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ANNUAL BIRD REPORT: 1 JULY 2015 TO 30 JUNE 2016

Editor: Paul Fennell

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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 previously in ABRs. For example, last year the number of sheets reported for 2014 - 15 was 7860. This year’s report shows that this number has increased to 8367.

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 eBird Australia (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, statistical reports of each bird species observed in the COG Area of Interest (COG AoI) are stored on the COG website <http://canberrabirds.org.au/our-birds/bird-finder/>.

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. 111). This encompasses an area of 13675 sq. km, of which the ACT, at 2357 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. 112). Elevations in the ACT range from 450 m above sea level to 1911 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. Most records are now by COG members and others using the Cornell University eBird application (eBird). Incidental observations (INC) are submitted via Canberra Nature Map and the COG website application. Specialised COG surveys such as the Garden Bird Survey (GBS), Woodland Survey (WOO), and Waterbird Survey (WBS) are well established. 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. Other atlassing records submitted by COG members by paper record forms are designated COG.

Table 1 (p. 91) provides details of which survey contributes to the records for each species. However, in the Systematic List section, records from all these surveys are considered collectively and

summarised under the heading 'General'. 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. 116) 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/>. The decisions of the rarities panel are published regularly in Canberra Bird Notes, and are available online for members, <http://canberrabirds.org.au>. Another useful resource is the Annotated 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 BLA 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 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. Max and min temperatures in the ACT in 2015-2016 were again significantly higher than usual, except for a period of cold nights in September. Rainfall varied, with average or above average rain in Jul, Aug, Nov, Jan, May and Jun and very little rain in the other months. Conditions provided sufficient water to maintain a reasonable growing season for the region. Water levels in natural pondages within the ACT were reasonably high but Lakes George and Bathurst water levels continued to decrease (see WBS overview p. 10, and Appendix 1, p. 115). ACT Govt policy to create wetlands as part of stormwater reticulation structures, and the development of new suburbs in Gungahlin and 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 67 Garden Bird Survey charts, there were 289 contributors of records from surveys from COG or via eBird or BirdLife Australia (see list p. 105). The 11621 sheets submitted this year is by far the highest number of observations submitted in COG's history. It would appear that this considerable increase in observations recorded is due to the availability of new technology, such as mobile phone apps, that facilitates the entry of data from the field. While the increase in data submitted is to be welcomed, it should be noted that some of the observations are incidental sightings of interesting species, rather than from a standard atlas survey methodology as advocated by BLA. Nevertheless, these are data issues to be addressed rather than ignored. 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 been compiled from data currently available in the COG general surveys database. It updates the table that has appeared in this place in recent ABRs. The data in the table may differ from those in previous ABRs.

Bird Year 2016

Number of observers	289
Number of sheets	11621
Av no of sheets per observer	40
Number of sightings	159730
Av no of sightings per obs	553
Av no of sightings per sheet	13.7

In 2015-16, 247 bird species were recorded in our area, with 159730 sightings, up significantly on last year, and much higher than in any other year. Some sightings of rare vagrant species that were unable to be confirmed have not been included. As in recent years, totals have been boosted by COG's 11th "ACT Bird Blitz" (see Allan 2016) held in Oct 2015.

There has been a significant increase in the number of observers this year with a comparable increase in the number of sheets being presented. The average number of sheets per observer is now 40, up from 32 last year and 18 the year before. The number of sightings per sheet (14) remains about the same as last year (15). This has resulted in the number of sightings increasing to approx. 160000 this year well up from 121000 last year and from 75000 the previous year. The average number of sightings per sheet (14) and median of 11 indicates that, while many record sheets submitted are incidental sightings of "interesting" birds, there are many sheets reporting on more systematic observation.

Apart from the total records being much higher than usual, the effort is spread more evenly throughout the year, although winter observations are still decidedly lower. In the last two years, we have witnessed a revolution in the collection and reporting of bird sightings. The introduction of smart

Bird Year	Species	Grid Cells	Sheets	Observers
2016	247	291	11621	289
2015	267	248	8367	258
2014	254	243	4643	247
2013	257	231	4778	163
2012	247	263	4381	161
2011	235	301	3318	141
2010	236	247	2583	145
2009	238	273	2540	134
2008	235	268	2547	130
2007	234	191	2599	114
2006	238	210	2459	107
2005	227	181	2201	82
2004	219	166	2082	87
2003	229	192	2187	104
2002	230	331	2236	135
2001	220	390	2725	144
2000	221	331	2455	167
1999	221	273	1824	162
1998	222	96	879	99
1997	220	94	926	96
1996	225	113	1056	103
1995	230	174	1255	106
1994	221	247	978	100
1993	210	194	744	90
1992	213	223	798	68
1991	209	180	920	78
1990	212	188	1174	122
1989	220	178	2422	173
1988	212	170	2586	155
1987	211	167	2395	156
1986	194	39	439	48
1985	178	28	408	33
1984	138	10	236	32
1983	127	10	100	23

Sheets per season

Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Year
2189	3049	3156	3277	2016
1515	2213	2203	1926	2015
763	1251	1615	1080	2014

phone applications, particularly the Cornell University eBird application has enabled the instant reporting and editing of data directly from the field. No longer do bird observers have to make written notes that have to be translated and entered into databases. The result has been an explosion in the number of bird observers reporting data, and a similar explosion in the amount of data they are returning.

This ease of reporting has the potential to create some problems with overall data quality, related to observer accuracy and to the survey methods used. Another issue is an increase in the risk of data duplication. These risks raise issues for data managers in relation to monitoring and quality control of data submitted.

The number of grid cells surveyed this year (291) is well above last year and one of the highest ever. Most frequently surveyed cells were:

- L&M14 (1075 cf 754 reports last year): Jerrabomberra Wetlands NR, Molonglo Reach and Fyshwick Sewage Ponds (FSP).
- K13 (832 cf 620 last year): Acton including ANU and ANBG.
- K15 (704 cf 475 last year): Woden Valley and part of Red Hill NR including 572 from one residence in Garran.
- L13 (555 cf 438 last year): Central Canberra and part of Mt Ainslie N from 112 different sites in wetlands, parks and nature reserves.
- L12 (454 cf 286 last year): Watson and Mitchell, particularly Downer and Flemington and Mitchell Ponds.
- J12 (451 cf 223 last year) Lake Ginninderra with 122 observations from a single observer in Ginninderra Ck in Evatt and Melba.
- J13 (392 cf 352 last year) with 54 records by a single observer at Mt Painter NR and 50 by another at The Pinnacle NR.
- K16 (375 cf 389 last year): Wanniasa and Fadden.
- L10 (363 cf 187): Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve.
- S13 (355): Bungendore, including Bungendore Sewage Ponds and Trucking Stop Lane.

Table 1, p 91, shows the number of “general surveys” records per species. The 10 most frequently recorded species have changed a little since last year, as indicated in the table. Thirteen endorsed species were recorded only once.

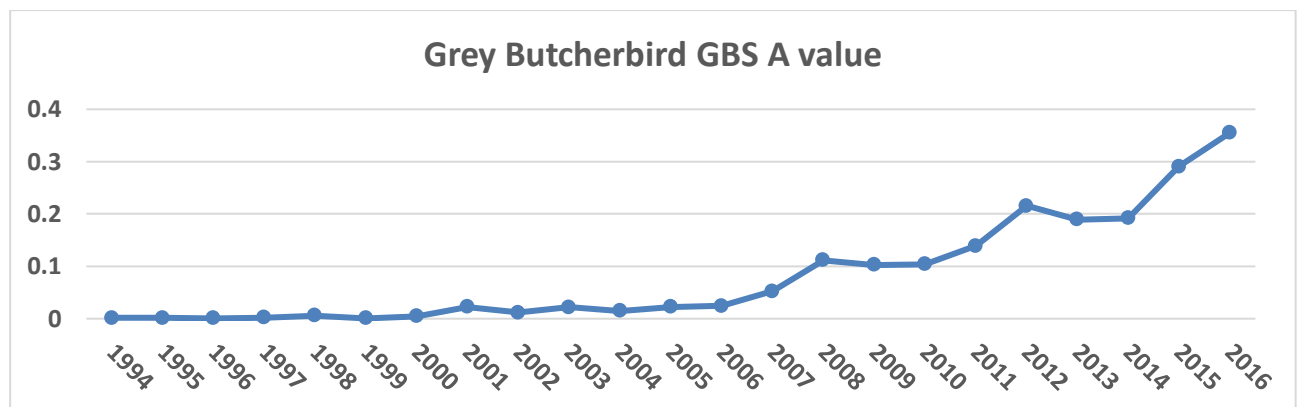
Rank	Species	Records	Comment
1	Australian Magpie	6994	Same rank as last year
2	Magpie-lark	5269	Up from 4 last year
3	Crimson Rosella	5165	Same rank as last year
4	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	5080	Down from 2 last year
5	Red Wattlebird	4778	Same rank as last year
6	Pied Currawong	4657	Up from 7 last year
7	Galah	4502	Down from 6 last year
8	Australian Raven	4325	Same rank as last year
9	Superb Fairy-wren	3719	Same rank as last year
10	Crested Pigeon	3398	Same rank as last year

Highlights and Lowlights

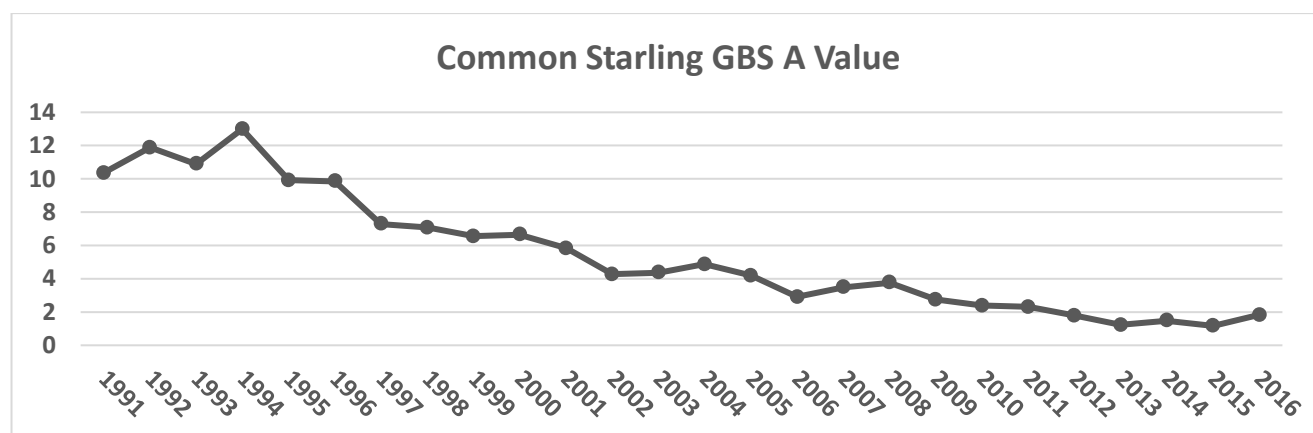
As was the case last year, this year the most important highlight is still the significant increase in observer effort, with the highest number of observers ever submitting more reports per observer, with an average of 14 sightings per observation. This has resulted in significant increases in the number of sightings and the number of birds sighted across the board. This must be considered in interpreting the statistics for individual species. *While the increased number of sightings and higher bird counts may appear to be good news, this is often offset by reductions in the reporting rate and abundance statistics.*

The first endorsed record of a Square-tailed Kite in Ainslie, plus a report from Gunning was of considerable interest. Although there have been some probable sightings of the species in the COG AoI in the past, this was the first endorsed record. Of some interest also was the appearance of the Bar-shouldered Dove in the ACT for the first time since a single record in 1992 (Wilson 1999 p36). Whether this time it was a single dove that did a grand tour of Greenleigh Bushland, Flynn and Bibaringa, or 3 different birds, has not yet been determined.

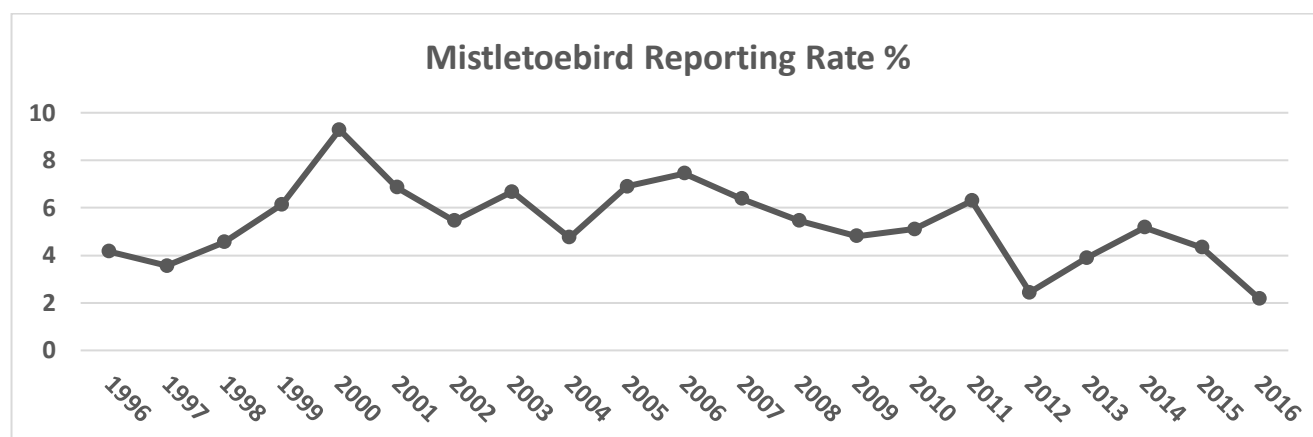
Several species appear to be on the increase. The Eastern Koel continues its upward trend in most metrics with this being particularly noticeable in the GBS records (sometimes in the early hours of the morning) while still being entirely absent from WOO records. For the Grey Butcherbird, a woodland species also found in the suburbs, the number of birds, records, abundance and reporting rate have increased notably in recent years. The reporting rate in the general surveys has shown a steady upward trend since 1991, but the species was not reported in the GBS until 2001. The graph shows the A value (Abundance = average no of birds per site per week, see p. 102 for explanation and definition) for this species in the GBS.



This year the Common Starling is the most numerous bird, with 95,279 individuals counted. Common Starlings also contributed the biggest single maximum count of 4,800 individuals. There is also a small, but apparently sharp (56%) upturn in the A value in the GBS, from A=1.17 to A=1.81. However, this is way below the long-term A value A=15.74. So despite some large numbers of birds sighted, the species has been in decline for many years and has demonstrated only a slight upturn this year.

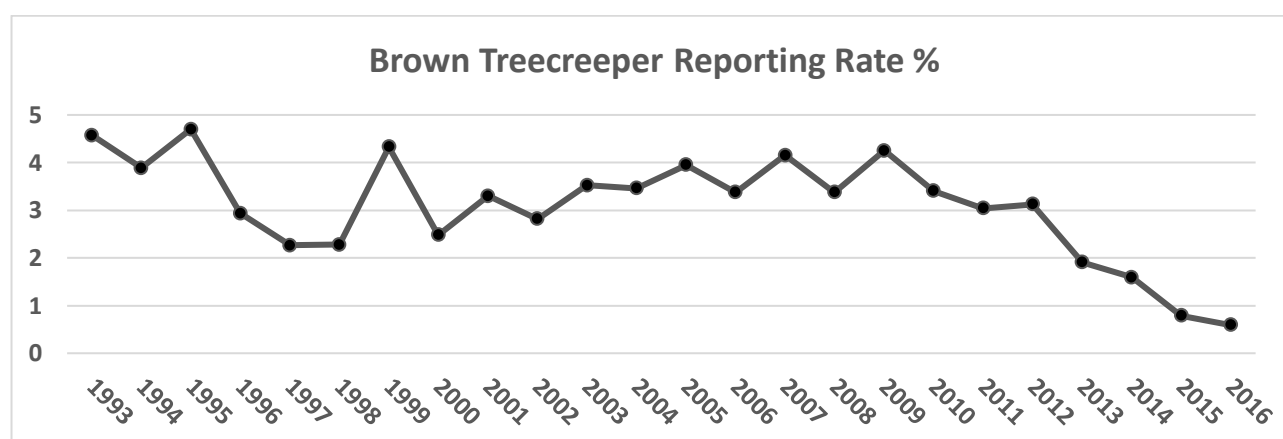


There has been a sudden plunge in Mistletoebird numbers with nearly all metrics dropping by around a half across General, WOO and GBS records over the last 20 years.



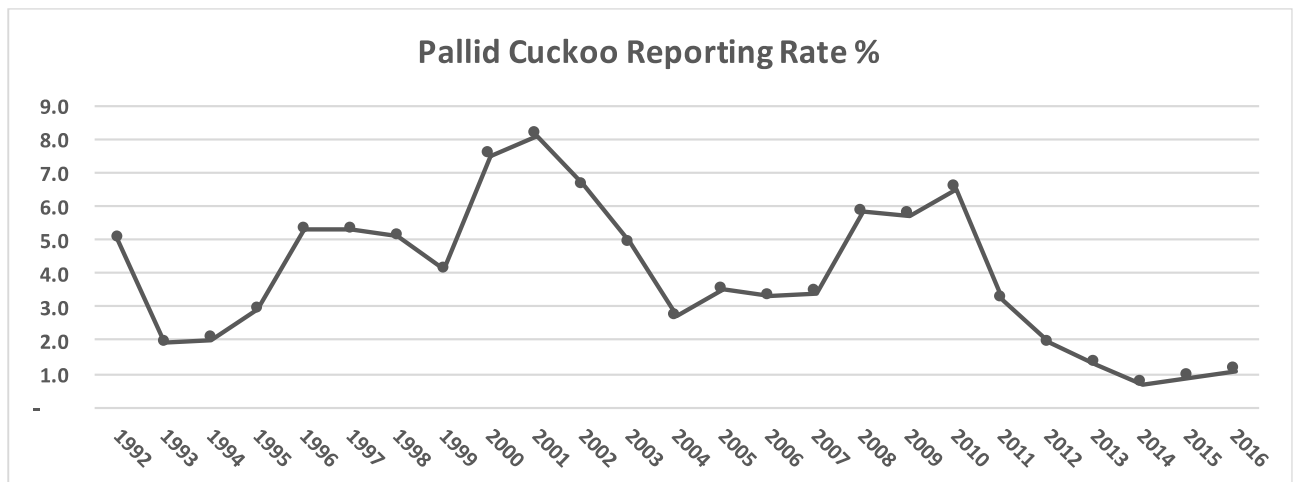
There also has been a steady reduction in the reporting rate of the Yellow Thornbill, from 3.8% in 1998 to only 1.0% in 2016.

Brown Treecreeper reporting rate and abundance – parameters independent of the recent huge increase in observer effort – are both the lowest figures since the data series commenced in 1987.



With the raptors, there is mixed news. Both the Wedge-tailed Eagle and Little Eagle appear to be maintaining their presence in the region, with reporting rates being steady for several years. However, the Brown Falcon reporting rate has, over the last 3 years, dropped to its lowest level ever.

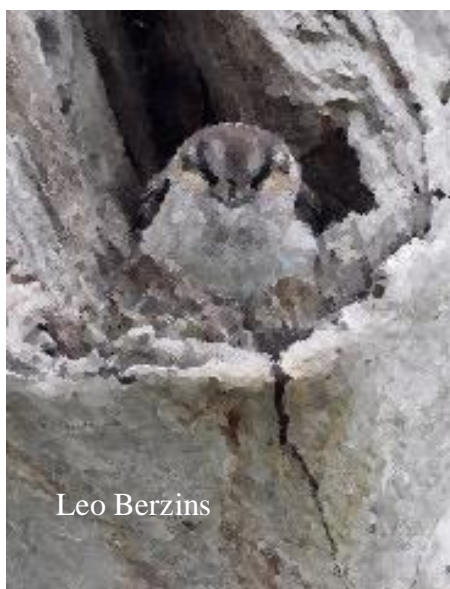
The cuckoos have been experiencing mixed fortunes in latter years, with some, such as the Shining Bronze-cuckoo maintaining its presence with fairly steady reporting rates, while others, particularly the Pallid Cuckoo have experienced a sharp drop recently, although there are faint signs of some recovery.



The White-browed Woodswallow has had an interesting chequered history in our region. This year, only 11 records are available in a year characterised by quite intense birdwatching in the region. Classified as an uncommon, breeding summer migrant, the number of records and number of birds sighted has fluctuated markedly since 1982. There have been only 7 years since 1982 with any records and 12 years when the species failed to turn up. This species is highly nomadic. It remains to be seen whether it will again turn up in greater numbers.

Another species experiencing long term decline in reporting rates is the Rufous Fantail. In 1992, the reporting rate was 2.2%, and since then it has varied from year to year, but the overall trend had been downwards to its present lowest level of 0.3%. Similarly, the Leaden Flycatcher reporting rate has declined from 6.9% in 1998 to 2.9% in 2016, its lowest value ever.

In the Rufous Whistler report last year, it was noted that up until 2001, the species was recorded in every month of every year. Since then the date range had been reduced for 12 of the 13 years, with last year being the shortest duration on record, from Aug 21 to Apr 23. This year the trend continues with the earliest record being 21 Aug and the latest 2 April. While it cannot be claimed that these dates are definitive of the actual length of stay of the species in this area this phenomenon in the data is something to watch.



The low levels of water in LBath and LGeo for the most part of the year has resulted in a significant reduction in the numbers of ducks, such as Pink-eared ducks and Grey Teal, and other water birds, down from the very high levels in the previous 2 seasons. However, it has been a good year for the 4 cormorant species seen in the AoI: Little Pied, Great, Little Black, and Pied cormorants.

Another lowlight is the destruction of many trees with hollows in Campbell Park, a popular site for the regular observation of the Australian Owlet-nightjar.

BREEDING

There were 3184 breeding records, up from 2418 last year and from 1567 the year before. They include “inspecting hollows” and “display” as described in the COG breeding codes (see p 104). 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 across all species, and the percentage of that behaviour of the total number of breeding observations for 2015-16.

Breeding behaviour	Count	%
Dependent young	1351	42.4
Bird seen on or leaving nest	624	19.6
Nest with young	366	11.5
Inspecting Hollow	294	9.2
Nest building	261	8.2
Carrying food	134	4.2
Display	83	2.6
Nest with eggs	32	1.0
Breeding	21	0.7
Copulation	16	0.5
Faecal sac	2	0.1

GARDEN BIRD SURVEY (GBS) OVERVIEW

The Garden Bird Survey (GBS), which started in 1981, completed 35 years of continuous collection in 2015-16. We had records from 67 sites, the same number as last year. 6 sites were added, 8 sites were lost and 2 sites resumed observations.

Sites are widely, but unevenly distributed across the region. Belconnen, with 19 sites, is well covered. North Canberra and Woden have 9 sites each, Weston Creek 8 sites, South Canberra 4 sites, Tuggeranong 7 sites, Gungahlin 3 sites, Queanbeyan 2 sites, and there is 1 site in the new Molonglo Valley development. There are 5 rural residential sites in NSW.

Despite its name, the GBS is not strictly a “garden” survey. GBS sites are about 3 hectares in area and cover a variety of urban and near urban habitats. In addition to the 5 rural sites, many of the suburban sites are near urban edges such as bushland, urban parks and waterways. Many species that are not usually associated with suburban gardens are recorded. There are 11 sites which are near to, or include, a water body and frequently record water birds.

The number of weeks observed per site averaged 43.4, about the same as last year. There were 22 sites which reported 50 or more weeks (up from 19 the previous year). Overall, there were 2908 weekly records, down slightly on the average of the last 10 years, but above the long-term survey average.

166 species were recorded in 2015-16, up from 162 last year, and above the average number of species for the last 10 years which is 162. The average for the first 20 years of the survey (1981- 82 to 2000-01) was only 138 species. The reasons for the increase in species in the last decade or so of the GBS are not clear, but may be just an artefact of the patchy and varying coverage of the GBS.

The top 10 species ranked by the Abundance Measure A is largely unchanged from the previous year. Yellow-faced Honeyeater has fallen out of the top 10, replaced by Rock Dove. The abundance measure for both species can be volatile from year to year because they are sometimes recorded in large numbers, especially Yellow-faced Honeyeaters.

The Eastern Koel is now being seen almost everywhere, being recorded in 82% of sites, up from 78% last year. After a strong increase in numbers over the last 10 years or so, Superb Parrot abundance

appears to have plateaued. The abundance measure is down on last year's peak, and its distribution is about the same, at 30% of sites, but the species is now seen more widely, with a few records from Tuggeranong and South Canberra, rather than being only seen in the northern suburbs. Rainbow Lorikeets continue to become more abundant with a 19% increase in abundance and a 37% increase in distribution. They are now recorded in 55% of sites.

Common Myna abundance is slightly (8%) down on last year, but its distribution is about the same as last year (72% of sites). Numbers are well down from their peak about 15 years ago, where they were recorded at 98% of sites and the abundance measure was 300% higher.

Satin Bowerbirds have increased steadily over the life of the GBS. They are now seen at 54% of sites, up from 46% last year, 38% 10 years ago, 14% 20 years ago, and just 3% of sites 30 years ago. They were not recorded at all in the first year of the survey. Grey Butcherbirds have also been on the increase lately, now being seen at 79% of sites, up from just 26% of sites 10 years ago, and only about 5% of sites in the mid 1990s.

Notable rarities this year include a Lewin's Rail in Giralang, a Square-tailed Kite in Ainslie, a Red-backed Kingfisher in Curtin, and a Pale-headed Rosella (probably an escapee) in Wanniasa. All those species are new to the GBS.

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: Mulligans Flat, Mt Majura, Red Hill, Goorooyarroo (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); Mt Ainslie (east) (2003); Goorooyarroo (south) (2004); Naas (2004); Kama in the Molonglo Valley (2005); and Jerrabomberra West (Dec 2006). See Map 4 p114.

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, end November/early 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/No 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, under MOU arrangements. Access to Woodland Project data has also been granted for some research projects. This is now an important and valuable long-term data-set, with ten years or more of data at all project locations. A major analysis of project data is timely, and COG will consider how this can be undertaken, including the relevant questions/issues which could be addressed.

Many thanks to all Woodland observers for their continued efforts and those who enter the data.

WATERBIRD SURVEY OVERVIEW

Lake Bathurst

Lake Bathurst/Morass were dry from July 2105 until May 2016. In June rain filled the East basin of Lake Bathurst to 25% and the Southern Morass to 60%. Both bodies of water attracted small numbers of waterbirds. The most common was the Grey Teal with max about 1300 (for both sites combined).

Lake George

The water level has fallen to less than 25% by August. The shallow water still supported > 600 Grey Teal and 640 Pink-eared Ducks, and notably 40 Yellow-billed Spoonbills. The lake was dry from late September 2015 until May 2016. It filled to 40% in July. More than 4000 Grey Teals had gathered at the partially re-filled lake.

Many thanks to Michael Lenz for his continued efforts and those who assist him.

COG Prefers Surveys

Information about locations and abundance of bird species are much more useful for research purposes if the data are collected in a standard organised way, so that any statistics derived from that data are usable, and not unduly biased. *Canberra Ornithologists Group strongly recommends that, whenever possible, observers complete surveys in accordance with Birdlife Australia protocols*, rather than reporting incidental sightings of one or two species. BLA survey methods are discussed at <http://birdlife.org.au/projects/atlas-and-birddata/become-an-atlasser-with-the-2-hectare/> 20 minute search being the preferred method.

People using the BLA Birddata app should not find this a problem. People using the eBird app for recording birds can now carry out 2 hectare / 20 min searches and record their data in a way compatible with the BLA protocols. See the instructions for use at <http://ebird.org/content/australia/news/birdlife-surveys/>. This is good news for everyone.

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 across 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 relationship between various bird survey metrics and the Eurasian Coot summary table. Arrows point from descriptive boxes to specific rows in the table:

- This year** points to the '15/16' column.
- Last year** points to the '14/15' column.
- % change between this year and last year** points to the '%Δ' 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.

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	2384	1579	51	299.7
WR	4	6	-33	1.4
G	56	56	0	30.6
BR	77	38	103	6.2
GA	2.0041	2.1617	-7	0.3553
GS	7	11	-36	1.6
GBR	17	6	183	3.0

SYSTEMATIC LIST

CASUARIIDAE: emu

Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae*

Rare, breeding resident

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

General: 10 records this year from outside Tidbinbilla NR, with 6 near the Corin Rd (with 3 sightings of 5 birds SmA1, CaR3 and HoS1) and 2 at Cotter NR and 1 on Black Range Rd GrB03 north of Burrinjuck Dam (McD1). There were also 19 reports of birds seen within Tidbinbilla NR.

PHASIANIDAE: quail, peafowl

Stubble Quail *Coturnix pectoralis*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Grassland residents, more prevalent after rain, when grass growth increases suitable cover.

General: Considerably fewer records this year, with the reporting rate (0.3%) down 50% on last year and down 74% on both the 10 and 30YA. Most records (9) as usual from around LBath and areas to the east of LGeo, and the peri-urban grasslands around Canberra. Records from mid-July through late April, with the majority in spring (38% of records) and summer (54%). Max 8/27 Jan Collector Rd (LeM1) with mean 2.5 and median 2. No breeding reported.

GBS: A single record 1/2wk Dec Curtin (AjR1).

Stubble Quail

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	37	55	-33	30.3
WR	0	1	-100	0.6
G	17	23	-26	14.3
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0003	0.0000	Inf	0.0019
GS	1	0	Inf	0.8
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 (0.6%) a little below last years and 24% above the 30YA, but well below the record high (2.3%) of 2011-12. Most records from Canberra and surrounds, such as JWNR, Cooleman Ridge, Ginninderra Creek and Percival Hill NR, but also farther afield in Goulburn Wetlands. Recorded this year mainly in spring (24%) and summer (37%). Max 10/15 Jun Cooleman Ridge (CaJ4), mean 2.1 and median 2.

GBS: 8 records from a site in Curtin (AJR1) between 10 Jul and 18 Dec (a shorter period than last year and the year before). The A value (A=0.0031) and the number of records (8) is down considerably on last year, below the 10YA (14.2) but above the 30YA (5.5).

Brown Quail

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	75	58	29	20.0
WR	0	0	-	0.2
G	20	21	-5	8.6
BR	0	1	-100	0.3
GA	0.0031	0.0168	-82	0.0048
GS	1	2	-50	0.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Indian Peafowl *Pavo cristatus*

Rare, breeding resident/escapee

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

General: 11 records this year from Narrabundah (7), Red Hill (1), Weston Ck (1), Tidbinbilla (1) and Pialligo (2 records of probably domestic birds). Peafowl are intermittently and irregularly recorded from an established feral flock that roams the Narrabundah/Griffith area, and at other sites where they may be domestic rather than wild birds. Max 13/6 Jul Narrabundah (CaE1), mean 3.3 and median 2.

ANATIDAE: DUCKS, SWAN**Magpie Goose** *Anseranas semipalmata*

Non-breeding resident

Although restricted to the TNR sanctuary, the birds are free-flying and so may, in the future, establish wild populations.

General: 20 records, all restricted to Tidbinbilla NR. Max 14/6 May GrF18 (KeJ5).

Plumed Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna eytoni*

Non-breeding visitor

Once regarded as a rare vagrant in this area, this species now appears to be a regular visitor.

General: Reported from two cells, 104 records from Bungendore area (GrS13) and 6 records from JWNR (GrL14) of 2 birds on 16 Feb. There has been a greater than 50% decrease from last year in the average number of birds seen. The maximum number of birds reported 43/5 Oct Burrows Lane Dam (Bungendore) GrS13 (ZwM1), down from 102 last year. Many reports from this area of 20-30 birds. Reported throughout the year, but fewer records in winter (16%).

Musk Duck *Biziura lobata*

Rare, breeding resident

A diving duck preferring deep water.

General: Very similar reporting indices to previous year. Reported from 9 cells with the maximum number of birds 8/9 Dec Springfield Lake near Murrumbateman GrJ08 (MuTi). Reported throughout the year with a maximum during the autumn from 11 sites with 15 of the 62 records from captive birds within the Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve Sanctuary. A single breeding record dy/31 Aug Yerrabi Pond (CIJ2).

Freckled Duck *Stictonetta naevosa*

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor

Declared vulnerable in New South Wales

General: When compared with the high of 5442 birds seen in 2013-14 numbers remain low (3629) but up from the previous year. Reported from 7 sites with the majority from JWNR and MFNR. Max 43/14 Jan Mulligans Flat Big Dam (SmA1) is an increase of over 100% from last year, whilst the average number of birds reported has increased from 3.7 last year to 9.7 this year. Reported throughout the year but mainly during the summer and autumn months (81%).

GBS: A single observation 1/4wk Nov Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2).

Black Swan *Cygnus atratus*

Common, breeding resident

Regularly observed on bodies of water throughout the region.

General: A large decrease in the numbers of individuals reported (5957 cf 9091 last year) despite a large increase in the number of records. Max 41/23 Aug LGeo SE GrT10 (LeM1) with the mean (5.8) being a decrease of over 50% from the previous year, although the median (3) being the same. Reported throughout the year. Almost the same number of cells reported breeding with reports from July to March.

GBS: 19 records from 10 sites (1 rural site) with reports of breeding at four sites Giralang (GrK12), Jerrabomberra (GrM16), Greenway (GrJ16) and Acton (GrK13). Breeding all months except February. Max 12/5wk May Campbell (LjT1) with 10 on several occasions from Jerrabomberra.

Black Swan

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1053	770	37	186.2
WR	1	0	Inf	0.2
G	37	39	-5	23.0
BR	88	76	16	27.1
GA	0.1964	0.1762	11	0.0347
GS	10	7	43	2.1
GBR	53	54	-2	8.9

Australian Shelduck *Tadorna tadornoides*

Often found grazing next to farm dams.

General: The slow increase in numbers reported from the COG AoI previously has not continued this reporting period with a decrease in the maximum number of birds reported 180/6 Nov Bungendore Meadow Dam GrS13 (McD1) and a decrease of nearly 60% in the average number of birds (10.4) from the previous year. Despite this, the number of grid cells reported is similar. Reported throughout the year, with an increase in breeding reports, all dy, with 12 between 29 Sep and 7 Jan from cell GrS13 around Bungendore and a single observation on 17 Sep Briars Sharrow Road at Plains Road Hoskinstown GrR16 (BuM1).

Rare, breeding visitor

Australian Shelduck

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	185	114	62	50.5
WR	1	0	Inf	0.2
G	13	14	-7	10.8
BR	13	5	160	1.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0000
GS	0	0	-	0.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata*

Commonly observed grazing around urban lakes and ponds.

General: Similar population indices (abundance, reporting rate, average number of birds) to last year with an increase in the number of reported cells but with a decrease in the maximum number of birds 289/2 May Warrina Inlet LBG GrJ14 (BuM1) although the mean (11.9) and the median (6) are the same as last year. The most widely reported waterfowl, observed throughout the year. Breeding indices very like last year with reports from 30 cells in all months except Jul. The most frequent reports being of dependent young (dy).

Common, breeding resident

Australian Wood Duck

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	2570	1658	55	483.4
WR	58	55	5	24.0
G	122	115	6	84.5
BR	109	91	20	29.0
GA	1.3456	1.0982	23	0.4087
GS	33	33	0	20.0
GBR	52	45	16	12.6

GBS: 508 records from 33 sites with reports of breeding from 12 sites. Breeding observations throughout the year with 47 records of dy and four of ih. Maximum 100/4wk Jan Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2).

Pink-eared Duck *Malacorhynchus membranaceus*

A nomadic inland species, whose presence is dependent on water levels at lakes such as LGeo/LBath.

General: There has been a very large decline in the number of birds reported from the COG AoI this year. The index of abundance and the average number of birds reported have both declined by over 60% with the maximum number of birds reported declining from 6600 last year to 640/23 Aug LGeo SE GrT10 (LeM1). The decline continues from the large numbers reported during 2013-14. Reported throughout the year with

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor

Pink-eared Duck

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	640	378	69	61.6
WR	2	2	0	0.1
G	25	25	0	7.2
BR	6	0	Inf	0.0
GA	0.0007	0.0007	2	0.0003
GS	1	1	0	0.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0



most records from JWNR, MFNR and FSW, Queanbeyan and Bungendore. A most interesting breeding record from MFNR Big Dam, the first for the area, with 8 small ducklings reported on 14 Mar (SmA1) reducing to 5 by 13 Apr (CaR3). See CBN 41 (2) (2016).

GBS: A single record 2/16 May Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2).

Australasian Shoveler *Anas rhynchos*

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

General: Population indices similar to last year and well down from the large number reported during 2013-14 and the exceptional number between 1992-93 and 1995-96. The maximum number of birds reported 235/27 Sep LGeo E GrT09 (LeM1), with the next highest being 82/6 Mar FSP (SmA1), is similar to the 221 reported last year whilst the index of



Female by Leo Berzins

Uncommon, breeding visitor

Australasian Shoveler

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	665	435	53	100.2
WR	1	3	-67	0.5
G	26	24	8	13.4
BR	1	0	Inf	0.6
GA	0.0014	0.0007	105	0.0002
GS	1	1	0	0.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

abundance is virtually the same (0.48 this year cf 0.44). Most records from JWNR with 19 observations of more than 50 individuals all at FSP (GrL14) apart from the 235 at LGeo. A single breeding record dy/25 Oct WBPB (CuR1).

GBS. Two observations 2/1wk Dec and 2/1wk Apr Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2).

Grey Teal *Anas gracilis*

Commonly observed throughout the region.

General: A large decrease in the number reported. The maximum number decreased from 12300 last year to 6300/23 Aug LGeo GrT10 (LeM1) with a greater than 55% reduction in the abundance and average number of birds reported. Numbers returning to more average levels after the highs of 2013-2015. Breeding reported from 6 locations: Mulligans Flat Big Dam (GrL11), North Oval O'Connor, JWNR, Bonner, Lyneham Wetlands and Carwoola (GrO16). All records of dy apart from on/25 Oct JWNR (SmA1).

GBS: 101 records, same as last year from 7 sites with reported indices similar to last year. Max 18/4wk Apr Giralang GrK12 (KaD1), mean 3.4, median 2. 2 breeding records: dy/1wk Dec Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2) and dy/1wk Jan Giralang GrK12 (KaD1).

Very common, breeding resident

Grey Teal

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1752	1225	43	230.4
WR	7	13	-46	3.3
G	74	70	6	34.2
BR	20	12	67	5.3
GA	0.1180	0.1375	-14	0.0189
GS	7	7	0	2.0
GBR	2	0	Inf	0.2

Chestnut Teal *Anas castanea*

Less frequently observed than Grey Teal.

General: Very little change in the abundance (0.06) or reporting rate (1.6%) from last year despite an increase in the average number of birds from 2.9 to 4.3 and a large increase in the maximum number reported from 25 to 250/29 Jun LGeo E GrT09 (LeM1). Reported throughout the year though less frequently during the winter months. Breeding report from 3 sites: dy/11 Oct Bredbo (TaN1), dy/12 Dec Campbell Park GrM13 (AnI1) and dy/13, 20 and 28 Dec JWNR (SmA1).

GBS. A single observation 3/1wk Feb Gleneagles (PeH2).

Uncommon, breeding resident

Chestnut Teal

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	189	154	23	72.7
WR	0	1	-100	0.2
G	22	19	16	11.2
BR	5	1	400	2.3
GA	0.0010	0.0007	53	0.0034
GS	1	1	0	0.4
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 soon. The status of Black Duck – Mallard hybrids will also be reviewed.

General: A similar abundance (0.003) and reporting rate (0.2%) as last year. Reported from 6 sites with max 5/25 Oct WBPB (CuR1). Virtually all records during the spring and autumn. Note that WBPB is a hot spot for Northern Mallard, Domestic Duck and Black Duck-Mallard hybrid and possibly are all the same birds.

GBS: Number of records well down from last year (9 of 38) with a 76% decrease in abundance. Reported from 2 sites: Crace (GrK11) and Giralang (GrK12), all single birds.

Northern Mallard

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	20	24	-17	13.3
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	6	10	-40	4.6
BR	0	0	-	0.3
GA	0.0031	0.0128	-76	0.0013
GS	2	2	0	0.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa*

Very common, breeding resident

A very familiar duck in the region.

General: Population indices (abundance, reporting rate, average number of birds) remain like last year, the only difference being a decrease in the maximum number of birds seen from 309 to 180/2 Aug JWNR (SmA1). There was an increase in the number of breeding records with an increase from 18 to 24 in the number of cells producing breeding events. Most records were of dy with breeding records throughout the year except for Aug and June

GBS: 384 records from 17 sites. Max 60/1wk Mar Giralang (McD4), mean 6.8, median 3. Breeding at 6 sites: Giralang (McD4), Curtin (AjR1), Burra (AnI1), Jerrabomberra (HaL2), Crace (LeF1) and Acton (RoS1). All breeding records between Oct and Jan except for a copulation in Mar. 19 of the 21 breeding records were dy.

Pacific Black Duck

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	2734	1847	48	457.5
WR	15	16	-6	7.0
G	105	93	13	68.4
BR	96	66	45	23.3
GA	0.8972	0.8178	10	0.2205
GS	17	18	-6	9.0
GBR	21	24	-12	6.5

Hardhead *Aythya australis*

Common, breeding visitor

A diving duck often seen in deeper waters.

General: There was an increase in the reporting rate (9.6%) and abundance of around 18% from last year with no change in the average number of birds reported (10.5) but a large increase in the maximum number reported from 400 to 960/20 Sep LBath S. Morass Gr08 (LeM1) with the next highest number being 210/20 Dec FSP GrL14 (SmA1). Reported throughout the year with no breeding observations.

GBS: 76 records from 3 sites: Jerrabomberra (HaL2), Crace (LeF1) and Giralang (KaD1). An increase in abundance from last year with max 48/4wk Jan Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2) mean 10.3. median 4.

