0.03	1.0	
+	160	Pied Cormorant	<.01	86	1.4	330	1	0.03	1.0	
+	160	Australasian Bittern	<.01	>999	1.4	>999	1	0.03	1.0	
	160	Grey Goshawk	<.01	12	1.4	88	1	0.03	1.0	
-	160	Brown Falcon	<.01	-94	1.4	-82	1	0.03	1.0	
+	160	Painted Button-quail	<.01	830	1.4	>999	1	0.03	1.0	
-	160	Brush Cuckoo	<.01	-64	1.4	-21	1	0.03	1.0	
	160	Eastern Barn Owl	<.01	-20	1.4	11	1	0.03	1.0	
-	160	White-bell'd Cuckoo-shrike	<.01	-30	1.4	11	1	0.03	1.0	
+	160	Pied Butcherbird	<.01	830	1.4	903	1	0.03	1.0	
-	160	Diamond Firetail	<.01	-93	1.4	-3	1	0.03	1.0	

DATA, METHODOLOGIES, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

SOURCES OF DATA

General records

All records other than the GBS records have been included this year as 'General' records. The preferred survey method is that of Birds Australia Atlas 2 hectare search, although other types of search (Area searches) are also acceptable. See full instructions for BA searches at:

<http://cogatlas.org.au> and COG

Observation Record Forms can be downloaded from:

http://canberrabirds.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/COG_Observation_Record_July_2012.pdf.

Woodland Survey (WOO)

Generally 9 sub-sites (50 m radius), in habitat structures of low, medium and high complexity are set up at each site. Each sub-site is surveyed for 10 minutes with all birds seen or heard recorded, and other birds outside the plot in the same habitat within a 100 m radius also being recorded. Surveys are done each season in September, December, March and June.

Waterbird Survey (WBS)

Data on the number of waterbirds present are normally collected during regular surveys of Lake Bathurst (including The Morass) and Lake George. The survey normally covers all areas under water at Lake Bathurst and some sections of Lake George, when those lakes have water.

Garden Bird Survey (GBS)

GBS data are derived from standard charts on which participants record observations on a weekly basis at sites throughout suburban Canberra and nearby areas. Observers record the maximum number of each species seen at any one time during a week within an area of approximately 3 ha - equivalent to a radius of 100 metres from their home or workplace. Details of

the Garden Bird Survey methodology can be found in Veerman (2003).

Statistical values for measures of abundance (A), distribution (F), weekly presence (W), recording rate (R), and group size (G), are shown in Table 2 on p. 96. The methods used to calculate these are described below. Table 2 also shows the percentage changes in some of these values when compared with the average of the previous 30 years (30YA). The long-term average has been calculated as the arithmetic average of the appropriate observations over the previous years. In previous years, the long-term average has been calculated as the average of the final values of the statistics. For most species, the differences are not significant, but care should be taken when comparing the percentage changes between that year with this and previous editions, especially where the values of the statistics have changed over time.

A Measure of abundance

This is the average number of individuals of a species recorded at a site for each week over the full year. It is obtained by adding all weekly observations of the species and dividing the sum by the total number of weeks in which observations were made. For example, if the total number of weeks during which observations were made was 2156 and the total number of Eastern Spinebills recorded was 1106, the average number of that species seen each week, at each site, over the full year (A) would be $(1106/2156) = 0.513$.

F Measure of distribution

This is the number of sites at which a species was recorded at least once during the year expressed as a percentage of the total number of sites. If there were 50 sites and the White-throated Needletail was recorded at least once at 9 of them, the value of F for the year is $(9/50 \times 100) = 18\%$.

W Measure of weekly presence

The number of weeks in the year for which a species was recorded at any site. In the case of a resident species such as the Crested Pigeon, which is present throughout the year, W=52; whereas a migrant such as the Dollarbird, was present only for 19 weeks, for example, W=19.

R Measure of the recording rate

This is the number of observer-weeks during which a species was recorded, expressed as a percentage of the total number of observer-weeks for the year. For example, if the Noisy Miner were recorded during 111 of the observer-weeks and the total number of observer-weeks for the year was 2156, for the Noisy Miner $R=5.15\%$.

G Measure of group size

Average number of individuals of a species recorded in each observation. If the calculated G value for the Silver Gull was 134.3, it is an indication that the Silver Gull was usually observed in sizeable flocks.

Explanatory notes on the text

The names and sequence of birds in the Systematic List conform to the *BirdLife Australia Working List of Australian Birds*. BirdLife Australia and Charles Darwin University has developed this list and will maintain it into the future. It is available for download:

<http://birdlife.org.au/conservation/science/taxonomy>.

The status shown for each bird in the COG Area of Interest on the Systematic List is based on previous survey data. The COG Rarities Panel updates it from time to time.

As a rule details of specific records are set out in the following format: number of individuals/date, place, grid (observer). For example, '4/15 Jun ANBG GrK13 (WiJ1)', indicates four birds on 15 June at Australian National Botanic Gardens grid cell K13 and the observer was Jacqui Winter. (A full list of observers and their observer codes is

provided on p. 104) Note that x indicates presence of the species instead of the number of individuals.

When sufficient data are available, breeding records giving the first and last nest and/or dependent young records are often included. In these cases the breeding code, e.g. 'ne' (nest with eggs) or 'dy' (dependent young), or other abbreviation as appropriate, takes the place of the number of individuals. For breeding records of cuckoos, the host species, if recorded, is shown in brackets immediately following the breeding indicator, e.g. dy (Eastern Spinebill) /18 Dec.