Hardhead

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1119	706	58	123.6
WR	5	5	0	0.9
G	50	45	11	18.8
BR	0	1	-100	0.4
GA	0.2686	0.1802	49	0.0518
GS	3	4	-25	0.9
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: Reported from four sites; FSP (SmA1), BSP (McD1), JWNR and MFNR (MiP1) with max 5/30 Aug, 13 Dec and 14 Feb FSP (SmA1). Reported throughout the year although less frequently during autumn and winter.**Black Duck-Mallard hybrid****General:** 30 records from 15 sites, all urban ponds, with a maximum of 6/16 Sep WBPB (LeM1). The difficulty of positive identification may well under-represent the frequency of hybridization within the local area.**GBS:** 21 observations, 19 last year with very similar population indices as last year. From 2 sites: Yarralumla (GrK14) and Curtin (GrK14). All records of single birds.**Domestic Duck****General:** A 30% increase in abundance from last year with no increase in the reporting rate. Observations from many urban ponds and lakes also BuTYL (Gr S13) and Yass GrF03 with max 11/17 Dec WBPB (LeM1). A single breeding record dy/13 Dec Cockcroft Avenue Pond Monash GrK17 (CaR3).**Muscovy Duck** *Cairina moschata***General:** 14 records from 8 sites, all urban ponds, all sightings of single, probably lonely, birds. A decrease in the abundance and reporting rate from last year with reporting from a similar number of cells (6) and a similar average number of bird reported (1.0).**Domestic Goose (including previously identified Greylag Goose)****General:** 19 records from 7 sites with the maximum 4/22 Mar Queanbeyan Riverside Corridor GrN15 (BuM1).**PODICIPEDIDAE: grebes****Australasian Grebe** *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*

Common, breeding resident

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

General: A 30% increase in abundance with little change in the

Tobias Hayashi

reporting rate. A large increase in the maximum number seen from 20 last year to 50/7 Feb Foxlow Lagoon GrS18 (BuM1),

mean 3.3, median 2. Reported throughout the year, but less so in spring (17%). Breeding reported from many sites with 28 records of dy and 13 observations associated with nesting.

GBS: 79 records from 6 sites: Giralang (KaD1 & McD4), Murrumbateman (BlJ1), Burra (AnI1), Jerrabomberra (HaL2) and Crace (LeF1). 2 breeding records of dy 20 Nov and 1 Jan Burra GrM20 (AnI1). Recorded throughout the year with little change in any of the population indices.**Australasian Grebe**

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	970	712	36	193.7
WR	8	7	14	4.9
G	67	52	29	40.5
BR	41	45	-9	15.2
GA	0.0358	0.0464	-23	0.0164
GS	6	6	0	1.4
GBR	2	0	Inf	1.0

Hoary-headed Grebe *Poliocephalus poliocephalus*

Common, breeding resident

Prefers larger bodies of deeper water than the Australasian Grebe.

General: A 54% increase in abundance from last year with no change in the reporting rate. The maximum number of birds 250/18 May Lake Springfield Murrumbateman Gr08 (CoF1) was larger than the 105 reported last year. Reported evenly over the seasons. 18 records of 100 or more birds from different sites: Foxlow Lagoon (GrS18), FSP, LBath S Morass (Gr08) and Lake Springfield. A large increase in the number of breeding records from 7 sites: Casey Wetlands (CIJ3), Flemington Road Ponds (MiP1), Hume Wetlands (HeS1), Mountain Creek Road Dam GrG13 (SmA1), MFNR (MiP1), Stromlo Forest Park (MiP1) and Uriarra Station Dam (McI1). 21 of the 27 breeding records of dy with birds associated with nests at Casey Wetlands, Stromlo Forest Park and Uriarra Station Dam.

GBS: A single observation 2/19 Feb Jerrabomberra (HaL2).

Hoary-headed Grebe

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	576	409	41	94.1
WR	3	4	-25	0.7
G	38	29	31	15.2
BR	27	5	440	1.1
GA	0.0007	0.0003	105	0.0007
GS	1	1	0	0.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Great-crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*

Rare, breeding visitor

Very occasionally seen in the region.

General: Reported on 3 occasions. A single bird at ANU on 20 Oct (MiP1), 2 birds from Black Mt Peninsula on 9 Feb (MiP1, SmA1) and a single bird at WBPB 28 Apr (DaC2, LeM1).

COLUMBIDAE: pigeons and doves**Rock Dove** *Columba livia*

Very common, breeding resident

This introduced species is generally restricted to urban areas and this is reflected that there are almost no WOO records.

General: There are 1546 records compared with 393 records just two years ago probably reflecting the very large rise in recording effort. Abundance is down 17% on last year but up 142% on the 30YA. Reporting rate is down 8% on last year but up 95% on the 30YA. Max 190/30 Jan Campbell Park GrM13 (SmA1), mean 9.1, median 5. 16 breeding records: earliest, ne/26 Jul Turner (BoC4); latest, br/2 Apr Theodore (BeM2).

GBS: There were 679 records compared with 637 last year. Abundance is down 2% on last year but up 57% on the 30YA.

Average number sighted 8.7, median 5 with max 57/2wk Mar Ainslie (HaS3). 1 breeding record: di/5wk Oct Curtin (AjR1).

Rock Dove

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1546	1215	27	160.5
WR	1	0	Inf	0.1
G	34	32	6	16.0
BR	16	9	78	1.8
GA	2.0261	2.0696	-2	1.2933
GS	37	35	6	32.4
GBR	1	1	0	2.4

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. 3 records each of single birds: earliest, 1/6 Jun Curtin (InC1); latest, 1/13 Jun O'Connor (InC1). Breeding not recorded.

GBS: No records for the second year in a row.

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. There are two stories. In the general reports the metrics are of increase and expansion. In the GBS there is a decline in most metrics and a reduction in extent. The split may reflect the recent large increase of effort in general records. The continuing lack of WOO records is noteworthy.

General: 343 records compared with 200 records last year from 27 grids of 16 last year. Abundance is up 21% on last year and up 160% on the 10YA. Reporting rate is up 23% on last



Leo Berzins

Spotted Dove

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	343	200	72	18.2
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	27	16	69	4.6
BR	2	2	0	0.2
GA	0.0588	0.0683	-14	0.0355
GS	17	18	-6	8.6
GBR	3	0	Inf	0.4

year and 128% on the 10YA and 280% on the 30YA. Max 9/6 Mar JWNR (SmA1), mean 1.5, median 1. 2 breeding records, probably of the same attempt: earliest, ne/29 Jan Sullivans Creek – Turner Parkland (FoW1) and latest ny/8 Feb (FoW1) in the same vicinity.

GBS: 121 records down on 137 records last year from 17 sites down from 18 sites last year, mainly in North Canberra, and Curtin. Abundance is down 14% on last year but up 66% on the 30YA. Max 7/3wk Feb Giralang (McD4). 3 breeding records: nb/2wk Nov Curtin (AjR1) and 2 instances of di around that time and place.

Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: No records this year after the first ever record for the ACT two years ago.

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: 316 records up on 245 records last year from 54 grids up from 45 last year. The reporting rate is down 7% on last year and down 41% on the 30YA. Max 33/2 Apr Campbell Park (SmA1), mean 3.1, median 2. 6 breeding records this year, after 2 last year: earliest, on/19 Aug Campbell Park (BuM1), latest dy/7 Jan Greenleigh (BiJ1).

GBS: 101 records up from 63 last year, from 4 rural and 7 suburban sites bordering nature reserves. Abundance is down 63% on last year and up 7% on the 30YA. Max 4/2wk Nov Greenleigh (DeK1).

Common Bronzewing

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	316	245	29	108.0
WR	13	15	-13	9.6
G	54	45	20	35.8
BR	6	2	200	1.6
GA	0.0454	0.0279	63	0.0424
GS	11	12	-8	8.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.9

Brush Bronzewing *Phaps elegans*

Rare, breeding resident

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

General: No records this year for the second year in a row.

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: Records are up by around a third this year on last year but the abundance and reporting rate metrics are down. Abundance is down 12% on last year but up 111% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 8% on last year but up 57% on the 30YA. Max 65/28 Mar Campbell Park (SmA1), mean 4.2, median 2. 32 breeding records compared with 17 last year: earliest, di/5 Sep Giralang GrK12 (McD4); latest, dy/14 May WBPD (BuM4).

GBS: 2197 records down on 2300 last year. Abundance is down 2% on last year but up 79% on the 30YA. Max 110/2wk Sep Kaleen GrK12 (CIM1), mean 4.5, median 3. 94 breeding records up from 79 records last year: earliest, co/1wk Jul Campbell (LjT1); latest, dy/1wk Jun Ainslie (HaS3), with an early start for next season, nb/2wk Jun Ainslie (HaS3).

Crested Pigeon

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	3389	2660	27	436.2
WR	56	39	44	22.6
G	108	95	14	53.5
BR	32	17	88	6.0
GA	3.3986	3.4573	-2	1.8945
GS	66	65	2	45.3
GBR	94	79	19	47.1

Diamond Dove *Geopelia cuneata*

Rare, non-breeding visitor/escapee

Visitors are from the dry interior or escapees from aviaries.

General: A single record: 1/13 Jan Bibaringa GrH14 (MiP1).

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: 31 records compared with 12 last year. Abundance is up 52% on last year and equal to the 30YA. Max 8/13 Jan Bibaringa (MiP1), mean 2.3, and median 2. Seasonal distribution: winter 6%, spring 29% summer 26% and autumn 39%. Breeding was not recorded.

GBS: 3 records from the same location in Cook compared with 9 records last year, in Aug, Oct and Dec (DiB1).

Peaceful Dove

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	31	12	158	8.9
WR	0	0	-	0.7
G	6	5	20	4.2
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0014	0.0054	-74	0.0005
GS	1	1	0	0.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Bar-shouldered Dove *Geopelia humeralis*

Non-breeding vagrant

A rare record for the ACT. Either a vagrant or an aviary escapee.

General: 15 records, each of a single bird, clustered in three locations: Greenleigh Estate (Oct), Flynn (Dec) and Bibaringa (Jan). Given the timing and locations, it is possible they are all sightings of the same bird as it moves about. Earliest record: 1/11 Oct Greenleigh Estate GrN15 (BiJ1); latest, 1/13 Jan Bibaringa (SmA1).

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. The gradual rise in records may reflect recovery from the 2003 fires – although most metrics are still well below the 30YA.

General: 12 records of 1 to 3 birds from 9 grid cells. Earliest 1/9 Jul Brindabella Road GrC16 (DaC2); latest, 1/15 Mar Tallaganda State Forest - north Gr V19 (DaC2).

GBS: No records for the second year in a row. Recorded only in 2013 and 1998.

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

Observed in suburbs and woodlands in the ACT and AoI.

General: Abundance is up 1% on the previous year and up 65% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 2% on the previous year but up 26% on the 30YA. Sighted throughout the year but more frequently in winter 31% and spring 37%. Breeding: 34 records, up from 23 last year. Earliest, on/10 Sep Cooleman Ridge (HoJ1); latest dy/16 Jan Fadden Hills Pond GrK16 (CaR3).

GBS: 54 records from 4 rural and 4 suburban sites. Abundance is down 35% on the previous year but up 33% on the 30YA.

The reporting rate is down 41% on the previous year but up 31% on the 30YA. 14 breeding records down from 22 last year: earliest, nb/5wk Jul Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1); latest, dy/1wk Nov Pearce GrK15 (KrS1).

Common, breeding resident

Tawny Frogmouth

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	135	99	36	21.6
WR	0	3	-100	0.2
G	26	25	4	10.6
BR	34	23	48	6.2
GA	0.0354	0.0545	-35	0.0267
GS	8	11	-27	5.5
GBR	14	22	-36	8.5

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

Rare, breeding summer visitor

An occasional visitor from coastal area.

General: No records this year after 4 last year. Reported in about 1 year in 3 since 1983.

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: owlet-nightjar**Australian Owlet-nightjar** *Aegotheles cristatus*

Sparsely but widely distributed in wooded areas.

General: 55 records, down from 73 records last year. Abundance down 52% on last year and down 18% on the 30YA. Reporting rate is 46% down on last year and down 19% on the 30YA. It is possible that the reduction in records is almost entirely due to alleged illegal destruction of a well-known nest hollow tree in Campbell Park – for long the most reliable place

to observe this species

in the ACT. Most sightings were in ACT peri-urban woodlands mainly Campbell Park and the Pinnacle NR. Breeding not recorded.

GBS: 39 records compared with 20 last year. Most records are from two rural sites: Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2) and Greenleigh GrN15 (DeK1), with 2 records in Carwoola (BuM1). Breeding not recorded.

Common, breeding resident

Australian Owlet-nightjar

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	55	73	-25	13.7
WR	1	3	-67	1.0
G	16	18	-11	6.6
BR	0	1	-100	0.3
GA	0.0141	0.0067	110	0.0030
GS	3	2	50	1.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.0



Julian Robinson

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

Uncommon, non-breeding summer migrant

Records are highly associated with weather fronts. Although subject to considerable fluctuations there has been a gradual reduction in the reporting rate over the years since 1986. *In the 10-year block 1986 and 1995 the average reporting rate was 1.9%, from 1996 – 2005 it was 0.7% and from 2006 – 2015 it was 0.4%.*

General: Abundance is down 89% on last year and down 88% on the 30YA. Reporting rate is down 11% on last year and down 65% on the 30YA. Number of birds seen (174) is way down on last year (1141) and just over half the 30YA. Max 20/30 Jan Goorooyarroo NR (McD4), mean 5.6 and median 4. Earliest: 2/7 Jul ANU (RoV1); latest, 3/2 Apr Googong Northern Foreshore Gr016 (TwP1).

GBS: 16 records cf 17 last year. Abundance is down 48% on last year and down 47% on the 30YA. Max 100/2wk Jan Weston (MaA2). Earliest record: 2/1wk Dec Cook (TaN1); latest, 6/4wk Mar Duffy (CaJ4).

White-throated Needletail

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	32	26	23	18.4
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	18	19	-5	12.7
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0722	0.1382	-48	0.1366
GS	10	11	-9	12.9
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. Although the species is often absent in many years, the average reporting rate has remained steady around 0.1% over the years.

General: 10 records this year following 1 record last year. Maximum number and also latest record: 60/4 Oct JWNR (W S1). Earliest record: 1/1 Jan Mount Ainslie NR (CaM4).

GBS: 2 records (none last year): 2/5wk Jan Curtin (AjR1) and 10/5wk Jan Duffy (CaJ4).

Anhingidae: darter**Australian Darter** *Anhinga novaehollandiae*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Seen foraging in local water-bodies with only its snake-like head and neck exposed, or drying itself in trees on the margins.

General: Many more records than usual at a healthy reporting rate of 4.9% against the 30YA of 3.5%. While darters were recorded from 20 widespread grid cells, 66% of the records came from a single grid (L14). Numbers ranged from 1-15, average 2.5, median 2. They were recorded in every week, most commonly in autumn (33% of records), followed by summer 30%, spring 19% and winter 18%. There were 10 breeding records, all from GrL14, from on/13 Sep to dy/8 Nov. For the first time, no breeding was recorded during COG's boat trip along the Molonglo in February and numbers of birds were at an all-time low (Holland 2016).

GBS: 45 records from 9 sites, though common only in Jerrabomberra at a site adjacent to water (HaL2). Recorded throughout the year, in 36 weeks, most commonly in summer with 40% of the records. The reporting rate of 1.5% is well up on the 30YA of 0.3%, suggesting perhaps that there are more GBS sites overlooking water, and that the birds may be adapting to more territories than their original haunt along Molonglo Reach.

Australian Darter

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	566	381	49	82.6
WR	0	2	-100	0.4
G	20	23	-13	10.9
BR	10	2	400	2.9
GA	0.0320	0.0249	29	0.0047
GS	9	4	125	1.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Common breeding resident

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

General: Our most widespread (from 71 grid cells) and commonly recorded cormorant. A huge increase in record numbers, up nearly 500% on the 30YA. The reporting rate too at 10.3% is steadily increasing over the long-term average of 8.5%. Normally seen in low numbers, but max 31/25 Jan Yerrabi Pond (MiP1), mean 2.2, median 1. Recorded throughout the year: winter 17%, spring 19%, summer 28% and autumn 36%. 1 breeding record: on/29 Oct Tuggeranong Dam (FrM1). However, there have been reports of breeding on the upper reaches of the new Cotter Dam (Holland 2016, p. 6).

GBS: Fewer records than last year but still well up on the long-term average in terms of record numbers and reporting rate. Recorded evenly throughout the year, over 51 weeks, from 8 urban and 2 rural sites. Relatively common only in Jerrabomberra, Giralang and Curtin. Max 12/27 Nov Murrumbateman GrI06 (BIJ1), mean 2.6, median 2.

Little Pied Cormorant

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1202	791	52	200.2
WR	4	4	0	2.5
G	71	58	22	38.6
BR	1	2	-50	2.7
GA	0.1781	0.1617	10	0.0442
GS	13	14	-7	4.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Common, breeding resident

Commonly found on the urban lakes and wetlands.

General: As with all the cormorants, the number of records and reporting rate of the Great Cormorant have soared over the last 30 years, with the new urban wetlands a major contributing factor. Recorded in every week of the year, with fewer winter records (14%), followed by 29% in spring, 31% in summer and 26% in autumn – a usual pattern for the species. Max 46/7 Feb Pine Island (CaR3), mean 2.9, median 2. From 35 widespread grid cells, though 34% of records came from GrL14. One breeding record: on/1 May QSP GrN15 (BuM1).

GBS: 72 records, slightly down on last year but massively up on the 30YA of 17.3 records and A value=0.0519 cf 0.0175. Recorded in 42 weeks, with a seasonal pattern like that of the general records. Range 1-10 birds, max 10/4wk Sep Giralang (KaD1) mean 2.1, median 1. From 7 sites, but relatively common only in Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2).

Great Cormorant

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	650	477	36	120.9
WR	2	0	Inf	0.3
G	36	34	6	23.0
BR	1	0	Inf	0.6
GA	0.0519	0.0709	-27	0.0175
GS	7	8	-12	3.9
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: Total number of birds seen 7609 is 3 times that of last year and 11 times the 30YA. Max 268/3 Apr JWNR (SmA1), mean 12.9, median 2. The reporting rate of 5.1% was up 21% on the 30YA. Recorded in every week of the year: winter 7%, spring 18%; summer 39%; and autumn 36% – more summer and autumn records than usual. From 39 widespread grid cells, with 39% of records from GrL14. No breeding recorded.

GBS: Fewer records than last year, but the reporting rate of 2.3% remains well up on the 30YA of 0.7%. From 36 weeks, following the seasonal pattern of the general records, and from 10 sites, especially Giralang, Jerrabomberra and LBG.

Little Black Cormorant

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	601	376	60	99.4
WR	2	2	0	0.4
G	39	24	62	19.2
BR	0	0	-	1.6
GA	0.2648	0.3315	-20	0.0358
GS	10	9	11	2.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax varius*

The least common of the locally occurring cormorants.

General: 84 records, at a reporting rate of 0.7%, well up on the 30YA of 0.5%. From 9 urban grid cells, with 65% of the records coming from JWNR and other parts of GrL14. Numbers ranged from 1-9 birds, max 9/8 Nov JWNR GrL14 (SmA1), mean 3.3, median 2. Recorded in 35 weeks between 11 Jul and 29 Apr. No breeding recorded.

GBS: No records. Reported in only 7 years of the GBS.

Rare, non-breeding visitor

Pied Cormorant

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	84	73	15	10.7
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	9	11	-18	3.8
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0002
GS	0	0	-	0.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

PELECANIDAE: pelican**Australian Pelican** *Pelecanus conspicillatus*

Seen on all wetlands but appears to favour JWNR.

General: More records than last year, and the reporting rate of 4.9% was up 16% on the 30YA. A total of 3408 birds were seen, 9 more than last year, and almost 4 times the 30YA. Numbers ranged from 1-52, with max 52/18 Oct JWNR (SmA1), mean 6.2, median 2. Recorded from 30 widespread grid cells, with 71% of records coming from GrL14, including JWNR. Recorded in every week of the year: winter 17%, spring 25%, summer 42% and autumn 16%. As expected, no breeding was recorded. There have been only 4 reports of breeding in the COG AoI since 1983.

GBS: 66 records, over 38 weeks, from 12 sites, common only in Jerrabomberra (HaL2), LTug (HaA2) and LBG (RoS1). Range 1-17 birds, max 17/5wk May Yarralumla (OnP1) mean 1.9, median 1.

Common, non-breeding visitor

Australian Pelican

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	574	548	5	99.5
WR	1	1	0	0.0
G	30	34	-12	14.3
BR	0	1	-100	0.1
GA	0.0426	0.0531	-20	0.0173
GS	12	15	-20	6.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

ARDEIDAE: bitterns, herons and egrets**Australasian Bittern** *Botaurus poiciloptilus*

Non-breeding vagrant

Declared endangered in NSW and the Commonwealth, and rarely seen in the COG AoI.

General: 4 records, well down on last year, all from Rose Lagoon (sightings of 2 birds between 4 Sep (LaK1) and 27 Oct (AnF1)). The number of records last year was an exceptional high, and before that the most records were in 1996 (6 records), with the species being reported only 10 times in the period 1982-2014.

GBS: No records this year. Only 2 records of this species in the GBS, in 2012 and 2013.

Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus*

Rare, breeding visitor

Rarely seen in our area of interest.

General: A single record of 1 bird on 10 Nov at Yarramundi Reach (MiP1).

White-necked Heron *Ardea pacifica*

Occasionally seen in and around local bodies of water.

General: Reporting rate (1%) down 60% on last year but still up 36% on the 30YA. Most records were expectedly of 1 or 2 birds (mean 1.3, median 1). Max 7/15 Oct Wet Lagoon GrS02 (AnF1). Most records were in spring (51%) and summer (23%), with fewer in winter (9%) and autumn (17%). No breeding recorded; breeding only recorded in 1996, 1997 and 2014.

GBS: 3 records from 2 sites is way down on last year and on the 10 and 30YAs. Abundance well under the record highs of the 2 previous years. 2 records were from Wamboin of single birds in 3 wk Oct and Dec (CoK2) while the other was of a single bird in 4 wk Mar at Giralang (McD4).

Uncommon, breeding visitor

White-necked Heron

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	115	205	-44	36.1
WR	0	2	-100	0.6
G	37	46	-20	15.5
BR	0	0	-	0.4
GA	0.0010	0.0061	-83	0.0013
GS	2	9	-78	1.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Great Egret *Ardea alba*

Has become more common in shallow waters across the region.

General: Reporting rate (2.2%) down 13% on last year, and down 13% on the 10YA but up 15% on the 30YA. Records were from scattered sites, JWNR (148 records) and Goulburn Wetlands (30) being the most prolific. Most records were expectedly of 1 or 2 birds (median 1); mean of 1.2 (slightly less than last year) with max 6/21 Dec Goulburn Wetlands GrZ01 (AnF1). Records were not spread as evenly as last year: spring 29%, summer 29%, autumn 35%, and winter 7%.

GBS: 42 records of generally single birds (occasionally up to 3) at Giralang Pond, reported from 2 different sites adjoining the pond (McD4 and KaD1) throughout the year, being recorded in 35 weeks. The other 3 records were at Red Hill (WaR4), Jerrabomberra (HaL2) and Ainslie (HoS1).

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor

Great Egret

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	258	212	22	45.3
WR	0	1	-100	0.0
G	21	17	24	8.3
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0179	0.0178	0	0.0032
GS	5	4	25	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Intermediate Egret *Ardea intermedia*

Occasionally single birds are observed in our region.

General: Generally single birds were observed by multiple observers over limited times at a small number of sites with the majority at JWNR/FSP between late Oct and mid-Jun (SmA1, W S1, BuM1, WyP1 and several others); MFNR (SmA1, MiP1); Parkes Way and Rose Lagoon. Max 4/4 Jul JWNR (AwB1).



Leo Berzins

Reporting rate 0.9% is 55% up on last year, 58% up on the 10YA and more than double the 30YA. Unlike last year, most records (68%) were in autumn rather than summer, a return to the pattern of the previous 3 years

GBS: 1 record this year, down from 3 records 3 years ago: 1/3wk Mar Acton (RoS1).

Rare, non-breeding visitor

Intermediate Egret

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	99	46	115	9.6
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	5	5	0	2.3
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0000	Inf	0.0001
GS	1	0	Inf	0.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Cattle Egret *Ardea ibis*

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor

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

General: Since 2012 there has been an increase in the numbers reported for this species, with the number of birds reported (736) being 12 fewer than last year. Most records were from JWNR/FSP (94) with a few from other Canberra wetlands, MFNR and sites in NSW. Max 63/22 Nov JWNR (SmA1), mean 5.8 and median 2. Reporting rate 1.1% is down 34% on last year but the same as the 10 & 30YA. Most records in spring (46%) and autumn (32%) with the lowest in summer (6%). Probably 2 large flocks were reported at JWNR in Nov and again in Apr.

GBS: 9 records from 5 sites between 2wk Sep and 2wk May: 5 sightings at Giralang Pond in Sep/Oct, including 20/4w Oct (KaD1 & McD4); 1 sighting at Curtin 4Wk Apr (AjR1); 2 sightings of 1-2 birds at Jerrabomberra (HaL2); and 1 sighting of a single bird at Gleneagles 2w May (PeH2). Abundance is less than half that of last year, but still twice the 10YA and 30YA.

Cattle Egret

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	128	140	-9	25.7
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	19	13	46	6.0
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0103	0.0249	-59	0.0034
GS	5	3	67	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae*

Common, breeding resident

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

General: The reporting rate (10.9%) is about the same as last year and the 10 & 30YAs. The reporting rate has wobbled around 10% since 1995. Records were from many sites scattered across 105 grid cells and throughout the year (winter 16%, spring 26%, summer 29%, autumn 29%). Max 16/18 Jul Wet Lagoon (AnF1) with mean 1.6 and median 1. 20 breeding records: first nb/2 Sep Murrumbidgee R, Tharwa (HeS1), and last ny/4 Jan Norwood Park Crematorium (HeS1).

GBS: 194 records from 23 sites spread across 17 grid cells maintains a current high level in GBS records. Abundance is still near the record high of last year. Records were spread throughout the year (slightly lower in winter 15%) with max 6/2wk Feb Giralang (KaD1), mean 1.4, and median 1. Records were from 17 suburban and 6 rural sites, mostly near bodies of water. No breeding records this year, having been recorded in only 4 years since the start of the survey.

White-faced Heron

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1267	892	42	235.6
WR	12	7	71	3.2
G	107	97	10	54.4
BR	21	6	250	2.9
GA	0.0911	0.0965	-6	0.0403
GS	23	20	15	11.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.2

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*

Rare, non-breeding visitor

Very occasionally seen in the margins of water bodies

General: 2 records only this year, both at JWNR: 1/16 Jan (SmA1) and 2/17 Mar (LuN1).

Nankeen Night-Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus*

Uncommon, breeding visitor

Nocturnal feeding habits may lead to under-reporting.

General: Reporting rate (0.4%) is down 46% on last year, down 60% on the 10YA and down 49% on the 30YA. Max 4/24 Oct JWNR (MaR5), mean 1.2 (1.7 last year), median 1. Records mainly from summer 48% with spring 40%, winter 12% and none in autumn. No breeding recorded.

GBS: 17 records from 3 sites is 50% down on last year. Reports of 1 - 2 birds throughout the year from Giralang (McD4). 13 records from the 2 sites overlooking Giralang Pond (KaD1 and McD4) over the period Jul to May, recorded over 15 weeks and 4 records from Jerrabomberra (HaL2). Abundance down 60% on last year, but up 27% on the 10YA and more than twice the 30YA.

Nankeen Night-Heron

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	50	67	-25	19.9
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	11	10	10	5.6
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0069	0.0171	-60	0.0021
GS	3	4	-25	0.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Rare, non-breeding visitor

An occasional visitor to marshy areas across the region.

General: 5 records this year, up from 3 last year, of up to 18 birds in Oct at JWNR (SmA1 and AnF1) and a single bird at the ANU in Dec (MiP1).**Australian White Ibis** *Threskiornis molucca*

Common, breeding resident

A regular inhabitant of wetlands around the region.

General: The reporting rate (8.8%) is 24% up on last year, and is up 50% on the 10YA and 75% up on the 30YA. *The reporting rate reached a nadir of 2% in 2005. Since then there has been a steady increase over the years to reach its present value.* Max 415/2Apr Fadden (CaR3), mean 16.3, and median 3. Most records in the warmer months – spring (41%), summer (34%) autumn (18%) and winter (7%). 1 breeding record: ny/23 Nov Hickey Rd Sutton GrN11 (McD1).**GBS:** 267 records from 24 sites continues the gradual increase since 2007. Recorded in many weeks at sites adjacent to well-watered grassy spaces or bodies of water. Max 370/2wk Feb Oxley (WaJ3), mean 13.9 and median 4. No breeding, only 1 record in 2009 (co).**Australian White Ibis**

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1028	597	72	119.1
WR	7	2	250	1.6
G	60	42	43	25.5
BR	1	1	0	1.6
GA	1.2737	0.7216	77	0.2243
GS	24	18	33	10.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

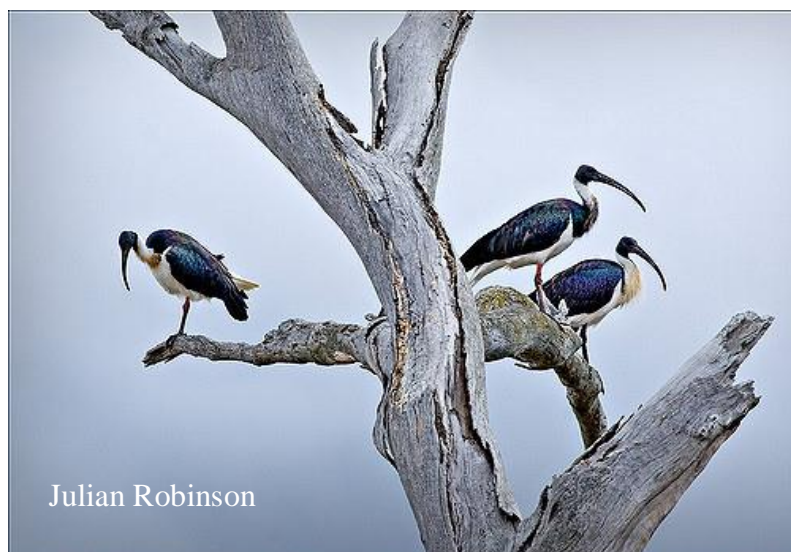
Straw-necked Ibis *Threskiornis spinicollis*

Common, non-breeding visitor

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

General: A third of records from JWNR & FSP but also from many widespread sites including suburban playing fields and peri-urban wetlands. Reporting rate (3.8%) about the same as last year and a little above the 10 & 30YA. Records higher in autumn (41%) with an even spread across the other seasons. Max 500/2 Sep Goulburn Wetlands (AnF1), mean 21.2 (1.5 times last year) and median 6. There were 20 counts of 100 or more birds. No breeding reported.**Straw-necked Ibis**

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	440	311	41	72.0
WR	2	5	-60	0.7
G	49	53	-8	20.3
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.3171	0.1113	185	0.3215
GS	20	17	18	14.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0



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GBS: 73 records from 20 sites is up 59% on last year, and the A value is almost 3 times that of last year. The number of bird observed rose to 922 this year from 331 last year. Max 50/4wk Jan Bonner (GrB1), mean 12.6 and median 8, all considerably higher than last year. Reports varied across the year: winter 19%, spring 10%, summer 12% and autumn 59%. Most records (15) from Curtin (AJR1). No breeding recorded.

Royal Spoonbill *Platalea regia*

Uncommon, breeding visitor

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

General: While the number of records is just below last year (with more grid cells covered) the number of birds reported is only 129 cf 206 last year, and the reporting rate (0.8%) is 33% down on last year. 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. 38% of records were JWNR and other sites include Goulburn Wetlands (6 records), MFNR (18) and Forde Pond (5). Max 4/18 Dec JWNR (MaL2), mean 1.5 (cf 2.2 last year), median 1. Most records were from the warmer months (winter 1%, spring 32%, summer 43%, autumn 24%). No breeding recorded.

GBS: 10 records from Giralang Pond (KaD1), with reports of 1 - 4 birds between 1 wk Dec and 3wk Apr. Recorded in only 10 years of the survey.

Royal Spoonbill

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	88	95	-7	33.8
WR	0	1	-100	0.1
G	14	10	40	5.8
BR	0	0	-	1.1
GA	0.0058	0.0024	148	0.0006
GS	1	2	-50	0.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Yellow-billed Spoonbill *Platalea flavipes*

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor

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

General: Not a big year for this species with fewer records from JWNR (28%), MFNR (34%), and a couple each from Rose and Wet Lagoons. Reporting rate (0.3%) was 65% down on last year, down 58% on the 10YA and 71% on the 30YA. Max 40/2 Aug LGeo (LeM1), mean 3 (nearly double last year's), median 1. In contrast to last year, records spread evenly throughout the seasons with winter 20%, spring 25%, summer 21% and autumn 23%.

GBS: No records this year. Recorded only 5 times in the GBS.

Yellow-billed Spoonbill

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	30	61	-51	21.2
WR	0	1	-100	0.1
G	10	12	-17	6.4
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0004
GS	0	0	-	0.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Non-breeding vagrant

Declared vulnerable in NSW. There have been only 3 sightings of this species, possibly of dispersing young, since the first endorsed record in 2011.

General: No records this year.

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: More records than last year and up 245% on the 30YA but not a “boom” year for the species, the last of which was 2011-12. The reporting rate of 2.4% was well down on the 30YA of 3.5%, a trend common to most of our raptors. Numbers ranged from 1-3, with an average of 1.2. These kites were recorded in 51 weeks, with an autumn peak of 39% of records. Records came from 42 widespread grid cells, covering rural grasslands and nature reserves on the urban fringes. One breeding event was recorded: on/10 Apr Michelago (CaR3).

GBS: 21 records, and 42% down on the 30YA. The reporting rate was similarly down, 0.7% against the 30YA of 1.3%. Numbers ranged from 1-2, across 7 sites, most frequently in Curtin and Giralang but common in none. Recorded in 18 weeks, again peaking in autumn,

Black-shouldered Kite

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	284	228	25	82.0
WR	2	0	Inf	0.6
G	43	28	54	21.8
BR	2	1	100	1.7
GA	0.0076	0.0215	-65	0.0157
GS	7	6	17	6.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.6

Square-tailed Kite *Lophoictinia isura*

Rare, non-breeding visitor

The first endorsed record of this species in the ACT. It is a regular summer visitor to the south coast.

General: 2 records, only one of which was presented to the Rarities Panel for appraisal: 1/31 Jan Ainslie (HoS1). The other record from Gunning two days before could have been the same bird.

GBS: The same bird as above.

White-bellied Sea-Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor

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

General: 31 records, but with a reporting rate of 0.3% against the 30YA of 0.9%. Recorded from only 11 grid cells, and over half the records came from JWNR. Mainly single birds. They were recorded in 23 weeks throughout the year, most records coming in spring with 41.9%, followed by summer 29%, autumn 19.4% and winter 9.7%.

GBS: Unsurprisingly, only 2 records of single birds, 1/25 Sep Gleneagles Gr116 (PeH2) and 1/7 Jun Kambah (VeP1).

White-bellied Sea-Eagle

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	31	49	-37	20.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	11	17	-35	9.2
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0007	0.0010	-32	0.0004
GS	2	2	0	0.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus*

Uncommon, breeding resident

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

General: 138 records (4 WOO), similar to last year, but the reporting rate of 1.2% was 30% down on the long-term average. Mainly single birds, recorded in 51 weeks, fairly evenly across the seasons, from 31 widespread grid cells. As usual, however, JWNR accounted for more than its fair share of records – 58% of the total. One breeding record: br/3 Jul Yass Go5 (SaI1).

GBS: One record of a single bird, 4 Dec Weston GrJ15 (MaA2). The species has never been a common garden bird.

Whistling Kite

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	138	136	1	39.7
WR	4	1	300	0.6
G	31	29	7	9.6
BR	1	1	0	0.6
GA	0.0003	0.0013	-74	0.0007
GS	1	3	-67	1.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Black Kite *Milvus migrans*

Rare, non-breeding visitor

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

General: 4 records, all single birds and all recorded in summer, between 12 Dec and 10 Jan from JWNR, the Barton Highway and Mulligans Flat. Possibly the same bird.

GBS: No records this year, but occasionally reported in the GBS.

Brown Goshawk *Accipiter fasciatus*

Common, breeding resident

Regularly observed throughout the region, including Canberra suburbs.

General: 253 records (13 WOO), 39% higher than last year but the reporting rate is only 2.2% compared to the 30YA of 3.6%. Range of 1-4 birds, average 1.2, median 1. Recorded in 57 widespread grid cells, and throughout the year: winter 16%; spring 29%; summer 30%; and a surprisingly high figure for autumn 25%. 8 breeding records, ranging from di/10 Oct Bluetts GrI14 (CaJ4) to dy/29 Dec LBath GrZ08 (LeM1). Other breeding sites were Callum Brae, Gudgenby R, Mt Mugga Mugga, Old Boboyan Rd and MFNR.

Brown Goshawk

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	253	182	39	84.1
WR	13	12	8	5.4
G	58	47	23	36.2
BR	8	5	60	4.4
GA	0.0086	0.0091	-5	0.0107
GS	14	13	8	13.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

GBS: 25 records, about the average for the species and with a reporting rate of 0.9, almost on par with the long-term average. All single birds, recorded over 19 weeks from 14 both urban and rural sites but common in none. A surprising 60% of records in summer. No breeding recorded.

Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrocephalus*

Common, breeding resident/sum. migrant

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

General: 157 records, up 20% on last year, but with a reporting rate of 1.4% just below the 30YA of 1.5%. Range 1-3 birds, average 1.1, median. Reported from 43 urban and rural grid cells, with only 23% from JWNR. Recorded in 46 weeks, winter 17%, spring 26%, summer 29% and autumn 29%. Only one breeding record: cf/1 Nov Ngannawal GrK11 (InC1).

GBS: 62 records, up 11% on the 30YA. The reporting rate was slightly up, at 2.1% cf 2%. Mainly single birds were recorded from 18 sites, over 37 weeks, with 23% winter records, 16% spring, 27% summer and 34% autumn. No breeding; no “dy” records since 2003.

Collared Sparrowhawk

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	157	131	20	34.7
WR	1	3	-67	1.7
G	43	44	-2	18.1
BR	1	4	-75	1.0
GA	0.0220	0.0282	-22	0.0216
GS	18	17	6	17.2
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: A surprising 17 records, all single birds, from 4 grid cells. The reporting rate remained at the 30YA of 0.1%. 10 records from JWNR. The other hotspot was Ginninderra Creek. Recorded in 10 weeks but throughout the year, particularly in winter.

GBS: 2 records of single birds on 4 and 18 Jun, at a site along Ginninderra Creek in Giralang (McD1).

Spotted Harrier *Circus assimilis*

Leo Berzins

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor
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: Fewer records (14) than in the previous 3 years, and the reporting rate is 0.1% compared with the long-term average of 0.4%. All single birds, from 5 grid cells, over 11 weeks, with 2 records in each of spring, summer and autumn, and 8 in winter. 10 of the records came from JWNR, probably of the same bird.

GBS: No records, reported in 1994 and 2011-2013.

Swamp Harrier *Circus approximans*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Infrequently observed over grasslands, wetlands and streams.

General: 38 records, down on last year (61), and the reporting rate of 0.3% was 54% down on the 30YA. Range of 1-4 birds, with 4/21 Oct Rose Lagoon (GrB1). Recorded from 10 grid cells only, in 23 weeks throughout the year, with most records in spring (55%) presumably because the hotspot for the species, Rose Lagoon on the Federal Highway, contained water then. Breeding recorded in only 4 years of the last 30, and not this year.

GBS: No records since 1999 and only 4 before then.

Wedge-tailed Eagle *Aquila audax*

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

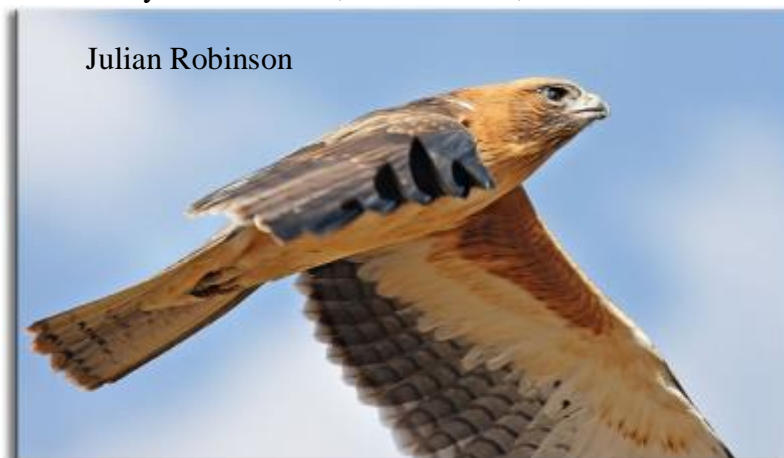
General: The iconic “wedgie” is one of the very few raptor success stories in our region, with 512 records this year, including 8 WOO, from 118 widespread grid cells. The relatively healthy reporting rate of 4.4% is still below the 30YA of 5.7%. However, the reporting rate has hovered around 5%, with little variation, since 1991. Numbers ranged from 1-6 birds, average 1.6, median 1. The birds were recorded in every week and fairly evenly throughout the year. There were 4 breeding records: di/28 Sep Well Station Dr (MiP1); dy/25 Jan Michelago GrL25 (LaS2); dy/2 Feb McQuoids Hill GrI16 (CaJ4); and di/ 20 Apr Namadgi VIC GrJ19 (CoF1). Additional breeding reported on the chat line and elsewhere was not reflected in the formal record.

GBS: There were fewer garden bird records this year, at 71, but the reporting rate of 2.4% compared more than favourably with the 30YA of 1.5%. Range 1-3 birds, average 1.3. Records came from 28 widespread sites, both urban and rural, over 40 weeks spread fairly evenly throughout the year. No breeding ever recorded in the GBS.

Little Eagle *Hieraaetus morphnoides*

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

General: Once again, a surprising number of records (213); including 2 WOO; for a vulnerable species, but the reporting rate of 1.8% languishes 32% below the 30YA of 2.7%. However, apart from a decline between 1997 and 2004, the reporting rate has remained around 2% since 2005. Range 1-3 birds, average 1.1, median 1 with max 3/9 Mar TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1). Recorded throughout the year, with more records in spring (32%), followed by summer 28%, autumn 27%, and fewer than usual in



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winter 14%. Recorded from 36 grid cells, fewer to the south of the city and mainly to the north, north-west and east. Unsurprisingly JWNR accounted for a large proportion of the records (41%). 3 breeding records: ny/13 Jan and dy/24 Jan TSR48 (LeM1); and on/ 24 Oct West Belconnen GrH12 (CuR1). It is known that there were 3 breeding events within the ACT, plus the TSR48 event.

GBS: 15 records, similar to the long-term average in number of records and reporting rate. All were of single birds, and ranged throughout the year. They came from 8 sites, covering Ainslie, Curtin, Giralang, Scullin, Campbell, Greenleigh and Carwoola.

Common, breeding resident

Wedge-tailed Eagle

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	518	372	39	134.7
WR	8	7	14	2.7
G	121	102	19	60.1
BR	4	4	0	2.4
GA	0.0327	0.0451	-27	0.0209
GS	28	27	4	13.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.2

Uncommon, breeding resident

Little Eagle

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	213	179	19	63.0
WR	2	4	-50	1.1
G	36	40	-10	23.3
BR	3	6	-50	1.9
GA	0.0052	0.0061	-15	0.0063
GS	8	8	0	7.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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: 546 records, including 18 WOO, making the kestrel the most recorded raptor in our region once again, though the Wedge-tailed Eagle exceeds it in sheer numbers and is more widespread. The reporting rate of 4.6% was 36% down on the 30YA of 7.3%. However the reporting rate has remained steady around 5%, with a little variation, since 1995. Numbers ranged from 1-6, average 1.3; median 1 with max 6/4 Apr Kama NR GrI13 (SmA1). Recorded in every week, with the usual seasonal distribution: winter 16%; spring 37%; summer 26%; and autumn 21%. As in most years, there were breeding records, 12 this time, mainly from nature reserves and mainly “di” and “ih”, from ih/30 Aug Michelago (LaS2) to dy/18 Dec The Pinnacle NR (AlB1).

GBS: Only 31 records this year, a considerable drop from last year’s 57. The reporting rate of 1.1% was 31% down on the 30YA. Kestrels were recorded in 26 weeks, and in all seasons, with the highest number of records coming in autumn (36%). 10 sites were involved, though kestrels were relatively common only in Campbell and Curtin, sites near open grassland.

Nankeen Kestrel

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	546	410	33	170.6
WR	18	12	50	6.0
G	104	81	28	59.0
BR	12	7	71	4.1
GA	0.0107	0.0202	-47	0.0169
GS	10	16	-38	11.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

Brown Falcon *Falco berigora*

Uncommon, breeding resident

A resident of grasslands and open woodlands.

General: Many more records than usual, 152, including 8 WOO, though the reporting rate of 1.3% against the 30YA of 3.8% tells a different story – a 65% drop. *Since 1997 the reporting rate has varied a little around 3%, but since 2012 (3.6%) it has dropped down to the current value, which is the lowest value ever.* Recorded from 63 widespread grid cells over 49 weeks in numbers ranging from 1-7, average 1.3, median 1. Winter accounted for 19% of records, spring and summer 25% each and autumn 31%. A somewhat lower figure for spring than usual. There was just 1 breeding record: dy/14 Dec LGeo GrT09 (LeM1). Brown Falcons have been recorded breeding in only five of the previous ten years. This appears to be a species likely to suffer more than most from Canberra’s growth.

GBS: 5 records only, 1 each in winter, summer and autumn and 2 in spring, from 4 sites in Curtin, Holt, Cook and LBG. The reporting rate of 0.2% is half that of the 30YA. Not a species one would expect to see in urban areas.

Brown Falcon

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	152	128	19	88.7
WR	8	3	167	1.9
G	63	58	9	41.6
BR	1	2	-50	1.3
GA	0.0028	0.0010	173	0.0051
GS	4	3	33	4.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Australian Hobby *Falco longipennis*

Common, breeding resident/summer migrant

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

General: Many more records than usual – 203 – but as usual the reporting rate of 1.7% is significantly down on the 30YA of 2.1%. Hobbies were recorded in 47 weeks, and the relatively fewer winter records (13%), compared with spring 22%, summer 26% and autumn 40%, supports their partially migratory status. Range 1-3 birds, average 1.1, median 1. Recorded in 45 widespread grid cells, both urban and rural. A quarter of the records came from JWNR. There were 2 possible breeding records: cf/21 Aug JWNR GrL14 (InC1); and cf/5 Oct Aranda GrJ13 (FoP2).

Australian Hobby

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	201	146	38	50.1
WR	0	4	-100	1.5
G	45	42	7	23.1
BR	2	1	100	1.6
GA	0.0093	0.0108	-14	0.0270
GS	18	15	20	20.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.9

GBS: A disappointing picture here, with only 27 records. The A value (0.0093) and the reporting rate (0.9%) are both down on the 30YA of A=0.0270 and 2.4%, respectively. Hobbies were recorded in 25 weeks but unlike the general records the seasonal distribution was different, with 37% winter records, spring 7%, summer 22% and autumn 33%. All records were of single birds, from 18 largely urban sites. No breeding recorded since 2012, with records in 8 years previously.

Black Falcon *Falco subniger*

Rare, non-breeding visitor

An inland species favouring eucalypt woodland.

General: 6 records, all single birds, and from 6 grid cells, largely on the fringes of the city and beyond. Recorded between Sep and May, once in spring, twice in summer and thrice in autumn. The reporting rate of 0.1% remains the same as the 30YA. No breeding.

GBS: No records since 2010, with records from 10 of the GBS years before then.

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*

Uncommon, breeding resident

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

General: 84 records, including 1 WOO, of 1-5 birds, mean 1.4.

The reporting rate of 0.7%, down 41% on the 30YA, reflected the situation in which most raptors in our region find themselves. Peregrines were recorded fairly widely from 30 grid cells across urban and peri-urban areas and in 42 weeks, seasonally: winter 20%, spring 36%, summer 27% and autumn 17%, a pattern showing more spring and fewer autumn records than usual. There were 11 breeding records of apparently 2 breeding events: from on/7 Sep to ny/9 Nov Red Rocks Gorge GrI16 (HeS1), and cf/16 Oct Mt Majura GrM12 (MiP1). Despite the lack of formal records, it is understood that the former event from a known breeding site produced dependent young. Oddly there have been no records for many years of Peregrines breeding on ledges of city buildings, despite the healthy feral pigeon population.

GBS: 14 records, of 1-2 birds, from 7 urban sites in Curtin, Ainslie, Gleneagles, Aranda, Wright and Kambah, over 13 weeks, with 5 records in each of winter and autumn, and 2 in each of spring and summer. A fairly normal result for this survey.

Peregrine Falcon

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	84	67	25	28.9
WR	1	1	0	0.5
G	30	29	3	17.3
BR	11	8	38	1.1
GA	0.0052	0.0064	-19	0.0064
GS	7	8	-12	6.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

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: In the period 1982 to 2006 the number of birds sighted was in the range 500-800. Last year the number of birds recorded had risen to 9419, while this year the number is 14449. While the number recorded is partly the result of increased observer effort, the reporting rate of 11% last year is now 13%. This indicates that the species continues to thrive around Canberra. Most water bodies or wetlands of any size generally have a resident population. Max 74/26 Jun JWNR (SmA1), with mean 10 and median 6. Recorded in all weeks of the year with an even spread across the seasons. 59 breeding records: first di/8 Jul JWNR (LaK1) and last dy/11 Apr Stranger Pond (CaR3), with an early start for the next season di/23 Jun Fadden Hills Pond (HeS1). Most breeding records were of dependent young in the period Oct – Jan.

Purple Swamphen

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1529	946	62	212.3
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	38	31	23	17.0
BR	59	76	-22	13.7
GA	0.2892	0.2787	4	0.0713
GS	7	7	0	1.3
GBR	24	36	-33	6.3

GBS: 186 records from 7 sites in 6 grid cells maintains current high numbers of sightings and birds observed. Sites were in Giralang (McD4 and KaD1), Greenway (HaA2), Jerrabomberra (HaL2), Crace (LeF1) and Yarralumla (NeG1). Reports were spread evenly over 52 weeks, with max 20/3wk Oct Jerrabomberra (HaL2), mean 4.5 and median 2. Breeding at 2 sites: Jerrabomberra and Crace Wetland, between 3wk Sep and 1wk May.

Lewin's Rail *Lewinia pectoralis*

Rare, breeding visitor

A very occasional visitor.

General: Of the 30 records for this shy, elusive species, there were multiple sightings of probably the same bird at certain sites and times: 3 sightings of single birds at Giralang Pond in Sep (McD4); 12 sightings of 1 bird at Forde Creek in Oct, Dec & Jan (CIJ2, GaP1 & LaG1); 7 sightings of 1 bird occasionally seen at JWNR between Sep & Jun; 5 sightings at MFNR in late Dec early Jan; and 2 sightings at Yarramundi Reach (MiP1) in Aug. Max 3/12 Jan MFNR (SpA1). The reporting rate this year (0.3%) is down 47% on last year but up 22% on the 10YA and 86% on the 30YA.

GBS: 2 records, the first for the GBS, probably the same bird as reported above in the General survey: 1/2wk Aug and 1wk Sep Giralang Pond (McD4).

Lewin's Rail

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	30	41	-27	3.3
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	5	3	67	0.7
BR	1	0	Inf	0.0
GA	0.0007	0.0000	Inf	0.0000
GS	1	0	Inf	0.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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: Reporting rate (0.3%) the same as last year, but 51% down on the 10YA and 75% down on the 30YA. Similar to last year, in Forde in Dec and Jan, groups of 1- 6 birds were seen by 5 observers. Other records were of 1 or 2 birds JWNR, MFNR, Mitchell Pond, North Watson Wetland and Tharwa. Max 6/21 Dec Forde (GaP1), mean 1.7, and median 1. Records mainly in spring 23% and summer 64%. 7 breeding records, all dy between 21 Dec and 14 Feb at Forde (HaJ1, CIJ2 and SmA1).

Buff-banded Rail

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	34	25	36	9.2
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	7	7	0	2.2
BR	2	10	-80	0.5
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0001
GS	0	0	-	0.1
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 Since 2001 the number of sightings per year has been fluctuating, but trending upwards. The reporting rate (0.3%) is the same as last year, but down 57% on the 10YA and 36% on the 30YA. This year most records are of 1 or 2 birds at JWNR in Dec & Jan, but with sightings at Casey Wetlands (GaP1), Crace Pond (LaG1), Franklin Ponds (GaP1), Goulburn Wetlands (AnF1), LGin (FuP1) and MFNR (SmA1 & CaR3). The higher numbers of sighting this year reflects the significant fluctuation from year to year in recent years. Most records were in summer (84%) with nearly all the rest in spring (13%). 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: Again, fewer records than last year, with the reporting rate (0.3%) less than half last year's which was half that of the previous year. Down 64% on the 10YA and 47% down on the 30YA. Records were generally of 1 or 2 birds (mean of 1.8, median 2). 45 records were from ponds in Gungahlin, including wetlands in Casey & Crace and ponds in Franklin and Forde, with a few records from JWNR. 65% of records were from summer and the remainder evenly spread throughout the other seasons. No breeding records this year after 4 last year, the only breeding records in the COG AoI.

Australian Spotted Crane

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	37	55	-33	14.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	5	5	0	2.1
BR	0	5	-100	0.2
GA	0.0000	0.0010	-100	0.0000
GS	0	1	-100	0.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Spotless Crane *Porzana tabuensis*

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

Found occasionally in local wetlands, mainly JWNR and ponds in Gungahlin and Fadden Hills.

General: Many more records than last year, with the reporting rate (0.9%) more than double last year, 70% up on the 10YA and 153% up on the 30YA. Max 5[dy]/9 Jan Fadden Hills Pond (HeS1) with mean 1.3, and median 1. Recorded throughout the entire year, more records in summer (43%), followed by autumn (26%) and winter (23%), with only 8% sighted in spring. Most records from Fadden Hills Pond (36), JWNR (29) and Forde (20) but also from Crace and Franklin. 4 breeding records: br/6 Dec Franklin Ponds (KeJ5); dy/7 Dec Franklin Ponds (GaP1); dy/2 Jan Forde (LaG1); and dy/9 Jan Fadden Hills Pond (HeS1).

Spotless Crane

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	110	35	214	8.8
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	7	10	-30	1.8
BR	4	0	Inf	0.3
GA	0.0017	0.0003	411	0.0000
GS	2	1	100	0.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: 5 records this year: 4 from Crace between 2wk Dec and 3wk May (LeF1) and 1 at Jerrabomberra in 3wk Apr (HaL2). Spotless Crane in the GBS were first reported the year before last at a site in Giralang. No sightings last year.

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. No records this year after 1 record 2 years ago of a single bird at LBath. Previous years with records are: 2013 (75), 2012 (5), 2010 (63), 2008 (14), 2003 (32), 2002 (41) 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: The reporting rate (12.4%) is a little greater than last year and up 10% on the 10YA and 26% on the 30YA. Nearly all records come from the wetlands and lake margins in and around Canberra where observer effort is highest. Max 56/9 Sep LGin (FuP1), mean 5 and median 4. Recorded throughout the year: winter 20%, spring 25%, summer 27% and autumn 28%. The number of birds reported has risen steadily from around 600 -700 from 2001 to the present figure of 6888 this year. 41 breeding records this year: first di/6 Oct JWNR (LaK1) and latest nb/19 Feb Casey Wetland (HaJ7).

Dusky Moorhen

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1443	995	45	231.8
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	40	34	18	22.7
BR	41	37	11	14.8
GA	0.2988	0.2310	29	0.0708
GS	7	8	-12	1.4
GBR	15	10	50	5.0

GBS: 209 records from 7 sites is down slightly on last year from sites that regularly report waterbirds: Giralang (McD4 and KaD1), Jerrabomberra (HaL2), Crace (LeF1), Acton (RoS1), Yarralumla (NeG1) and Murrumbateman (BIJ1). More birds were reported (869) than last year. Max 20/2wk May

Giralang Pond (KaD1), mean 4.2 and median 4. 15 breeding records from Crace and Jerrabomberra sites between 1wk Nov and 4wk Mar.

Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*

Another regular inhabitant of Canberra water bodies, but seen also in very large numbers on LBath and LGeo.

General: The number of records and number of birds sighted (64,042) are higher than last year, and the reporting rate (20.5%) is 8% up on last year, up 43% on the 10YA and 60% on the 30YA. Always one of the most prolific species, but this year placed 2nd after the Common Starling (95279 birds). Max 1036/11 Mar Yerrabi Pond (GrB1) with mean 28.6 (cf 41 last year), and median 8 (12 last year). Records were throughout the year: winter 19%, spring 23%, summer 29% and autumn 29%.

Breeding: earliest nb/19 Sep JWNR (DaC2) and latest dy/21 May Bywong (McD1).

GBS: 243 records with a total of 5828 birds from 7 sites, slightly down on last year. Reported in every week of the year, with an even seasonal distribution: winter 23%, spring 24% summer 26% and autumn 27%. Max 170/3wk Jan Jerrabomberra (HaL2), mean 24 and median 10.

Very common, breeding resident

Eurasian Coot

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	2384	1579	51	299.7
WR	4	6	-33	1.4
G	56	56	0	30.6
BR	77	38	103	6.2
GA	2.0041	2.1617	-7	0.3553
GS	7	11	-36	1.6
GBR	17	6	183	3.0

BURHINIDAE: stone-curlews

Bush Stone-curlew *Burhinus grallarius*

Reintroduced, rare resident

This species has been reintroduced to the predator free sanctuary within Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve. Declared endangered in NSW.

General: 4 sightings at MFNR between Sep and May (HoS1, BoJ1 & CIJ3). 1 record in the previous year at MFNR (DaC1).

GBS: While there is concern that the birds may fly out of the sanctuary, the species has not as yet turned up in the GBS.

RECURVIROSTRIDAE: stilts, avocet

Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus leucocephalus*

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor

Occasionally seen at JWNR, but most observations from LBath and LGeo.

General: Fewer birds reported this year (812 cf 3097 last year) although the number of sightings is greater. The reporting rate (0.7%) is just under that of last year, but down about 30% on the 10 and 30YAs. Records mostly from the JWNR/FSP/Canturf Farm, with a group of up to 31 birds observed in late Oct and early Nov, but also from Rose Lagoon and from LBath & LGeo where larger groups were observed. Max 239/15 Sep LBath S Morass (LeM1). Mean 10.2 (46.2 last year) and median 5 (9 last year). Records mostly in spring 62% and summer 30%, like last year. No breeding records this year, after 1 last year at LBath E (LeM1). Breeding has been reported only in 1994, 1997, 2006, 2012 and 2015.

Black-winged Stilt

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	82	70	17	27.2
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	15	13	15	5.1
BR	0	1	-100	0.5
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0000
GS	0	0	-	0.0
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: Only 1 record this year of a single bird on 12 Jun at LBath S Morass (LeM1), with 11 records last year and a peak of 26 the year before.**CHARADRIIDAE: plovers, dotterels, lapwings****Pacific Golden Plover** *Pluvialis fulva*

Non-breeding migrant

Very few reports outside the LBath E basin. Reported in low numbers most years.

General: 1 record of a single bird at JWNR on 20 Sep (SmA1), following 4 records last year and 2 the year before.**Red-capped Plover** *Charadrius ruficapillus*

Uncommon, non-breeding visitor

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

General: 2 sightings of a total 13 birds: 20 Sep (LeM1) and 28 Oct (BuM1) both at LBath. Last year relatively large numbers (833) were reported mostly at LBath E during the Waterbird Surveys. Breeding: the 28 Oct sighting reported 5 birds and a nest with eggs.**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: No confirmed records this year, 2 records last year and 4 the year before.**Oriental Plover** *Charadrius veredus*

Non-breeding vagrant

No records this year. The first and only record for the COG AoI 3 years ago.

Black-fronted Dotterel *Elseyaornis melanops*

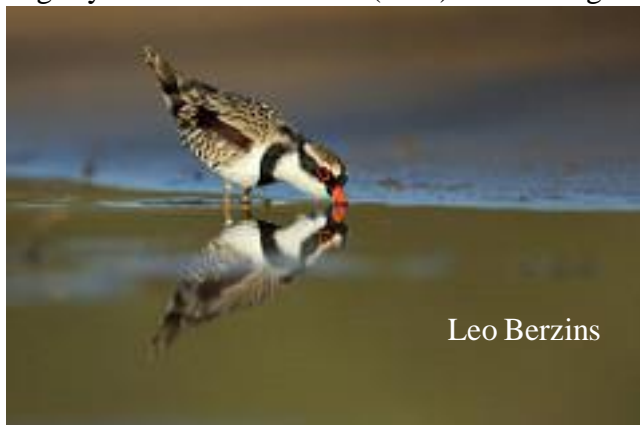
Uncommon, breeding resident

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

General: Reporting rate (3.5%) is down 16% on last year, but about the same on the 10 & 30YAs. Records were from many widely-spread locations, largely from Canberra's suburban lakes and wetlands including JWNR/FSP, MFNR, Edgeworth Ponds (Coombs), Flemington Rd Ponds, Forde Pond, National Arboretum, The Valley Av Ponds, and Uriarra Homestead Dam, as well as NSW sites - Goulburn Wetlands, BSP and Rose Lagoon. Max 25/28 Feb FSP (SmA1), mean 3 (3.6 last year), and median 2. Reported regularly throughout the year, with a slightly lower rate in winter (14%). 4 breeding records: earliest co/25 Oct Forde Ck (CIJ3) and latest**Black-fronted Dotterel**

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	411	351	17	93.8
WR	3	3	0	0.9
G	34	37	-8	17.2
BR	4	1	300	1.5
GA	0.0017	0.0087	-80	0.0004
GS	1	1	0	0.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

dy/11 Mar Goulburn Wetlands (AnF1).

GBS: 5 records, all from Crace (LeF1). All records of a single bird between 4wk Aug and 4wk Oct, observed over 5 weeks. There are only 6 years in the previous 33 that have GBS records: 1982, 1995, 2002, 2012, 2015 and 2016. No breeding records ever in the GBS.

Leo Berzins

Red-kneed Dotterel *Erythronyx cinctus*

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

Occurs most frequently around vegetated shallow lakes and ponds.

General: Fewer records than last year and considerably fewer than the peak of the previous year. Reporting rate (0.8%) 55% down on last year, 45% down on the 10YA and 37% down on the 30YA. Nearly all records from JWNR/FSP, with a few from MFNR, BSP, Flemington Rd Pond and Lake Springfield Murrumbateman. Max 9/6 Dec JWNR (SmA1), mean 3.2, median 3. Records mainly in spring (70%), with few in summer (21%). 1 breeding record: on/25 Oct JWNR (SmA1). Only 4 previous breeding records, in 2013, 2004 and 2002.

Red-kneed Dotterel

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	95	152	-38	30.7
WR	1	1	0	0.1
G	6	7	-14	4.1
BR	1	1	0	0.2
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0000
GS	0	0	-	0.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Banded Lapwing *Vanellus tricolour*

Rare, breeding visitor

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

General: Highest number of records ever this year, just above the record high of 36 from 3 years ago. 26 records from Hoskinstown (BuM1 & McD1), with a few from MFNR (MiP1, SmA1), LBath & LGeo (LeM1). Max 12/16 Oct Hoskinstown (BuM1), mean 4.8, and median 4. Most records in winter 68% and Spring 32%. 3 breeding records at 3 sites: earliest di/16 Aug Hoskinstown (DaC2) and latest dy/16 Oct Hoskinstown (BuM1).

Banded Lapwing

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	37	25	48	9.3
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	9	6	50	3.0
BR	3	5	-40	1.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0000
GS	0	0	-	0.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Masked Lapwing *Vanellus miles*

Common, breeding resident

Well distributed throughout the ACT in suitable grassy areas.

General: Reporting rate 13.6% up 12% on last year, and about the same as the 10 and 30YAs. Max 41/23 Apr FSP (SmA1), mean 3.3, and median 2. Most records from the wetlands and open grassy areas spread throughout the ACT. Records were throughout the year: winter 20%, spring 30%, summer 26% and autumn 24%. 35 breeding records from 14 grid cells: earliest on/10 Aug BSP (AnF1) and latest dy/3 Jan WBPD (DaC2).

GBS: 249 records from 25 sites is a small drop from the record high of 2 years ago. Max 7/4wk Feb Jerrabomberra (HaL2), mean and median 2. Records evenly spread throughout the year, with 25% in each season! 17 breeding records (cf 25 last year), from 2 sites (Greenway and Jerrabomberra): earliest on/2wk Aug and latest dy/3wk Nov Greenway (HaA2).

Masked Lapwing

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1579	1012	56	305.6
WR	20	16	25	3.2
G	88	78	13	53.4
BR	35	15	133	8.7
GA	0.1706	0.1701	0	0.1131
GS	25	29	-14	24.8
GBR	17	25	-32	3.5

ROSTRATULIDAE: PAINTED SNIPE**Australian Painted Snipe** *Rostratula australis*

Rare, non-breeding visitor

A very unusual sighting in our region. Declared endangered in New South Wales and vulnerable in the Commonwealth. This species was reported in 1964 when Lake Burley Griffin was filling, and subsequently sporadically through the seventies.

General: No records. Previously recorded in recent years in 2012, 2013 and 2014. The last record before 2012 was on 7 Jan 1978 JWNR (CIG1 and LeM1) (Wilson 1999 p 31).

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

Common, non-breeding summer migrant

General: A 39% increase in abundance and virtually no change in the reporting rate with a slight increase from 13 to 16 cells. Max 29/9 Sep JWNR (PaR3), mean 3.7, median 2. 25 records of 10 or more birds all from JWNR with 60% of records with 2 or fewer birds. First recorded 16 Aug (SmA1) with last record on 17 Mar (LeM1), virtually the same as last year.

GBS. 10 records from 3 sites: Giralang (McD4 & KaD1)) and Yarralumla (NeG1). Recorded between 9 Oct and 26 Feb, all single birds except 3/20 Nov Giralang (McD4).

Latham's Snipe

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	267	177	51	42.8
WR	1	1	0	0.0
G	16	13	23	6.8
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0041	0.0074	-44	0.0014
GS	3	2	50	0.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: No records, reported in 11 of the previous 34 years.

Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: No records, reported in 20 of the previous 34 years.

Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: No records, reported in 22 of the previous 34 years.

Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: No records, last reported in 2014 (11 records) and only 5 times before then.

Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: No records, last reported in 2014 and only 6 times before then.

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: No records, last reported in 2015 and 2014 and only 7 times before then.

Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis*

Non-breeding vagrant

Occasionally seen in summer at FSP, LBath and LGeo.

General: A single record 1/20 Sep LBath E basin, GrY08 (LeM1), down from 22 last year, and from the 30YA of 10. Only 2 years in the past 34 where this species was not recorded.

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata*

Uncommon, non-breeding summer migrant

The most common of the Scolopacidae. Can be seen between Aug and Apr on some wetlands.

General: Number of records (6) well down from last year (53) and well down on the 30YA (21). Reported from 4 sites JWNR (SmA1), LBath E basin (LeM1), Rose Lagoon (DrC1) and Canturf Farm (MiP1). Abundance down by 100% and max down from 3330 last year to 19/20 Sep LBath E basin GrY08 (LeM1), other records of two birds except for 1 of a single bird.

Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: No records, last reported in 2009 and in 13 of the years before then.

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, the same as last year and the year before: 1 sighting of a single bird at MFNR on 7 Oct (MiP1), and 3 sightings of probably the same bird at Mt Ainslie NR mid-March (SmA1, MiP1 & HoS1). No breeding reported.

GBS: No records this year. 1 record 2 years ago, the 3rd time this species has been recorded in the GBS, from 2007, 2008 and 2014.

Little Button-quail *Turnix velox*

Rare, non-breeding migrant

An 'unusual' bird in the ACT. Only 14 records in the COG database, but from 9 widespread sites.

General: No records this year.

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

Non-breeding vagrant

General: No records. 1 or 2 birds irregularly reported up to 1998, then in 2006 and 2013.

Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*

Non-breeding vagrant

A rare visitor in the period 2012 – 2016, but only 2 records before then in 2004 and 1987.

General: A single record 2/25 Oct ANU GrK13 (MiP1), down from 6 last year.

Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida*

Rare, Non-reeding visitor

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

General: A decline in abundance since the high in 2013-14. A large decrease in the maximum number of birds from 797 last year to 26/22 Nov JWNR (SmA1). Also reported from LGeo E (LeM1), LBG West Lake (FuP1) and Wet Lagoon (AnF1).

White-winged Black Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus*

Non-breeding vagrant

A rare visitor, appeared in low numbers in 2014 – 2016, but only twice previously in 2009 and 1990.

General: 4 records from 2 observers (SmA1 & MiP1) on same day (3 Dec) on LBG.

Silver Gull *Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*

Common, breeding resident

A resident of larger bodies of water in the region.

General: A small increase in the abundance (2.9 cf 2.2) and reporting rate (7.6% cf 6.7%) with a large increase in the maximum number of birds 900/14 Dec Spinnaker Island LBG (FuP1), with mean 40 and median 9. 8 records of 600 or more birds from Spinnaker Island, JWNR and FSP. Breeding reported from LBath S Morass (GrZ08), Spinnaker Island LBG, other areas of LBG, ANU and Black Mt Peninsula. Most likely all breeding records from the vicinity of LBG refer to breeding on Spinnaker Island. Results of 2015-16 breeding season on Spinnaker Island: (Davey CBN Vol 41 2016).

GBS: 140 records from 6 sites, (same number as last year): Curtin (AjR1), Jerrabomberra (HaL2), Yarralumla (OnP1 & NeG1), Greenway (HaA2), Acton (RoS1). Max 120/10 Jul Yarralumla GrK14 (NeG1), mean 16.6, median 8. 24 breeding records all from 1 of the sites at Yarralumla of birds breeding on moored boats between 17 Jul and 12 Mar.

Silver Gull

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	883	563	57	135.7
WR	0	1	-100	0.1
G	25	22	14	15.3
BR	9	1	800	1.4
GA	0.7981	1.1611	-31	0.4316
GS	6	6	0	4.5
GBR	24	28	-14	1.3

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

Rare, breeding visitor

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

General: Only 2 confirmed records this year: 3/13 Nov Rob Roy NR (InC1) and 1/22 Mar Burra (AnI1). No breeding records (1 in 2010-11 and recorded in 4 earlier years).

GBS: No records (recorded from 1 rural site last year).

Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus funereus*

Common, breeding resident

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

General: Reporting rate (4.4%) is slightly up from 4.2% last year and just over the 30YA average of 4.2%. Reported all year but more frequently in autumn (32%) and summer (26%). Average 8.0, median 3 with max 200/19 Jul Wanna Wanna Rd South GrP16 (BuM1). 12 breeding records (13 last year): earliest dy/8 Aug Bugden Av Gowrie (CaR3), latest dy/12 Jun Parkwood Horse Agistment GrH12 (DrC1).

GBS: 320 records from 46 sites (69%) from 51 weeks in groups of varying sizes averaging 5.5, median 3 with max 60/21 May Lyneham (LeM1). Abundance was 9% lower than last year and 56% higher than the 30YA but much lower than the peak abundance after the 2003 bushfires (A=2.2998 in 2003-04). 28% of records in winter and 36% in autumn. Breeding recorded from 4 sites (2 last year), Curtin (2 sites), Wamboin and Chapman: earliest dy/2wk and latest dy/3wk Mar both at Curtin (AJR1).

Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	515	354	45	97.6
WR	5	3	67	2.1
G	92	80	15	40.9
BR	12	14	-14	2.1
GA	0.6001	0.6580	-9	0.3849
GS	46	45	2	24.8
GBR	11	14	-21	3.2

Gang-gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum*

Common, breeding resident/alt. migrant

Often found in the older areas of Canberra.

General: Reporting rate (7.9%) higher than last year (7.7%) and above the 30YA of 7.1%. Average 3.1, median 2 with max 40/15 May Tharwa Sandwash GrJ19 (MaL2). Recorded all year but fewer records in winter (19%) and higher in spring (34 %). 80 breeding records (8 last year), mostly ih, earliest dy/3 Jul Lyneham Wetland (CaR3), latest dy/2 Jun Campbell (BeL3), with an early start for the next season ih/16 Jun ANBG (BeL3).

GBS: 811 records from 42 sites (63%) from all weeks of up to 40 individuals. Average 3.3, median 2 with max 40/4wk Dec Hughes (AnI1), with little seasonable variation although slightly fewer records in winter (20%) and more records in autumn (32%). Abundance was 14% higher than last year, well below the peak of 2012-13 (A=1.27) but 22% above the 30YA. Records from throughout Canberra. 44 breeding records (34 last year) from 7 sites with first breeding record ih/4wk Jul Deakin (RoD2) and last dy/4wk Jun Curtin (MoM3).

Gang-gang Cockatoo

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	920	645	43	167.3
WR	12	14	-14	6.3
G	81	52	56	47.0
BR	80	8	900	2.4
GA	0.9168	0.8023	14	0.7542
GS	42	40	5	45.1
GBR	44	34	29	8.2

Galah *Eolophus roseicapillus*

Very common, breeding resident

Widespread throughout the region.

General: Ranks 7th in the number of records this year. The reporting rate (38.6%) was 9% lower than last year but 2% above the 30YA. Although abundance is less than last year, the overall trend is increasing abundance since 1989. Recorded from all seasons. Average 8.3, median 4, with max 500/3 Aug Campbell Pk (HoS1). 65 breeding records (63 last year): first ih/30 Jul ANU

Galah

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	4484	3567	26	886.0
WR	240	210	14	114.0
G	166	148	12	104.4
BR	65	63	3	21.6
GA	5.9127	6.3524	-7	7.1344
GS	67	67	0	65.3
GBR	94	119	-21	56.4

GrK13 (BeD1), last dy/2 Mar Cook (DrC1), with an early start for next season ih/23 Jun Riordan St Park (Fadden) (HeS1).

GBS: Records from 100% of sites in all weeks of 1-100 individuals with little seasonal variation. Average 7.7, median 4 with max 100/24 Jul Hackett (LeC1). 2nd most abundant species recorded in the GBS. Abundance 7% below last year and 17% below the 30YA. Breeding recorded from 22 sites: earliest ih/4wk Jul Curtin (AjR1) and last dy/4wk Mar Chapman (HaJ1), with an early start to the next season ih/2wk May Deakin GrK14 (RoD2).

Long-billed Corella *Cacatua tenuirostris*

Uncommon, breeding resident/escapee

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

General: Seen in small groups of 1-6, average 1.6, median 1 with max 6/20 Mar Parkes Way/Coranderrk Street pond (MiP1). More records in spring (46%) with fewer (9%) in autumn. 7 breeding records (4 last year), 5 in Campbell Park NR, including: earliest ih/19 Aug (BuM1), latest on/21 Nov GrM13 (AnI1).

GBS: 7 records of single birds from 3 sites in Chapman, Curtin and Hughes. Recorded in 7 weeks, predominately in winter (57%) with no records in autumn. 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 77% lower than last year and 62% lower than the 30YA. Earliest record 1/3wk Jul Curtin (AjR1) and latest record 1/1wk Jan Hughes (BuM3). No breeding records ever in the GBS.

Long-billed Corella

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	81	83	-2	10.4
WR	0	1	-100	0.5
G	15	12	25	3.4
BR	7	4	75	0.6
GA	0.0024	0.0104	-77	0.0064
GS	3	5	-40	2.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Little Corella *Cacatua sanguinea*

Very common, breeding resident

Once confined to the southern suburbs, now reported from the northern suburbs, surrounding nature reserves and farther afield.

General: Reporting rate (9.3%) is 25% down on last year (12.4%) but up nearly 2.4 times on the 30YA (3.9%). 46 groups of 100+ reported from Goulburn, Red Hill, Tuggeranong, Commonwealth Pk, North Lyneham, Erindale, Reid, Acton, Lyneham, O'Connor, Fadden, and ANU. Recorded from all seasons with 31% of records in summer. Average 16.7, median 3 and max 550/26 Mar Hannah Community Park (Fadden) (CaR3). 14 breeding records (12 last year): earliest on/21 Aug Callum Brae GrL15 (HeS1), latest dy/2 Apr Fadden GrK16 (CaR3).

GBS: The abundance was 30% higher than last year and over 3 times the 30YA. Records from 46 sites from all weeks with 32% of records in summer. Average 9.1, median 2, with max 100/9 Apr Greenway (HaA2). Breeding recorded from 4 sites: Watson, Hughes, Kaleen and Wanniasa: earliest ih/4wk Jul Watson (WaK1) and last dy/4wk Mar Wanniasa (HeS1).

Little Corella

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1082	1039	4	91.9
WR	22	28	-21	7.0
G	58	59	-2	15.6
BR	14	12	17	2.0
GA	1.7290	1.3349	30	0.5360
GS	46	50	-8	18.5
GBR	6	9	-33	0.9

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita*

Very common, breeding resident

A common bird of the ACT and surrounding region.

General: Reporting rate 43.7% is 5% lower than last year but 12% higher than 30YA of 38.9%. Like the Galah, the reporting rate has gradually been tending upwards since 1998. Recorded in all months but only 19% in winter. Average 10.1, median 4 with max 600/4 Jul BuTYL (AnF1). Breeding records 51% higher than last year: first ih/20 Jul The Pinnacle NR (AIB1) and latest dy/22 Jun Hannah Community Park Fadden (CaR3), with an anticipation of the next season, ih/25 Jun Narrabundah Hill Reserve Gr I15 (HoJ1).

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	5078	3857	32	913.0
WR	265	267	-1	114.2
G	168	150	12	119.5
BR	77	51	51	14.0
GA	8.3453	8.1523	2	6.5738
GS	67	67	0	64.7
GBR	82	90	-9	20.6

GBS: Most abundant species recorded in the GBS. Records from all sites and all weeks with little seasonal variation. Average number seen 9.6, median 5 with max 300/3wk May Hughes (AnI1). Abundance 2% higher than last year and 27% higher than the 30YA. Abundance peaked in 2003 at A=9.0, which is 7.9% above the present value. Breeding recorded from 18 sites: earliest dy/1wk Jul and latest dy/2wk Jun both at Chapman GrI15 (HaJ1).

Cockatiel *Nymphicus hollandicus*

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: 3 records of single birds (6 last year): 1/8 Jul Lyneham Wetland (MiP1), 1/5 Oct Uriarra TSR GrH14 (SmA1), 1/17 Dec Ngunnawal (WyP1).

GBS: Single birds recorded from 3 sites (2 last year): 1/4wk Oct Duffy (CaJ4), 1/4wk Feb Curtin (AjR1), 1/2wk Mar Kaleen (CIM1).

PSITTACIDAE: lorikeets, parrots

Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus haematodus*

Uncommon, breeding resident

A small resident population in Belconnen region gradually spreading south.

General: 758 records from 33 grids (519 records from 28 last year). As in previous years many records come from Belconnen suburbs, however, there are now many records from south-side suburbs. Reporting rate 6.5%, 5% higher than last year and almost 3.5 times the 30YA. Since 2004, the reporting rate has risen steadily from 0.15% to the current value, a significant increase over the 10-year period. Records from all months with little seasonal variation. Average 3.4, median 2 with max: 38/13 Jun Scullin (RoV1). 11 breeding records (14 last year): earliest on/27 Sep Wanniasa Hills NR (CaR3), latest on/18 Jun Hannah Community Park Fadden (CaR3).

Rainbow Lorikeet

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	758	519	46	43.0
WR	20	7	186	1.2
G	33	28	18	5.9
BR	11	14	-21	1.2
GA	0.7823	0.6597	19	0.1160
GS	37	27	37	9.5
GBR	11	5	120	0.6

GBS: Abundance was 19% higher than last year and about 6.7 times the 30YA. 658 records from 37 sites, including many on the south side. Max 31/1wk Dec Torrens (WiK2) with average 3.5, median 2. Observed in 52 weeks with more sightings in autumn (32%). 11 breeding records from 2 sites in Page, and Wanniasa: earliest dy/1wk Nov, latest dy/4wk Apr both in Page (AlB1).

Scaly-breasted Lorikeet *Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*

Non-breeding vagrant/escapee

Occasionally strays from coastal areas in the Illawarra region, or escapes from local aviaries.

General: 3 records (21 last year) of single birds: 1/2 Jul Fadden (MaL2), 1/21 Aug Macarthur (MaL2) and 1/19 Jan Wanniasa Hills (MiP1).

Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta concinna*

Rare, non-breeding visitor

Occasionally strays from eastern ranges.

General: 11 records (5 last year) of 1-4 birds in Wanniasa, Kambah and Farrer, max 4/19 Jan Wanniasa Hills (MaL2). Earliest record 2/18 Jan Wanniasa Hills (HeS2) and latest 2/10 Jun Kambah (MaL2).

GBS: 20 records of 1-3 birds from 2 sites with 19 records from 3wk Jan to 4wk Jun in Wanniasa (HeS1) and one record of 2 birds in May at Kambah (VeP1).

Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla*

Rare, non-breeding visitor

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

General: No records this year, last record in 2012-13 with records in most years before then.

GBS: No records (one last year, three in 2008-09 and records in most years before then).

Purple-crowned Lorikeet *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*

Non-breeding vagrant

A nomadic species feeding mainly on flowering eucalypts. The ACT is a considerable distance from its normal range. Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: No records (6 last year, 5 in 2013 and only 1 record before then, in 1968).

GBS: No records (1 in 2013 and 1 in 1985).

Australian King-Parrot *Alisterus scapularis* 430

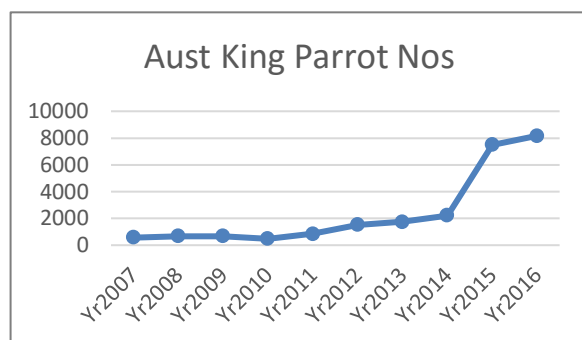
Common, breeding resident

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

General: 1684 records from all months reaching a peak in autumn (35%). Reporting rate (14.5%) is 14% lower than last year but 60% higher than the 30YA. Average 4.9, median 2 with max (roost flight) 462/14 May Scrivener Dam (LeM1). Abundance (0.7029) was 22% lower than last year (0.9464) partially reversing a dramatic increase from 2013-14 but still 1.6 times the 10YA and 2.3 times the 30YA. Significant growth in numbers (8168 birds this year) since 2010. Breeding: first ih/26 Oct Callum Brae NR (HeS1) and last dy/14 Feb O'Connor (MiP1).