The words 'record(s)' are not used to indicate the number of birds involved. Where available and appropriate the number of individuals is included. Numbers and distribution of birds are often compared with the previous year. Unless indicated otherwise, a statement in this report such as 'overall numbers lower' should be taken to mean lower than in the immediately preceding year.

Because the Garden Bird Survey works on a weekly basis, GBS data have no specific dates, but are of the form '2wk May', '2wk' referring to the second week of the month. The first day of the first week rarely starts on the first day of the month, however. The dates of each GBS week are shown at the top of the GBS chart and are also listed by Veerman (2003).

Abbreviations for the Woodland Survey sites (CAS CMP GOO GOS HAL JER KAM MAJ MJF MUL NAS NLN RED SYM TUG) are only used when the Woodland Surveys are being referred to.

ABBREVIATIONS**General**

10YA	10 year average
30YA	30 year average
ANBG	Australian National Botanic Gardens
ANU	Australian National University
BA	Birds Australia
br	breeding (unspecified)
BSP	Bungendore Sewage Ponds
BuTSL	Bungendore Trucking Stop Lane
CAS	Castle Hill (WOO site)
CBN	Canberra Bird Notes
CIMAG	Canberra Indian Myna Action Group
Ck	creek
CMP	Campbell Park (WOO site)
CNP	Canberra Nature Park
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation. The abbreviation is followed by the location, e.g. CSIRO Black Mtn
E	East
f	female
FSP	Fyshwick Sewage Ponds
GA	Greening Australia
GBS	Garden Bird Survey
GOO	Gooroo/Goorooyarroo (WOO site)
GOS	Goorooyarroo South (WOO site)
Gr[A01]	COG grid cell (number A01)
GunL	Gungahlin Lakes
HAL	Hall/Gold Creek (WOO site)
HS	Homestead
Hwy	Highway
incl	including
juv	juvenile
JER	Jerrabomberra (WOO site)
JWNR	Jerrabomberra Wetlands Nature Reserve
KAM	Kama (WOO site)
km	kilometre
LBath	Lake Bathurst
LBG	Lake Burley Griffin
LGeo	Lake George
LGin	Lake Ginninderra
LGin Pen	Lake Ginninderra Peninsula
LJerr	Lake Jerrabomberra
LTug	Lake Tuggeranong
Ln	lane

m	male
MAJ	Mt Majura (WOO site)
max	maximum
MFNR	Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve
MJF	Majura Firing Range (WOO site)
MUL	Mulligans Flat (WOO site)
N	North
NAS	Naas (WOO site)
NLN	Newline Quarry (WOO site)
NMA	National Museum of Australia
NP	National Park
nr	near
NR	Nature Reserve
QSP	Queanbeyan Sewage Ponds
R	River
Ra	Range
Rd	Road
RED	Red Hill (WOO site)
Res	Reserve
S	South
SF	State Forest
SP	sewage ponds
SYM	Symonston (WOO site)
TNR	Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve
TSR	Travelling Stock Reserve
TUG	Tuggeranong (WOO site)
TUGH	Tuggeranong Hill Nature Reserve
W	West
WBS	Waterbird Survey
WBPD	West Belconnen Pond Dunlop
WOO	Woodland Survey
wk	week
x	presence of species (BA records)

Breeding codes

br	unspecified breeding (BA records)
cf	carrying food
co	copulation
di	display
dy	dependent young
ih	inspecting hollow
nb	nest building
ne	nest with eggs
ny	nest with young
on	bird on or observed leaving nest
fs	faecal sac

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Code	Observer	COG	BA	ERE	GBS
AJR1	R Allen Family	*			*
AlB1	Barbara Allan	*			*
AlM2	Mark Allen	*			
AlR1	Richard Allen	*			
AlR2	R T & M Alcorn		*	*	
AnD1	Dean Ansell	*			
AnF1	Frank Antram	*	*	*	
AnI1	Ian Anderson	*			*
AnR2	Mr R Andrews		*		
ArL2	L Armstrong			*	
AsM1	M C Aston				*
AWB1	ANU WBC	*			
BaI1	Ian Baird			*	
BaL1	Lia Battisson	*			
BeD1	Darryl Beaumont	*			
BeJ2	Joshua Bergmark			*	
BeL3	Linda Beveridge	*			
BeN1	Neil Belling		*	*	
BeP1	Peter Bennet			*	
BeS1	Sue Beatty	*			
BeS3	Bennet Considine		*		
BeT1	Terry Bell	*			
BeW1	W Beckingham	*			
BiL1	Birdline ACT		*	*	
BiT2	Tony Bischoff			*	
BlA1	Alex Blanden			*	
BlJ1	Jim Black			*	
BlR1	Rosemary Blemings	*			
BoB1	Brendan Boyd			*	
BoJ1	Jenny Bounds	*			*
BoP2	Peter Booth			*	
BoS2	Suzi Bond	*			
BrG2	Mr G Brosie			*	
BrJ3	John Brannan	*			*
BrJ4	John Brooke	*			
BrJ5	John Brown		*	*	
BrK3	Keith Bryant	*			
BrM2	Muriel Brookfield	*			*
BrM5	M Breckenridge			*	
BrT2	Tina Bromhead	*			*
BuH1	Hannah Busch			*	
BuJ3	John Buckley	*			
BuJ4	John Bundock	*			
BuM1	Martin Butterfield	*		*	*
BuM3	Mariko Buszynski	*			*
BuM4	Mikayla Burke			*	
BuS1	Suzanne Burgin		*		
CaB3	Barbara Cairns	*			
CaJ4	Jean Casburn	*			*
CaM4	Mark Carey	*			