Australian King-Parrot

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1684	1407	20	213.0
WR	36	38	-5	12.5
G	73	64	14	33.3
BR	7	9	-22	2.8
GA	2.0151	2.3339	-14	1.7261
GS	64	62	3	54.3
GBR	36	41	-12	20.2



GBS: Records from 64 sites from all weeks of up to 52 individuals with over 29% in each of autumn and winter. Abundance 14% lower than last year but 17% higher than the 30YA. Max 52/3wk Jul Yarralumla (NeG1), average 3.7, median 2. *The A value increased steadily from A=0.3187 in 1982 to A=2.5949 in 2003, but declined gradually to A=1.5666 in 2012-13, but has again risen to its current value.* Breeding recorded from 16 sites: earliest dy/3wk Jul Curtin (AjR1) and last dy/1wk Mar Ainslie (HaS3).

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 across Canberra following the initial movement into Belconnen from 2005-06 continues with records from 31 grid cells this year compared with 26 last year. This follows on from the movement into Belconnen from 2005-06. Reporting rate 3.6% is 24% lower than last year (4.8%) but well above the 30YA (2.4%). Most records in summer (34%) and autumn (38%). Average 5.4, median 3 with max 48/20 May Watson (LeM1). 10 breeding records (16 last year) from ih/16 Sep Throsby Ridge GrM11 (HoS1) to dy/16 Feb Hawker Ovals (AlB1).

GBS: Records from 20 sites from 49 weeks (22% spring, 43% summer and 26% autumn with only 9% of records in winter). Max 14/21 May Page GrJ12 (AlB1), average 3.1, median 2. Abundance 43% lower than last year, arresting the continual increases since movement of birds into suburban Canberra commenced in 2005-06, but over 3 times the 30YA. Breeding recorded from 4 sites in Cook, Ainslie, Page and Wanniasa: earliest dy/4wk Dec Page (AlB1) and last dy/1wk Feb Cook GrJ13 (TaN1).

Superb Parrot

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	415	393	6	56.7
WR	14	17	-18	3.3
G	31	26	19	10.1
BR	10	16	-38	4.5
GA	0.2111	0.3722	-43	0.0676
GS	20	20	0	6.2
GBR	11	24	-54	2.9

Regent Parrot *Polytelis anthopeplus* 433

Escapee

Not a bird of this region, but escapees occasionally reported: in 2013, 1998 and 1995.

General: 1 record of a presumed escapee: 1/3 Jun Pearce GrK15 (CnM1).

Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans*

Very common, breeding resident

An attractive common resident of the COG area of interest.

General: Reporting rate (44.3%) is 4% lower than last year and 9% below 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 then declined to 46% last year with a further decline to 44% this year. Average 5.2, median 3 with max (roost flight) 172/7 May Mt Majura (LeM1). Recorded in all seasons but fewer in winter (20%). Breeding: first ih/31 Jul Campbell Pk (LeM1) and last dy/24 Feb TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1) with an early start to next season: ih/16 Jun ANBG GrK13 (AwB1). Crimson Rosella/Eastern Rosella hybrid reported from West Macgregor.

GBS: 6th most abundant species recorded in GBS (8th last year). Records from 67 sites from all weeks with almost no seasonal variation: Average 3.8, median 3 with max 26/1wk Jun Jerrabomberra (HaL2). Abundance (A value) 6% lower than last year and 2% lower 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 to A=3.2008 in 2015-16.* Breeding recorded from 19 sites: earliest on/4wk Jul and latest on/1wk May both Red Hill (WaR4). Crimson Rosella/Eastern Rosella hybrid reported from two sites in Curtin and Deakin.

Crimson Rosella

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	5147	3863	33	1140.7
WR	426	387	10	171.6
G	205	179	15	149.2
BR	65	60	8	24.6
GA	3.2008	3.3995	-6	3.2795
GS	67	67	0	65.0
GBR	60	59	2	32.8

Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius*

Very common, breeding resident

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

General: Reporting rate is 27%, 8% lower than last year and 7% lower than the 30YA. Since 1991, the reporting rate for this species has remained relatively stable at about the current rate. Recorded in all seasons (30% in spring). Average 5.4, median 3 with max 887/24 Oct Black Mt NR (HaK1). Breeding: 44 records (37 last year): first ih/13 Aug Campbell Park (LaK1) and last on/28 Dec Kama paddock GrI13 (AIB1).

GBS: Records from 64 sites from all weeks with very little seasonal variation. Abundance 7% lower than last year and 10% lower than the 30YA. Average 2.7, median 2 with max 25/1wk Apr Hackett (LeC1). Breeding recorded from 5 sites: earliest ih/4wk Aug Kambah (VeP1) and last dy/1wk Feb Kaleen (CIM1).

Eastern Rosella

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	3137	2462	27	683.4
WR	220	213	3	102.7
G	143	120	19	96.0
BR	44	37	19	16.1
GA	1.3508	1.4556	-7	1.5028
GS	64	65	-2	63.0
GBR	19	30	-37	20.5



Tobias Hayashi

Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor*

Rare, non-breeding winter migrant

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

General: 23 records (21 last year) of 1-14 birds mainly from Mt Majura NR but with single records from Mt Ainslie NR, Ainslie, Mawson Torrens and Scullin. Max and earliest 14/2 Apr Mt Majura NR (MiP1), last 6/9 May Mawson (GeR1). Seen previously in any number only in 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2015.

GBS: 3 records from 1 site in Ainslie (12 last year) 4/1wk Jul, 3wk Jul, 3wk Sep Ainslie GrL13 (HoS1).

Swift Parrot

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	23	21	10	3.0
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	5	3	67	1.3
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0021	0.0235	-91	0.0019
GS	1	2	-50	0.6
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 (27% in spring, 31% in summer, 27% autumn, 14% in winter) with a reporting rate of 16.9%, 5% below last year but 17% above the 30YA. The reporting rate increased steadily from 2002 to 2014 but has declined in the last two years. Average 7.8, median 4 with max (roost flight) 117/20 May Watson (LeM1). Breeding: 33 breeding records (same as last year); first 1h/31 Jul Campbell Pk GrM13 (HoS1) and last on/19 Jun Wanniasa Hills NR GrK16 (CoF1).

GBS: Records of up to 60 individuals from 35 sites from all weeks (34% in summer). Average 5.8, median 3 with max 60/1wk Jul Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2). Abundance 9% higher than last year and 86% higher than the 30YA, steadily increasing from 2006. Breeding recorded from 1 site (4 last year): earliest dy/3wk Nov and latest dy/1wk Feb both Curtin (AjR1).

Red-rumped Parrot

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1964	1482	33	338.1
WR	72	76	-5	23.7
G	91	86	6	54.0
BR	33	33	0	8.2
GA	0.8284	0.7566	9	0.4451
GS	35	36	-3	26.5
GBR	4	11	-64	2.9

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: 8 records (1 last year) of single birds at JWNr from 20 Jan to 14 Feb (SmA1, MiP1, HoS1, MaL2).

Blue-winged Parrot *Neophema chrysostoma*

Non-breeding vagrant

A rare visitor from the west.

General: 1 record (1 last year, 1 in 2015 and 2013 and none before that): 1/25 Oct FSP (SmA1).

Turquoise Parrot *Neophema pulchella*

Non-breeding vagrant/escapee

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

General: 6 records (none last year), 5 records of single birds from MFNR between 29 Feb and 11 Mar (GaP1, DaC2, LaK1, MiP1) and 1/24 Apr Yaouk Trail (Near Cotter Hut) GrD22 (TwP1). Reported in only 8 years.

Ring-necked Parakeet *Psittacula krameri*

Escapee

A common caged bird.

General: No records (two last year).

GBS: One record (one last year): 2/4wk Jun Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1).

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

Common, breeding summer migrant

This species is now an established part of Canberra's urban avifauna.

General: 482 records up from 336 records. No change in abundance compared with last year but up 272% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 3% on last year and up 272% on the 30YA. There were no WOO records indicating that this species may still depend largely on urban habitats. Earliest record: 2/18 Oct Garran (SmA1); latest, 1/28 Mar Flynn (DaC2). Breeding: 9 records down from 16 last year. Earliest: di/17 Oct Garran (SmA1); latest, dy/9 Feb Rivett (HoJ1).

GBS: There is a continuing increase in most GBS metrics.

478 records up from 402 last year from 55 sites up on 52 sites last year. Abundance is up 27% on last year and up 479% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 22% on last year and 479% on the 30YA. Earliest record: 1/2wk Oct Kambah (HaB2); latest, 1/2wk Mar Watson (MuT1). 13 breeding records, the same as last year: earliest dy/4wk Dec Weston (MaA2); latest, dy/3wk Feb Lyneham (LeM1).

Eastern Koel

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	482	336	43	30.6
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	29	27	7	6.4
BR	9	16	-44	1.7
GA	0.2111	0.1661	27	0.0364
GS	55	52	6	15.7
GBR	13	13	0	1.7

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: No formal records this year.

Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo *Chalcites basalis*

Common, Breeding summer migrant

Occurs in open forest mainly in spring and summer.

General: 259 records up from 193 last year from 55 grids up from 45 grids last year. Abundance is the same as last year but down 7% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 3% on last year and down 24% on the 30YA. However, the reporting rate has oscillated around 2% since 1991, so this species is hanging in there. Observed almost exclusively in spring 66% and summer 32%. Earliest 1/5 Sep Michelago (LaS2) and latest, 1/18 May Bibaringa (SmA1). 3 breeding records: earliest 6/24 Oct Campbell Park (SmA1); latest dy/5 Dec Campbell Park (SmA1).

GBS: 10 records this year, down from 13 last year, from Wamboin 6, Carwoola 3 and Giralang 1. Earliest record: 1/2wk Oct Wamboin GrQ13 (MdN1); latest, 1/1wk Apr Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2).

Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	259	193	34	68.7
WR	20	16	25	5.7
G	55	45	22	31.8
BR	3	0	Inf	0.8
GA	0.0034	0.0054	-36	0.0056
GS	4	6	-33	5.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.2

Black-eared Cuckoo *Chalcites osculans*

Rare, non-breeding visitor.

Canberra is on the edge of this species' range from the dry inland.

General: 5 records this year up from 1 record last year. Earliest record: 1/24 Oct MFNR (RuA1); latest, 1/31 Oct MFNR (SmA1).

GBS: No record this year after 1 record last year, the first and only record in the GBS.

Shining Bronze-cuckoo *Chalcites lucidus*

An inhabitant of woodlands and forests.

General: Most metrics for general records, WOO records and GBS records are down quite sharply against a previously rising general trend. *From a reporting rate of 5% in 1992 there was a steady downward trend to 0.5% in 2003. From 2003, there was a steady rise to 2.6% in 2015, with an unexpected decline to this year's level.* 184 records, down from 218 records last year, from 57 grids, down from 72 grids the previous year. 16 WOO records down from 26 last year. Abundance is down 45% on last year and 31% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 39% on last year and down 42% on the 30YA. Recorded almost exclusively in spring 65% and summer 26% with a few in autumn 6% and a couple in winter 3%. Earliest record: 1/9 Aug The Pinnacle NR (AlB1); latest, 1/3 May MFNR (LaK1). Breeding: 1 record di/25 Oct Gooroo NR North GrM11 (BoJ1).

GBS: Most sightings from rural sites (3), or single sightings from 3 suburban sites adjacent to woodland. The addition of rural sites in recent years has probably affected the reporting rate of this species. 31 records compared with 46 records last year. Abundance is down 65% on last year but up 65% on the 30YA. Earliest record 1/4wk Sep Cook (TaNi); latest, 1/1wk Feb Wamboin (CoK1).

Common, Breeding summer migrant

Shining Bronze-Cuckoo

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	184	218	-16	64.4
WR	16	26	-38	5.9
G	57	72	-21	32.4
BR	1	3	-67	0.9
GA	0.0120	0.0161	-25	0.0073
GS	6	7	-14	6.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Fan-tailed Cuckoo *Cacomantis flabelliformis*

Common and widespread throughout the region in spring and summer.

General: The table shows that most metrics are down this year. Abundance is down 32% on last year and down 56% on the 30YA. Reporting rate is 37% down on last year and down 56% on the 30YA. *Over the long term, since 1991, the reporting rate has trended downwards from 5.5% in 1991 to the current 1.7%. There have been periods of recovery, for example, in 2010 it had risen to 4.6% but has steadily declined to the present value.* Recorded in all seasons, with only 5% in winter, but 61% in spring. Earliest record 1/3 Jul Jerrabomberra Estate (HeS1); latest, 1/19 Apr JWNR (SmA1). Breeding, 4 records: earliest, di/25 Oct Brandy Flat track to Reedy Creek GrI23 (LaD1); latest, dy/13 Mar Gambles TSR Sutton Gr012 (McD1).

Common, breeding summer migrant

Fan-tailed Cuckoo

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	190	216	-12	112.9
WR	5	7	-29	2.4
G	80	78	3	52.9
BR	4	2	100	0.8
GA	0.0131	0.0138	-5	0.0091
GS	7	8	-12	7.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.3

GBS: 35 records, almost the same as last year, from 7 sites compared with 8 last year. Abundance is down 5% on last year but up 43% on the 30YA. The A value has hovered around A=0.01 since 2009, and it has not reached this level prior to that since 1990. Earliest record: 1/4wk Jul Carwoola (BuM1); latest, 1/2wk Mar Giralang (KaD1). 6 breeding records during the survey.



Julian Robinson

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 COG AoI.

General: 63 records up on 48 records last year from 32 grids up on 26 grids last year. The abundance is up 9% on last year and down 4% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 6% on last year and down 24% on the 30YA. Most records in spring 36% and summer 52%, with 11% in autumn, and nothing in winter. Earliest: 1/3 Oct Wamboin (McD1); latest, 1/18 Mar Calvary Hospital GrK13 (FoW1). Breeding not recorded, with only 3 breeding records altogether.

Brush Cuckoo

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	63	48	31	16.8
WR	2	3	-33	1.8
G	32	26	23	12.0
BR	0	1	-100	0.1
GA	0.0031	0.0007	360	0.0009
GS	4	1	300	1.2
GBR	1	0	Inf	0.0

GBS: 9 records after 2 last year, from 4 rural sites. Earliest

record: 1/1wk Oct Wamboin GrQ13 (MdN1); latest, 1/3wk Feb Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2). A single breeding record: dy/2wk Feb Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1).

Pallid Cuckoo *Cacomantis pallidus*

Common, breeding summer migrant

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

General: 114 records up from 74 records last year from 34 grids down on 35 grids last year. Abundance is up 44% on last year but down 68% on the 30YA. *The reporting rate is up 11% on last year but down 75% on the 30YA. The reporting rate for this species has varied a fair bit, moving quite a lot above and below 5% between 1985 and 2010, when it was 6.5%. The rate then crashed to 0.7% in 2014, to recover slightly to the present value of 1.1%.* Reported predominantly in spring 82% and summer 16%. Earliest record 2/15 Oct Googong Dam Foreshore Gr017 (CoF1); latest, 1/13 Feb Red Hill. 2 breeding records: earliest, di/15 Oct MFNR (MiP1); latest, di/25 Oct The Pound (Kowen) GrQ14 (BuM1).

Pallid Cuckoo

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	114	74	54	91.5
WR	11	6	83	15.2
G	34	35	-3	38.8
BR	2	1	100	1.7
GA	0.0072	0.0057	26	0.0201
GS	6	5	20	12.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.4

GBS: 19 records down from 17 records last year, from 6 sites down from 5 sites last year. Reported from Wamboin, Carwoola, Burra, Greenleigh and Curtin. Abundance is up 26% on last year but down 64% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 14% on last year and down 64% on the 30YA. Earliest record: 1/1wk Sep Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1); latest, 1/1wk Feb Curtin (AjR1).

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: 43 records, all but one of "Powl" the much-admired bird which had taken up residence at the Turner Bowling Club the previous year. While the final database record was 14 May, Munro *et al* (CBN 2016, p. 196) indicate the final record was 29 July 2016. The one other record came from Carwoola in Apr.

GBS: None this year, with only 1 previous record in 2004.

Barking Owl *Ninox connivens*

Non-breeding vagrant

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

General: One unendorsed record from North Canberra. Most recent endorsed record is of a bird sighted 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. In serious decline nationally, according to BirdLife Australia (2015).

General: 33 records, just above the 30YA, but the reporting rate (0.3%) is well down on the 30YA of 1.3%. Mostly single birds, but max 4/7 Feb Ainslie (CnM1). The seasonal pattern differed last year, back to a more normal pattern, with 46% of records in spring, 27% in summer, 21% in autumn, and only 6% in winter. Recorded in 23 weeks, and from 18 widespread grid cells, urban and rural. No breeding this year, last in 2012.

GBS: 111 records, well down on last year (158), but the reporting rate of 3.8% is just above the long-term average of 3.4%. Nearly all single birds. Recorded in 38 weeks throughout the year, from 20 sites. The seasonal distribution was similar to that of the general records, but with only 1% of sightings in winter. 2 breeding records of the 1 event in Watson 3 & 4wk Jan (WaK1).

Southern Boobook

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	33	45	-27	30.4
WR	0	0	-	0.4
G	18	16	12	14.7
BR	0	0	-	0.9
GA	0.0416	0.0541	-23	0.0368
GS	20	28	-29	22.5
GBR	2	0	Inf	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 5 records this year, 2 in summer, and 1 in each of the other 3 seasons. All single birds, from 5 grid cells. Barn Owls tend to occur in our area when there are mice plagues and like 2014-15, this year 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: 2 records, in weeks 2 & 4 Feb Greenleigh (DeK1).

Barn owls have been reported in very low numbers in 17 of the 34 years that the GBS has been going. In 2011 there were 9 records, all single birds.

Barn Owl

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	5	11	-55	3.7
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	5	6	-17	2.2
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0007	0.0000	Inf	0.0004
GS	1	0	Inf	0.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Non-breeding vagrant

Occasionally found perching over water.

General: 6 records, 1 fewer than last year, possibly of only 3 birds. The maximum (and latest) was 2/29 Jun London Bridge, Googong (HeS1). The earliest was 1/14 May LGin (McD4). There were 4 other records of a single bird from LGin Diddams Close Park between 23 May and 4 Jun. They have only been reported in 11 of the previous 32 years, being reported in all seasons.



Julian Robinson

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

Common, breeding resident

This species is showing a slow, slight but steady decline in the region over the last 17 years.

General: Reporting rate 13.2% is down 6% on last year, 15% on the 10 YA and 36% 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 31%, with autumn and winter 24% and summer 22%. Max 10/28 Sep MFNR (MiP1) average 1.8 and median 2. Earliest breeding was ih/1 Jul Mt Painter GrJ13 (DrC1) and latest dy/30 Jun MFR (AIB1).

GBS: Recorded all seasons with summer max 29%. The A value has varied from approx. A=0.6 at the beginning of the survey, down to A=0.2 in the mid-nineties, back up to about A=0.4 now. Average 1.8, median 2 with max 7/2wk Feb Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2). 2 breeding records: 2co/2wk Oct Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4) and dy/2 wk Jan Greenleigh GrN15 (Dek1).

Laughing Kookaburra

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1548	1183	31	485.4
WR	79	68	16	35.6
G	162	143	13	111.4
BR	16	7	129	5.1
GA	0.3545	0.3648	-3	0.3280
GS	42	48	-12	45.6
GBR	2	1	100	4.5

Red-backed Kingfisher *Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*

Breeding vagrant

This inland species appears here occasionally.

General: 8 records, all single birds. Earliest 1/6 Jan Horse Paddocks, Curtin (SmA1). Single breeding and latest record 1cf/8 Mar Narrabundah, Rocky Knob Gr L15 (WhD1). In the last 31 years this species has been reported in 2001, 2003 and 2008 onwards.

GBS: 1 record 1/2wk Oct Peacock Pl Curtin GrK14 (AjR1) the first and only record in the GBS.



Julian Robinson

Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus*

Common, breeding summer migrant

Sparsely distributed but widespread in the woodlands of the ACT.

General: Reporting rate 4.3% is below last year and the 10 and 30YAs. However, the abundance 0.0758 is 18% up on the 30YA. Most records were in summer 52% and spring 41%. Max 10/13 Jan JWNR GrL14 (DaC1), average 1.8 and median 1. Breeding: earliest ih/24 Oct Orroral Campground, Cotter Rd GrH22 (AIB1) and latest dy/8 Jan Warks/Blundells Ck Rd GrE15 (HoS1).

GBS: 25 records this year cf 40 last year, but equal to the 30YA. Abundance is approximately the same A value as the 30YA. Max 2/1wk Mar Giralang Pond GrK12 (KaD1). Earliest 1/2wk Sept Whisker's Ck Rd, Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) and latest 2/3wk May Hutchinson Pl. Burra GrM20 (AnI1). No breeding records. Only 5 years in the last 35 years had breeding records.

Sacred Kingfisher

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	499	395	26	114.7
WR	9	11	-18	8.8
G	82	79	4	41.8
BR	11	11	0	3.8
GA	0.0093	0.0155	-40	0.0104
GS	15	10	50	10.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.2

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

Found near sandy banks of rivers and creeks.

General: Reporting rate 0.6% is down 63% on the 10YA and down 70% on the 30YA. Abundance 0.0203 is also down on last year, the 10YA and 30YA. Max 25/4 Oct Cook (LaK1), average 3.5 and median 2. Earliest 2/23 Aug Dunlop GrI11 (InC1) and latest 1/13 Mar Shepherds Lookout GrH12 (CaD2). Most records were from along the Murrumbidgee R at Pine Island, Tharwa Sandwash, Kambah Pool to Red Rocks Gorge and Stony Ck NR. Also observed at Urambi Hills and Birrigai. Most records were for 1 or 2 birds.

GBS: 4 records from 2 sites. Earliest: 10/3wk Sept, maximum and latest 22/2wk Mar all Kaleen GrK12 (CIM1). 2 records from the other site: 1/3wk Feb and 1.2wk Mar Cook (TaN1). Abundance A value=0.0117 is 45% up on last year, 20% up on the 10YA and almost equal to the 30YA.

Common, breeding summer migrant

Rainbow Bee-eater

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	69	60	15	46.9
WR	0	2	-100	0.7
G	26	34	-24	22.3
BR	0	1	-100	2.7
GA	0.0117	0.0081	45	0.0118
GS	2	4	-50	4.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

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

General: Reporting rate 2.6% is 11% up on last year but down 8% on the 10YA and 14% on the 30YA. Observed from Sept to Mar with most records from spring 24%, and summer 73%. Max 8/14 Feb Molonglo Reach GrL14 (HeS1). Breeding: earliest 2di/21 Nov and latest 4dy/18 Jan both Aranda Bushland GrJ13 (LaS1).

GBS: The reporting rate 2.1% is 22% below last year, 5% below the 10YA and 26% below 30YA. Max 5/2wk Dec Campbell Gr L13 (LjT1). Earliest: 1/1wk Sept Giralang Pond (KaD1) and latest 1/1wk Mar Giralang GrK12 (McD4). Breeding: 2dy/2wk Jan Aranda (MeP1).

Dollarbird

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	307	198	55	71.5
WR	10	7	43	4.3
G	36	40	-10	23.6
BR	16	5	220	2.2
GA	0.0337	0.0420	-20	0.0452
GS	16	16	0	18.8
GBR	1	3	-67	2.6

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

Uncommon, breeding resident

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 0.7% is up 23% on last year, but 33% below the 10 YA and down 71% on the 30YA. The current reporting rate is just above the 0.61% of 2004, the season following the devastating fires of Jan 2003. The reporting rate recovered a little until 2008, but has been in slow but continual decline since then. Most records were from the mountainous country in the ACT and were generally between 1-5 birds. Max 9/25 Jun Camel Back Fire Trail, TNR GrF17 (HeS1). Earliest 1/6 Jul 1268 Corin Rd GrG18 (BuM4) and latest 4/29 TNR GrF18 (StS2). The records were spread fairly evenly through the year with a summer maximum of 33%. No breeding records. There have only been 4 years in the past 31 years with breeding records.

Superb Lyrebird

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	84	49	71	57.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	36	19	89	26.6
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0000
GS	0	0	-	0.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Common, breeding resident

Prefers more mature open forests especially at higher altitudes.

General: Another increase in records to 1,547 (1,071 last year) from 54% of the grid cells (the same proportion as last year), from all weeks, with fewer birds in winter than the other seasons. Number of birds reported continues to rise: 3,315 (2,214 last year; 10YA 1,073 and 30YA 785). Reporting rate (13.2%) like last year (12.8%) and continues the previously reported slow decline from the 10YA (17%) and the 30YA (22%). Abundance (0.2834) similar to last year, the 10YA and the 30YA. Max 13/19 Sep Bluetts Block GrI14 (DaC2), mean 2.2, median 2. 4 breeding records (5 last year) from 2 grid cells: first di/16 Aug Aranda Bushland GrJ13 (LaK1) and last dy/1 Jan same location (LaS1).

GBS: 204 records (177 last year) from 4 rural and 5 suburban sites (14.9% of sites), from 51 weeks. Abundance similar to the previous year and the 10YA but higher than the 30YA. Average group size 1.3 but nearly all sightings were of 1. Max 4/20 Nov & 25 Dec, both at Burra GrM20 (AnI1). No GBS breeding records and none last year, with only 3 reports throughout the GBS survey.

White-throated Treecreeper

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1547	1071	44	523.5
WR	115	140	-18	68.0
G	162	135	20	117.6
BR	4	5	-20	2.9
GA	0.0880	0.0837	5	0.0638
GS	10	10	0	10.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.2

Red-browed Treecreeper *Climacteris erythrops*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Found mostly in the forests west of the Murrumbidgee.

General: 21 records (14 last year) from only 7 grid cells (5 last year). Reported Jul-Sep, Jan-Mar and Jun, with a summer peak (48%, cf autumn 9%, winter 29% and spring 14%). Reporting rate (0.2%) the same as last year, well below the 10YA (0.3%) and the 30YA (0.6%). Max 4, mean 1.9, median 2. No breeding records. In 34 years, breeding recorded in only 8 years.

Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus*

Rare, breeding resident

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

General: Only 69 records (66 last year), well below the 2012 peak of 137, the 10YA (94) and the 30YA (81). Records from all months with a peak in spring (39%) cf summer (20%), autumn (22%) and winter (19%). Reported from 7.4% of grid cells cf 10.9% last year. *Reporting rate and abundance—parameters that are independent of the recent huge increase in observer effort—are both the lowest figures since the data series commenced in 1987:* reporting rate (0.6%) lower than last year (0.8%), the 10YA of 2.5% and the 30YA of 3.4%; abundance (0.0174) much lower than last year (0.0261), the 10YA (0.0723) and the 30YA (0.0751). Mean 3.0, median 2, max 13/28 Dec Nelangelo (TSR 48) (LeM1). 2 breeding records (1 last year), still well down on 11 records in 1989 and 10 in 2010, the 10YA (4.8) and the 30YA (3.3): cf/25 Oct Old Boboyan Rd, NNP GrH24 (LaS1) and dy/28 Dec Nelangelo (TSR 48) GrO05 (LeM1).

Brown Treecreeper

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	69	66	5	80.6
WR	1	6	-83	8.9
G	22	27	-19	26.1
BR	2	1	100	3.3
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0001
GS	0	0	-	0.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Common, breeding resident

An inhabitant of wet forests, now regularly observed in Canberra suburbs.

General: Increase of 42% of records (412) this year from last year, from 61 grid cells (20%) from all weeks with similar proportions in each season. Another big increase in numbers of birds (46% higher than last year) to 839, which continues an increasing trend. Records still mainly from Canberra. Reporting rate (3.5%) is the same as last year, and higher than the 10YA and the 30YA. *There has been a steady rise in the reporting rate since 2003 from 1.5% to the present value.* Abundance increasing for 4 years. Mean 2.1, median 1, max (roost flight) 17/14 May Scrivener Dam GrJ14 (LeM1). 27 breeding records (14 last year), by far the largest number recorded, from cf/16 Jul Fraser (InC1) to cf/11 Mar Narrabundah (WhD1).

GBS: 403 records (389 last year) from 36 sites from all weeks. Abundance up again from last year, 70% more than the 10YA and 130% more than the 30YA. *The A value for this species has increased in a more varied way than the increase in reporting rate for the general surveys, but it has increased from A=0.12 in 2003 to the present value of A=0.3662.* Average group size 2.6, median 1, max 20/3wk Jul Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1). 13 breeding records (12 last year) from 4 sites – many more than the 10YA (6.6) and the 30YA (2.9) – from co/4wk Aug Duffy GrI15 (CaJ4) to di/4 wk Jun Yarralumla GrK14 (NeG1).

Satin Bowerbird

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	412	291	42	68.0
WR	4	8	-50	0.9
G	61	51	20	24.5
BR	27	14	93	1.6
GA	0.3662	0.3194	15	0.1589
GS	36	31	16	15.8
GBR	13	12	8	2.9

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: Increased observer effort has resulted in a large (32%) increase in records this year from last year and a 20% increase in the numbers of individual birds observed (26816), from 64% of grid cells surveyed (70% last year). Reporting rate (32%) similar to last year (34%) and both 10YA (37%) and 30YA (39%). From all weeks with marginally higher proportions of records in spring and summer than the other seasons. Generally, records have tripled over 30 years and numbers of birds have increased rapidly, but abundance remains fairly stable. Max 166/13 Jan Jerrabomberra Wetlands GrL14 (DaC1), mean 7.6 and median 5. 24 breeding records (19 last year) commencing with nb/30 Sep Bibaringa GrH14 (SmA1) and finishing with dy/3 Apr Paddy's River TSR GrI18 (NeG1).

GBS: 1338 records (1329 last year) from 56 sites (84%) from all weeks. Abundance and number of birds a little down on last year but all up on long-term values. Mean 3.4, median 3 and max 30/4wk Apr Curtin (AjR1). 14 breeding records (30 last year) commencing with di/1wk Oct Curtin (AjR1) and concluding with dy/4wk Feb Page (AIB1).

Superb Fairy-wren

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	3719	2823	32	926.5
WR	175	202	-13	64.6
G	192	174	10	133.5
BR	24	19	26	14.4
GA	1.5767	1.9385	-19	1.1243
GS	56	60	-7	50.7
GBR	14	30	-53	12.4

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: The same number of records as last year (18), but from one more grid cell (9). All records from the Brindabella Range, Tidbinbilla and Tallaganda SF. 61% of records from summer, autumn (17%), winter and spring (both 11%). Reporting rate 0.2% the same as last year but well below the 10YA (0.3%) and the 30YA (0.4%). Abundance (0.0024) lower than last year (0.0030), the 10YA (0.0053) and the 30YA (0.0058). Average number of birds 1.6, median 1. All records of 1 or 2 birds, plus 3 records of 3 birds. No breeding recorded (only 4 breeding records ever, 1 each in 1989 and 1996, 2011 and 2014).

Pilotbird

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	18	18	0	10.4
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	9	8	12	5.6
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0000
GS	0	0	-	0.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

White-browed Scrubwren *Sericornis frontalis*

Very common, breeding resident

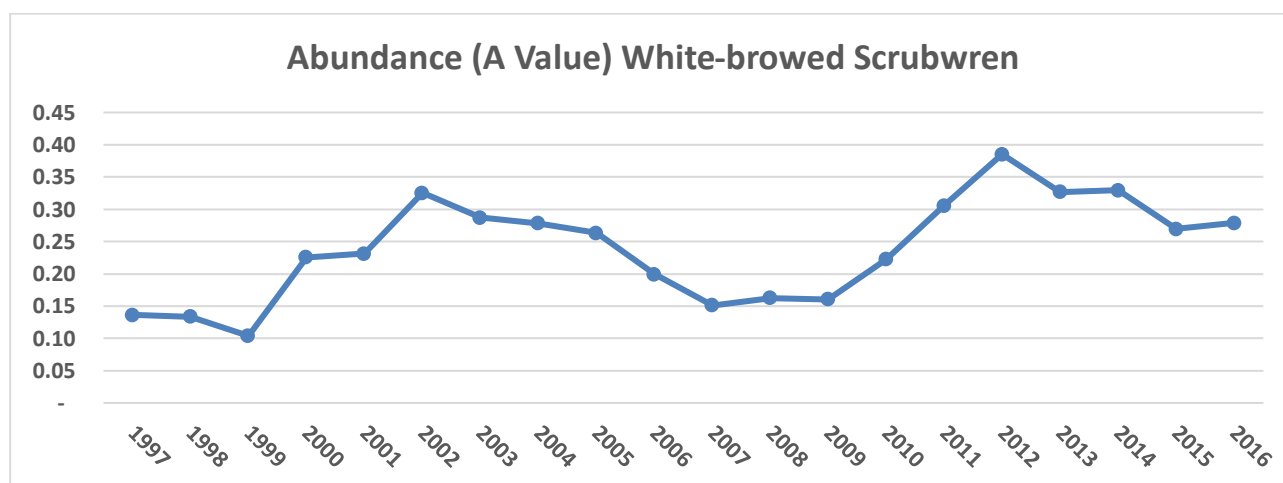
Found in most areas where there is suitable cover.

General: More records (1,378) than last year (1,052), an increase of 188% on the 10YA and 293% on the 30YA. From 122 grid cells (41%), from 52 weeks. Number of birds has increased significantly in past 4 years: 4,196 this year cf 3,598 last year. Reporting rate 11.8% similar to last year (12.6%), the 10YA (12.5) and the 30YA (14.9%). Abundance (0.3587) similar to last year, the 10YA and the 30YA. Max 29/17 Apr Warks/Blundells Creek Roads GrE15 (CoF1), mean 3.2 and median 2. 11 breeding records (12 last year) from 6 grid cells, from nb/11 Aug Michelago GrL25 (LaS2) to dy/19 Feb Tharwa Sandwash GrJ19 (HeS1).

White-browed Scrubwren

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1378	1052	31	350.7
WR	27	42	-36	3.5
G	122	110	11	84.6
BR	11	12	-8	7.2
GA	0.2696	0.2787	-3	0.1885
GS	39	34	15	22.9
GBR	9	11	-18	5.2

GBS: Overall not much change in 10 years and a slight increase over 30 years. 473 records (486 last year) from 39 sites (58%) from all weeks. Higher number of records in summer and autumn (both 30%) than winter and spring (both 20%). Abundance similar to last year and the 10YA but up 43% on the 30YA, continuing a general upward trend starting in about 2000. Average group size 1.7 and median 1. 9 breeding records (11 last year) from 4 sites, commencing with nb/1wk Aug Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2) and concluding with dy/4wk Feb Page (AlB1).



Chestnut-rumped Heathwren *Calamanthus pyrrhopygia*

Rare, non-breeding resident

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

General: An unusually high 12 records – the largest number since records commenced in 1983, from 4 widely distributed sites, with about half the records being of the same birds submitted by multiple observers. Records in Aug, Oct, Jan and Apr from Cuumbuen NR, Yanununbeyan SCA, Mount Tennent and Bluetts Block (Uriarra). Max 4/11 Jan Bluetts Block GrI14 (SmA1), all other records of 1 or 2 birds. The slight increase in records of the past 5-6 years has taken off again, with an overall gentle upward trend since 2007. Most records (67%) in winter, a complete reversal of last year. Reporting rate 0.1% which is the 30YA. No breeding records, with only 3 previous records: 1995, 2011 and 2013.

Chestnut-rumped Heathwren

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	12	4	200	2.3
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	4	2	100	1.5
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0000
GS	0	0	-	0.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Speckled Warbler *Chthonicola sagittata*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Prefers undisturbed dry open woodland. Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: An increase in records (506) from 59 grid cells (20%) from last year (364). Observed in every week. An increase (43%) in the number of birds compared with last year. The reporting rate (4.3%), while similar to last year, is well below the 10YA of 5.5% and the 30YA of 5.7%. The abundance (0.0992) is similar to last year and to the 10YA and the 30 YA. Average number of birds 2.3, median 2, max 12/28 Sep MFNR (MiP1). 14 breeding records (4 last year) from 6 widely-separated grid cells from nb/23 Aug Michelago GrL25 (LaS2) to dy/18 Jan Aranda Bushland GrJ13 (LaS1).

Speckled Warbler

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	506	364	39	133.2
WR	37	36	3	18.1
G	59	51	16	33.9
BR	14	4	250	2.6
GA	0.0014	0.0034	-59	0.0090
GS	1	2	-50	2.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

GBS: 4 records (9 last year) each of 1 bird from a site at Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1), in Jul, Aug, Jan & Apr. No breeding recorded, only 2 records in the GBS, in 1987 and 1993.

Weebill *Sericornis brevirostris*

Common, breeding resident

Forages mainly for lerps in eucalypts in most areas.

General: A 20% increase in records from last year from 100 grid cells (34%), from all weeks. Over 200% higher than the 30YA. Number of birds increased 19% from last year which is an increase of over 400% from 30YA. Reporting rate 16%, like last year (18%) though lower than the 10YA (23%) and the 30YA (21%). Abundance (0.6784) like last year, the 10YA and the 30YA. Mean 4.5, median 3, max 37/6 Jul ANU (MiP1). 14 breeding records (12 last year) from 9 grid cells, from on/29 Aug MFNR (LaK1) to ny/12 Feb same location (CIJ3).

Weebill

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1632	1461	12	495.7
WR	3	187	-98	131.5
G	90	94	-4	63.7
BR	14	12	17	5.9
GA	0.4766	0.5279	-10	0.5785
GS	38	31	23	35.1
GBR	6	6	0	4.3

GBS: 561 records from 38 sites (57%), from all weeks. Number of birds (1,386) similar to last year and the 30YA though fewer than the 10YA (2421). Mean 2.5, median 2, max 14/4wk Jun Kambah (HaB2). 6 breeding records (6 last year) from 2 sites: first dy/2wk Nov Curtin (AjR1) and last nb/4wk Sep Greenleigh GrN15 (DeK1).

Brown Gerygone *Gerygone mouki*

Rare, winter visitor

A bird of the coastal forest, occasionally seen in the COG AOI.

General: 3 records this year: 2 records of probably the same bird at Callum Brae NR on 29 Mar (SmA1 & MiP1), and another sighting at JWNR on 30 Mar (SmA1). No breeding records ever in the COG AoI.

Western Gerygone *Gerygone fusca*

Common, breeding summer migrant

Found in drier woodland with a scrubby understory.

General: 31% more records (272) than last year and many more than the 10YA and the 30YA, from 36 grid cells (12%), mainly in spring (50%), with lower proportions in summer (26%), autumn (22%) and winter (2%). Reporting rate 2.3% similar to last year but lower than the 10YA (3.0%) and the 30YA (3.4%). Abundance (0.0423) lower than last year (0.0604) though similar to the 10YA and the 30YA. Mean 1.8, median 1, max 16/15 Oct MFNR (MiP1). 5 breeding records – an unusually high number – from 3 locations from on/16 Nov Campbell Park (DaC2) to ny/4 Dec same location and observer.

GBS: 3 records: 3/4wk Sep Crace GrK11 (LeF1), 1/1wk Mar Carwoola GrQ16 and 1/2wk Mar same location & observer. Continues pattern of lower garden records in past 2 decades compared to higher numbers in first decade of GBS. No breeding records ever recorded in GBS.

Western Gerygone

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	272	208	31	78.9
WR	45	42	7	24.9
G	36	31	16	22.0
BR	5	3	67	1.1
GA	0.0017	0.0007	156	0.0031
GS	2	2	0	3.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

White-throated Gerygone *Gerygone olivacea*

Common, breeding summer migrant

Prefers fairly well watered woodlands, including Canberra gardens.

General: 30% more records (497) than last year, from 72 grid cells (24%). No winter records and most from spring (54%), summer (28%) and autumn (17%). Reporting rate 4.2% similar to last year though lower than the 10YA (6.4%) and the 30YA (7.2%). Mean 2.3, median 1, max 20/28 Nov MFNR GrL11 (AnI1). Abundance (0.0951) similar to last year, the 10YA and the 30YA. 13 breeding records from 4 areas, Campbell Park (5 records), Rose Lagoon (3 records of a single event on 21 Oct), Throsby Ridge (1) and MFNR (including North Mulligans 2): first di/18 Sep Campbell Park (DaC1) and last dy/7 Jan North Mulligans GrL10 (GrB1).

White-throated Gerygone

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	497	383	30	169.4
WR	84	89	-6	46.8
G	72	64	12	43.5
BR	13	8	62	3.7
GA	0.0124	0.0239	-48	0.0176
GS	8	10	-20	9.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.2

Julian Robinson



GBS: 34 records (42 last year) from 8 sites (12%), from 21 weeks. No winter records, 62% in spring, 29% in summer and just 9% in autumn. Total number of birds 36 cf 71 last year, fewer than the 10YA (55) and the 30YA (48). Abundance (0.0124) lower than last year (0.0239), the 10YA (0.0173) and the 30YA (0.0176). Max 2/2wk Nov Burra GrM20 (AnI1), mean 1.1, median 1. No breeding records this year, breeding reported only in 2011 and 2012.

Striated Thornbill *Acanthiza lineata*

Very common, breeding resident

Forages in groups in the upper foliage of wet and dry forests and woodlands.

General: Increases in observer effort has led to increases in records and birds but abundance and reporting rates are lower than the 10 & 30YAs. Number of birds 4575 which is 15% more than last year and 297% more than the 30YA. Reporting rate 7.3%, less than last year and less than the 30YA (12.4%). Mean 5.7 median 4, max 55/17 Apr Warks/Blundell Ck Rds GrE15 (CoF1). 14 breeding records from 9 grid cells, higher than the 10 & 30YAs. First breeding record nb/28 Jul MFNR North (GrB1) and last dy/9 Mar The Pinnacle NR (AIB1).

GBS: 117 records from 16 sites from 51 weeks. Seasonal distribution quite even this year. Abundance (A=0.3136) down on last year but still 22% above the 30YA. Average group size 5.2, median 4, max 20/2wk Jun Wamboin (MdN1). Only 2 breeding records: nb/2wk Jul Curtin (AjR1) and nb/2wk Sep Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2).

Striated Thornbill

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	853	701	22	291.2
WR	35	55	-36	32.3
G	119	109	9	88.7
BR	14	17	-18	7.6
GA	0.3136	0.4267	-27	0.2563
GS	16	20	-20	22.6
GBR	2	1	100	1.0

Yellow Thornbill *Acanthiza nana*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Least common resident thornbill, generally found in densely branching undergrowth such as wattle trees.

General: 24% decrease in records from last year to 117 in 37 grid cells (12.4%), from 47 weeks. Reporting rate (1.0%) lower than the 10YA (1.6) and the 30YA (2.0%). *There have never been many Yellow Thornbills about, but there are now fewer than ever. Since 1988 there has been a steady decline in the reporting rate from 3.8% to 1.0%. Max 16/27 Jan LBath GrZ08 (LeM1), mean 2.7 and median 2. Reported regularly throughout the year with slightly more in summer (26% and autumn 32%. 1 breeding record: ny/15 Nov Sullivans Ck Turner Parkland (FoW1).*

GBS: 35% increase from last year to 96 records from 3 suburban (Lyneham, Giralang and Curtin) and 2 rural sites (both Wamboin), 9% of sites, from 38 weeks, essentially the same as last year. Fewest records in spring, most in summer (43%) with 27% each in winter and autumn. Abundance (A=0.0726) is up 28% on last year and up 198% of the 30YA. These increases continue a recent upward trend from a low base in 2010. Max 5/2wk Nov Wamboin (CoK2) is also the single breeding record this year, mean 2.2, median 2.

Yellow Thornbill

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	117	153	-24	48.0
WR	2	5	-60	1.7
G	37	42	-12	24.4
BR	1	1	0	1.2
GA	0.0726	0.0568	28	0.0244
GS	6	6	0	5.7
GBR	1	3	-67	0.3

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: Significantly more records (1941) than last year from more (155) grid cells (52%) for all weeks. Number of birds recorded (11634) up 41% on last year. Reporting rate (16.6%) is below the 30YA (24.8%). Max 61/27 Apr TSR 48 (LeM1), mean 6.4, and median 4. Records distributed evenly throughout the year. Twice as many breeding records (60) as last year from 29 grid cells: first nb/19 Jul The Pinnacle NR (AIB1) and latest dy/6 Feb Chifley (BuM4) with an early start to next season nb/19 Jun Wanniasa Hills NR (CoF1).

GBS: 472 records from 38 sites (57%) in all weeks. Abundance (A=0.6874) was lower than the previous year continuing a downward trend from A=1.5 in 2009, and about half the 10 and 30YAs. Mean 4.2, median 3 and max 45/4wk Apr Wamboin (MdN1). An increase to 23 breeding records

Yellow-rumped Thornbill

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1941	1542	26	581.6
WR	87	94	-7	41.1
G	155	136	14	105.8
BR	60	30	100	22.1
GA	0.6874	0.9714	-29	1.3592
GS	38	41	-7	53.7
GBR	23	15	53	21.1

from 6 sites with 10 records from Cook (TaN1) with first nb/2wk Aug Curtin (AjR1) and last dy/2wk Mar Weston (BoJ1).

Buff-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza reguloides*

Common, breeding resident

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

General: A large increase to 1138 records from 111 grid cells (39%), from all weeks. Number of birds (6729) up by 28% and numbers much higher than 10 (2577) and 30YAs (1534). Reporting rate 9.7% is well under the 10 and 30YA and has been declining gradually since 1999. Mean 6.4, median 4, max 69/9 Jul MFNR GrL10 (MiP1). 38 breeding records from 15 grids: 10 in ACT, 5 in NSW, 9 more than last year and 3 times the 30YA. First breeding nb/31 Jul Campbell Park (HoS1) and last dy/27 Feb The Pinnacle NR (AIB1).

GBS: More (86) records this year (up from 74) from 11 sites (16%), and 45 weeks. An apparent improvement on last year and abundance ($A=0.1080$) is 21% higher than last year but 48% less than the 10YA. Average 3.7, mean 3, with max 10/2wk Mar Cook (BrM2). 5 breeding records of 2 or 3 breeding events both at Wamboin: nb/2wk Sep (CoK2) and on/4wk Sep to 2wk Oct and then dy/4wk Jan (MdN1).

Buff-rumped Thornbill

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1138	911	25	355.2
WR	116	121	-4	65.1
G	111	96	16	78.5
BR	38	29	31	12.5
GA	0.1080	0.0891	21	0.1461
GS	11	7	57	10.8
GBR	5	0	Inf	1.5

Brown Thornbill *Acanthiza pusilla*

Very common, breeding resident

Found everywhere in the region except open grasslands.

General: When observer effort is considered, indices such as the abundance and reporting rates show no overall long term change since 1991. 1539 records from 146 grid cells (49%), from all weeks is well up on previous years. However, the reporting rate (13%) is below the 30YA (16%). Mean 2.5, median 2, max 18/17 Apr MFNR (EIP1). 11 widely scattered breeding records in 7 grids commencing with dy/25 Oct TNR (AIB1) and concluding with br/9 Feb Mt Majura NR (McG1).

GBS: Overall not much change. 712 records from 43 sites (64%), from all weeks. Numbers of birds (1344) down on last year, but up 52% up on 30YA. Abundance ($A=0.4622$) is similar to last year and 43% above the 30YA. Average group size 1.9, median 2. 11 breeding records (long-term average only 2.5) in 3 suburban and 1 rural sites: earliest nb/3wk Aug Deakin (RoD2) and latest dy/1wk Nov Cook (TaN1).

Brown Thornbill

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1539	1131	36	382.6
WR	38	75	-49	15.9
G	146	130	12	103.1
BR	11	14	-21	5.0
GA	0.4622	0.5444	-15	0.3233
GS	43	43	0	34.7
GBR	11	4	175	2.6

Southern Whiteface *Aphelocephala leucopsis*

Uncommon, breeding resident

A ground-feeder in drier scrub and grassland margins.

General: The 86 records of 267 birds (from 25 grid cells and from all seasons) is 15% up on last year. Max 13 (well down on the 10YA of 50) sighted on 10 Apr Williamsdale (HoS1), mean 3.2, median 2. The abundance of birds has been declining since 2009 to levels last seen in about 2003, but has been holding on at a low level for the last 3 years. Reporting rate 0.7% is well below 10 YA and 30YA (both 2.3%). 8 breeding records (10 & 30 YAs are 2 records) at 4 sites: earliest nb/10 Aug (VaP2) and latest dy/16 Dec (HeS1) both at London Bridge Homestead; other breeding sites include Bredbo (nb/11 Oct TaN1) and Throsby Ridge (cf/6 Oct HoS1).

Southern Whiteface

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	86	75	15	54.2
WR	4	13	-69	3.4
G	25	30	-17	23.7
BR	8	1	700	2.0
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0002
GS	0	0	-	0.3
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: Records the same as last year and 231% higher than the 30YA but WOO records down 47% on last year. Reporting rate 15.6% is down around 30% on last year as well as the 10 and 30YAs). Mean 3.2 median 2, max 56/17 Apr Warks/Blundells Cr Roads (CoF1) is half the 30YA (130). 13 breeding records from 9 grid cells: first br/9 Jul Birrigai (BuJ4) and last dy/12 Mar Tharwa Sandwash (LaK1).

GBS: A small decrease from last year, with 852 records from 48 sites (72%), from all weeks. Abundance 15% under the 30YA. Mean 2 with max 55/3wk Apr Cook (TaN1) – the same week and location as last year, but with more birds. Another drop in breeding records (6) from last year (9) of 2 years ago (20) in only 3 grid cells. Commencing with nb/4wk Aug Curtin (AjR1) and concluding with dy/4wk Jan Greenleigh (DeK1).

Spotted Pardalote

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1827	1834	-0	551.3
WR	84	159	-47	72.4
G	143	137	4	105.6
BR	13	15	-13	7.0
GA	0.5932	0.6715	-12	0.6963
GS	48	54	-11	51.6
GBR	6	9	-33	10.1

Striated Pardalote *Pardalotus striatus*

Very common, breeding resident/migrant

Common in the tablelands and often heard in the suburbs.

General: More records than last year (200% higher than the 30YA) from more grid cells, from all weeks. Continues a steady long-term increase. WOO records up on last year. Reporting rate (16.6%) lower than last year and about 40% below the long term averages. *There was a lean period between 1991 and 1998 when the reporting rate dropped to 12.7%. This was followed by a richer period 1999 and 2010, when it averaged about 30%. Since then it has steadily declined to the present value of 16.6%.* Mean 3.5, median 2, with max 150/27 Mar Gooroyarroo (HoS1).

34 breeding records from 17 grids commencing with ih/12 Aug Michelago (LaS2) and last br/25 Jan Royalla (SoR1) with a very early start to next season ih/28 May Wanniasa Hills NR (CaR3). Breeding reporting rate same as last year and 60% down on the 30YA.

GBS: Indices show little change over previous years: 664 records from 45 sites (67%), in all weeks. Abundance (A=0.4309) very like last year. Mean 1.9 with max 72/4wk Mar Melba (MoM1). 10 breeding records from 3 sites: from di/3wk Aug Carwoola (BuM1) to cf/1wk Nov Watson (WaK1).

Striated Pardalote

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1944	1598	22	650.0
WR	257	227	13	135.0
G	162	133	22	117.7
BR	34	26	31	16.5
GA	0.4309	0.4361	-1	0.5762
GS	45	50	-10	49.3
GBR	10	25	-60	14.7

MELIPHAGIDAE: honeyeaters and chats**Eastern Spinebill** *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*

Common, breeding resident

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

General: The number of records increased from last year but reporting rate declined from 12.4% to 10.4%, still much higher than the lowest reporting rate of 5.6% in 2009. The 3rd most commonly reported honeyeater, observed throughout the year with more sightings in autumn (34%) and winter (29%). Breeding records typically rare, 1 this year after 8 last year: dy/5 Aug ANBG (BoC4). Few breeding records over the last 30 years, in contrast to the GBS.

GBS: Recorded from 85% of sites, slightly less than last year (92%). Abundance was also slightly lower than last year (7% lower) but still 8% above the 30YA.

Eastern Spinebill

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1218	1035	18	260.0
WR	17	29	-41	10.0
G	99	109	-9	63.2
BR	1	8	-88	1.6
GA	0.6358	0.6802	-7	0.5864
GS	57	62	-8	58.1
GBR	6	9	-33	3.3

6 breeding records from 4 sites (2 rural): first, nb/1wk Sept Greenleigh GrN15 (DeK1) and last dy/5wk Jan from the same site.

Lewin's Honeyeater *Meliphaga lewinii*

Non-breeding vagrant

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

General: 6 records this year, 6 last year: 5 from Tallaganda, 2 from the National Park GrU21 in Sept and Oct, 3 from the State Forest GrV19 in Feb and March, 1 record 2/21 Jan Tidbinbilla NR Grid F17 (SmA1).

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 13.2% is a decrease on last year's 15.9% and below the 30YA (20.5%). Increased observer effort this year has resulted in the number of records and the number of birds being higher than last year. The 2nd most commonly reported honeyeater, 37% of records in spring and 31% in autumn. Records of overwintering birds in the suburbs during July and August were common this year with group size increasing from early Sept. Autumn movement was first noted in mid-March. Max during autumn migration 1336/31 Mar Bibaringa GrH14 (SmA1), mean 10.2 median 3. Only 5 breeding records, all from a single location, Baroona Rd Michelago GrL25 (LaS2) where breeding has been recorded for the past 2 years. 2 broods recorded: ny/15 Nov, dy/4 Dec, ne/2 Jan, ny/15 Jan.

Yellow-faced Honeyeater

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1549	1330	16	482.8
WR	53	69	-23	33.7
G	184	165	12	119.1
BR	5	5	0	3.5
GA	1.9453	2.8090	-31	2.2895
GS	49	50	-2	53.8
GBR	2	4	-50	1.0

GBS: Recorded at 73% of sites (similar to last year) in all but 3 weeks. Abundance (A=1.9453) was significantly lower (31%) than last year, mostly due to two records last year of 1,000 birds in April. This year's A-value is 15% lower than the 30YA but similar to what it has been in the past decade. Very few (3) overwintering records in July, but more (17) in Aug. Spring return movement first noted in 4wk Aug with 14 in Curtin GrJ14 (MoM3), then small flocks of 10-20 in 1wk Sept from Holt and Jerrabomberra. Autumn movement started strongly in 2wk Mar with flocks of 12-30 recorded in Pearce and Torrens GrK15, Weston GrJ15 and Duffy GrI15. 14 Flocks of 100+ birds with largest flock 420/4wk Apr from Jerrabomberra. Only 2 breeding records, both from rural sites; dy/1wk Jan Wamboin GrQ12 (KoC2), on/2wk Jan Burra GrM20 (AnI1).



Julian Robinson

Singing Honeyeater *Lichenostomus virescens*

Non-breeding vagrant

Usual distribution is well inland of the ACT. Only 4 previous records, with 1 in Wilson (1999) and the most recent being in 2006-07, 2009-10, then 22 records in 2013-4 of probably only 1 or 2 birds.

General: No records this year.

White-eared Honeyeater *Lichenostomus leucotis*

Common, breeding resident/altitudinal migrant

Generally uncommon in the suburbs.

General: Reporting rate of 6.7% was almost identical to last year and still well below the 11.9% 30YA, despite the number of records being higher. Records highest in autumn (44%) then winter (26%). Max 26/25 Oct Smokers Trail GrF19 (BiJ1), mean 2.3, median 1. 5 breeding records: nb/20 Sep NNP GrD15 (ZwM1), dy/24 Oct Nursery Swamp track GrG22 (BeS1), ny/25 Nov Cuumbuen NR GrO15 (BuM1, HeS1) dy/27 Jan Sweeneys TSR 42 GrU11 (LeM1).

GBS: Recorded at 28% sites, significantly lower than 40% last year. 75% of records occurred in winter and autumn, with only 13% in spring. More than half of all records were from 5 rural sites in Murrumbateman, Wamboin (2 sites), Carwoola and Burra, with records virtually absent (as usual) from suburban sites between Sep and March. The A-value was lower than last year but very close to the 30YA.

White-eared Honeyeater

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	787	569	38	280.6
WR	40	55	-27	18.8
G	127	126	1	94.3
BR	5	3	67	2.7
GA	0.0997	0.1140	-13	0.0986
GS	19	27	-30	30.1
GBR	2	0	Inf	0.5

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater *Lichenostomus melanops*

Rare, breeding resident

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

General: 14 records, up from 8 last year, but 6 records of probably the same bird at Red Hill between 8 Jul and 8 Aug. Another 5 records were from Gigerline NR GrK20 of 1-7 birds between 16 Sep and 12 Jan. The other 3 records were from Tharwa Sandwash 2/18 June (W S1), Naas Valley GrJ26 2/25 Oct (HaS4) and Murrumbidgee corridor GrI16 4/29 May (CoF1). 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. No breeding records.

GBS: No records this year. 1 record 3 years ago and the previous year from Hoskinstown. Recorded in most years with low numbers of sightings.

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	15	8	88	11.4
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	6	6	0	4.9
BR	0	0	-	0.6
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0018
GS	0	0	-	1.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Fuscous Honeyeater *Lichenostomus fuscus*

Uncommon, breeding resident/ autumn migrant

Uncommon in the suburbs but sometimes overwinters.

General: Number of records lower, reporting rate nearly half of last year's, and only one-third of the 2.6% 30YA. 40% of records in the winter months, all from lowland locations, 22% in Jul-Aug and 20% in the following June. Max 38/25 Oct Old Boboyan Rd GrH24 (LaS1), mean 5.4 and median 2. 4 breeding records: ny/11 Oct Glendale Crossing (LaS1), co/24 Oct Nursery Swamp carpark GrH22 (BeS1), nb/25 Oct Old Boboyan Rd GrH24 (LaS1), dy/28 Feb Glendale Crossing GrH23 (HoS1).

GBS: 10 records from 5 sites (2 in Cook), fewer than the 32 records last year. The A value (A=0.0041) was only one-tenth of last year's and 90% down on the 30YA. No breeding records. There has been only 1 breeding record in the 34 years of the GBS, in 2002.

Fuscous Honeyeater

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	106	130	-18	60.0
WR	0	3	-100	2.2
G	38	44	-14	28.1
BR	4	4	0	2.5
GA	0.0041	0.0393	-90	0.0769
GS	5	8	-38	16.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

White-plumed Honeyeater *Lichenostomus penicillatus*

Common, breeding resident

Most common in woodlands in lowland areas.

General: A greater number of records and a slightly higher reporting rate (8.6%) than last year, but still 25% below the 30YA. A 44% increase in WOO records. Records spread evenly across the season. Max 42/24 Oct Hall TSR GrJ10 (LaS1), mean 3.1, median 2. Similar large numbers recorded consistently from LGin and TSR 48 at Nelangelo TSR 48 GRO05. 15 breeding records: first nb/6 Sep Hall TSR (LaK1) and last dy/24 Feb TSR 48 (LeM1).

GBS: Recorded at 27% of sites, down from last year. Abundance (A=0.0519) was also lower than last year, by almost 50%, and 58% below the 30YA. 2 breeding records, both from a site in Jerrabomberra: dy/4wk Dec and 1wk Jan (HaL2).

White-plumed Honeyeater

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1006	707	42	268.1
WR	52	36	44	27.0
G	80	73	10	53.4
BR	16	21	-24	11.5
GA	0.0519	0.1015	-49	0.1226
GS	18	23	-22	26.0
GBR	2	0	Inf	0.9

White-fronted Honeyeater *Purnella albifrons* 624

Rare, non-breeding vagrant

A rare visitor from the west.

General: No records this year. First recorded in 2007 at JWNR, and sporadic sightings subsequently in 2010, 2011 (all in the ACT) and 2013 at LGeo.

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.

General: No records this year. 1 record in 2006 and 3 records 2014.

Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala*

Very common, breeding resident

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

General: Number of records higher than last year but the reporting rate decreased slightly (4%) for the first time in 5 years but still 45% above 30YA. Since 1991, the reporting rate has increased dramatically from 4.3% to a peak of 24% last year. The number of WOO records was very similar to last year. Max 60/27 Mar Goorooyarroo NR (HoS1), mean 7.0, median 4. 31 breeding records, fewer than 54 last year but similar to 2 years ago: first di/25 July Weston Park (MiP1); last dy/2 Feb Cook (DrC1).

GBS: Recorded at 58% of sites, same as last year, but in slightly increased numbers. Between 1982 and 2004 the abundance hovered around A=0.2. Since then the abundance has dramatically increased year after year to its highest level ever of A=1.5186. Max 30/3wk Jan Hughes (AnI1). 39 breeding records from 8 sites: first nb/2wk Aug Watson (WaK1); last dy/3wk Feb Ainslie (HaS3).

Noisy Miner

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	2806	2082	35	388.9
WR	237	235	1	87.6
G	99	77	29	55.1
BR	31	54	-43	13.1
GA	1.5186	1.3652	11	0.4202
GS	39	39	0	19.1
GBR	39	63	-38	9.8

Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater *Acanthagenys rufogularis*

Non-breeding vagrant

Vagrant from inland districts.

General: No records this year. Recent previous records: Aug 2011 Gundaroo, Oct 2010 Michelago and Feb 2010 Mt Ainslie.

Little Wattlebird *Anthochaera chrysoptera*

Non-breeding vagrant

Vagrant from coastal districts.

General: No records this year. 1 record in Nov 2013.

Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera phrygia*

Rare, breeding visitor

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

General: No records this year. 3 records last year, 2 of the same bird in Greenway GrJ17 1 at JWNR. Recorded in about half the years since 1983.

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: Number of records higher than last year, reporting rate of 41% slightly lower (by 4%) but still well above the 33.2% 30YA. The number of birds observed was significantly higher than in any previous year, continuing the dramatic increase of the last 2 years. This appears to be due to increased observer effort and also large groups sizes (20+) being regularly reported from a number of locations around Canberra, particularly the ANBG. Highest proportion of records in spring (30%) and lowest in winter (17%). Max 150/11 Feb JWNR (HoS1), mean 4.1, median 2. 91 breeding records: the first relatively late for this species, nb/18 Aug ANBG (VaP2), last dy/14 Feb Molonglo Reach (CoF1).

GBS: Recorded at all 67 sites in all weeks, with observations distributed evenly throughout the four seasons. Abundance (A = 2.5585) was slightly lower than last year, but still higher than the 30YA. Similar to last year, the Red Wattlebird is the most abundant honeyeater species in the GBS. Breeding at 32 sites: first on/5wk Jul Aranda (MeP1) and last dy/2wk Feb Scullin (FeP1).

Red Wattlebird

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	4778	3586	33	779.8
WR	124	103	20	53.3
G	161	149	8	109.3
BR	91	89	2	25.2
GA	2.5585	2.9486	-13	2.4400
GS	67	66	2	64.6
GBR	193	232	-17	125.2

White-fronted Chat *Epthianura albifrons*

Rare, breeding resident

Not often reported, except from LGeo and LBath and Stromlo Forest Park. Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: 57 records, twice as many as last year. 25 records from the Stromlo Forest Park – Coombs ponds area, 10 records from NatArbor, 7 from Hoskinstown and 9 from LGeo & LBath. Max 30/12 July Wright (DeD2), 30/15 April Coombs (HeS1) and 30/9 Mar Nelangelo TSR 48 (LeM1). 2 breeding records: dy/22 Nov LGeo E (LeM1), dy/28 Nov NatArbor (CIJ3).

GBS: No records this year. Last year 2 records from a single site in Wright were the first records for the GBS, being in a newly developed suburb.

White-fronted Chat

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	57	28	104	23.6
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	14	10	40	7.1
BR	2	1	100	1.1
GA	0.0000	0.0030	-100	0.0001
GS	0	1	-100	0.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Black Honeyeater *Sugomel niger*

Non-breeding vagrant

Vagrant from inland.

General: No records this year. Recorded only 4 times since 1982: 1991 (Wilson 1999) 15 records in 2006-07, 1 at West Macgregor in Oct 2009 and 12 records in 2013-14.

Scarlet Honeyeater *Myzomela sanguinolenta*

Rare, non-breeding visitor.

Visitor from coastal districts.

General: No records this year. 2 records in each of 2006-07, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2012-13 and 7 records in 2013-14.

Crescent Honeyeater *Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus*

Uncommon, breeding resident/alt. migrant

Reported mostly during the winter months.

General: 38 records this year, slightly more than last year but reporting rate of 0.3% is well down on the 1.3% 30YA. Generally recorded in groups of 1-3, with records even across the seasons. 13 records from NNP, 8 from Tidbinbilla NR and the remainder from lowland nature parks and ANU/ANBG during winter months. Max 8/12 May Kambah Pool (HeS1). No breeding records with only 3 in 1990.

GBS: 12 records from 4 sites, but 9 of these from the 1 site in Chapman (HaJ1). Records from 3wk Jul-1wk Sep, then 3wk May-3wk June.

Crescent Honeyeater

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	38	31	23	29.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	18	16	12	13.0
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0045	0.0050	-11	0.0179
GS	4	2	100	5.9
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: Number of records higher than last year, reporting rate was slightly lower but very near the 30YA of 3.9%. Records evenly spread throughout the seasons instead of the usual pattern of most records in spring and fewest in summer. Max 25/28 Jan ANBG (AwB1), mean 3.2 and median 2. 1 breeding record, dy/24 Oct Woodstock NR (CIG1).

GBS: 54 records this year, 53 last year. Records at 5 sites: Chapman, Duffy, Gleneagles, Ainslie, and 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 and has remained fairly stable around the present value of A=0.0361, close to the 30YA. Seasonal distribution similar to the general survey, but much lower in spring (7%). No breeding this year. There have been only 6 years in the history of the GBS where breeding has been recorded.

New Holland Honeyeater

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	448	342	31	91.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	22	22	0	13.0
BR	1	1	0	1.1
GA	0.0361	0.0454	-20	0.0347
GS	5	5	0	6.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.5

Brown-headed Honeyeater *Melithreptus brevirostris*

Common, breeding resident

A species of drier forests at all altitudes.

General: Reporting rate 3.7%, slightly lower than last year and 17% below the 30YA. 28% fewer WOO records than last year. Records even across the seasons, with a few more in spring (32%). Max 26/3 Jul Mt Majura NR (MiP1), mean 4.3 and median 3. The reporting rate has remained steady for this species between 2-6% since 1990. 12 breeding records (6 last year), all dy except 1 ny and 1 co: first ny/11 Oct Bredbo GrL28 (TaN1), last dy/22 Mar Granite Tors Walk GrG22 NNP (HeS1).

GBS: 38 records, up from 27 last year but from only 4 sites (7 last year). 24 records from one rural site in Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2), 2 from Chapman GrI15, 8 from Cook GrJ13 and 3 from Carwoola GrQ16. Mostly observed in groups of 3-10, with the max of 10 seen 6 times from Feb to June. Due to the greater number of records and larger flock size the Abundance A=0.0646 was high this year, 59% above the 30YA.

Brown-headed Honeyeater

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	433	334	30	104.3
WR	34	47	-28	16.7
G	78	65	20	40.9
BR	12	6	100	2.2
GA	0.0646	0.0457	41	0.0407
GS	4	7	-43	5.0
GBR	3	0	Inf	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: Number of records and number of birds higher than last year but the reporting rate continued the steady decline since 2008 to a new low of 2.7%, 62% below the 30YA (7.1%). Seasonal distribution was interesting, with significant numbers of over-wintering birds: winter 23%, spring 27 %, summer 12% and autumn 39%. The return migration in spring was fairly low-key with most sightings fewer than 10 birds, apart from the year's maximum 250/11 Oct Michelago (AlB1) and 23/16 Sep Warks/ Blundell Ck Roads. Autumn migration was more marked with first large group 40/2 Apr North Mulligans (CaM4), mean 7.5, median 4. 4 breeding records: ny/24 Oct Cotter Hut Rd/ Smokers Trail (AlB1), dy/8 Jan & dy/2 Feb from Warks/Blundell Ck Rd (HoS1), and dy/28 Jan Woods Reserve (DaC2).

GBS: 58 records is well below the 84 of last year. However, the number of birds (616) was above last year's total (503), the result of one flock of 240/2wk Apr Jerrabomberra (HaL1). 2 overwintering records in July, and only 3 records of 1-4 birds on return migration from 2wk Sep to 1wk Oct. Abundance (A=0.2118) was higher than last year due to the one large flock, but was still about half of the 30YA. Since the last peak of A=1 in 1999, A values have usually been between 0.1 and 0.2.

White-naped Honeyeater

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	319	259	23	167.9
WR	4	14	-71	5.1
G	83	77	8	64.9
BR	4	7	-43	4.4
GA	0.2118	0.1691	25	0.4086
GS	22	22	0	28.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus*

Common, breeding summer migrant

A species mostly of lowland woodland regions.

General: Reporting rate (10.1%) lower than last year (12.8%) and the 30YA (14.7%). Since 1990, the reporting rate has remained steady around 10%, with high points in 1999 and 2000. No records in winter, nearly all records in spring and summer (89%). Earliest 1/2 Sep Campbell Park (LaK1) and last x/7 May Mulligans Flat (LuN1). Max 45/30 Mar Guises Ck (TaN1). 60 breeding records, nearly double last year: first nb/27 Sep The Pinnacle NR (AlB1) and last dy/30 Jan Goorooyarroo NR (McD4).

GBS: Recorded at 81% of sites, slightly fewer than last year. First record was very typical: 1/5wk Aug Florey (BrJ3); last record 1/5wk May Curtin GrK14 (AjR1). Max 11/4wk Sep Lyneham (LeM1). Abundance (A=0.2665) was well below last year and 60% below the 30YA. Only 5 breeding records (4 of these nb) from 4 sites, down from 19 at 8 sites last year; first nb/2wk Oct Curtin (AjR1), last dy/1wk Jan Wamboin (CoK2).

Noisy Friarbird

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1178	1067	10	344.4
WR	98	83	18	55.5
G	99	84	18	65.9
BR	60	32	88	17.0
GA	0.2665	0.3793	-30	0.6621
GS	54	56	-4	58.4
GBR	5	19	-74	34.4

Little Friarbird *Philemon citreogularis*

Rare, breeding summer migrant

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

General: No records this year after 2 last year and 3 the year before. A few records in almost every year since 1987.

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: No records this year, after 3 last year and 46 the year before.

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 during the 3 years from 2004-05; they were the first endorsed records since 1968.

White-browed Babbler *Pomatostomus superciliosus*

Non-breeding vagrant

A bird of the drier inland to the west. Wilson (1999) presumed it to be extinct in the ACT.

General: No records this year. Recorded in 2000-01 at Gundaroo GrM05 and in 2005-06 and 2006-07 at Aranda paddocks GrJ13/K13, the first general records since the 1950s. Remains located in nests of predators in previous years.

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

A resident of the dry forests of the ACT.

General: 27 birds recorded, fewer than last year (41) though more than the 10YA (23) and the 30YA (25). Recorded in 11 weeks. Reporting rate (0.1%) similar to last year's (0.2%) though lower than the 10YA (0.4%) and the 30YA (0.9%). Recorded from 4% of grid cells surveyed (the same as last year). All records of 1, 2 or 3 birds, max 3/3/7 Jul Brindabella Rd GrC16 (LaK1). Records from NNP, TNR, Cuumbuen NR, Googong Foreshore and Molonglo Gorge. Breeding records only from 1987, 1999 and 2012.

Uncommon, breeding resident

Spotted Quail-thrush				
	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	16	20	-20	20.8
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	11	10	10	13.6
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0000
GS	0	0	-	0.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Eastern Whipbird *Psophodes olivaceus*

The Brindabella Range is towards the western edge of its range.

General: 82 birds recorded, more than last year (73) and the 10YA (41) and the 30YA (25). Recorded Jul to Nov, Jan-Mar, plus Jun, with 80% in spring and summer. Reporting rate (0.3%) like last year (0.4%), though lower than the 10YA (0.6%) and the 30YA (0.7%). Recorded from 4.4% of grid cells surveyed (4.8% last year), more than the 10YA (3.4%) and the 30YA (3.9%), all in NNP, Tallaganda, Tidbinbilla and Uriarra Forest. Max 6/17 Jan Warks/Blundells Ck Rd GrE15 (CaM4), mean 2.1, median 2. No breeding recorded since 1994, and only 3 breeding records ever.

Uncommon, breeding resident

Eastern Whipbird				
	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	39	33	18	16.3
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	13	12	8	8.3
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0000
GS	0	0	-	0.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

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

General: 1,040 birds recorded, many more than last year (574), the 10YA (309) and the 30YA (220). Recorded in every month with more records in spring (33%) and autumn (29%) than the other seasons. Reporting rate (2.1%) higher than last year (1.7%), similar to the 10YA (2.3%) though well below the 30YA (3.3%). Recorded from 13% of grid cells (12% last year), about the same as the 10YA (12%) and the 30YA (14%). Max 16 (29 last year), mean 4.4, median 4. 10 breeding records (15 last year): first nb/31 Jul Campbell Park (HoS1) and last dy/27 Jan Sweeneys TSR 42 GrU11 (LeM1). **GBS:** 135 birds recorded, many more than last year (58), the 10YA (36) and the 30YA (72). 22 records, all but 3 from Wamboin (MdN1 & CoK2) scattered throughout the year. No breeding records (none last year, and only recorded in 7 years of the GBS).

Uncommon, breeding resident

Varied Sittella

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	241	141	71	78.3
WR	16	10	60	6.2
G	40	29	38	30.4
BR	10	15	-33	5.4
GA	0.0464	0.0195	138	0.0263
GS	4	3	33	5.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.3

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

Common, breeding resident/summer migrant

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

General: 4,168 birds recorded, more than last year (3,405), the 10YA (1,396) and the 30YA (784). Recorded in every week with a marked spring (40%) and summer (33%) peak, compared with autumn (22%) and winter (5%). Reporting rate (15%) lower than last year (18%) and the 10 & 30YA (20%). Recorded from 47% of grid cells surveyed, fewer than last year's 55% though similar to the 10YA (45%) and the 30YA (43%). Max 49 (last year 22), mean 2.3, median 2. 39 breeding records (24 last year), from di/12 Oct Baroona Road Michelago GrL25 (LaS2) to dy/26 Mar Narrabundah Hill (HoJ1).

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1800	1482	21	483.3
WR	115	112	3	52.5
G	139	137	1	91.9
BR	39	24	62	13.3
GA	0.2613	0.3430	-24	0.4080
GS	57	56	2	57.6
GBR	8	12	-33	7.7



GBS: 760 birds recorded, fewer than last year (1,020), the 10YA (913) and the 30YA (1,117). 479 records (last year 603), fewer than the 10YA (625) and the 30YA (744). Recorded in all weeks with higher proportions in spring (39%) and summer (34%) than in autumn (21%) and winter (7%). Records from 85% of sites, a similar proportion to last year (84%), the 10YA (80%) and the 30YA (88%). Abundance lower than last year, similar to the 10YA (0.2857), though lower than the 30YA (0.4080). Max 12 (23 last year), mean 1.6, median 1. 8 breeding records (12 last year) from 6 sites: first nb/3wk Nov Curtin (AjR1) and last dy/3wk Mar Chapman (HaJ1).

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: Number of records higher than the long-term trends after the 2013-14 year's surge to 20, from 5 Canberra grid cells. Observed in Oct, Dec, Feb, Mar & Apr, one record of 2 birds, the rest only 1. First 2/21 Oct Kama NR (KiB1) and last 1/26 Mar Justice Robert Hope Park Watson (CIJ3). No breeding ever recorded here.

GBS: One record (none last year): 1/2wk Jul Oxley (WaJ3). Recorded in small numbers irregularly over the years.

White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	8	5	60	3.6
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	5	5	0	2.4
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0000	Inf	0.0005
GS	1	0	Inf	0.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Cicadabird *Coracina tenuirostris*

Rare, breeding summer migrant

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

General: Just 2 records (7 last year), fewer than the 10YA (5.0) and the 30YA (4.4): 1/24 Oct Old Boboyan Rd GrH25 (HaB2) and 1/8 Jan Warks/Blundells Creek Roads GrE15 (SmA1). No breeding records and none last year. Only 1 breeding record in 1990.

White-winged Triller *Lalage tricolor*

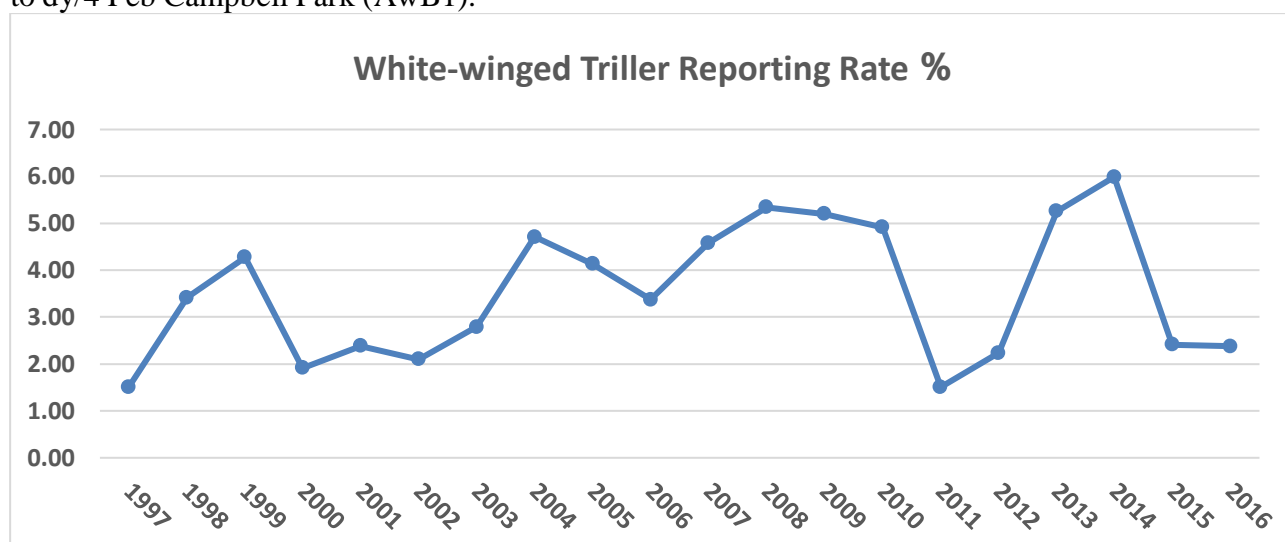
Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

Declared vulnerable in the ACT. Although the number of records annually has increased markedly since the time of the declaration, the reporting rate has fluctuated markedly and is low again this year.

General: 731 birds recorded, like last year (640) though many more than the 10YA (362) and the 30YA (179). Recorded in every month from Sep to Feb: first 2/5 Sep Nelangelo TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1) and last 2/20 Feb JWNR (CaM4). Reporting rate (2.4%) the same as last year though well below the 10YA (3.9%) and the 30YA (3.7%). Recorded from 14% of grid cells surveyed (18% last year). Max 18 (30 last year), mean 2.7, median 2. 25 breeding records, many more than the 10YA (13) and 30YA (8): from on/21 Oct Campbell Park GrM13 (LaK1) to dy/4 Feb Campbell Park (AwB1).

White-winged Triller

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	278	202	38	87.2
WR	16	7	129	8.5
G	43	45	-4	29.6
BR	25	18	39	8.3
GA	0.0038	0.0064	-41	0.0087
GS	4	4	0	3.5
GBR	0	2	-100	0.9



GBS: 8 records (12 last year), fewer than the 10YA (14) and the 30YA (13). Recorded in just 4 sites (3 in Canberra and 1 in Wamboin) from 1/3wk Sep Curtin GrK14 (AjR1) to 1/1wk Feb same location and recorder. No breeding records (2 last year).

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: 86 birds recorded, more than last year (66) and the 10YA (57) and the 30YA (44). Recorded in every month, with a higher proportion of records in spring (24%), summer (36%) and autumn (26%) than winter (14%). Reporting rate (0.4%) similar to last year (0.5%), though lower than the 10YA (0.8%) and the 30YA (1.3%). Recorded from 4.4% of grid cells surveyed (4.8% last year). Max 5 (last year 6), mean 1.7, median 1. 5 breeding records (4 last year) from rural areas, more than the 10YA (2.0) and the 30YA (1.7). First nb/25 Oct Naas Fire Trail GrJ25 (ReS1) and last dy/20 Mar Nelangelo TSR 48 (LeM1).

Crested Shrike-tit

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	50	41	22	30.3
WR	0	0	-	1.6
G	13	12	8	15.5
BR	5	4	25	1.7
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0015
GS	0	0	-	0.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Olive Whistler *Pachycephala olivacea*

Uncommon, breeding resident/altitudinal migrant

A bird of the ranges, though altitudinal migration occurs.

General: 11 records (7 last year), more than the 10YA of 4.6 and the 30YA of 8.1, from NNP, Tallaganda, ANBG 1/11 Aug (KeJ5) and Mt Coree area. Recorded Aug, Sep, Dec, Jan, Feb and Mar. 1 record of 4 birds 4/28 Sep Tallaganda Rocky Pic (ZwM1), the rest 1 or 2 birds. No breeding records, with only 1 record previously in 1987.

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: 1,251 birds recorded, similar to last year (1,284) though well above the 10YA (506) and the 30YA (309). Recorded from 33% of grid cells (36% last year), in every month, with a lower proportion in summer (7.6%) than in autumn (42%), winter (29%) and spring (21%). Reporting rate (6.6%) lower than last year (8.4%), the 10YA (8.1%) and the 30YA (9.6%). Max 14/3 Oct Warks/Blundells Creek Roads GrE15 (LaK1), mean 1.6, median 1. Abundance (0.1069) lower than last year (0.1535), the 10YA (0.1323) and the 30YA (0.1317). 2 breeding records (1 last year): dy/28 Jan Tidbinbilla NR–Lyrebird Trail GrF17 (DaC2) and dy/6 Feb Goorooyarroo NR (NSW) GrO13 (McD1).

Golden Whistler

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	768	701	10	224.6
WR	28	50	-44	15.6
G	97	90	8	65.9
BR	2	1	100	0.8
GA	0.1025	0.1089	-6	0.1410
GS	39	38	3	40.7
GBR	1	0	Inf	0.1

GBS: 298 birds recorded, like last year (324) and the 10YA (352), though fewer than the 30YA (386). 270 records, similar to last year (288), the 10YA (313) and the 30YA (332). Recorded in 42 weeks: autumn 47%, winter 40%, spring 10% and summer 2%. Records from 58% of sites (57% last year), like the 10YA (58%) and the 30YA (62%). Abundance about the same as last year and the 10YA (0.1103) though lower than the 30YA (0.1410). Max 4 (4 last year), mean 1.1, median 1. 1 breeding record (none last year): dy/1wk Apr Weetangera (WoD1).

Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*

Common, breeding summer migrant

A summer migrant found mostly in open woodlands.

General: 2,454 birds recorded, up a little on last year (2090) though more than the 10YA (1124) and the much more on the 30YA (707). Recorded in every month, with a far higher proportion of records in spring (48%) and summer (34%) than in autumn (17%) and winter (2%). Reporting rate (9.6%) similar to that of last year (11.1%) but lower than the 10YA (15.5%) and the 30YA (18.0%). Recorded from 54% of grid cells surveyed, like last year's 61%, the 10YA (54%) and the 30YA (49%). Max 21 (31 last year), mean 2.2, median 2. Abundance (0.2098) a little lower than last year (0.2498) and considerably lower than the 10YA (0.2942) and the 30YA (0.3008). 14 breeding records (8 last year) from di/24 Oct Booroomba Rocks Car Park GrH20 (NeG1) to dy/24 Feb Nelangelo (TSR 48) GrO05 (LeM1).