Code	Observer	COG	BA	ERE	GBS
CaN2	Nicolas Cary				*
ChP1	Peter Christian				*
ChR1	Rob Child				*
ClG1	Grahame Clark	*			
CIM1	Mark Clayton	*			
CoA1	Alan Cowan	*			
CoA2	Arthur Connor			*	
CoD1	Del Cowley	*			
CoE1	E Compston	*			
COF1	COG Outing	*		*	
CoK2	Kathy Cook				*
CoM4	Mr M Cowan		*		
CrJ2	Julie Crawford	*			
CrM2	M Crawford			*	
CuB1	Brian Curtis	*			
CuR1	Roger Curnow	*			
D C1	Christine D			*	
DaC1	Chris Davey	*			*
DaC2	C Darwood	*			
DaG2	Geoffrey Dabb	*			
DaJ1	Joan Dawes		*		
DaP3	P M Davidson	*			
DeB2	B & C DeBruine	*			
DeD2	Dianne Deans	*			*
DeK1	Kelly Debono	*			*
DiB1	Bob Digan				*
DoA1	Dominic Auld			*	
DoM1	Michael Doyle				*
DrA1	A & C Drake			*	
DrC1	Ms C Drake		*	*	
DwB1	Barry Dwyer				*
EdA1	Mr A Edmonds		*		
EmL1	Lindell Emerton			*	
EyC1	Carol Ey				*
FeH1	H Fergusson			*	
FeP1	Paul Fennell	*		*	*
FoE1	E & B Fothergill		*		
FrK2	Karo Fritzsche			*	
FrM1	Matthew Frawley	*			
FrP1	Peter Fritzsche			*	
FuP1	Peter Fullagar			*	
FyM1	Malcolm Fyfe	*			
GaD2	Geoffrey Dabb	*			
GaP1	Paul Gatenby	*			
GeJ1	Jean Geue				*
GeR1	Rob Geraghty			*	
GiM3	Mat Gilfedder			*	
GiR2	Mr R Giller		*	*	
GoD2	David Gordon	*			
GoG1	Mr G Goodyear		*		
GoJ3	John Goldie	*			
GrB1	Bill Graham	*			*

Code	Observer	COG	BA	ERE	GBS	Code	Observer	COG	BA	ERE	GBS
GrG3	Geoff Grossel			*		MaC3	C MacDonald			*	
GrM2	Malcolm Gregory				*	MaD5	Dougald Maxwell	*			
GrP2	Paul Grimshaw		*			MaM4	M Maconachie	*			
HaA2	Anne Hall	*			*	MaR5	Rod Mackay	*			
HaB2	Bill Handke	*			*	MaS3	Sue Mathews	*			
HaB3	Bert Harris		*			MaS6	Susan Manass		*		
HaB4	Benjamin Harms			*		McD1	David McDonald	*		*	
HAJ1	Holland Family				*	McD4	D McCaskill	*			*
HaJ3	Mr J Haiblen			*		McE2	Ellie McFadyen			*	
HaJ4	John Harradence	*				McI1	Ian J McMahon	*			
HaJ7	John Harris	*			*	McJ4	Julie McGuinness	*			
HaK1	Kay Hahne				*	McT2	Tom McCrie		*	*	
HaL2	Lindsay Hansch	*			*	MDN1	D & N McDonald				*
HaR3	Robert Hamilton			*		Mem2	Megan Mears	*			
HaS3	S Haygarth			*	*	MeP1	Peter Mellor	*			
HaS4	Stuart Harris	*				MeT1	TMerkling			*	
HeJ2	Jono Henshaw			*		MiA2	Alison Milton	*			
HeS1	Sandra Henderson	*		*	*	MiP1	Peter Milburn	*		*	
HoA1	Ann Howarth				*	MoA2	Mr A K Morris		*		
HoJ1	Jack Holland	*				MoC4	C Morrow	*			
HoJ4	Jude Hopwood			*		MoE1	Euan Moore		*		
HoS1	Steve Holliday	*	*	*	*	MoE2	Elizabeth Moore	*			
HuI1	Ian Hufton	*				MoK1	Kate Moore				*
InB1	Barbara Inglis	*				MoM1	Michael Moncur				*
InC1	COG Incidental	*				MoM3	Martyn Moffat	*			*
JaC2	Carla Jackett			*		MoT2	Tony Moleta	*			
JaN1	Mr N James		*			MuJ3	James Mustafa			*	
JaW1	Will Jamieson			*		MuL1	Louise Muir	*			
JeM1	Mick Jerram			*		MuP2	Peter Murphy	*			
JoM4	Meryl Joyce	*				MuT1	Terry Munro	*			*
JoM5	Marion Jones	*				MuT2	Trish Munro	*			
KaA1	Anthony Katon		*	*		NeG1	Gail Neumann	*			*
KaJ1	Julienne Kamprad	*				NeP1	Paul Nesbitt			*	
KeJ4	Jim Kennedy	*				NiA1	Nick Nicholls	*			*
KiJ1	Joanne Kinsella	*				NoA1	Anne Norris				*
KoL1	Lana Kosseck				*	OIT1	Terry O'Leary			*	
KoR1	Russell Korsch	*				OmD1	Desley O'Mara	*			
KoS1	Sharon Koh	*				OnP1	Pam O'Neil				*
KrS1	Shirley Kral	*			*	OrP1	Peter Ormay	*			*
LaD1	David Landon	*				OsJ2	Jessica Oswald			*	
LaG1	Geoff Larmour	*	*	*		PaA1	Mr A Patrick		*		
LaG2	G Landale-Smith	*				PaS1	Sally Patton	*			
LaS1	Sue Lashko	*			*	PeH2	Harvey Perkins	*			*
LaS2	Sandra Lauer	*				PhR1	R Phillips		*		
LaT2	Tony Lawson	*				PoD1	Mr D Pool		*		
LeA1	Adam Leavesley	*				RaJ1	J & A Russell				*
LeC1	Christine Ledger	*			*	RaI1	Lucy Randall	*		*	
LeD1	David Lescinsky		*	*		RaM1	Michael Ramsey			*	
LeM1	Michael Lenz	*			*	ReJ5	Julian Reid	*			
LiB1	B Lindenmayer	*			*	ReS1	Steve Read	*			
LuN1	Noel Luff	*				RoA1	Alison Rowell	*			
MaA2	Alison Mackerras	*			*	RoD2	David Rosalky				*