GBS: 133 birds recorded, like last year (132) though fewer than the 10YA (165) and the 30YA (209). 91 records compared with 96 last year, fewer than the 10YA (120) and the 30YA (167). Recorded in every month from Aug to Apr, with a much higher proportion of records in spring (42%) and summer (41%) than in autumn (16%) and winter (1%). *Last year it was noted that up until 2001, there were records in every month of every year and since then the date range had been reduced for 12 of the 13 years, with the last year being the shortest duration on record, from Aug 21 to Apr 23. This year this trend continues with the earliest record being 21 Aug and the latest now 2 April, a further reduction in the length of stay.* Records from 18% of sites, a lower proportion than last year (24%), the 10YA (26%) and the 30YA (44%). Abundance lower than last year (A=0.0444), similar to the 10YA (0.0517) though lower than the 30YA (0.0763). Max 4 (4 last year), mean 1.5, median 1. 3 breeding records (none last year): di/1wk Oct Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1), di/3wk Oct same location & observer and dy/1wk Jan Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2).

Rufous Whistler

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1128	927	22	422.4
WR	93	118	-21	65.4
G	161	151	7	105.4
BR	14	8	75	7.2
GA	0.0457	0.0444	3	0.0763
GS	12	16	-25	28.6
GBR	3	0	Inf	0.6

Grey Shrike-thrush *Colluricincla harmonica*

Common, breeding resident

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

General: 1821 birds recorded, more than last year (1424), the 10YA (708) and the 30YA (540). Recorded in every week, with a spring peak (31% of records) cf lower proportions in summer (16%), autumn (28%) and winter (25%). Reporting rate (9.3%) about the same as last year (9.5%) though lower than the 10YA (12.7%) and the 30YA (17.5%). *Since 1992 there has been a steady decline in reporting rate from over 20% to just under 10% this year.* Recorded from 58% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year (59%), the 10YA (56%) and the 30YA (54%). Max 18/25 Oct Smokers Trail GrF19 (BiJ1) (12 last year), mean 1.7, median 1. 1 breeding record (3 last year and 7 in the year before that): ny/8 Nov MFNR GrL10 (LaK1).

GBS: 189 birds recorded, fewer than last year (258) and the 10YA (263) though close to the 30YA (206). 170 records similar to last year (203), the 10YA (209) and the 30YA (176). Recorded in all weeks of the year with a higher proportion of records in autumn (35%) and winter (31%) than in spring (17%) and summer (18%). Records from 21% of sites (last year 25%), like the 10YA (24%) though lower than the 30YA (32%). Abundance lower than last year, the 10YA (0.0825) and just under the 30YA (0.0755). Max 4 (4 last year), mean 1.1, median 1. 1 breeding record (1 last year): dy/2wk Jan Wamboin GrQ13 (MdN1).

Grey Shrike-thrush

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1092	798	37	411.7
WR	66	72	-8	25.1
G	172	146	18	115.0
BR	1	3	-67	3.8
GA	0.0650	0.0868	-25	0.0755
GS	14	17	-18	20.9
GBR	1	0	Inf	0.5

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. Some over-winter in the Canberra region, as occurred this year.

General: 907 birds recorded, more last year (644), the 10YA (244) and the 30YA (145). Recorded in every month with a marked spring peak (54%), summer (29%), autumn (14%) and winter (3%). Reporting rate (4.8%) similar to last year, the 10YA (5.1%) and the 30YA (5.3%). Recorded from 22% of grid cells surveyed, less than last year (29%), more than the 10YA (20%) and considerably higher than the 30YA (17%). Max 9, mean 1.6, median 1. A very high 31 breeding records (10 last year) cf the 10YA (3.5) and the 30YA (3.4) though apparently from just 6 separate breeding events: from di/24 Oct Campbell Park GrM13 (DaC2) to dy/7 Jan Aranda Bushland (LaS1).

GBS: 144 birds recorded, fewer than last year (198), fewer than the 10YA (203) and the 30YA (169). Number of records (136) fewer than last year (187) and the 10YA (181), though similar to the 30YA (153). Recorded in every month Aug to May, with a marked spring (47%) and summer (42%) peak cf autumn (10%) and winter (1%). Records from 40% of sites (49% last year), the same as the 10YA and close to the 30YA (42%). Abundance lower than last year ($A=0.0666$), the 10YA (0.0637) and 30YA (0.0617). Max 3, mean 1.1, median 1. 2 breeding records (1 last year): dy/1wk Jan Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2) and dy/3wk Jan Cook GrJ13 (TaN1).

Olive-backed Oriole

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	563	415	36	125.7
WR	42	40	5	20.8
G	64	71	-10	36.8
BR	31	10	210	3.4
GA	0.0495	0.0666	-26	0.0617
GS	27	33	-18	27.5
GBR	2	1	100	2.6

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

Rare, breeding summer migrant

Usually seen in company with the White-browed Woodswallow.

General: 479 birds recorded, many more than last year (56), the 10YA (103) and the 30YA (44). Recorded in Sep, Oct and Nov at 5 locations: first 40/5 Sep Nelangelo (TSR 48) GrO05 (LeM1) and last 1/14 Nov Northbourne Oval GrL13 (FoW1). Max 300/5 Oct Uriarra TSR GrH14 (SmA1), mean 80, median 24. No breeding records, none last year but 3 in 2013-14 which were the first recorded since 2004-05.

GBS: 52 birds from 3 records (none last year): 2/1wk Oct Page (AlB1), 30/1wk Oct Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1) and 20/1wk Oct Cook GrJ13 (TaN1).

Masked Woodswallow

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	6	10	-40	5.1
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	5	6	-17	3.7
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0179	0.0000	Inf	0.0050
GS	3	0	Inf	0.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

White-browed Woodswallow *Artamus superciliosus*

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

An occasional visitor from the north and west.

General: 250 birds recorded, far fewer than last year (1,429) and the 10YA (806) and fewer than the 30YA (343). Number of records well below last year (63) the 10YA (42) and the 30YA (22). Recorded in Sep, Oct, Dec and Jan, first 2/5 Sep Nelangelo (TSR 48) GrO05 (LeM1) and last 1/16 Jan Hall TSR (NSW side) GrJ10 (DaC2). Reporting rate (0.1%) much lower than last year (0.8%), the 10YA (1.1%) and the 30YA (0.9%). Recorded from just 2.7% of grid cells surveyed, fewer

White-browed Woodswallow

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	11	63	-83	22.2
WR	0	1	-100	0.9
G	8	14	-43	10.0
BR	0	20	-100	4.2
GA	0.0619	0.0010	6036	0.0342
GS	3	2	50	2.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

than last year (5.6%), the 10YA (6.4%) and the 30YA (4.7%). Max 135/5 Oct MFNR GrL10 (MiP1), mean 23, median 9. No breeding records (20 last year) cf the 10YA (9) and the 30YA (4). **GBS:** 4 records (2 last year) from 3 sites, all in Oct, from 10/2wk Page (AIB1) to 100/3wk Oct Wybalena Grove, Cook GrJ13 (TaN1). No breeding ever reported in the GBS.

Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus*

Common, breeding summer migrant

A migrant woodland species, some over-winter. On the ACT Flora and Fauna Committee's 'insufficiently known species' working category.

General: 3,378 birds recorded, more last year (2731), the 10YA (1672) and the 30YA (908). Recorded in every month except Jul, with a far higher proportion of records in spring and summer (both 36%) than in autumn (25%) and winter (4%). Reporting rate (5.6%) similar to last year (5.9%), though lower than the 10YA (8.0%) and the 30YA (8.7%). Recorded from 31% of grid cells surveyed, fewer than last year (36%) though similar the 10YA (32%) and the 30YA (29%). Max 103 (80 last year), mean 5.3, median 4. Abundance (0.2887) like last year

Dusky Woodswallow

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	655	495	32	203.4
WR	39	28	39	11.1
G	93	90	3	62.8
BR	62	64	-3	23.7
GA	0.0478	0.0454	5	0.0764
GS	13	7	86	10.4
GBR	2	0	Inf	0.8

(0.3264) though lower than the 10YA (0.4375) and the 30YA (0.3864). 62 breeding records (64 last year): first on/5 Sep Nelangelo (TSR 48) (LeM1) and last dy/9 Mar same location and observer.

GBS: 139 birds recorded, like last year (135) though fewer than the 10YA (264) and the 30YA (209). Number of records (34) fewer than last year (49), lower than the 10YA (48) and the same as the 30YA (34). Recorded in Sep, Oct and Dec to Jun, with a marked autumn peak (59%) and lower proportions in winter (9%), spring (15%) and summer (18%). Records from 19% of sites (10% last year), similar to the 10YA (19%) and the 30YA (16%). Abundance about the same as last year though below the 10YA (0.0826) and the 30YA (0.0764). Max 20, mean 4.1, median 2.5. 2 breeding records (none last year): dy/1wk Dec Wamboin GrQ13 (MdN1) and dy/4wk Jan Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2).

Grey Butcherbird *Cracticus torquatus*

Common, breeding resident

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

General: Number of birds (1,995) far higher than last year (1,315), the 10YA (462) and the 30YA (226). Recorded in every week of the year, with an autumn peak (36%) cf winter (15%), spring (24%) and summer (25%). Reporting rate (12.7%) similar to last year (11.4%) though higher than the 10YA (9.9%) and the 30YA (8.2%). From 41% of grid cells, the same as last year, though higher than the 10YA (34%) and the 30YA (26%). Max 8 (9 last year), mean 1.4, median 1. 13 breeding records (7 last year): first on/7 Sep Kambah Pool to Red Rocks Gorge GrI16 (HeS1) and last dy/12 Dec Campbell Park GrM13 (CoE1).

Grey Butcherbird

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1483	953	56	192.6
WR	107	80	34	29.9
G	123	103	19	56.6
BR	13	7	86	2.2
GA	0.3552	0.2909	22	0.0591
GS	53	51	4	16.4
GBR	1	0	Inf	0.3

GBS: Number of birds (1033) higher than last year (865), the 10YA (456) and the 30YA (162). Number of records (903) higher than last year (740) and far higher than the 10YA (402) and the 30YA (143). Recorded in all weeks, with higher proportions of records in autumn (36%) than in winter (22%), spring (18%) and summer (25%). Reporting rate (31%) higher than last year (25%), the 10YA (13%) and the 30YA (5%). Records from 79% of sites, a similar proportion to last year (76%) and higher than the 10YA (50%) and the 30YA (25%). Abundance higher than last year, the 10YA (0.1427) and the 30YA (0.0591). Max 5, mean 1.1, median 1. 1 breeding record (none last year): dy/4wk Oct Hughes GrK15 (AnI1).

Pied Butcherbird *Cracticus nigrogularis*

Uncommon, breeding visitor

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

General: Number of records (32) similar to last year (37) but far more than the 10YA (11) and the 30YA (5). From 17 widely-spread sites. Records in all months except Jul and Jun, all records of 1 or 2 birds. 1 very unusual breeding record, the 3rd in the COG AoI: dy/3 Apr Miowera Pines Road GrI18 (LaS1).

GBS: No records, only reported in 2005, 2007 and 2013.

Australian Magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen*

Very common, breeding resident

An iconic native species. Continues recent history of being well above the long-term figures on key parameters. Most reported species.

General: Number of birds (35231) greatly exceeds last year's figure (24090), the 10YA (9027) and the 30YA (4878). Recorded in all weeks, with a lower proportion in winter (19%) than in spring (26%), summer (26%) and autumn (29%). Records from 73% of grid cells surveyed, the same proportion as last year and just above the 10YA and the 30YA (both 71%). Reporting rate the same as last year (60%) and in the same range as the 10YA (59%) and the 30YA (57%). Seventh most abundant species (3.0115), abundance similar to last year (2.8792) though greater than the 10YA (2.3621) and the 30YA (2.0757). Max 136/17 Dec Campbell Park (SmA1), mean 5.1, median 3. 237 breeding records (206 last year) in each month Jul to Feb with a large peak in Oct.

GBS: Number of birds (11072) like last year (10790) and the 10YA (10,954) though more than the 30YA (8,495). Number of records (2,709) just under last year (2,801), the 10YA (2,937) and the 30YA (2,425). Recorded in all weeks, with similar numbers of records in each season. Records from all sites. Most recorded and 3rd most abundant species, abundance similar to that of last year and the 10YA (3.4292), though higher than the 30YA (3.1044). Max 70/3wk Aug Curtin GrK14 (AjR1), mean 4.1, median 3. 358 breeding records (337 last year) from 60% of sites in all months Jul to Apr with a strong peak in Oct/Nov, plus some nest-building for the next season in Jun.

Australian Magpie

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	6994	5031	39	1334.0
WR	433	419	3	188.8
G	217	179	21	152.6
BR	237	206	15	83.7
GA	3.8074	3.6281	5	3.1044
GS	67	67	0	65.3
GBR	358	337	6	211.0

Pied Currawong *Strepera graculina*

Very common, breeding resident

6th most commonly reported species in the general records and 4th most commonly reported in the Garden Bird Survey.

General: Number of birds (16975), 23% higher than last year (13785), and very many more reported than the 10YA (4,250) and the 30YA (2,143). Recorded in every week with more records in spring (29%), summer (23%) and autumn (29%) than in winter (19%). Reporting rate (40%) similar to last year (41%), the 10YA and the 30YA (both 36%). *The reporting rate last year was the highest since 1990, and is the peak of a long-term steady rise since 1991.* Recorded from 58% of grid cells, just under last year (60%) the 10YA (60%) and 30YA (58%).

Max (roost flight) 227/7 May Mt Majura NR GrM13 (LeM1) (max 267 last year) well below the 10YA and the 30YA (both 521), mean 3.7, median 2. 102 breeding records (69 last year), more than the 10YA (40) and the 30YA (30), each month Aug to Jan, peaking in Oct/Nov.

GBS: Number of birds (10,968) like last year (11,772), the 10YA (12,281) and the 30YA (10,734). Number of records (2,527) almost the same as last year (2,571), the 10YA (2,804) and the 30YA (2,305). Recorded in all weeks, similar numbers of records in each season. Records from all sites. Abundance similar to last year, the 10YA (3.8448) and the 30YA (3.9229). *The abundance has been*

Pied Currawong

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	4657	3456	35	851.1
WR	137	126	9	55.7
G	173	150	15	122.7
BR	102	69	48	29.8
GA	3.7717	3.9583	-5	3.9229
GS	67	66	2	65.0
GBR	192	199	-4	149.9

remarkably steady around $A=4.00$ since 1996. Max 127/3wk Jul Curtin GrK14 (AjR1) (max 86 last year), mean 4.3, median 3. 192 breeding records (199 last year) from 54% of sites, in each month Jul to Apr, plus nest building for the following year recorded in Jun.

Grey Currawong *Strepera versicolor*

Seen in small numbers in forests and woodlands.

General: Number of birds (499) more than last year (375), the 10YA (198) and the 30YA (176). Recorded in every week, with similar numbers of records in each season. Reporting rate almost identical to last year (3.3%) though below that of the 10YA (4.3%) and the 30YA (6.4%). *The reporting rate has undergone a long continuous ever so gentle decline since 1991 from 6.2% to the present 3.3%. The reporting rate was 5% or above for every year between 1991 and 2008, and below 5% ever since then.* Recorded from 26% of grid cells surveyed



Uncommon, breeding resident

Grey Currawong

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	386	266	45	150.3
WR	23	17	35	13.4
G	76	58	31	49.6
BR	8	3	167	4.3
GA	0.0430	0.0407	6	0.0727
GS	15	12	25	21.2
GBR	3	2	50	2.1

(23% last year), similar to the 10YA (21%) and 30YA (23%). Max 4 (6 last year), mean 1.3, median 1. 8 breeding records (3 last year), more than the 10YA and the 30YA (both 4.3); reported in Jul, Sep, Oct, Jan & Feb: first on/30 Jul Casuarina Sands GrG14 (AwB1) and last dy/2 Feb Mount Franklin GrC18 (HoS1).

GBS: Number of birds (125) about the same as last year (121) though fewer than the 10YA (208) and the 30YA (199). Number of records (116) slightly more than last year (109) though fewer than the 10YA

(177) and the 30YA (170). Recorded in all weeks (50 weeks last year), with similar proportions of records in each season. Records from 22% of sites (18% last year), a lower proportion than the 10YA (28%) and the 30YA (32%). Abundance similar to last year though lower than the 10YA (0.0651) and the 30YA (0.0727). Max 3, mean 1.1, median 1. 3 breeding records (2 last year): cf/3wk Sep Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2), dy/3wk Dec Aranda (MeP1) and dy/1wk Feb Burra GrM20 (AnI1).

DICRURIDAE: drongo

Spangled Drongo *Dicrurus bracteatus*

Non-breeding vagrant

A coastal species not often recorded in the ACT.

General: No records this year or the two previous years. Follows a period of 15 years where there were records every year except 3 and a decade of increasing records. Prior to 2000 there was only one year where the species was recorded, in 1990.

GBS: No records. Previously recorded in GBS in 2005, 2012 and 2014.

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 0.3% is down 33% on last year, down 57% on the 10YA and down 69% the 30YA. *The reporting rate has varied over the years, but the trend has been downward from 1993 to the present day, where the rate is the lowest it has ever has been.* Most records were in summer 58% and autumn 30%. Earliest record: 1/10 Oct JWNR (PaR3) and latest 2/10 Apr JWNR (W S1). Max 3/10 Feb NNP. Walks /Blundells Rd GrE15 (LaK1). Two suburban records 2/17 Oct Norgrove Park (PuB1) and 1/21 Nov Greenleigh GrN15 (BiJ1).

Rufous Fantail

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	33	35	-6	21.4
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	14	14	0	13.2
BR	0	0	-	0.3
GA	0.0014	0.0013	2	0.0029
GS	4	3	33	5.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

No breeding records. There have only been breeding records in 8 of the last 31 years (last in 2005).

GBS: 4 records from 4 sites, of single birds: earliest 1/27 Nov Cook GrJ13 (TaN1) and latest 1/19 Mar Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4). 2 from rural sites: 1/8 Jan Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2) and 1/25 Dec Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1).



Greg Miles

Grey Fantail *Rhipidura fuliginosa*

Common, breeding resident/summer migrant

A summer migrant to ACT woodlands

General: Reporting rate 23.2% is down 13% on last year, down 23% on the 10YA and 29% on the 30YA. 9% of the records are from winter, which indicates that some of the birds do not migrate. 36% of the records from spring. An unusually high bird count, 200/19 Mar The Pinnacle NR GrJ1 (AIB1) “obviously the day of the migration. 200 was an approximate number in the central paddock of the Pinnacle. They were swarming. Good numbers at the other sites.” (B. Allan pers comm.). Mean 4.0 and median 2. Breeding: earliest nb/12 Oct Goorooyarroo NR (HoS1) and latest dy/18 Jan Aranda Bushland Gr J13 (LaS1).

GBS: Reporting rate 17.3% is down 27% on last year, up 1% on the 10YA and down 18% on 30YA. Max 12/4 wk Jan Greenleigh NSW Gr N15 (DeK1), average 1.8 and median 1. Earliest breeding on/4wk Oct and latest dy/2wk Jan both Curtin (AjR1).

Grey Fantail

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	2713	2232	22	767.7
WR	202	235	-14	109.2
G	182	170	7	132.0
BR	58	23	152	12.3
GA	0.3143	0.4734	-34	0.3368
GS	44	48	-8	50.5
GBR	6	5	20	2.6

Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*

Very common, breeding resident

A conspicuous resident of ACT woodlands, although the much lower number of sightings in winter may suggest some altitudinal migration.

General: Reporting rate 22.0% similar to last year's 22.8%, down 7% on both the 10YA and 30YA. Recorded in all seasons with 31% in spring and 31% in summer. Max 22/13 Jan JWNr GrL14 (DaC1), average 2.2 and median 2. The breeding reporting rate of 0.6 is 38% down on last year, 32% on the 10YA and 39% on the 30YA. The earliest breeding report was nb/29 Aug Campbell Park NR (AnI1) and latest dy/17 Feb LTug (HeS1).

GBS. Abundance A value is down a little on last year but about the same as the 10 & 30YAs. Recorded fairly evenly in spring, summer and autumn with winter lower at 17%. Max 7/3wk Jan Curtin (AjR1), average 1.3 and median 1. 11 breeding records, 10 from one site in Curtin and 1/3wk Nov O'Connor GrL13 (DoM1). Earliest nb/1wk Nov latest dy/1wk Feb both from Curtin (AJR1).

Willie Wagtail

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	2581	1908	35	554.9
WR	71	51	39	27.2
G	161	147	10	101.5
BR	64	74	-14	21.2
GA	0.2307	0.2848	-19	0.2498
GS	39	43	-9	47.4
GBR	11	20	-45	8.4

CORVIDAE: ravens**Australian Raven** *Corvus coronoides* 737

Very common, breeding resident

At home in urban and rural sites, calling from high vantage points and scavenging by shops, schools, parks and roads.

General: The reporting rate (37.1%) is down 5% on last year and 6% on the 10YA and 4% on the 30YA. Recorded in all seasons with a spring max 29%. Australian Ravens do not usually flock together in large numbers, with the median being 2 and average this year 3.0. There were 7 records (again) in the 20's and an unusually large 35/14 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 Oct to Dec.

GBS: Recorded in all weeks at most sites. While group sizes are typically 6 or fewer, the max was 24/3wk Jan Greenway GrJ16 (HaA2). Abundance (A=1.5650) is a little lower than last year, 7% up on the 10YA and 29% up on the 30YA. This species starts breeding very early in the season. Earliest breeding for this reporting year was nb/1wk Jul Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2). Breeding activity would have started well before then, and the last cf/3wk Dec Rivett GrJ15 (BrT2).

Australian Raven

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	4325	3269	32	912.0
WR	244	254	-4	96.0
G	187	155	21	128.6
BR	47	46	2	16.5
GA	1.5650	1.7105	-9	1.2143
GS	65	66	-2	62.7
GBR	38	33	15	29.4

Little Raven *Corvus mellori*

Uncommon, breeding resident/winter migrant

This species is generally considered a flocking species in this region.

General: Reporting rate 6.0% is up 2% on last year, up 17% on the 10YA and 24% on the 30YA. Max 163/18 Jan Uriarra Rd (SmA1). Earliest 2/2Jul Red Hill Reserve (TuA1) and latest 6/30 Jun Percival Hill NR GrK11 (LaG1). Recorded evenly throughout the year. Earliest breeding nb/15 Aug Plains Rd (BuM1) and latest dy/30 Oct Nov Goulburn Wetlands (AnF1).

GBS: 13 of the records were of small numbers (1-11) with max of 79/3wk Jan Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2). The earliest was 2/1wk Jul Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) and latest 3/2wk Jun Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2). No breeding records ever recorded in the GBS.

Little Raven

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	700	494	42	114.4
WR	4	11	-64	3.0
G	107	94	14	48.4
BR	5	4	25	1.3
GA	0.1860	0.1933	-4	0.1160
GS	11	14	-21	7.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

MONARCHIDAE: flycatchers, monarchs**Leaden Flycatcher** *Myiagra rubecula*

Common, breeding summer migrant

Usually recorded in the woodlands around Canberra suburbs.

General: Reporting rate 2.9% is down 19% on last year, down 38% on the 10YA and down 44% on the 30YA. *The reporting rate has declined from 6.9% in 1998 to its lowest value ever of 2.9% in 2016.* No winter records with spring 43%, summer 52% and autumn 6%. Max 14/8 Nov MFNR GrL10 (LaK1), average 2.6 and median 2. Breeding records: earliest nb/25 Nov Pine Island South GrJ17 (VeP1) and latest on/19 Feb Gigerline GrJ19 (HeS1).

GBS: The abundance value for this species is erratic and varies widely from year to year. At 0.0241 it is down 11% on last year, 13% on 10YA and 22% on 30YA. Maximum 4/4wk Jan and earliest record 1/2wk Oct Cook GrJ13 (TaN1) and latest 1/2wk Mar Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2). Only breeding record from one site in Cook (TaN1) from dy/2wk Jan to dy/4wk Jan.

Leaden Flycatcher

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	345	305	13	124.0
WR	23	33	-30	16.4
G	70	77	-9	42.5
BR	47	28	68	9.9
GA	0.0241	0.0269	-11	0.0307
GS	9	10	-10	12.6
GBR	3	0	Inf	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.

General: Reporting rate 0.3% the same as last year, down 56% on the 10YA and 71% down on the 30YA. *Since 1993 the reporting rate has been no higher than 1.3% and for most years below 1.0%, but in 2016 it was at its lowest level.* No winter records, most in spring 31% and summer 51%. Max 5/24 Jan Boboyan Rd woodland GrH24 (DaC2), mean 1.7 and median 1. Earliest 3/22 Oct Red Hill GrK15 (McR5) and latest 1/30 Mar JWNR GrL14 (SmA1). 3 breeding records: earliest dy/8 Jan NNP GrI15 (SmA1) and latest dy/Feb Boboyan Rd GrH24 (BuM1).

GBS: 3 records from 2 sites: 1/1wk Nov Yarralumla GrK14 (NeG1) and 1/3wk Dec Carwoola Gr Q16 (BuM1).

Satin Flycatcher

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	35	27	30	24.6
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	18	17	6	16.3
BR	3	3	0	2.2
GA	0.0010	0.0010	2	0.0022
GS	2	2	0	3.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Restless Flycatcher *Myiagra inquieta*

Rare, breeding resident

Found mainly in open woodland, generally avoiding closed forests.

General: Reporting rate 0.4% is above last year's 0.3%, down 56% on the 10YA and down 81% on the 30YA. *While the reporting rate has improved very slightly since last year, it is still just above its lowest level ever.* Seasonal distribution was winter 14%, spring 14%, summer 28%, and autumn 46%. Max 3/22 Feb Kama GrI13 (MiR4), earliest 1/2 Jul LTug (FrM1) and latest 1/10 Jun Callum Brae GrL14 (McR5). Breeding: nb/18 Oct Casuarina Sands NR GrG14 (PuB1).

GBS: Two records: 1/2wk Mar Holt GrI12 (DaC1) and 1/2wk Apr Giralang GrK12 McD4).

Restless Flycatcher

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	44	23	91	45.6
WR	0	0	-	1.4
G	23	14	64	24.2
BR	1	0	Inf	1.1
GA	0.0007	0.0003	105	0.0028
GS	2	1	100	3.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Black-faced Monarch *Monarcha melanopsis*

Rare, Visitor

Seldom reported in the ACT, rarely occurring as far inland as the ACT.

General: First records since 2012. 4 records: 2 from Tallaganda SF 4/16 Feb and 1/13 Mar (LaK1), 1/25Nov ANU (MiP1) and 1/18 Jan ANBG.

Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca*

Our largest and most visible flycatcher.

General: Reporting rate 45.0% is the same as last year and up 18% on the 10YA and 29% on the 30YA. Abundance (1.715) is down 10% on last year, but up 42% on the 10YA and 76% on the 30YA. Recorded throughout the year: spring 27%, summer 27% and autumn 28% and slightly lower in winter 17%. Max 65/13 Jan JWNR GrL14 (DaC1), average 3.9 and median 2. Earliest breeding nb/23 Aug Callum Brae and latest ny/6 Mar Crace GrK11 both (HeS1).

GBS: 2,217 records, down 6% on last year. Abundance (A=1.9147) is down 13% on last year, 3% on the 10YA and 7% on the 30YA. Recorded in all weeks evenly throughout the year. Max 23/1wk Feb Curtin GrK14 (AjR1), average 2.5 and median 2. Earliest breeding on/4wk Aug Gleneagles (PeH2) and latest dy/3wk Mar Rivett (TrT2).

Very common, breeding resident

Magpie-lark

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	5269	3784	39	823.5
WR	135	104	30	47.7
G	151	136	11	94.9
BR	142	102	39	36.3
GA	1.9147	2.2135	-13	2.0591
GS	66	66	0	64.5
GBR	94	127	-26	81.2

CORCORACIDAE: chough**White-winged Chough** *Corcorax melanorhamphos*

Conspicuous in groups in woodlands and dry open forests.

General: Reporting rate 10.0% is like last year (10.1%), down 14% on the 10YA and down 18% on the 30YA. Seasonal records: winter 19%, spring 33% summer 22% and autumn 26.0%. Max 60/26 Mar Williamsdale GrL22 (KiB1), average 9.3 and median 7. Breeding: earliest on/31 Jul Glebe Park (CaR2) and latest on/7 May De Salis Cemetery Tharwa GrJ19 (LaS1).

GBS: Abundance (A=0.8841) up 49% on last year, 41% on 10YA and up 38% on 96% YA. Average 8.6 and median 7 with max 66/4wk May and latest breeding dy/4wk May both Curtin (AjR1) and earliest dy/ 3wk Jul Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2)

Very common, breeding resident

White-winged Chough

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1168	846	38	285.0
WR	86	72	19	31.0
G	101	93	9	63.9
BR	114	69	65	27.2
GA	0.8841	0.5931	49	0.4504
GS	29	33	-12	23.5
GBR	25	14	79	8.6

PETROICIDAE: ROBINS**Jacky Winter** *Microeca fascians*

A bird of relatively undisturbed woodland.

General: Reporting rate (0.7%) is 26% up on last year, but 56% down on the 10YA and 54% down on the 30YA. The number of birds sighted (117) is up 56% on last year and a just over twice the 30YA. Recorded throughout the year: winter 17% spring 18%, summer 20% and autumn 46%, which varies from the 30YA in that the autumn percentage is much higher than usual. 2 breeding records: di/11 Sep TSR 48 (LeM1) the site of a successful breeding event last year, and on/24 Jan in the same vicinity (LeM1). This is just a little below the 10 and 30YAs.

GBS: No records this year. 1 record from Burra last year. A handful of records in 24 of the last 34 years.

Uncommon, breeding resident

Jacky Winter

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	77	44	75	34.0
WR	5	9	-44	3.7
G	19	16	19	13.4
BR	2	5	-60	2.3
GA	0.0003	0.0003	2	0.0010
GS	1	1	0	0.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Scarlet Robin *Petroica boodang*

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 (7.6%) is 6% up on last year but down 6% on the 10YA and 11.1% on the 30YA. While present throughout the year, most records were in autumn (49%) and winter (34%) which is like last year and like the 30YA of 40% in autumn and 31% in winter. With the high observer effort this year, the number of records and the number of birds sighted (2129) is considerably up on last year, and is the highest on record. Earliest breeding was nb/28 Sep MFNR (MiP1) and the latest dy/21 Feb Bywong (McD1). 2 breeding records were from The Pinnacle NR, 6 from MFNR and 1 from Bywong and Bibaringa.

GBS: 112 records (87 last year), mostly of 1-4 birds from 16 sites, is up slightly on last year but abundance (A=0.0547) about the same as last year, the continuing recovery from the very low numbers from 2000-2011. Recorded from 4 rural (Wamboin [2], Carwoola and Burra) and 12 suburban sites, nearly all abutting woodland. Max 4/2wk Jun Curtin (AjR1). Most records are from autumn (54% of records) and winter (44%). No breeding recorded. Only 2 breeding records in the GBS, in 1987 and 2009.

Scarlet Robin

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	888	603	47	262.0
WR	76	93	-18	30.7
G	118	93	27	75.7
BR	10	14	-29	4.7
GA	0.0547	0.0551	-1	0.0405
GS	16	17	-6	16.5
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 (0.6%) is up 60% on last year and matches the long-term averages. Recorded throughout the year with records in each month. 40 records from MFNR, but also from Bibaringa (18), Duntroon, Gundaroo, Mt JerraNR, The Pinnacle, and a few other sites. Most records were in autumn (45%), which differs from the usual distribution where more sightings are in spring. 1 breeding record: dy/7 Jan MFNR (GaP1). Breeding has been observed in 12 of the years since 1983.

GBS: No records this year, with 5 records two years ago, the first records in the GBS since 2009/10.

Red-capped Robin

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	69	31	123	13.3
WR	1	1	0	1.9
G	10	9	11	7.1
BR	1	0	Inf	0.6
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0002
GS	0	0	-	0.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Flame Robin *Petroica phoenicea*

Uncommon, breeding resident/altitudinal migrant

An altitudinal migrant reported less in summer. Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: The reporting rate (2.6%) has reversed the decline from last year but is still 21% down on the 10YA and 49% down on the 30YA. Total number of birds sighted (1218) is nearly twice that of last year. The average number of birds per record (4.2) is the same as last year and slightly up on the long-term averages. The seasonal distribution of records is similar to the 30YA, with a lower summer reporting (9.6%) compared to 47% in winter. Breeding: 4 records at Campbell Park NR including earliest nb/16 Aug (MaA2) and 1 record, the latest ne/24 Oct Cotter Hut Rd (AlB1).

GBS: 9 records from 3 suburban and 1 rural site in winter (56%) and autumn (44%) in 8 weeks of the year. Records from Deakin (RoD2), Curtin (AJR1), Wamboin (CoK2) and Bonner (GrB1). Only a single record from the rural site. No breeding recorded.

Flame Robin

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	302	163	85	120.9
WR	2	2	0	0.9
G	84	55	53	57.5
BR	5	8	-38	4.6
GA	0.0034	0.0161	-79	0.0086
GS	4	5	-20	3.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Rose Robin *Petroica rosea*

Uncommon, breeding, summer migrant

Reported more often in the cooler months.

General: The reporting rate of 0.6% is slightly less than last year and 38% down the 30YA. More records in winter (40%) but the spring percentage (33%) is up and autumn (19%) is lower than usual with summer (8%) well down. Records from different widespread areas: mainly ANU/ANBG (9), Mt Ainslie/Mt Majura NRs (13), Fadden Hills Pond (6), NNP (5) and Tallaganda SF (4). No breeding records this year. While the species has been recorded in all but 3 of the previous 30 years, breeding has only been recorded in 9.

GBS: 8 records of single birds from 2 suburban sites (last year 15 from 6 sites). 7 records from Cook (TaN1) and 1 from Jerrabomberra (HaL2). Recorded in winter (62%), spring (25%) and autumn (12%). *Abundance is about as low as it has ever been for this survey.*

Rose Robin

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	73	64	14	23.7
WR	0	1	-100	0.3
G	27	20	35	12.2
BR	0	1	-100	0.3
GA	0.0028	0.0054	-49	0.0109
GS	2	6	-67	8.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Pink Robin *Petroica rodinogaster*

Rare, non-breeding winter migrant

Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: 6 records this year, in line with the 10YA (4) and 30YA (2). 1 bird sighted at Mt Ainslie between 28 & 30 Jul (SmA1, MiP1 and HoS1), another single bird sighted in Bibaringa on 3 May (SmA1) and the last at Mt Ainslie 16 Jun (MiP1). No breeding records in over 30 years.

GBS: No records this year. Last recorded in 2006/07.

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: Number of birds seen (82) is twice that of last year, with observations of between 1 – 4 birds. The reporting rate (0.3%) is the same as last year, representing the low point of a steady decline since 1985. Most sightings were in open woodland in the COG AoI SE of the ACT, such as London Bridge, Williamsdale, and Googong Dam. An uneven seasonal distribution this year: winter 57%, spring 14%, summer 3% and autumn 27%. No breeding records.

Hooded Robin

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	37	23	61	36.6
WR	0	0	-	2.6
G	17	16	6	19.2
BR	0	0	-	3.0
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0016
GS	0	0	-	0.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria australis*

Common, breeding resident

Occurs mainly in the moist forest of the western dividing range, but also in smaller numbers in wet gullies and along watercourses.

General: The reporting rate (3.1%) is up slightly on last year and down 10% on the 10YA and 49% on the 30YA. Present all year with slightly more in summer (29%) and autumn (26%). Records from wide-ranging sites, including ANBG (45 records), Bibaringa (19), NNP (47 in several different areas), Tidbinbilla NR (55) and along the Murrumbidgee and Molonglo Rivers. 4 breeding records including: nb/15 Aug TNR (MaA2s), dy/27 Jan LBath (LeM1) and dy/2 Feb NNP (HoS1).

GBS: 59 records (the same as last year) throughout the year from the same 2 rural sites that have provided most of the records in recent years. 43 records from Carwoola (BuM1) and 16 records from Burra (AnI1) over 47 weeks with about 25% of records in each season. Records are of 1 or 2 birds. No breeding records, 1 in Carwoola 2 years ago.

Eastern Yellow Robin

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	366	242	51	145.6
WR	1	1	0	1.2
G	83	69	20	53.1
BR	4	6	-33	2.8
GA	0.0237	0.0235	1	0.0057
GS	2	2	0	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

ALAUDIDAE: larks**Horsfield's Bushlark** *Mirafra javanica*

General: Reporting rate of 0.1% is down 28% on last year, 51% below the 10YA and 38% below the 30YA. The only seasonal records were: spring 35% and summer 65%. Average 3.4 and median 2, with max 23/22 Nov LGeo E (LeM1), displaying in wheat fields. Earliest 3/27 Sept LGeo E GrT09 (LeM1). Breeding: cf/22 Nov LGeo E (LeM1). Only 5 breeding records in the last 31 years.

Rare, breeding summer migrant

Horsfield's Bushlark

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	17	17	0	5.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	7	5	40	2.6
BR	2	0	Inf	0.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0000
GS	0	0	-	0.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Eurasian Skylark *Alauda arvensis*

An introduced species, but at home in our grasslands.

General: Reporting rate of 2.5% is up 15% on last year, down 21% on the 10YA and down 28% on the 30YA. Recorded in all seasons: winter 14%, spring 58%, summer 21% and autumn 7%. Max 52/12 Jun LBath E Basin GrY08 (LeM1), average 2.4 and median 1. 1 breeding record: dy/8 Nov JWNR (SmA1).

GBS: 5 records from 2 sites: earliest 2/3wk Aug and latest 1/1wk May, both Curtin (AJR1) and the other records from the new suburb of Wright GrI14 (DeD2).

Common, breeding resident

Eurasian Skylark

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	290	181	60	81.0
WR	3	0	Inf	0.2
G	41	31	32	22.7
BR	1	2	-50	0.6
GA	0.0021	0.0037	-44	0.0220
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: Reporting rate 5.0% is 3% down on last year, up 1% on the 10YA and 31% on the 30YA. The abundance 0.1497 is up 56% on last year 39% on the 10YA and 69% on the 30YA. Max 80/13 Jan JWNR (DaC1), average 3.1, median 2. 3 breeding records: earliest nb/23 Oct JWNR (HoS1) and latest di/4 Dec Parkwood Horse Agistment paddocks GrH12 (McF1).

GBS: Recorded in 3 sites near water, all single birds. Earliest: 1/3wk Sep Crace GrK11 (LeF1) and latest 1/3wk Jun Giralang (McD4). Other records from Curtin (AjR1).

Uncommon, breeding resident

Golden-headed Cisticola

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	580	427	36	88.6
WR	2	3	-33	0.1
G	37	34	9	15.3
BR	3	7	-57	0.8
GA	0.0028	0.0370	-93	0.0068
GS	3	2	50	1.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.4

ACROCEPHALIDAE: reed-warblers**Australian Reed-Warbler** *Acrocephalus australis*

Common, breeding summer migrant

Inhabits reed beds surrounding lakes, ponds and wetlands. Some birds remaining over winter.

General: Number of records and total number of birds seen about twice that of last year, and well up on the 10 & 30YAs. Reporting rate 8.9% is up 8% on last year and up 5% on the 10YA and 26% on the 30YA. Max 56/13 Jan (DaC1), earliest 1/16 Aug (SmA1) and latest 2/28Jun (HeS1) all at JWNR. Average 4.3 and median 3. 19 breeding records: earliest di/6 Oct JWNR (LaK1) and latest dy/14 Mar Flemington Rd Ponds Kenny GrL12 (GrB1).

GBS: 88 records from 6 suburban sites near bodies of water. Max 6/1wk Nov Crace Wetlands (LeF1). Since 2006, the A Value has been increasing steadily from just above zero to A=0.075. The increasing suburban wetlands in the ACT is probably a factor in this growth, as might be the increase in GBS sites near suitable habitat. 2 breeding records: earliest dy/1wk Oct Jerrabomberra (HaL2) and latest dy/1wk Dec Giralang (McD4).

Australian Reed-Warbler

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1040	687	51	166.4
WR	0	0	-	0.8
G	48	40	20	25.6
BR	19	15	27	5.4
GA	0.0750	0.0750	-0	0.0214
GS	6	5	20	1.7
GBR	2	4	-50	0.5

MEGALURIDAE: grassbirds and songlarks**Little Grassbird** *Megalurus gramineus*

Uncommon, breeding resident

A cryptic species occurring in suitable cover near water.

General: Reporting rate 2.5% is below last year's 3.5% and down 19% the 10YA but up 11% the 30YA. Abundance 0.0392 is down 8% on the 10YA but up 30% on the 30YA. This result reflects an increase in urban wetlands although almost three quarters of the records come from JWNR. Recorded in all seasons with most in spring and summer, both 39%. Max 8/14 Oct (DaC1), earliest 3/12 Jul (SmA1) and latest 1/28 Jan (HeS1) all at JWNR. Average 1.6 and median 1.

GBS: All 18 records (down from 32 last year) from 1 site, Crace Wetland GrK11 (LeF1). Max 2/2wk Nov, earliest 1/1wk Sep and latest 1/2wk May.

Little Grassbird

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	294	288	2	53.7
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	10	15	-33	6.8
BR	0	2	-100	0.2
GA	0.0069	0.0219	-69	0.0024
GS	1	3	-67	0.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Rufous Songlark *Cincloramphus mathewsi*

Common, breeding summer migrant

A woodland summer migrant.

General: Reporting rate 1.7% is 32% down on last year, down 49% on the 10YA and down 46% on the 30YA. Reported almost exclusively in spring (62%) and summer (38%). Max 14/30 Oct Narrabundah Hill GrI15 (CaJ4), average 2.3 and median 2. Earliest 3/5 Sept Nelangelo (TSR 48) GrO05 (LeM1) and latest 2/10 Apr Bredbo GrL30 (TaN1). Nil breeding records, 9 last year.

GBS: Two records from the same site: 1/1wk Oct and 1/ 2wk Jan Curtin Gr K14 (AJR1).

Rufous Songlark

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	197	206	-4	72.7
WR	18	12	50	6.1
G	46	54	-15	28.5
BR	0	9	-100	2.5
GA	0.0007	0.0003	105	0.0026
GS	1	1	0	1.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Brown Songlark *Cincloramphus cruralis*

Rare, breeding summer migrant

A rarely recorded summer migrant.

General: 26 records from 11 grid cells of 16 from 8 last year. The reporting rate 0.2% is the same as last year and 62% below the 10YA and 56% below the 30YA. Appearing only in spring 39% and summer 61%. Max 4/23 Nov Coppins Crossing Rd (M1P1), but most sightings were of single birds. Earliest 2/29 Oct Dunlop Grasslands GrI11 (DaC2) and latest 1/24 Jan JWNR (SmA1). 3 breeding records: earliest 2di/3wk Nov LGeo East GrT09 (LeM1) and latest 2cf/1wk Jan JWNR Gr14 (SmA1). Breeding records in 5 of the last 31 years.

ZOSTEROPIDAE: white-eyes**Silvereye** *Zosterops lateralis*

Common, breeding resident/migrant

A common sight in Canberra parks, gardens, and the surrounding woodlands.

General: Number of birds (13525) more than last year (9495) and far higher than the 10YA (3018) and the 30YA (1605). Recorded in every week, with a lower proportion in winter (12%) than in spring (29%), summer (32%) and autumn (27%). Reporting rate (18%) like last year (19%), the 10YA (18%) and the 30YA (19%). Records from 41% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year (42%), the 10YA (38%) and 30YA (36%). Max 94 (100 last year), mean 6.7, median 4. 7 breeding records (none last year): first cf/24 Oct Woodstock NR GrG12 (CIG1) and last dy/7 Feb Bungendore TSR GrS13 (AnF1).

Silvereye

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	2126	1555	37	436.4
WR	43	64	-33	14.3
G	123	105	17	76.8
BR	7	0	Inf	5.4
GA	2.8377	3.4001	-17	5.0540
GS	55	59	-7	62.4
GBR	17	18	-6	15.8

GBS: Number of birds (8252) slightly lower than last year (10112) and fewer than the 10YA (11780) and the 30YA (13829). Recorded in all weeks, with a lower proportion in winter (21%) than in spring (25%), summer (25%) and autumn (29%). Reporting rate 39%, lower than last year (48%) and much lower than the 10YA (51%) and the 30YA (62%). Records from 82% of sites, lower than last year (88%), the 10YA (92%) and the 30YA (95%). 7th most abundant species, abundance like last year but lower than the 10YA (3.6877) and the 30YA (5.0540). 17 breeding records (18 last year) from 5 Belconnen sites: first dy/3wk Oct Scullin (CIG1) and last dy/4wk Mar Aranda (MeP1).

HIRUNDINIDAE: swallow, martins**Welcome Swallow** *Hirundo neoxena*

Very common, breeding resident

A well-known resident often seen foraging over and around our lakes and ponds.

General: Number of birds (39730) double last year's figure (19327) and far higher than the 10YA (6089) and the 30YA (3112). Recorded in every week, with a higher proportion of records in spring (32%) than summer (25%), autumn (28%) and winter (14%). Reporting rate (25%) similar to last year (23%) though marginally higher than the 10YA (21%) and the 30YA (20%). *Since 1998 there has been a steady rise in reporting rate from 9.0% to 25.1% in 2016.* 5th most abundant species. Recorded from 55% of grid cells surveyed, almost the same as last year (56%), but a little greater than the 10YA (46%) and 30YA (44%). Max 1,576/26 Mar Norgrove Park GrL14 (LeM1) (max 600 last year), mean 14.1, median 4. 57 breeding records (44 last year), many more than the 10YA (15) and 30YA (12): first nb/2 Sep Dickson Wetlands GrL13 (LeM1) and last ny/28 Dec LTug (CaR3).

Welcome Swallow

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	2942	1906	54	476.7
WR	46	31	48	6.1
G	165	138	20	93.6
BR	57	44	30	11.9
GA	0.7249	0.7952	-9	0.2890
GS	36	37	-3	26.3
GBR	16	19	-16	3.0

GBS: Number of birds (2,108) close to last year's figure (2,365) though more than the 10YA (1,217) and the 30YA (791). 502 records, similar to last year (532), though more than the 10YA (330) and

the 30YA (223). Recorded in all weeks, with a lower proportion of records in winter (19%) than in spring (30%), summer (23%) and autumn (28%). Records from 54% of sites, like last year (55%) though more the 10YA (44%) and the 30YA (40%). Abundance a little lower than last year though much higher than the 10YA (0.3810) and the 30YA (0.2890). 16 breeding records (19 last year) from 5 sites (most records from rural areas): first on/4wk Sep Wamboin GrQ13 (MdN1) and last dy/2wk Nov Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1).

Fairy Martin *Petrochelidon ariel*

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

A summer migrant. Its reporting rate has fluctuated markedly over the last decade.

General: Number of birds (873) up on last year (762) and much more than the 10YA (496) and the 30YA (222). Recorded in all months Aug to Apr with most records in spring (54%) and summer 31%). Reporting rate (1.2%) similar to last year (1.4%) though below the 10YA (1.9%) and the 30YA (1.7). Recorded from 10% of grid cells surveyed, lower than last year (13%), but close to the 10YA (9%), and a higher proportion than the 30YA (7.5%). Max 40 (52 last year), mean 6.2, median 4.5. 14 breeding records (5 last year) from 10 sites: first on/5 Sep Nelangelo (TSR 48) GrO05 (LeM1) and last dy/20 Jan Forde GrL10 (HeS1).

GBS: 4 records (4 last year), 3 from Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2) from 3/1wk Sep to 12/3wk Sep and 20/1wk Oct Rivett (BrT2). Max 20, mean 9.8, median 8. No breeding ever recorded in the GBS.

Fairy Martin

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	142	119	19	39.1
WR	1	1	0	0.2
G	30	32	-6	15.9
BR	14	5	180	3.7
GA	0.0134	0.0114	17	0.0058
GS	2	1	100	1.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Tree Martin *Petrochelidon nigricans*

Uncommon, breeding summer migrant

A regular summer woodland migrant.

General: Number of birds (2,032) more than last year (1794) the 10YA (1311) and the 30YA (791). Although a migratory species, some over-winter hence recorded in all months, with many more records in spring (41%) and summer (32%) than in autumn (11%) and winter (16%). Reporting rate (3.0%) close to last year (3.3%) though lower than the 10YA (4.3%) and the 30YA (4.9%). Recorded from 20% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year (24%), the 10YA and the 30YA (both 19%). Max 50 (300 last year), mean 5.9, median 3. 6 breeding records (10 last year) from 5 locations, compared to the 10YA (9.3 breeding records) and the 30YA (7.0): first on/5 Sep Nelangelo (TSR 48) GrO05 (LeM1) and last on/25 Oct nr Yankee Hat carpark GrH25 (LaS1).

GBS: Number of birds (64) twice last year's figure (30) though almost the same as the 10YA (62) and the 30YA (65). 14 records (8 last year), like the 10YA (14) and the 30YA (13) from 7 sites: first 5/3wk Aug Page (AlB1) and last 2/3wk Apr Florey (BrJ3). Reporting rate (0.5%) higher than last year (0.3%) and similar to the 10YA (0.4%) and the 30YA (0.5%). Abundance higher than last year though in the range of the 10YA (0.0195) and the 30YA (0.0237). No breeding ever recorded in the GBS.

Tree Martin

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	355	272	31	116.3
WR	26	23	13	11.7
G	61	59	3	41.1
BR	6	10	-40	7.0
GA	0.0220	0.0101	118	0.0237
GS	7	5	40	5.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Red-whiskered Bulbul *Pycnonotus jocosus*

Non-breeding vagrant

General: No reports this year but 2 last year. The only other endorsed record in the general databases was from Kambah in 1993.

TURDIDAE: thrushes**Bassian Thrush** *Zoothera lunulata*

Uncommon, breeding resident/altitudinal migrant

Most records come from the wet forests of the ACT and AoI and from the ANBG.

General: 25 records compared with 19 last year. Abundance is down 4% on last year and down 43% on the 30YA. Reporting rate is down 5% on last year and down 49% on the 30YA. Sightings of 1-3 birds from ANBG (11), NNP (4), TNR (3), Tallaganda SF (3) and The Pinnacle NR (1). All records in spring 90% or summer 10%. Breeding not recorded.

GBS: No records this year. Recorded in only 9 years of the GBS.

Common Blackbird *Turdus merula*

Common, breeding resident

An introduced species. Prefers dense vegetation in wet forests, urban parks and gardens, including those of farmhouses. Virtually absent from undisturbed drier woodlands.

General: 1353 records up on 1151 records last year. Abundance is down 20% on last year but up 28% on the 30YA. Reporting rate is down 15% on last year and down 14% on the 30YA. Max 14/14 Oct JWNR (DaC1), mean 1.8, median 1. Observed throughout the year, but more so in spring (38%) when territorial behaviour draws attention. 4 breeding records: earliest, on/25 Oct Weston (MaA2); latest, cf/29 Nov JWNR (SmA1).

GBS: This year continues a declining trend which in turn may reflect trends to smaller and more formal home gardens along with increased costs of domestic water. 1087 records down from 1275 records last year from 53 sites down from 55 sites last year. Abundance is down 17% on last year and down 59% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 13% on last year, and down 44% on the 30YA. 6 breeding records of 3 breeding events down from 17 last year: earliest (first of 4 records) on/2wk Oct Weston (MaA2); latest, dy/3wk Jan Nicholls (LiR9).

Common Blackbird

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1353	1151	18	317.0
WR	11	18	-39	2.5
G	75	64	17	42.9
BR	4	2	100	5.9
GA	0.5959	0.7172	-17	1.4694
GS	53	57	-7	60.6
GBR	6	17	-65	34.6

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: This year more birds were counted for this species than for any other, 95279 cf last year 39705. 3150 records, up on 2302 last year, from 138 grids up on 117 grids last year. 169 WOO records up on 128 last year. Abundance up 73% on last year and up 99% on the 30YA. However, the reporting rate is down 1% on last year, and down 7% on the 30YA. Max (roost flight) 4800/28 Apr Norgrove Park GrL14 (LeM1), mean 31.2, median 5. Records generally distributed evenly throughout the year with slightly more in spring 32%. Breeding: 99 records up on 62 records last year: earliest, ih/20 Aug Narrabundah Hill GrI15 (HoJ1); latest, dy/4 Feb LTug (HeS1), with an early start to the next season, ih/25 Jun Narrabundah Hill (HoJ1).

GBS: 614 records cf 630 records last year from 42 sites down from 40 sites last year. Abundance is up 56% on last year but down 71% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is the same as last year and down 60% on the 30YA. Mean 8.6, median 4 with max 200/4wk Feb Holt (DaC1). Similar seasonal distribution to general surveys, but with more in autumn (32%). Breeding, 11 records, down a little on last year: earliest, nb/1wk Aug Deakin (RoD2); latest, dy/1wk Jan Curtin (AjR1).

Common Starling

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	3150	2302	37	684.4
WR	169	128	32	65.4
G	138	117	18	96.8
BR	99	62	60	42.3
GA	1.8140	1.1651	56	6.3417
GS	42	40	5	55.8
GBR	11	13	-15	39.5

Common Myna *Sturnus tristis*

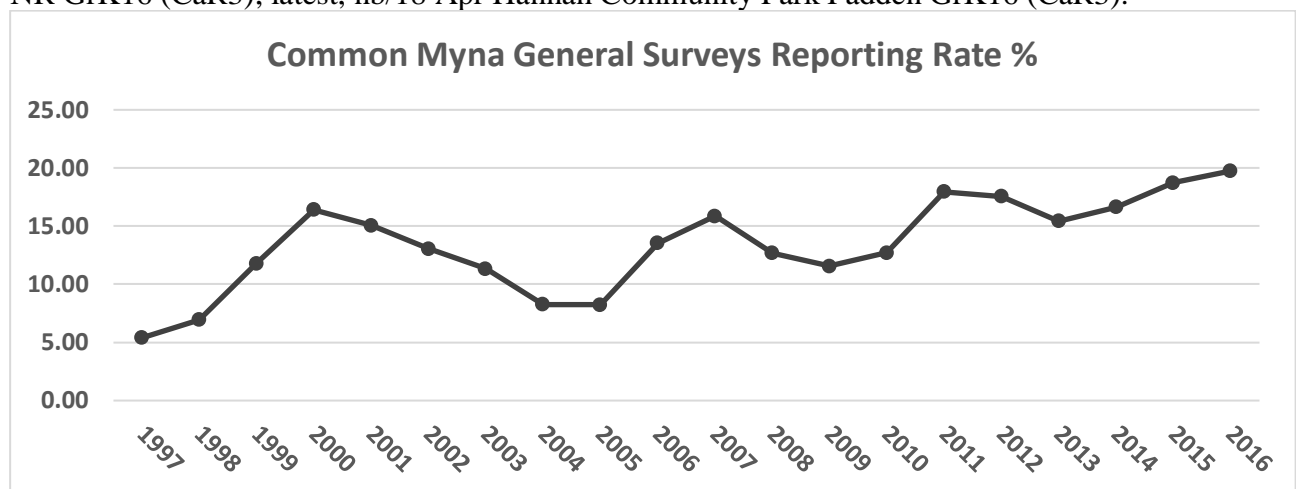
Very common, breeding resident

An exotic species subject to ongoing attempts at population control.

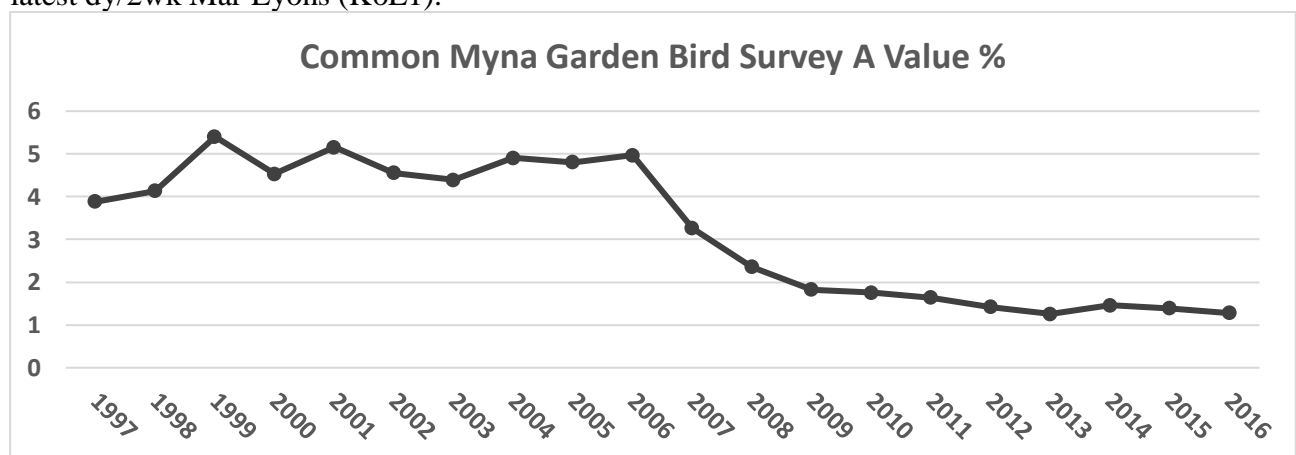
General: 7968 individuals were counted, up from 5462 last year. 2310 records, considerably up on last year from 66 grids up from 48 grids last year. 19 WOO records up on 15 last year. Abundance is up 5% on last year and up 87% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 6% on last year and up 54% on the 30YA, but has fluctuated somewhat over the last 20 years. Maximum: 63/11 May Flemington Rd Ponds Kenny (MiP1), mean 3.5, median 2. Observed throughout the year with more observations in spring 32% and summer 38%, 29 breeding records up on 24 last year: earliest, on/27 Sep Wanniasa Hills NR GrK16 (CaR3); latest, nb/18 Apr Hannah Community Park Fadden GrK16 (CaR3).

Common Myna

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	2310	1566	48	304.1
WR	19	15	27	19.4
G	66	48	38	30.6
BR	29	24	21	9.3
GA	1.2789	1.3914	-8	2.7517
GS	48	47	2	51.0
GBR	25	9	178	33.4



GBS: 3719 individual birds reported, down from 4138 last year. 1013 records, up on 983 records last year from 18 grids, down on 19 last year and from 48 sites, up on 47 sites last year. Abundance is down 8% on last year and down 54% on the 30YA. Average number of birds 3.7, median 2 and max 40/3wk Jan Lyneham GrL12 (LeM1). Records spread evenly throughout the year, with slightly more in summer 30%. 25 breeding records up on 9 last year: earliest, ih/2wk Sep Kambah (VeP1); latest dy/2wk Mar Lyons (KoL1).



The abundance (A Value) graph indicates that the Myna trapping program appears to be working well in the area around the GBS sites at least. The other General Surveys reporting rate graph indicates a continuing upward trend. Although there is some overlap of general surveys with areas containing GBS sites, there is a reasonable probability that we are looking at two different bird populations. Further research in this area is warranted.

NECTARINIIDAE: mistletoebird**Mistletoebird** *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*

Common, breeding summer migrant

Occurs where there is mistletoe in the ACT and AoI.

General: A sharp drop in most metrics from general, WOO and GBS records. 401 individuals counted, down on 829 last year. General survey records and grids surveyed down on last year, including WOO records that are down on last year. Abundance is down 65% on last year and 57% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 50% on last year and down 57% on the 30YA. Max 9/5 Oct MFNR (MiP1) but most sightings are of single birds. Most sightings in summer 47% and autumn 29%. 4 breeding records: probably the same event at Campbell

Park in mid-November: earliest ny/15 Nov Campbell Park (CoF1); latest, on/21 Nov Campbell Park (AnI1).

GBS: 25 records, down from 45 records last year from 3 rural and 4 suburban sites nearly all adjacent to nature reserves compared with 12 sites last year. Records of single birds except for 2/3wk Oct Wamboin (CoK2). No sightings in winter and most in summer 48%. Abundance is down 42% on last year and down 64% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 43% on last year and down 61% on the 30YA. Breeding not recorded, only 2 records in the GBS in 2009 and 2013.

Mistletoebird

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	253	362	-30	129.4
WR	29	88	-67	28.3
G	58	71	-18	41.6
BR	4	9	-56	2.2
GA	0.0089	0.0155	-42	0.0245
GS	7	12	-42	10.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

ESTRILDIDAE: weaver finches**Zebra Finch** *Taeniopygia guttata*

Rare breeding visitor/escapee

A bird of the dry inland

General: Not recorded this year. 1 or 2 birds have been regularly recorded since 2005-6.

Double-barred Finch *Taeniopygia bichenovii*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Usually found near water in woodlands and grasslands in the region.

General: 186 records up on 163 records last year. Abundance is down 10% on last year and down 40% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 18% on last year and down 54% on the 30YA. 8 WOO records down from 13 last year. Reported mainly in groups of 1-5 at many nature reserves around Canberra, including JWNR, MFNR, Bibaringa, Ginninderra Ck, Shepherds Lookout and The Pinnacle NR. More records in summer 32% and autumn 34%. Max 36/21 Bibaringa GrH14 (SmA1), mean 4.5, median 3. Breeding not recorded.

GBS: 24 records down from 98 last year, mainly from suburban sites near nature reserves. Abundance is down 89% on last year and down 82% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 75% on last year and down 67% on the 10YA. Mean 2, median 1 with max 8/4wk Aug Nicholls (LiR9). A more even spread of records across the seasons than for the general surveys. Breeding not recorded, having been reported only in 1995, 2003 and 2014.

Double-barred Finch

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	186	163	14	81.7
WR	8	13	-38	3.0
G	34	37	-8	24.4
BR	0	2	-100	1.3
GA	0.0169	0.1533	-89	0.0927
GS	11	9	22	11.9
GBR	0	8	-100	0.4

Plum-headed Finch *Neochmia modesta*

Non-breeding visitor/escapee

General: No records this year. Only 2 previous record in 2005 and 2014.

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: 6658 individuals counted compared with 5109 last year. 921 records up from 759 records last year from 92 grids cf 93 grids last year. 27 WOO records down on 35 records last year. Abundance down 6% on last year but up 18% on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 13% on last year and down 28% on the 30YA. Max 71/22 May JWNR (SmA1), mean 7.7, median 4. Observed throughout the year, slightly more in summer 29%. Breeding: 23 records down from 32 records last year; earliest nb/10 Aug London Bridge Homestead Gr019; latest nb/7 Feb Norwood Park Crematorium (GrB1).

GBS: 162 records down from 240 records last year from 4 rural and 14 suburban sites down from 22 sites last year. Recorded in small groups, mean 7.1, median 4, but with 18 groups of 20+ observed with max 41/3wk May Isaacs (HoA1). 8 breeding records from 4 sites: earliest, nb/3wk Jul Curtin (AjR1); latest, nb/4wk Mar Red Hill (WaR4).

Red-browed Finch

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	921	759	21	259.3
WR	27	35	-23	4.0
G	92	93	-1	59.8
BR	23	32	-28	8.4
GA	0.3941	0.7999	-51	0.4378
GS	18	22	-18	17.9
GBR	8	17	-53	3.9

Diamond Firetail *Stagonopleura guttata*

Uncommon, breeding resident

Prefers undisturbed woodland with shrubs and eucalypts. Watching brief for the ACT and declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: 18 WOO records up on 6 last year. Abundance is 10% down on last year and 57% down on the 30YA. The reporting rate is down 28% on last year but 61% up on the 30YA. Reported in small groups, mean 3.5, median 2, but with 11 groups of 10+ birds with max 27/10 Apr Williamsdale GrL21 (HoS1). Breeding: 1 record down from 14 last year: dy/19 Feb NNPVIC GrJ19 (HoS1).

GBS: No records, last recorded in 2013, with irregular sightings in previous years.

Diamond Firetail

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	150	151	-1	78.6
WR	18	6	200	4.1
G	37	50	-26	31.2
BR	1	14	-93	4.3
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0049
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

PASSERIDAE: house sparrow**House Sparrow** *Passer domesticus*

Common, breeding resident

Introduced species of urban and semi-urban areas.

General: Increase in the number of records from last year (45%) and a 255% increase over 10 YA and a 393% increase in the 30YA. Records from a few more grid cells (10%) and all weeks. Reporting rate of 11.5%, almost exactly the 30YA. *While there were some dips in the reporting rate – dropping below 10% in the period 1985 to 1989, and again between 2002 to 2009 – in the last 6 years the reporting rate has held steady at the current level. This contrasts with the abundance and reporting rate for the GBS survey (see below).* The total number of birds reported continues to rise: 6812 this year is up 84% on last year and up 470% of 10YA and 779% on the 30YA. Max 60/5 Dec JWNR (GrB1), mean 5.2, median 3. Only 12 breeding records in 12 grids: earliest on/5 Sep (in Fairy Martin nests) Nelangelo TSR 48 (LeM1) and last cf/13 Jan Bibaringa (SmA1).

GBS: Decrease from last year with the abundance (A=2.2944) is at its lowest levels ever in the survey. *In 1983 and 1986 the A value was above 8.0 and since then there has been an ever so gradual, almost constant, decline down to the present value A=2.2944.* Average group size down to 7.7 from 9.4 last

House Sparrow

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	1344	928	45	272.7
WR	12	5	140	2.1
G	69	63	10	43.8
BR	12	8	50	7.1
GA	2.2944	3.4364	-33	5.0058
GS	42	46	-9	56.2
GBR	13	39	-67	29.1

year, median 4, max 74/3wk Feb Jerrabomberra (HaL2). 13 breeding records from 4 sites (down from 39 records and 8 sites) commencing with nb/4wk Sep and concluding with nb/3wk Dec both at Crace GrK11 (LeF1).

MOTACILLIDAE: pipit

Australian Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae*

Found in most grasslands around the ACT.

General: Little change from last year, with the increase in records and bird numbers reflecting increased observer effort, while the abundance and reporting rates are marginally lower than last year and are considerably down (over 30%) on the long-term averages. Mean 2.5, median 2, and max 31/29 Jun Briars Sharrow Rd (BuM1). 6 breeding records from 6 sites: earliest di/17 Sep Briars Sharrow Rd (BuM1) and latest cf/14 Dec LGeo E (LeM1).

GBS: 28 records from 3 sites (4.5%), mainly in spring (54%) and summer (29%), from Wright (7) and Curtin (20), with 1 from Bonner. Max of 3 seen at Wright (DeD2) and Curtin (AjR1). Abundance back to normal levels after 2 more prolific years. Mean 2.5, median 2. Only 2 breeding records at once site (cf) in Oct/Nov at Curtin (AjR1).

FRINGILLIDAE: finches

European Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*

An introduced species found in suitable terrain (paddocks with weedy seeds) in the region.

General: Some interesting statistics for this species. Increased observer effort has produced larger numbers of records and bird numbers than last year. The reporting rate is quite low, (17%) down on the 10YA and 39% down on the 30YA, but the abundance is up about 5% on both the 10 & 30YAs. *This would appear to indicate that the species is not as widespread as it used to be, but where they are found, the numbers are higher this year.* Mean 7.1, median 2, with max 180/19 Mar JWNR (SmA1). 2 breeding records: earliest, dy/14 Dec LGeo E (LeM1) and latest dy/3 Mar Glendale GrI23 (NeG1).

GBS: 109 records from 11 sites (17%), in 48 weeks. Breeding: dy/1wk Feb Norgrove Park (HeS1).

European Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris*

Introduced species previously only found around the central area of Canberra but has been sighted further afield, in Goulburn and Bungendore.

General: Decrease of 21% in records from last year in 7 grid cells and in 45 weeks and 33% decrease in the number of birds reported. About 95% of records still from eastern end of LBG. Abundance (0.0354) is half last year and 17% down on the 10YA and 23% down on the 30YA. Similarly, the reporting rate (1.4%) is down 43% on last year, down 17% on the 10YA and down 21% on the 30YA. Max 18/19 Jul JWNR (SmA1), mean 2.6, median 2. Spring high of 51% of records. 2 breeding records: dy/15 Jan JWNR (HoS1) and dy/6 Mar Norgrove Park (LeM1).

Common, breeding resident

Australian Pipit

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	437	320	37	160.1
WR	13	5	160	0.7
G	78	66	18	52.0
BR	6	5	20	3.9
GA	0.0131	0.0427	-69	0.0171
GS	3	4	-25	2.2
GBR	2	12	-83	0.6

Common, breeding resident

European Goldfinch

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	751	594	26	248.4
WR	10	10	0	1.4
G	84	78	8	58.7
BR	2	4	-50	3.1
GA	0.0846	0.1237	-32	0.1929
GS	10	11	-9	18.9
GBR	0	1	-100	0.7

Uncommon, breeding resident

European Greenfinch

	15/16	14/15	%Δ	30YA
R	163	206	-21	27.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	7	9	-22	3.3
BR	2	0	Inf	0.2
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0001
GS	0	0	-	0.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Table 1: Number of records for each species segregated by survey type 2015-2016

COG = COG's paper record sheet, **BA** = BirdLife Australia, **eBird** = eBird Australia (formerly Eremaea), **WBS** = Waterbird Survey, **WOO** = Woodland Survey and **Other** = Incidental sightings entered online at Canberra Nature Map or COG websites. Greening Australia data included in COG. GBS records are not included (see Table 2). Unusual sightings not endorsed by the Rarities Panel are not included.

Rank	Species	Total	COG	BA	eBird	WBS	WOO	WOO %	Other
1	Australian Magpie	6994	519	13	6015	2	433	6.2	12
2	Magpie-lark	5269	324	11	4791	1	135	2.6	7
3	Crimson Rosella	5165	475	7	4242		416	8.1	25
4	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	5080	394	5	4403		260	5.1	18
5	Red Wattlebird	4778	402	8	4233		124	2.6	11
6	Pied Currawong	4657	385	8	4122		137	2.9	5
7	Galah	4502	359	6	3892	2	236	5.2	7
8	Australian Raven	4325	389	6	3683		244	5.6	3
9	Superb Fairy-wren	3719	411	9	3108	2	175	4.7	14
10	Crested Pigeon	3398	183	3	3152	2	56	1.6	2
11	Eastern Rosella	3163	334	2	2595	1	216	6.8	15
12	Common Starling	3160	246	3	2741	1	163	5.2	6
13	Welcome Swallow	2942	186	3	2693	2	46	1.6	12
14	Noisy Miner	2806	148	7	2406		237	8.4	8
15	Pacific Black Duck	2734	114	3	2596	1	15	0.5	5
16	Grey Fantail	2713	352	3	2130	1	202	7.4	25
17	Willie Wagtail	2581	243	2	2254	2	71	2.8	9
18	Australian Wood Duck	2570	162	2	2336	1	58	2.3	11
19	Eurasian Coot	2386	86	3	2286		4	0.2	7
20	Common Myna	2310	108	1	2181		19	0.8	1
21	Silvereye	2126	131	4	1939		43	2.0	9
22	Red-rumped Parrot	1978	141	3	1747		71	3.6	16
23	Striated Pardalote	1944	310	1	1368		257	13.2	8
24	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	1941	227		1613	4	87	4.5	10
25	Weebill	1836	278		1367		189	10.3	2
26	Spotted Pardalote	1827	223	5	1504		84	4.6	11
27	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	1800	248		1430		115	6.4	7
28	Grey Teal	1752	57	2	1683	1	7	0.4	2
29	Australian King-Parrot	1684	72	6	1560		36	2.1	10
30	Masked Lapwing	1579	78	1	1476	1	20	1.3	3
31	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	1549	228		1248	1	53	3.4	19
32	Laughing Kookaburra	1548	207		1241	1	79	5.1	20
33	White-throated Treecreeper	1547	211		1212	1	115	7.4	8
34	Rock Dove	1546	39	4	1499		1	0.1	3
35	Brown Thornbill	1539	182	2	1305	2	38	2.5	10
36	Purple Swamphen	1531	57	2	1466				6

Rank	Species	Total	COG	BA	eBird	WBS	WOO	WOO %	Other
37	Grey Butcherbird	1483	129	1	1233		107	7.2	13
38	Dusky Moorhen	1444	59	2	1382				1
39	White-browed Scrubwren	1378	131	4	1205	1	27	2.0	10
40	Common Blackbird	1355	66	1	1276		11	0.8	1
41	House Sparrow	1344	38		1294		12	0.9	0
42	White-faced Heron	1267	73	2	1176		12	0.9	4
43	Eastern Spinebill	1218	79	3	1113	1	17	1.4	5
44	Little Pied Cormorant	1202	49	1	1143		4	0.3	5
45	Noisy Friarbird	1178	152		919		98	8.3	9
46	White-winged Chough	1168	136	1	927		86	7.4	18
47	Buff-rumped Thornbill	1138	206		805	1	116	10.2	10
48	Rufous Whistler	1128	185		843		93	8.2	7
49	Hardhead	1119	39	1	1073		5	0.4	1
50	Grey Shrike-thrush	1092	200		816	2	66	6.0	8
51	Little Corella	1087	49		1007		22	2.0	9
52	Black Swan	1053	46	2	993	1	1	0.1	10
53	Australian Reed-Warbler	1040	45	1	994				0
54	Australian White Ibis	1028	33	1	980		7	0.7	7
55	White-plumed Honeyeater	1006	68	1	879		52	5.2	6
56	Australasian Grebe	970	31	1	925		8	0.8	5
57	Red-browed Finch	926	100	1	784	1	27	2.9	13
58	Gang-gang Cockatoo	924	45		660		12	1.3	207
59	Scarlet Robin	894	140		658		73	8.2	23
60	Silver Gull	883	29	3	847	1			3
61	Striated Thornbill	853	130		685		35	4.1	3
62	White-eared Honeyeater	787	95		648		40	5.1	4
63	Golden Whistler	768	91		641		28	3.6	8
64	Rainbow Lorikeet	758	52	1	677		20	2.6	8
65	European Goldfinch	751	34	1	702	2	10	1.3	2
66	Little Raven	700	32		657	5	4	0.6	2
67	Australasian Shoveler	665	24	1	636	1	1	0.2	2
68	Dusky Woodswallow	655	111		497	1	39	6.0	7
69	Great Cormorant	650	32		614		2	0.3	2
70	Pink-eared Duck	640	17	1	617	1	2	0.3	2
71	Little Black Cormorant	601	30		562	1	2	0.3	6
72	Golden-headed Cisticola	580	21	1	556		2	0.3	0
73	Hoary-headed Grebe	576	22		548	1	3	0.5	2
74	Australian Pelican	574	14	1	555		1	0.2	3
75	Australian Darter	566	18		544				4
76	Olive-backed Oriole	563	94		417		42	7.5	10
77	Nankeen Kestrel	546	64		450	1	18	3.3	13
78	Wedge-tailed Eagle	518	43		443		8	1.5	24
79	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	515	27		449		5	1.0	34
80	Speckled Warbler	506	82		376		37	7.3	11

Rank	Species	Total	COG	BA	eBird	WBS	WOO	WOO %	Other
81	Sacred Kingfisher	499	68		419		9	1.8	3
82	White-throated Gerygone	497	53		357		84	16.9	3
83	Eastern Koel	482	5		452				25
84	New Holland Honeyeater	448	23	1	422				2
85	Straw-necked Ibis	440	18	2	417		2	0.5	1
86	Australian Pipit	437	43		377	1	13	3.0	3
87	Brown-headed Honeyeater	433	53	1	337	1	34	7.9	7
88	Superb Parrot	415	25		368		14	3.4	8
89	Freckled Duck	414	10	1	398		3	0.7	2
90	Satin Bowerbird	412	79		310		4	1.0	19
91	Black-fronted Dotterel	411	15		393		3	0.7	0
92	Grey Currawong	386	49		309		23	6.0	5
93	Eastern Yellow Robin	368	50		306	1	1	0.3	10
94	Tree Martin	355	32		297		26	7.3	0
95	Leaden Flycatcher	345	83		233		23	6.7	6
96	Spotted Dove	343	4	1	337				1
97	White-naped Honeyeater	319	49		257		4	1.3	9
98	Common Bronzewing	319	37	1	266		13	4.1	2
99	Dollarbird	307	50		238		10	3.3	9
100	Flame Robin	303	29		249	1	2	0.7	22
101	Little Grassbird	294	12		282				0
102	Eurasian Skylark	290	11		273	3	3	1.0	0
103	Black-shouldered Kite	284	15	1	258		2	0.7	8
104	White-winged Triller	278	40		219		16	5.8	3
105	Western Gerygone	272	33		192		45	16.5	2
106	Latham's Snipe	267	11		252		1	0.4	3
107	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	265	36		207		20	7.5	2
108	Great Egret	259	4		251		1	0.4	3
109	Mistletoebird	254	34		191		29	11.4	0
110	Brown Goshawk	253	30	1	201	1	13	5.1	7
111	Varied Sittella	241	25		195		16	6.6	5
112	Little Eagle	213	10	1	195		2	0.9	5
113	Australian Hobby	201	14		176	1			10
114	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	199	59		129		5	2.5	6
115	Rufous Songlark	197	50		127		18	9.1	2
116	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	191	40		133		16	8.4	2
117	Chestnut Teal	189	9		179	1			0
118	Domestic Duck	188	7	1	180				0
119	Double-barred Finch	186	34		142		8	4.3	2
120	Australian Shelduck	185			178	2	1	0.5	4
121	European Greenfinch	163	3		160				0
122	Collared Sparrowhawk	157	12		135		1	0.6	9
123	Diamond Firetail	154	23		113		16	10.4	2
124	Brown Falcon	152	11		127	3	8	5.3	3
125	Fairy Martin	142	9		132		1	0.7	0

Rank	Species	Total	COG	BA	eBird	WBS	WOO	WOO %	Other
126	Whistling Kite	138	3		126		4	2.9	5
127	Tawny Frogmouth	135	25		93				17
128	Cattle Egret	128	4		124				0
129	Pallid Cuckoo	125	27		86		11	8.8	1
130	Yellow Thornbill	117	6		108	1	2	1.7	0
131	White-necked Heron	115	9		104				2
132	Plumed Whistling-Duck	110			109				1
133	Spotless Crake	110	1	1	107				1
134	Fuscous Honeyeater	106	35		71				0
135	Intermediate Egret	99	3	1	95				0
136	Red-kneed Dotterel	95	3		91		1	1.1	0
137	Royal Spoonbill	88			84	1			3
138	Southern Whiteface	86	14		65		4	4.7	3
139	Pied Cormorant	84	5		79				0
140	Superb Lyrebird	84	11		70				3
141	Peregrine Falcon	84	12		69		1	1.2	2
142	Black-winged Stilt	82	4		74	1			3
143	Long-billed Corella	81	7		71				3
144	Jacky Winter	77	7		63		5	6.5	2
145	Brown Quail	75	7		64				4
146	Rose Robin	73	6		63				4
147	Rainbow Bee-eater	69	17		48				4
148	Brown Treecreeper	69	23		45		1	1.4	0
149	Red-capped Robin	69	2		66		1	1.4	0
150	Brush Cuckoo	64	13		48		2	3.1	1
151	Musk Duck	63	2		59				2
152	White-fronted Chat	57	3		48	1			5
153	Australian Owlet-nightjar	55	6		46		1	1.8	2
154	Blue-billed Duck	52	1		51				0
155	Crested Shrike-tit	50	9		38				3
156	Nankeen Night-Heron	50	3		46				1
157	Restless Flycatcher	44	8		32				4
158	Powerful Owl	43	1		39				3
159	Eastern Whipbird	39	1		37				1
160	Hooded Robin	39	8		30				1
161	Baillon's Crake	38	1	1	34				2
162	Crescent Honeyeater	38			35				3
163	Swamp Harrier	38	3		33				2
164	Australian Spotted Crake	37	4	1	31				1
165	Banded Lapwing	37			35	2			0
166	Stubble Quail	37	1		36				0
167	Satin Flycatcher	35	4		30				1
168	Buff-banded Rail	34	1		30				3
169	Rufous Fantail	33	2		30				1
170	Southern Boobook	33	5		23				5

Rank	Species	Total	COG	BA	eBird	WBS	WOO	WOO %	Other
171	White-throated Needletail	32	1		28				3
172	Pied Butcherbird	32			25		4	12.5	3
173	Peaceful Dove	31	1		28				2
174	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	31	1		29				1
175	Black Duck-Mallard hybrid	30	3		27				0
176	Lewin's Rail	30			24				6
177	Yellow-billed Spoonbill	30	1		26	1			2
178	Emu	29	1		27				1
179	Brown Songlark	26	1		25				0
180	Bassian Thrush	25	2		21				2
181	Swift Parrot	23			21				2
182	Red-browed Treecreeper	21			20				1
183	Magpie Goose	20	1		18				1
184	Northern Mallard	20	2		17				1
185	Pilotbird	18			16				2
186	Grey Goshawk	17	1		16				0
187	Horsfield's Bushlark	17			17				0
188	Spotted Quail-thrush	16	2		13				1
189	Bar-shouldered Dove	15			13				2
190	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	15	2		12				1
191	Muscovy Duck	14			13				1
192	Spotted Harrier	14	1		13				0
193	Greylag Goose	13			12				1
194	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	12			12				0
195	Olive Whistler	12	1		11				0
196	Wonga Pigeon	12	2		10				0
197	Indian Peafowl	11	1		8				2
198	Musk Lorikeet	11			10				1
199	White-browed Woodswallow	11			9				2
200	Fork-tailed Swift	10			10				0
201	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	9							9
202	Brolga	8	1		7				0
203	Budgerigar	8			8				0
204	Red-backed Kingfisher	8			7				1
205	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	8			8				0
206	Channel-billed Cuckoo	7			6				1
207	Azure Kingfisher	6			6				0
208	Black Falcon	6			6				0
209	Bush Stone-curlew	6	1		2				3
210	Domestic Goose	6			6				0
211	Lewin's Honeyeater	6			6				0
212	Masked Woodswallow	6	1		5				0
213	Pink Robin	6			6				0
214	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	6			6				0

Rank	Species	Total	COG	BA	eBird	WBS	WOO	WOO %	Other
215	Turquoise Parrot	6			6				0
216	Barn Owl	5			4				1
217	Black-eared Cuckoo	5	1		4				0
218	Glossy Ibis	5			5				0
219	Great Crested Grebe	5			5				0
220	Australasian Bittern	4			4				0
221	Black Kite	4			4				0
222	Black-faced Monarch	4		1	3				0
223	Painted Button-quail	4			4				0
224	Whiskered Tern	4			4				0
225	White-winged Black Tern	4			4				0
226	Brown Gerygone	3			3				0
227	Cockatiel	3			3				0
228	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	3			3				0
229	White-headed Pigeon	3							3
230	Cicadabird	2	1		1				0
231	Double-banded Plover	2							2
232	Little Egret	2			2				0
233	Red-capped Plover	2			2				0
234	Square-tailed Kite	2			2				0
235	Barking Owl	1			1				0
236	Blue-faced Honeyeater	1							1
237	Blue-winged Parrot	1			1				0
238	Cape Barren Goose	1							1
239	Caspian Tern	1			1				0
240	Crow & Raven species	1		1					0
241	Diamond Dove	1			1				0
242	Hybrid Crimson Eastern Rosella	1	1						0
243	Little Bittern	1			1				0
244	Pacific Golden Plover	1			1				0
245	Red-necked Avocet	1			1				0
246	Red-necked Stint	1			1				0
247	Regent Parrot	1							1
Totals		160477	13314	184	139539	72	6124		1244
Percent of Total			8.3	0.1	87.0	0.0	3.8		0.8

Table 2: Garden Bird Survey Statistics 2015-16

Values for 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 (Year 35), together with percentage change when compared with the mean of all previous years (years 1-34). 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
- A (abundance) = mean number of birds/site/week
- F (distribution) = % of sites with record(s)
- W (weeks) = number of weeks with records
- R (recording rate) = % of observer weeks with record(s)
- G (group size) = mean number of individuals/observation
- B (breeding) = % of sites with one or more breeding obs

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 34 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.