Code	Observer	COG	BA	ERE	GBS
RoD7	David Rower			*	
RoG2	G Robertson				*
RoJ5	Julian Robinson	*			
RoJ7	J Robins		*		
RoM1	Michael Robbins	*			
RoM3	M Robertson	*			*
RoM4	Michelle Rower			*	
RoS1	Sue Robertson	*			*
RoV1	Vivien Rolland		*	*	
RuA1	A Russell-French	*			
RuA2	Ashwin Rudder			*	
RuE1	Mr Ed Russell		*		
RuN1	Nathan Ruser			*	
RyS1	Scott Ryan			*	
S A1	Anthony S			*	
SaB1	B Sargeson	*			*
SaM2	Marian Sawyer	*			
SaR2	Ron Sawyer			*	
ShB1	Brendan Sheean			*	
ShP1	Peter Shanley			*	
SlA1	Ashley Sloan	*			
SmA1	Alastair Smith	*	*	*	
SmK1	Kathryn Smith	*			
SoN1	Nicole Sommer			*	
StD5	Derek Stokes			*	
StM5	M Stephenson			*	
TaN1	Nicki Taws	*			*
TeJ1	Julian Teh	*		*	
ThA1	Alan Thomas	*			
ToD1	Dirk Tomsa		*	*	
UpA1	A Uptis & J Hone				*
VaP1	Peter Valentine			*	
VeP1	Philip Veerman	*			*
WaB1	Ben Walmsley			*	
WaJ3	J Waldron	*			*
WaJ5	John Walker		*		
WaK1	Kathy Walter	*			*
WaK2	Walter Goldie	*			
WaL2	Louise Wangerek	*			
WaM2	Moses Waring			*	
WaR4	R & B Walcott			*	
WaR5	Richard Waring			*	
WaS1	Stephen Wallace	*		*	*
WeR2	Mr R Webster		*		
WiC2	Mr C Wile*			*	
WiK2	Kevin Windle	*			*
WiR2	Roger Williams	*			
WiT1	Tony Willis	*			
WoD1	Don Wood				*
WoP2	Peter Woodall			*	
WrA1	Art Wright			*	
WyP1	Patrick Wyllie			*	

Code	Observer	COG	BA	ERE	GBS
YoL1	Lyndall Young	*			*



Flame Robin

Kym Bradley

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- Barbara Allan (raptors, cormorants and night birds)
- Con Boekel (pigeons, cuckoos, frogmouths, nightjars, swifts, thrushes, starlings and finches)
- Ian McMahon (cockatoos & parrots,)
- Bill Graham (kingfishers and allies, lyrebird, fantails, flycatchers, chough and ravens, larks and songlarks)
- David McDonald (babbler, whipbird, cuckoo-shrikes, sittella, whistlers, oriole, woodswallows, magpies and allies)
- Nicki Taws (honeyeaters).
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- Waterbirds Survey: Michael Lenz
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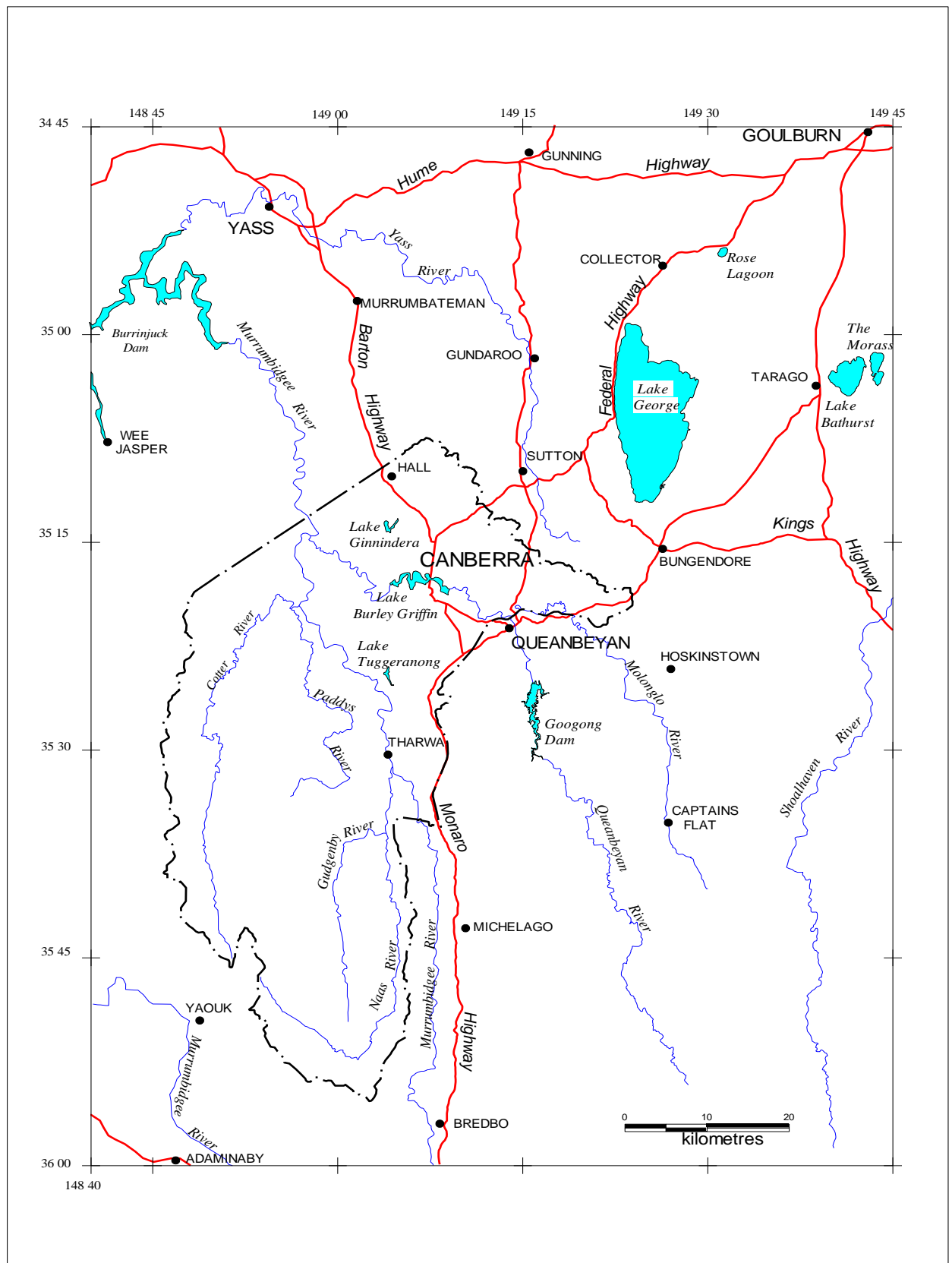
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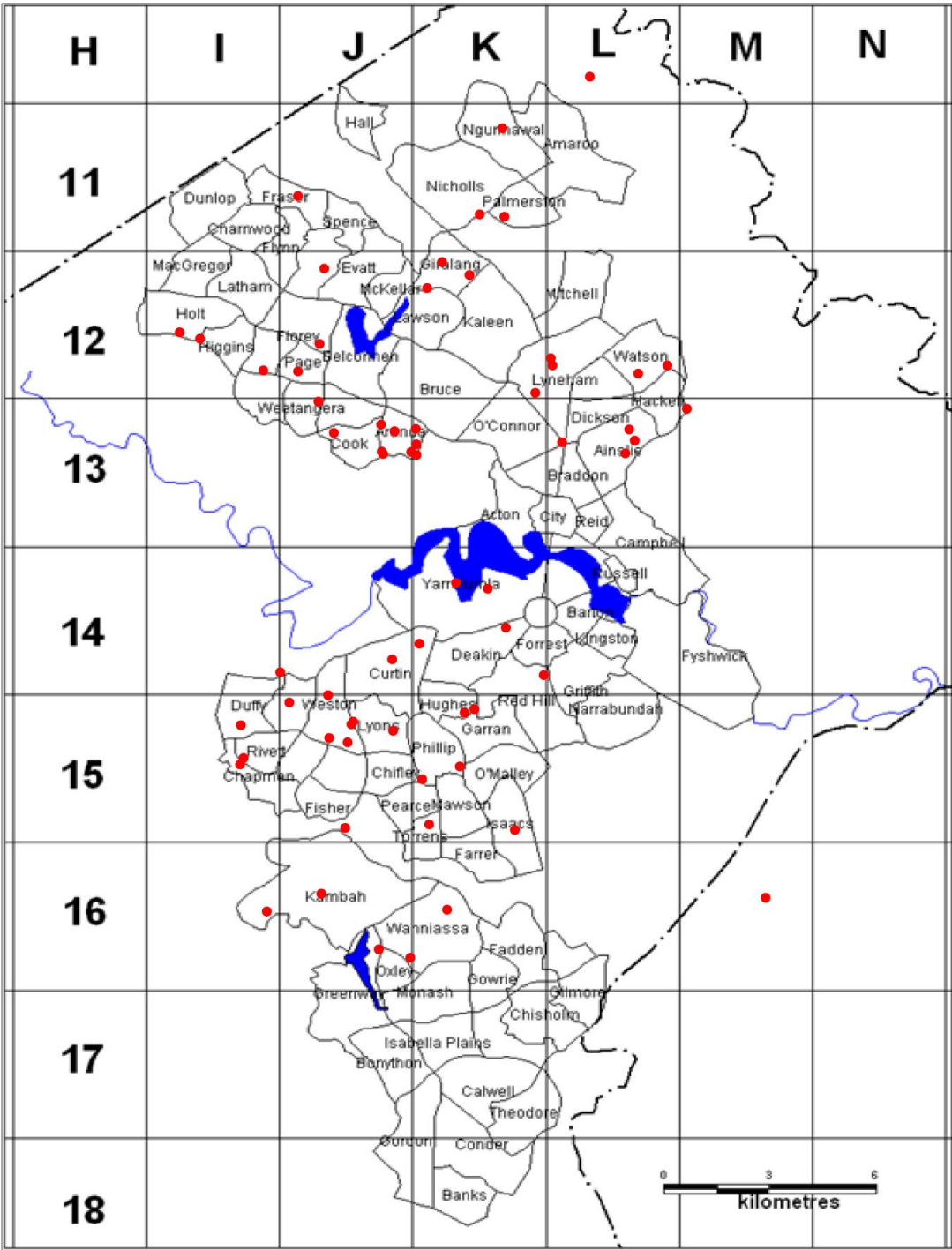
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Map 1. The Canberra Region (COG's Area of Interest)

Number of sheets 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014

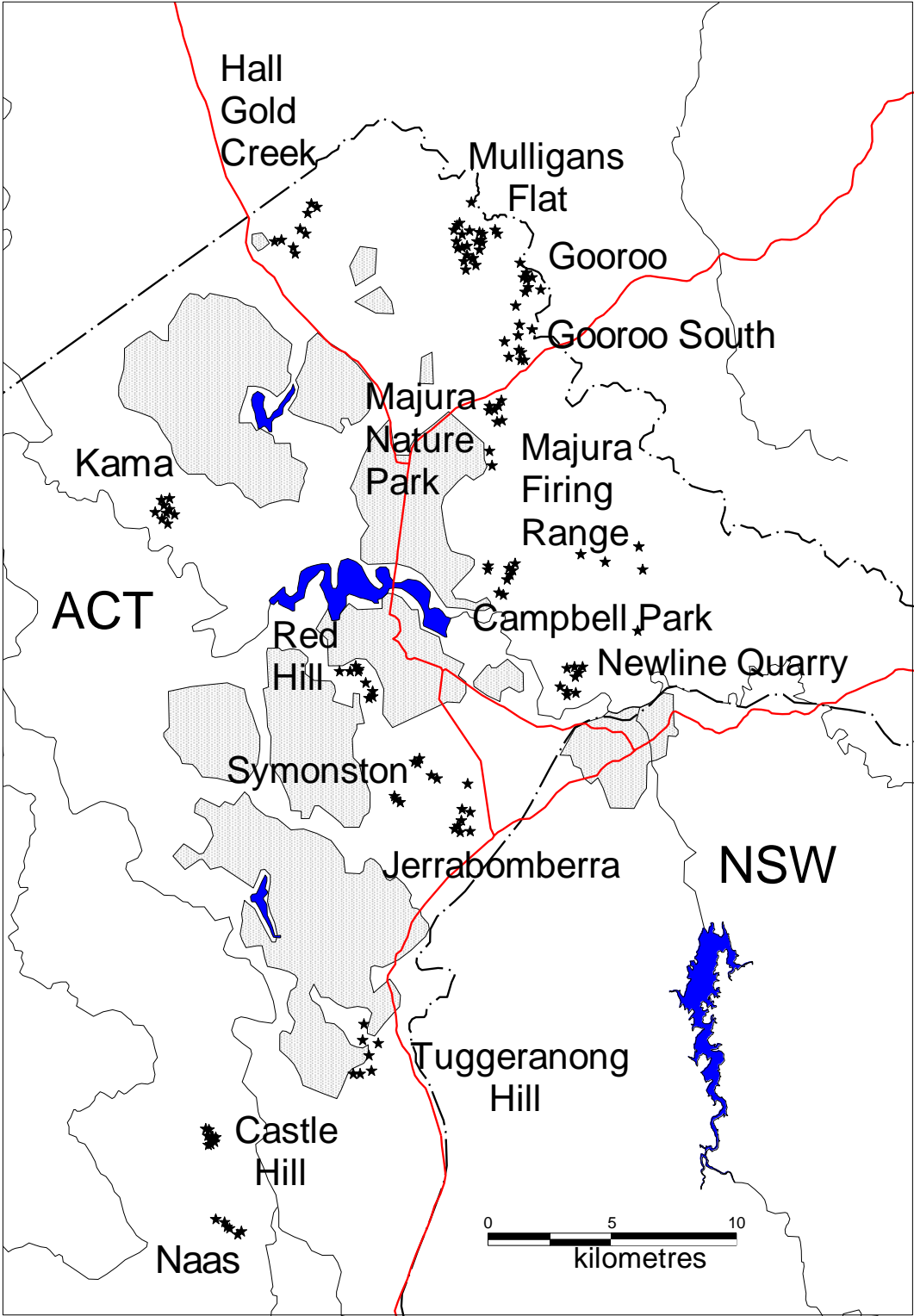
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Map 3: Location of Garden Bird Survey Sites for 2013-14



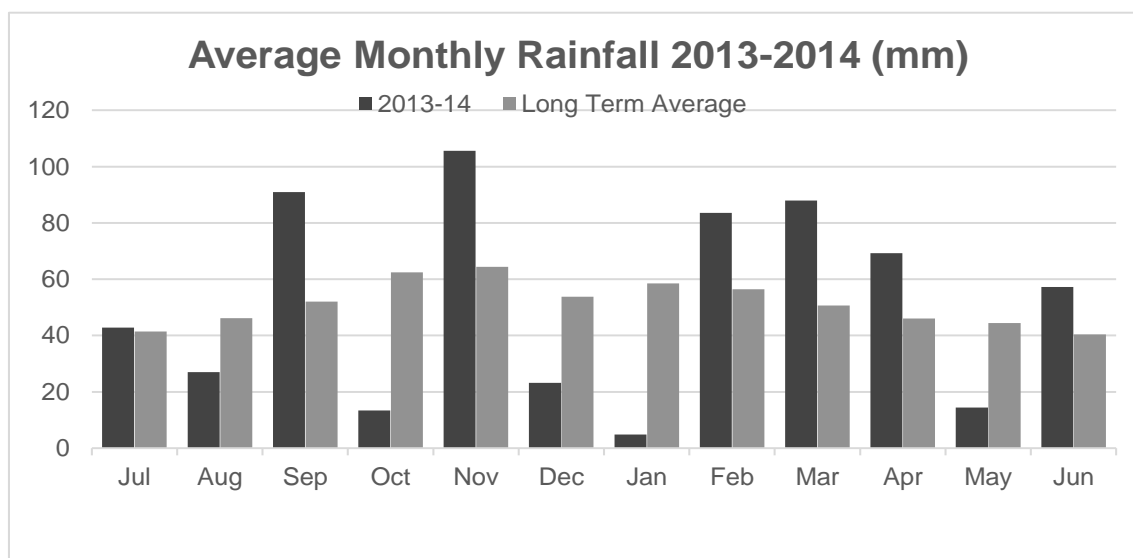
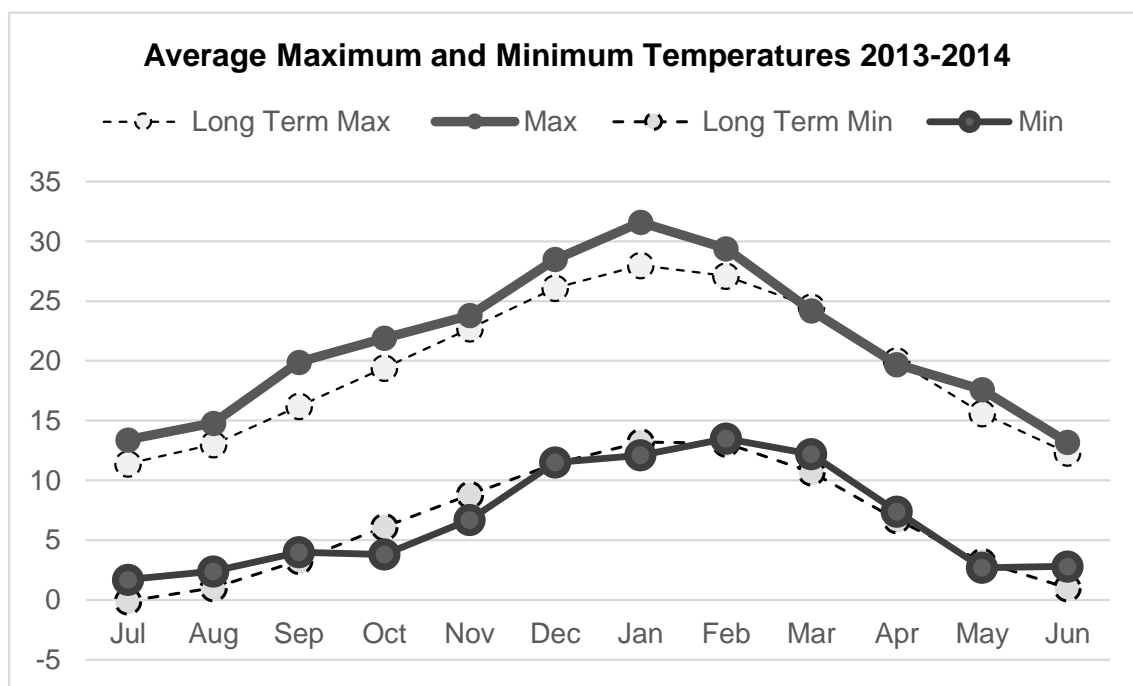
In addition there are rural sites at Burra, Carwoola, Hoskinstown, Murrumbateman and Wamboin.

Map 4. Location of Woodland Survey Sites for 2013-14



Appendix 1: 2013-2014 Weather Summary

- Canberra had its warmest winter on record for mean temperatures and, equal-warmest for maximums, with fewest cold days and most warm days. It was the wettest winter since 2005 and had most winter rain days since 1981
- Spring had close to average rainfall, from few rain days but with three heavy events. Day temperatures were mild but nights were cold, including severe October frosts.
- Summer was hot and dry, the third warmest on record for mean maximum temperatures, and with record-breaking numbers of days above 35 C, 38 C and 40 C, including two record-breaking hot spells. Driest summer since 2002-03
- Above average autumn rain, with rain during March and early April with a dry May. Mean temp 0.5 C above average, with cool days and warm nights, rain and cloudy conditions, followed by the fourth-warmest May maximum temperatures on record.



Appendix 2: List of “unusual” birds in the Canberra region

The current list of unusual or “rare” species for which there have been confirmed sightings within the last 35-40 years is now maintained on the COG Website (<http://canberrabirds.org.au/Unusuals.htm>). The list does not include species which have been classified purely as escapees. The COG standard Observation Form is obtainable from http://www.canberrabirds.org.au/Forms/COG_obs_form.pdf. It lists all species classified as “usual”, so if any species is observed that is not on that form, it is classified as “unusual”. All “unusual” species require endorsement by the COG Rarities Panel. The Panel would appreciate records of unusual species on the Unusual Bird Report form available from the COG website <http://www.canberrabirds.org.au/Unusuals.htm>.

Appendix 3: List of threatened or vulnerable species in COG’s Area of Interest 2014

Species name	Status in ACT	Status in NSW	Federal status
Freckled Duck		Vulnerable	
Blue-billed Duck		Vulnerable	
Australasian Bittern		Endangered	Endangered
Square-tailed Kite		Vulnerable	
Spotted Harrier		Vulnerable	
Little Eagle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Australian Painted Snipe		Endangered	Vulnerable
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Gang-gang Cockatoo		Vulnerable	
Superb Parrot	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Swift Parrot	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Turquoise Parrot		Vulnerable	
Powerful Owl		Vulnerable	
Barking Owl		Vulnerable	
Brown Treecreeper	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Speckled Warbler		Vulnerable	
Regent Honeyeater	Endangered	Critically Endangered	Endangered
White-fronted Chat		Vulnerable	
Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Varied Sittella	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
White-winged Triller	Vulnerable		
Crested Shrike-tit	ACT Watching Brief		
Dusky Woodswallow	ACT Watching Brief		
Scarlet Robin		Vulnerable	
Flame Robin	ACT Watching Brief	Vulnerable	
Pink Robin		Vulnerable	
Hooded Robin	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Diamond Firetail	ACT Watching Brief	Vulnerable	

Canberra Bird Notes 40(1) April
Annual Bird Report: 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

Canberra Bird Notes

Canberra Bird Notes is published three times a year by the Canberra Ornithologists Group Inc. and is edited by Michael Lenz. Major articles of up to 5000 words are welcome on matters relating to the distribution, identification or behaviour of birds in the Australian Capital Territory and surrounding region. Please discuss any proposed major contribution in advance. Shorter notes, book reviews and other contributions are also encouraged. All contributions should be sent to cbn@canberrabirds.org.au.

Please note that the views expressed in the articles published in Canberra Bird Notes are those of the authors. They do not necessarily represent the views of the Canberra Ornithologists Group. Responses to the views expressed in CBN articles are always welcome and will be considered for publication as letters to the editors.

Canberra Bird Notes 40(1) April

Annual Bird Report: 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

Preliminary section

Introduction	1	Breeding	8
The year in context	2	Garden Bird Survey Overview	8
Summary Statistics	3	Woodland Survey Overview	9
Highlights and Lowlights	5	Waterbird Survey Overview.....	10

Systematic list

Comments on the content and writing style of the Systematic List	11		
Casuariidae: emu	12	Climacteridae: treecreepers	56
Phasianidae: quail	12	Ptilonorhynchidae: bowerbird	56
Anatidae: ducks, swan	13	Maluridae: fairy-wren	57
Podicipedidae: grebes	18	Acanthizidae: thornbills	57
Columbidae: pigeons, doves	18	Pardalotidae: pardalotes	61
Podargidae: frogmouth	21	Meliphagidae: honeyeaters.....	62
Caprimulgidae: nightjar	21	Pomatostomidae: babblers.....	69
Aegothelidae: owl nightjar.....	21	Eupetidae: whipbird, quail-thrush	69
Apodidae: swifts	22	Neosittidae: sittella	69
Anhingidae: darter	22	Campephagidae: cuckoo-shrikes etc.	70
Phalacrocoracidae: cormorants	23	Pachycephalidae: whistlers etc.....	71
Pelecanidae: pelican.....	24	Oriolidae: oriole	73
Ardeidae: herons, egrets, bitterns	24	Artamidae: woodswallows, magpie etc.	73
Threskiornithidae: ibises, spoonbills	27	Dicruridae: drongo	76
Accipitridae: kites and eagles	29	Rhipiduridae: fantails	76
Falconidae: kestrel, falcons, hobby	33	Corvidae: ravens.....	77
Rallidae: rails, crakes, etc.	35	Monarchidae: flycatchers	78
Recurvirostridae: stilts, avocet.....	38	Corcoracidae: chough.....	79
Charadriidae: plovers, dotterels etc.	38	Petroicidae: robins.....	80
Rostratulidae: painted snipe.....	40	Alaudidae: larks.....	82
Scolopacidae: snipe, sandpipers	41	Cisticolidae: cisticola	83
Turnicidae: button-quail	42	Acrocephalidae: reed warblers	83
Laridae: gulls, terns	43	Megaluridae: grass birds and songlarks ..	83
Cacatuidae: cockatoos	44	Timaliidae: white-eyes	84
Psittacidae: lorikeets, parrots	47	Hirundinidae: swallow, martins	84
Cuculidae: cuckoos, koel	50	Turdidae: thrushes	86
Strigidae: hawk owls.....	53	Sturnidae: starling, myna.....	86
Tytonidae: masked owls	53	Nectariniidae: mistletoebird	87
Alcedinidae: kingfisher.....	54	Estrildidae: weaver finches	87
Halcyonidae: kookaburra, kingfishers	54	Passeridae: house-sparrow	88
Meropidae: bee-eater	55	Motacillidae: pipit	89
Coraciidae: dollarbird	55	Fringillidae: finches.....	89
Menuridae: lyrebird	55		

Tables and Appendices

Table 1 Species by survey type	90	Acknowledgements & References	107
Table 2 GBS statistics.....	96	Maps	109
Data, Methodologies, etc.	101	App 1: Weather Summary 2012-13	113
Abbreviations and Breeding Codes	103	App 2: Unusual birds in the region	114
List of survey contributors	104	App 3: Threatened or vulnerable species	114