	Rk	Species	A	$\Delta A\%$	F%	$\Delta F\%$	W	R	G	B
	1	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	8.24	35	100.0	2	52	91.41	9.0	27
	2	Galah	6.42	-10	100.0	1	52	82.25	7.8	34
	3	Pied Currawong	4.00	1	98.4	0	52	86.43	4.6	55
	4	Australian Magpie	3.69	23	100.0	0	52	94.60	3.9	59
+	5	Crested Pigeon	3.53	118	98.4	65	52	77.83	4.5	23
-	6	House Sparrow	3.52	-36	68.8	-22	52	36.44	9.7	13
	7	Silvereye	3.46	-33	87.5	-8	52	48.86	7.1	11
	8	Crimson Rosella	3.43	10	100.0	1	52	87.06	3.9	27
	9	Red Wattlebird	3.00	30	98.4	0	52	87.20	3.4	44
	10	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	2.87	17	73.4	-12	52	19.75	14.6	5
+	11	Australian King-Parrot	2.41	54	92.2	17	52	54.68	4.4	27
+	12	Eurasian Coot	2.25	775	17.2	835	52	10.91	20.7	3
	13	Magpie-lark	2.23	11	98.4	0	52	79.83	2.8	34
	14	Rock Dove	2.16	67	53.1	4	52	22.31	9.7	2
+	15	Superb Fairy-wren	1.94	89	89.1	20	52	43.91	4.4	13
+	16	Australian Raven	1.70	48	98.4	4	52	71.94	2.4	14
	17	Eastern Rosella	1.44	-4	96.9	1	52	52.93	2.7	11
-	18	Common Myna	1.41	-44	70.3	-2	52	32.27	4.4	9
+	19	Noisy Miner	1.40	286	59.4	121	52	30.83	4.5	9
+	20	Little Corella	1.37	206	75.0	222	52	19.26	7.1	5
+	21	Silver Gull	1.21	155	9.4	17	52	4.70	25.8	2
-	22	Common Starling	1.16	-85	59.4	-32	52	21.26	5.4	9

	Rk	Species	A	ΔA%	F%	ΔF%	W	R	G	B
+	23	Australian Wood Duck	1.10	222	48.4	77	52	17.15	6.4	19
-	24	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	0.99	-29	62.5	-25	52	20.90	4.8	11
+	25	Pacific Black Duck	0.85	382	26.6	113	52	15.22	5.6	8
	26	Gang-gang Cockatoo	0.84	11	60.9	-12	52	25.71	3.3	13
+	27	Red-browed Finch	0.81	104	29.7	14	52	8.10	10.0	6
+	28	Welcome Swallow	0.79	200	54.7	37	52	17.12	4.6	5
+	29	Australian White Ibis	0.75	312	26.6	95	50	6.87	10.9	
-	30	Common Blackbird	0.70	-53	85.9	-6	52	42.34	1.6	9
	31	Spotted Pardalote	0.69	-1	79.7	4	52	34.69	2.0	3
+	32	Rainbow Lorikeet	0.69	711	40.6	234	52	20.87	3.3	5
	33	Eastern Spinebill	0.68	22	92.2	6	52	42.93	1.6	3
+	34	Red-rumped Parrot	0.65	44	53.1	29	52	13.43	4.8	6
+	35	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	0.65	96	68.8	114	51	8.59	7.6	3
+	36	White-winged Chough	0.61	41	48.4	46	52	8.49	7.1	5
	37	Weebill	0.55	0	46.9	-8	52	20.27	2.7	3
+	38	Brown Thornbill	0.54	87	62.5	29	52	27.46	2.0	5
	39	Grey Fantail	0.48	49	70.3	-8	52	23.75	2.0	3
	40	Striated Pardalote	0.44	-27	73.4	-1	52	25.04	1.7	5
	41	Striated Thornbill	0.44	78	29.7	-12	52	7.16	6.1	2
+	42	Superb Parrot	0.39	679	31.3	293	41	7.09	5.5	9
-	43	Noisy Friarbird	0.37	-50	82.8	-8	38	20.59	1.8	9
	44	Laughing Kookaburra	0.36	3	71.9	1	52	20.87	1.7	
+	45	Little Black Cormorant	0.35	>999	14.1	371	45	3.86	9.0	
	46	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	0.34	-24	84.4	-5	52	20.17	1.7	6
+	47	Satin Bowerbird	0.30	120	45.3	120	52	11.65	2.6	6
+	48	Purple Swamphen	0.29	418	10.9	622	52	6.94	4.2	5
	49	Willie Wagtail	0.29	10	64.1	-14	52	20.03	1.4	5
+	50	Grey Butcherbird	0.28	531	75.0	265	52	23.99	1.2	
+	51	White-browed Scrubwren	0.28	67	50.0	60	52	16.31	1.7	8
+	52	Dusky Moorhen	0.24	321	12.5	700	52	8.14	3.0	3
+	53	Hardhead	0.19	353	6.3	467	47	2.84	6.6	
+	54	Black Swan	0.18	604	10.9	304	52	4.42	4.2	6
-	55	White-naped Honeyeater	0.18	-64	34.4	-25	22	2.95	6.0	
+	56	Masked Lapwing	0.17	63	42.2	15	52	8.66	2.0	3
+	57	Eastern Koel	0.17	514	78.1	306	26	13.92	1.2	5
+	58	Little Pied Cormorant	0.17	376	18.8	221	52	8.59	2.0	
	59	Double-barred Finch	0.16	46	14.1	-28	51	3.44	4.7	2
+	60	Grey Teal	0.14	>999	10.9	341	45	3.54	4.0	
-	61	European Goldfinch	0.13	-42	17.2	-49	48	3.82	3.4	2
	62	White-throated Needletail	0.12	-23	15.6	-23	8	0.49	24.9	
	63	Straw-necked Ibis	0.12	-62	26.6	31	26	1.61	7.2	
	64	White-eared Honeyeater	0.11	13	39.1	-18	51	6.03	1.9	

	Rk	Species	A	ΔA%	F%	ΔF%	W	R	G	B
	65	Golden Whistler	0.11	-19	56.3	-5	42	9.82	1.1	
	66	White-plumed Honeyeater	0.11	-20	35.9	-11	50	4.70	2.3	
	67	Little Raven	0.10	0	18.8	80	21	1.09	9.5	
+	68	White-faced Heron	0.10	179	28.1	72	52	8.35	1.2	
	69	White-throated Treecreeper	0.08	27	14.1	-15	51	5.33	1.5	
+	70	Australian Reed-Warbler	0.08	349	7.8	204	29	3.09	2.5	5
-	71	Buff-rumped Thornbill	0.08	-47	9.4	-42	40	2.14	3.6	
+	72	Great Cormorant	0.07	413	10.9	105	47	3.09	2.4	
+	73	Spotted Dove	0.07	130	25.0	126	48	4.70	1.5	
	74	Grey Shrike-thrush	0.07	-12	21.9	-36	51	5.33	1.3	
	75	Olive-backed Oriole	0.07	16	46.9	16	38	6.45	1.1	2
+	76	Yellow Thornbill	0.06	166	9.4	16	38	2.49	2.4	2
+	77	Tawny Frogmouth	0.06	139	15.6	104	49	3.19	1.8	5
+	77	Southern Boobook	0.06	42	42.2	25	42	5.54	1.0	
+	79	Australian Pelican	0.06	219	21.9	145	44	2.91	1.9	
	80	Scarlet Robin	0.05	32	25.0	-3	29	3.05	1.7	
+	81	Australasian Grebe	0.05	247	9.4	423	45	2.46	2.0	
+	82	Australasian Pipit	0.04	190	6.3	81	44	2.46	1.8	2
+	83	Wedge-tailed Eagle	0.04	139	39.1	107	43	3.58	1.2	
	83	Dusky Woodswallow	0.04	-42	9.4	-40	37	1.65	2.6	
	85	Brown-headed Honeyeater	0.04	8	9.4	25	21	0.91	4.7	
-	86	Rufous Whistler	0.04	-52	23.4	-49	33	2.98	1.4	
-	87	Fuscous Honeyeater	0.04	-60	12.5	-54	29	1.12	3.7	
-	88	Grey Currawong	0.04	-48	17.2	-48	50	3.72	1.1	
+	89	Golden-headed Cisticola	0.04	669	3.1	100	39	1.58	2.4	
-	90	Dollarbird	0.04	-30	23.4	-24	23	2.31	1.5	3
+	91	Collared Sparrowhawk	0.03	44	26.6	6	45	2.74	1.1	
	92	Common Bronzewing	0.03	-31	17.2	40	36	2.03	1.3	
+	93	Australasian Darter	0.03	639	6.3	183	29	1.26	2.1	
+	94	Swift Parrot	0.02	>999	3.1	278	10	0.42	5.8	
	94	White-throated Gerygone	0.02	32	14.1	-14	28	1.44	1.7	
	94	Leaden Flycatcher	0.02	-21	14.1	-29	24	1.40	1.8	
+	94	Eastern Yellow Robin	0.02	310	3.1	39	45	2.07	1.2	
+	98	Little Grassbird	0.02	>999	4.7	750	29	1.12	2.0	
+	99	Black-shouldered Kite	0.02	42	9.4	-7	43	2.07	1.1	
+	100	Cattle Egret	0.02	825	3.1	162	11	0.42	5.1	
	101	Nankeen Kestrel	0.02	-9	21.9	10	37	1.86	1.1	
+	102	Eastern Great Egret	0.02	688	6.3	278	37	1.68	1.1	
+	103	Nankeen Night-Heron	0.02	>999	6.3	656	29	1.19	1.5	
+	104	Brown Quail	0.02	360	3.1	224	18	0.67	2.6	
+	105	Flame Robin	0.02	73	7.8	29	20	0.98	1.7	
-	106	Varied Sittella	0.02	-52	3.1	-64	7	0.25	6.6	

	Rk	Species	A	ΔA%	F%	ΔF%	W	R	G	B
-	107	Mistletoebird	0.02	-36	17.2	14	25	1.54	1.0	
+	108	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	0.01	99	9.4	0	21	1.33	1.1	
	109	Sacred Kingfisher	0.01	20	14.1	-24	18	1.19	1.1	
+	110	Northern Mallard	0.01	>999	3.1	325	38	1.33	1.0	
	111	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	0.01	24	10.9	-11	23	1.09	1.2	
-	112	New Holland Honeyeater	0.01	-66	6.3	-41	18	0.67	1.8	
+	113	Fairy Martin	0.01	99	1.6	-6	4	0.14	8.5	
+	114	Long-billed Corella	0.01	97	7.8	204	21	0.74	1.5	
-	115	Australian Hobby	0.01	-66	21.9	-32	22	0.98	1.1	
+	115	Musk Lorikeet	0.01	>999	1.6	183	15	0.53	2.0	
-	115	Tree Martin	0.01	-59	7.8	-2	8	0.28	3.8	
	118	Brown Goshawk	<.01	-17	20.3	-1	21	0.95	1.0	
+	119	Black-fronted Dotterel	<.01	>999	1.6	580	16	0.56	1.6	
-	120	Rainbow Bee-eater	<.01	-36	6.3	-15	4	0.14	6.0	
+	121	Latham's Snipe	<.01	612	3.1	518	17	0.63	1.2	
+	122	Australian Owlet-nightjar	<.01	165	3.1	28	19	0.70	1.0	
+	122	Black Duck-Mallard hybrid	<.01	>999	3.1	>999	19	0.67	1.1	
	124	Peregrine Falcon	<.01	8	12.5	31	17	0.63	1.1	
-	124	White-winged Triller	<.01	-46	6.3	-12	10	0.42	1.6	2
+	126	White-necked Heron	<.01	476	14.1	525	16	0.60	1.1	
	126	Little Eagle	<.01	5	12.5	24	16	0.60	1.1	
+	128	Peaceful Dove	<.01	>999	1.6	162	9	0.32	1.8	
-	128	Rose Robin	<.01	-46	9.4	-22	13	0.53	1.1	
-	130	Pallid Cuckoo	<.01	-85	6.3	-73	9	0.39	1.0	
-	130	Crescent Honeyeater	<.01	-79	1.6	-84	7	0.25	1.6	
-	130	Eurasian Skylark	<.01	-81	3.1	62	11	0.39	1.0	
-	133	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<.01	-51	7.8	-18	6	0.25	1.4	
-	133	Speckled Warbler	<.01	-62	3.1	-33	9	0.32	1.1	
+	135	White-fronted Chat	<.01		1.6		2	0.07	4.5	
+	137	Royal Spoonbill	<.01	423	3.1	467	5	0.18	1.4	
+	138	Hybrid Crim/Eastern Rosella	<.01	106	3.1	240	5	0.18	1.0	
+	139	Whistling Kite	<.01	132	4.7	192	3	0.14	1.0	
-	139	Rufous Fantail	<.01	-53	4.7	-41	3	0.14	1.0	
+	141	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<.01	225	3.1	325	3	0.11	1.0	
+	141	Australian Spotted Crake	<.01	>999	1.6	>999	3	0.11	1.0	
-	141	Cockatiel	<.01	-43	3.1	-13	2	0.11	1.0	
-	141	White-browed Woodswallow	<.01	-97	3.1	3	2	0.07	1.5	
-	141	Satin Flycatcher	<.01	-62	3.1	-43	1	0.07	1.5	
+	146	Pink-eared Duck	<.01	161	1.6	751	1	0.04	2.0	
+	146	Australasian Shoveler	<.01	383	1.6	>999	1	0.04	2.0	
-	146	Chestnut Teal	<.01	-77	1.6	209	1	0.04	2.0	
-	146	Brown Falcon	<.01	-87	3.1	-59	2	0.07	1.0	

	Rk	Species	A	ΔA%	F%	ΔF%	W	R	G	B
-	146	Western Gerygone	<.01	-82	3.1	-44	2	0.07	1.0	
+	146	Spangled Drongo	<.01	>999	3.1	>999	2	0.07	1.0	
+	152	Freckled Duck	<.01	>999	1.6	>999	1	0.04	1.0	
	152	Hoary-headed Grebe	<.01	-43	1.6	386	1	0.04	1.0	
+	152	Australian Little Bittern	<.01	>999	1.6	>999	1	0.04	1.0	
+	152	Spotless Crake	<.01	>999	1.6	>999	1	0.04	1.0	
-	152	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	<.01	-76	1.6	89	1	0.04	1.0	
+	152	Black-eared Cuckoo	<.01		1.6		1	0.04	1.0	
-	152	Restless Flycatcher	<.01	-89	1.6	-69	1	0.04	1.0	
-	152	Jacky Winter	<.01	-68	1.6	0	1	0.04	1.0	
-	152	Rufous Songlark	<.01	-91	1.6	-32	1	0.04	1.0	
+	152	Brown Songlark	<.01	74	1.6	278	1	0.04	1.0	
+	152	Canary	<.01	249	1.6	580	1	0.04	1.0	
	152	Ring-necked Parakeet	<.01	-22	1.6	209	1	0.04	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 / 20 minute search**, although other types of search (Area searches) are also acceptable.

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 97. 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 were 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. The BirdLife Australia Working List 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. 105) 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).

For some reason the term Reporting Rate is used in relation to General Survey statistics and Recording Rate is used in the Garden Bird Survey. They refer to the same thing: the percentage of sheets or weeks in which the species is reported/recorded.



Our most recorded bird, the Australian Magpie photographed in morning light at
Jerrabomberra Wetlands
by Leo Berzins

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
BuTYL	Bungendore Trucking Yard Lane
CAS	Castle Hill (WOO site)
CBN	Canberra Bird Notes
CIMAG	Canberra Indian Myna Action Group
Ck	creek
CMP	Campbell Park (WOO site)
CNM	Canberra Nature Map
CNP	Canberra Nature Park
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation. The abbreviation is followed by the location, e.g. CSIRO Black Mountain
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
LKin	Lake Ginninderra
LKin 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)
MtJerraNR	Mt Jerrabomberra Nature Reserve
MUL	Mulligans Flat (WOO site)
N	North
NAS	Naas (WOO site)
NatArbor	National Arboretum
NLN	Newline Quarry (WOO site)
NMA	National Museum of Australia
NNP	Namadgi National Park
NNPVIC	NNP Visitors' Information Centre
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	C N M	B A	C O G	E B d	G B S
					BuM3	M Buszynski					*
					BuM4	Mikayla Burke					*
AjR1	R & J Allen				CaE1	Emi Callaway					*
AlB1	Barbara Allan			*	CaJ4	Jean Casburn			*		*
AnD1	Dean Ansell				CaJ6	Jonathan Carr				*	
AnF1	Frank Antram				CaK1	Ko Callaway				*	
AnI1	Ian Anderson			*	CaM4	Mark Carey				*	
ArR1	Richard Arnold				CaM5	Mia Callaway				*	
AsM1	MC Aston				CaR3	Ryu Callaway				*	
AtA1	Alan Atkinson				ChP2	Philip Chaon				*	
AuN1	Nancy Auerbach				ChS2	Steve Chivers				*	
AwB1	ANU Women's BC			*	CIA1	Aaron Clausen	*				
B L1	Louis B				CID1	David Clark				*	
BaI1	Ian Baird				CIG1	Grahame Clark			*		*
BaJ3	Jaron Bailey				CIJ2	Joe Clifton			*		
BaL1	Lia Battison			*	CIJ3	Julie Clark			*		
BaS2	Shaun Bagley			*	CIM1	M & K Clayton					*
BaT1	Tim Bawden				CnM1	CNM	*				
BeD1	Darryl Beaumont			*	CoC1	Canberra COG				*	
BeD2	Donna Belder				CoC9	C Cooper					*
BeL3	Linda Beveridge			*	CoE1	E Compston			*		
BeM2	M Bedingfield	*			CoF1	COG Outing			*	*	
BeN1	Neil Belling				CoK2	K Cook					*
BeS1	Sue Beatty			*	CoM5	Maria Coleman				*	
BiD2	Duan Biggs				CoN2	Nathanael Coyne	*				
BiJ1	John Bissett			*	CoP3	Paul Coddington				*	
BiR2	Rémi Bigonneau				CoP4	Patrick Colmer				*	
BiT2	Tony Bischoff				CoR4	Ray Comer				*	
BIJ1	J & N Black				CoR7	Rick Collins				*	
BLR1	R Blemings	*			CrK1	Kirsty Craven			*		
BoC4	Con Boekel			*	CuC2	Clive Curson				*	
BoI1	Illawarra BOC				CuR1	Roger Curnow			*		
BoJ1	Jenny Bounds			*	DaC1	Chris Davey	*		*	*	*
BoP2	Peter Booth				DaC2	Christine Darwood				*	
BoS2	Suzi Bond			*	DaG2	Geoffrey Dabb			*		
BoT1	Tim Booth			*	DaJ1	Joan Dawes		*			
BrJ3	John Brannan			*	DeB3	Brian Deans				*	
BrJ5	John Brown				DeD2	Dianne Deans			*		*
BrM2	M Brookfield			*	DeD3	D Dedenczuk				*	
BrT2	T Bromhead				DeK1	K & L Debono					*
BuG2	Gordon Buchanan				DiB1	R Digan					*
BuJ3	John Buckley			*	DoC2	Craig Doolan				*	
BuJ4	John Bundock	*			DoM1	M Doyle					*
BuM1	M Butterfield			*	DoP1	Phil Doerr				*	

Code	Observer	C N M	B A	C O G	E B d	G B S
DrC1	Ms C Drake				*	
DrC9	C & A Drake					*
DuW1	Wendy Dunn				*	
DwB1	B & K Dwyer					*
EcS1	Sarah Eccles				*	
EdM1	Muriel Edwards			*		
EdS1	S Edgar			*		
EIP1	Patrick Ellsworth				*	
EyD1	Dan Eyles				*	
FeH1	H Fergusson				*	
FeP1	Paul Fennell			*		*
FeT1	Tiago Ferreira	*				
FiG1	G Fitzpatrick				*	
FiT1	Tim Field				*	
FoP2	Peter Fogarty			*		
FoW1	Wilber Forsooth				*	
FrM1	Matt Frawley			*	*	
FuP1	Peter Fullagar				*	
FyM1	Malcolm Fyfe			*		
GaE1	Eduardo Gallo				*	
GaF2	F & G Gallagher				*	
GaM1	Maryanne Gates				*	
GaP1	Paul Gatenby				*	
GeJ1	J Geue					*
GeR1	Rob Geraghty				*	
GiJ2	Jesse Gibson				*	
GiM3	Mat Gilfedder				*	
GiN2	Norton Gill				*	
GiR2	R Giller				*	
GiS3	Steve Gibb				*	
GiS4	Sable Gilmore				*	
GoJ3	John Goldie				*	
GrB1	Bill Graham			*	*	*
GuG1	George Guy			*		
HaA2	A Hall					*
HaA3	Alberta Hayes				*	
HaB2	Bill Handke			*	*	
HaJ1	J & A Holland				*	
HaJ3	Joss Haiblen				*	
HaJ7	John Harris			*	*	
HaK1	Kay Hahne			*	*	
HaL2	Lindsay Hansch			*	*	
HaS3	S Haygarth				*	
HaS4	Stuart Harris			*		
Code	Observer	C N M	B A	C O G	E B d	G B S
HaT4	Tanya Hattingh					*
HaW1	William Hall					*
HeB3	Bryan Henshaw					*
HeJ2	J Henshaw					*
HeS1	S Henderson			*	*	*
HiC2	Celia Hindmarsh					*
HoA1	A Howarth					*
HoJ1	Jack Holland			*		
HoK1	Kathryn Hoo					*
HoL3	Luke Hoschke					*
HoS1	Steve Holliday			*	*	*
HuJ2	Julia Hudd					*
HuN3	Neil Humphris					*
HuV1	Vic Hughes					*
InC1	COG Incidental			*		
JaC2	Carla Jackett					*
JaL1	Lee Jaszlics					*
JaM1	M Janssen-Gibson					*
JaW2	W & S Jamieson					*
JoM5	Marion Jones			*		
KaD1	Denise Kay				*	*
KeJ5	J Duncan & K Bissett		*		*	
KiB1	Bron King					*
KoL1	L Kosseck					*
KrH1	Heidi Krajewsky					*
KrS1	Shirley Kral			*		*
KyP1	Peter Kyne					*
LaD1	David Landon			*		
LaG1	Geoff Larmour					*
LaK1	Kim Larmour					*
LaS1	Sue Lashko			*	*	
LaS2	Sandra Lauer			*	*	
LaT4	Tom Laeser					*
LeC1	C Ledger			*		*
LeD1	D Lescinsky					*
LeF1	Fleur Leary			*	*	*
LeH1	H R F Levy		*			
LeJ2	John Leonard			*	*	
LeJ6	Judy Leitch					*
LeM1	Michael Lenz			*	*	*
LeM3	Mark Ley		*			*
LeN1	N & P Lendon					*
LiB1	B Lindenmayer			*		

Code	Observer	C N M	B A	C O G	E B d	G B S	Code	Observer	C N M	B A	C O G	E B d	G B S
LiJ1	Joan Lipscombe			*			NoM2	M Nordstrom				*	
LiR1	Rae Lister				*		OhC1	Claire Ohk				*	
LjT1	T & J Lipscome			*		*	OnP1	P & A O'Neil					*
LoM3	Mona Loofs-Sam				*		OrY1	Yarden Oren				*	
LoM4	Meika Loofs-Sam				*		PaC1	Chris Pasquier				*	
LuN1	Noel Luff			*	*		PaR1	Rob Parnell			*		
LyP1	Paul Lynch				*		PaR3	Ryl Parker				*	
M C1	Christopher M				*		PeH2	Harvey Perkins			*	*	*
MaA2	Alison Mackerras			*	*	*	PeP1	Philip Peel				*	
MaD4	Daniel Mantle				*		PhM1	Maree Philip				*	
MaJ2	J & L Martin				*		PoH1	H Possingham				*	
MaL2	Liam Manderson				*		PoS1	Steve Potter				*	
MaR5	Rod Mackay			*			PrM2	Mike Prince				*	
MaS8	S Manzanell				*		PuB1	Brian Puttock				*	
McD1	David McDonald			*	*		QuP1	Peter Quinn	*				
McD4	D McCaskill			*	*	*	RaJ1	A & J Russell	*				*
McF1	Fiona McKenna				*		RaL3	Lucy Randall				*	
McG1	Geoff McVeigh	*					RaM1	M Ramsey				*	
McG2	Greg McLachlan				*		RaP2	Peter Ramshaw				*	
McI1	Ian J McMahon			*	*		ReB1	Bec Read				*	
McJ2	J McDonnell			*			ReJ5	Julian Reid			*		
McJ4	Julie McGuinness			*			ReS1	Steve Read			*		
McR5	R McCurran	*					RiM1	M J Richards				*	
MdN1	D & N McDonald				*		RoA1	Alison Rowell			*		
MeM2	Megan Mears				*		RoA6	A Roberts				*	
MeP1	P & D Mellor				*		RoD2	David Rosalky			*		*
MeT1	TMerkling				*		RoD7	David Rower				*	
MiA2	Alison Milton	*					RoK2	Karen Rose				*	
MiJ5	J Middlebrook			*			RoM3	Marg Robertson				*	
MiJ6	Jessica Miller			*			RoM4	Michelle Rower				*	
MiP1	Peter Milburn				*		RoR1	Rosemary Roth			*		
MiR4	Richard Miller	*					RoS1	Sue Robertson			*		*
MoK1	K Moore				*		RoT4	Tim Robinson				*	
MoM1	M Moncur				*		RoV1	Vivien Rolland				*	
MoM3	Martyn Moffat			*	*	*	RuA1	A Russell-French			*		
MoP2	Peter Morris				*		RuA2	Ashwin Rudder				*	
MuM5	M Mulvaney	*					RyS1	Scott Ryan				*	
MuT1	Terry Munro			*		*	SaC2	Chris Sanderson				*	
NaT1	Tony Nairn				*		SaD1	Debbie Saunders				*	
NaT2	T Nachowitz				*		Sal1	Ian Samson				*	
NeG1	Gail Neumann			*	*	*	ScC2	Cathy Schmidli				*	
NeG2	Greg Neill				*		SeB1	Benjamin Serafin				*	
NiA3	Aimee Nizette				*		ShB2	BLife Shoalhaven				*	
NiS1	Stuart Nielsen				*		ShP1	Peter Shanley				*	

Code	Observer	C N M	B A	C O G	E B d	G B S	Code	Observer	C N M	B A	C O G	E B d	G B S
SiM1	Michael Sim	*					WrM1	Michael Wright				*	
SmA1	Alastair Smith				*		WyP1	Patrick Wyllie				*	
SmJ2	Jenny Smits	*					YiT2	Tim Yiu	*				
SmR4	Richard Smart				*		ZeJ1	Joan Zealey				*	
SoR1	Roman Soroka	*					ZwM1	M Zwankhuizen				*	
SpA1	Andrew Spencer				*								
StD5	Derek Stokes				*								
StD6	Daniela Stehlik			*									
StS2	Simon Stratford				*								
SuJ2	Jay Sulzmann				*								
SuJ3	Jessleena Suri				*								
SwA1	Arnold Swart				*								
SwK1	Kotie Swart				*								
TaM1	McComas Taylor				*								
TaN1	Nicki Taws			*		*							
TaN3	Nicholas Talbot				*								
TeD1	Daniella Teixeira				*								
TeJ1	Julian Teh				*								
ThA1	Alan Thomas			*									
TuA2	Alison Turner				*								
TuJ1	Jake Turin				*								
TwB1	Bill Twiss				*								
TwP1	Precocious Twitch				*								
VaP2	Peter Valentine				*								
VeP1	Philip Veerman			*		*							
ViD3	David Vickers				*								
W S1	Shorty W				*								
WaB1	Ben Walmsley				*								
WaC1	Cameron Ward				*								
WaJ3	J Waldron					*							
WaJ5	Jayden Walsh				*								
WaK1	Kathy Walter			*		*							
WaK2	K J Walter Goldie			*									
WaR4	R Walcott			*		*							
WaS2	Sicheng Wan				*								
WhD1	Diana White			*	*								
WiJ1	Jim Wilson	*											
WiJ3	J Winterbottom				*								
WiK2	Kevin Windle			*		*							
WiR2	Roger Williams				*								
WiT1	Tony Willis			*	*								
WoD1	D Wood					*							
WoL1	Leith Woodall				*								
WrD1	Duncan Wright				*								

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The work of the Rarities Panel, the data checkers Alison Rowell (WOO), Nicki Taws, Chris Davey, Harvey Perkins and Barbara Allan, and Duncan McCaskill for the GBS, is also vital in maintaining the integrity of our records.

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The contributions for the Systematic List are from the same people as last year:

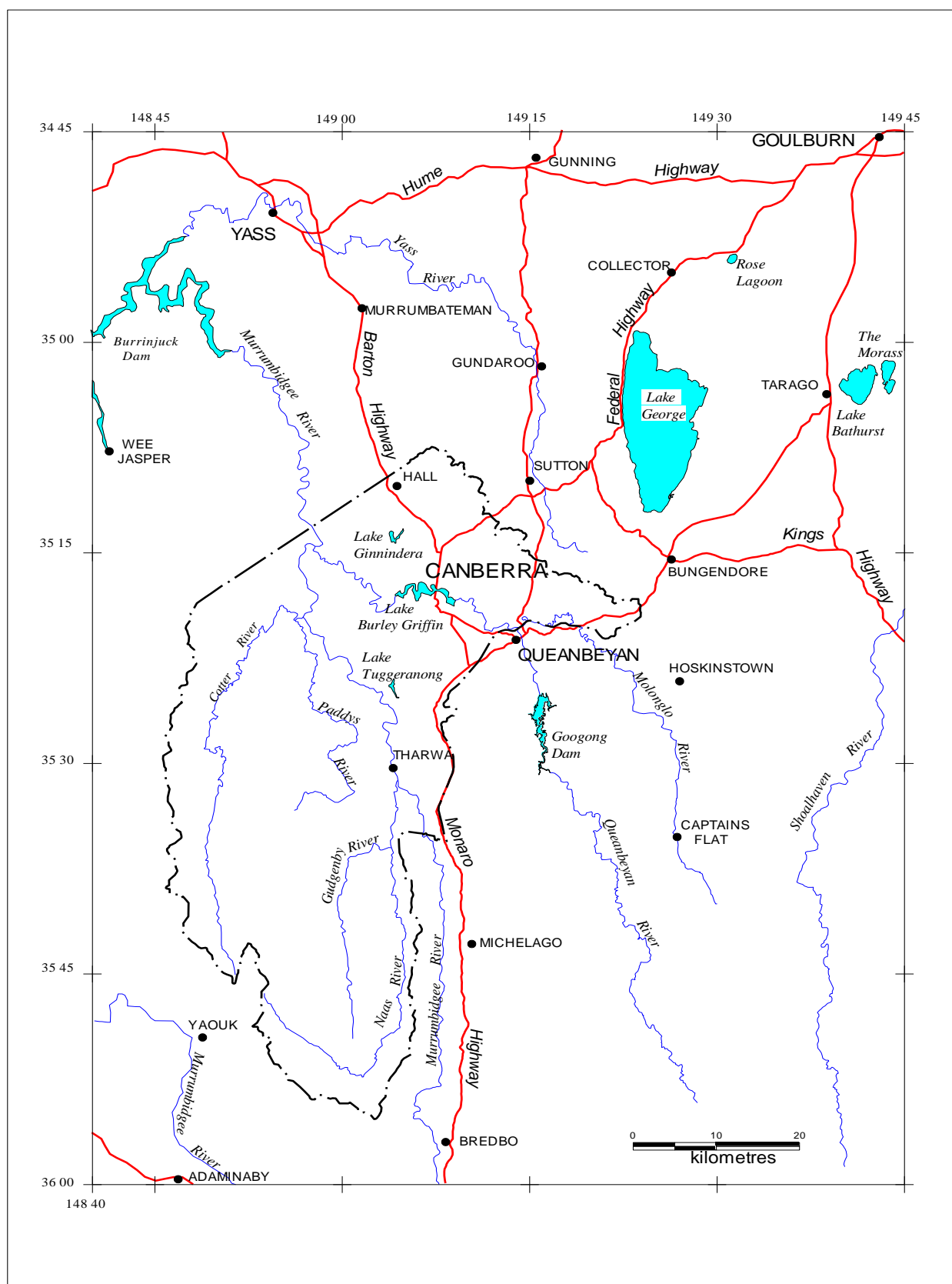
- Chris Davey (ducks, grebes & waders)
- Barbara Allan (raptors, cormorants and night birds)
- Con Boekel (pigeons, cuckoos, frogmouths, nightjars, swifts, thrushes, starlings and finches)
- Ian McMahon (cockatoos & parrots,)
- Bill Graham (kingfishers and allies, lyrebird, fantails, flycatchers, chough and ravens, larks and songlarks)
- David McDonald (babbler, whipbird, bowerbird, treecreepers, cuckoo-shrikes, sittella, whistlers, oriole, woodswallows, magpies and allies)
- Nicki Taws (honeyeaters).
- Paul Fennell (robins, emu, quail, rails, button-quail, herons, egrets, spoonbills, stilts, avocets, plovers, thornbills and allies)

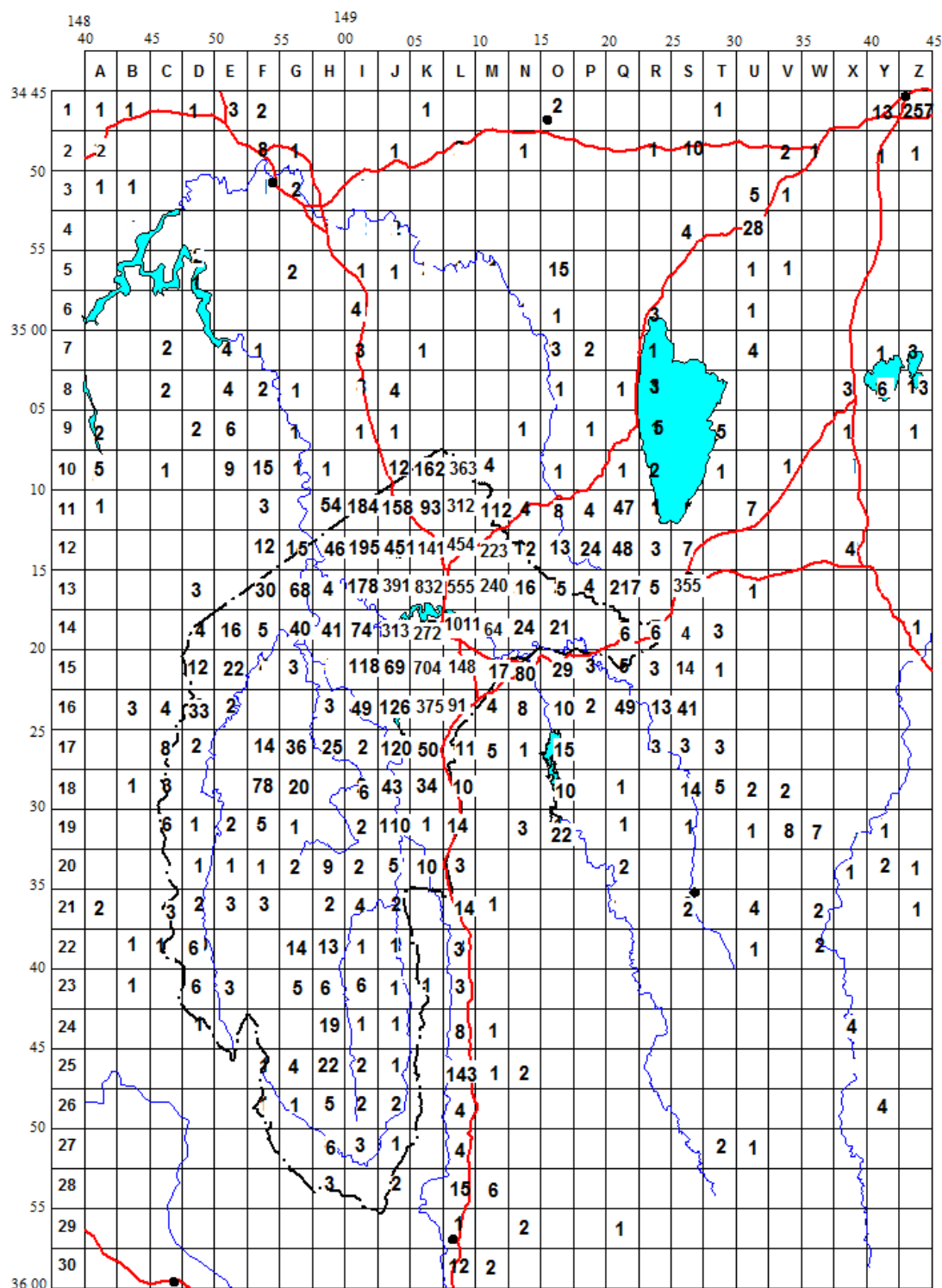
Their consistent efforts over the years are gratefully acknowledged. The survey overviews are written by: Duncan McCaskill (GBS), Michael Lenz (Waterbirds Survey) and Jenny Bounds (Woodland Survey). The maps are prepared by Nicki Taws. The Weather Summary is prepared by Paul Fennell from data provided on the Australian Bureau of Meteorology website.

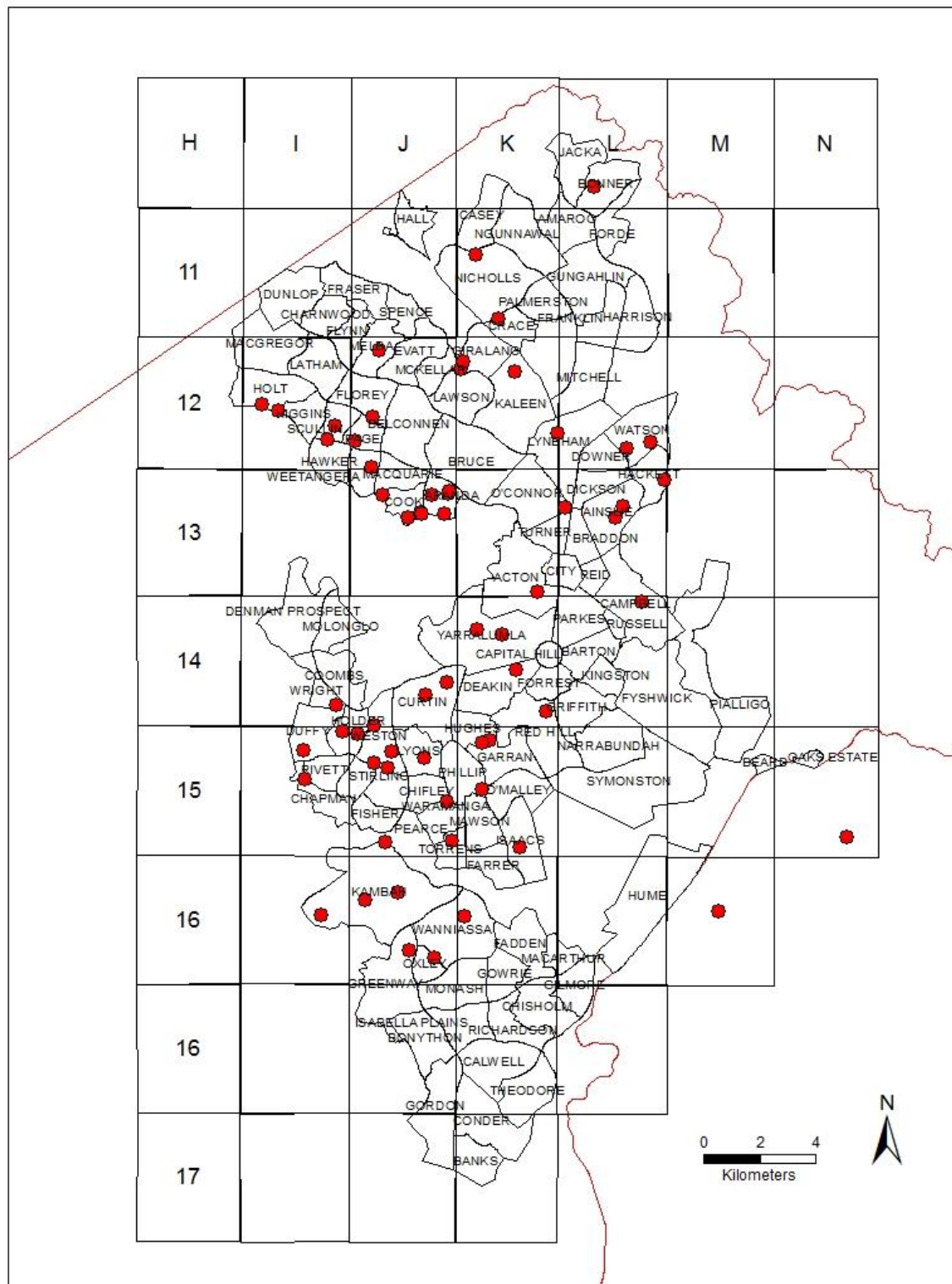
Final responsibility for quality control rests with the ABR editor, Paul Fennell, in conjunction with the Canberra Bird Notes editor, Michael Lenz.

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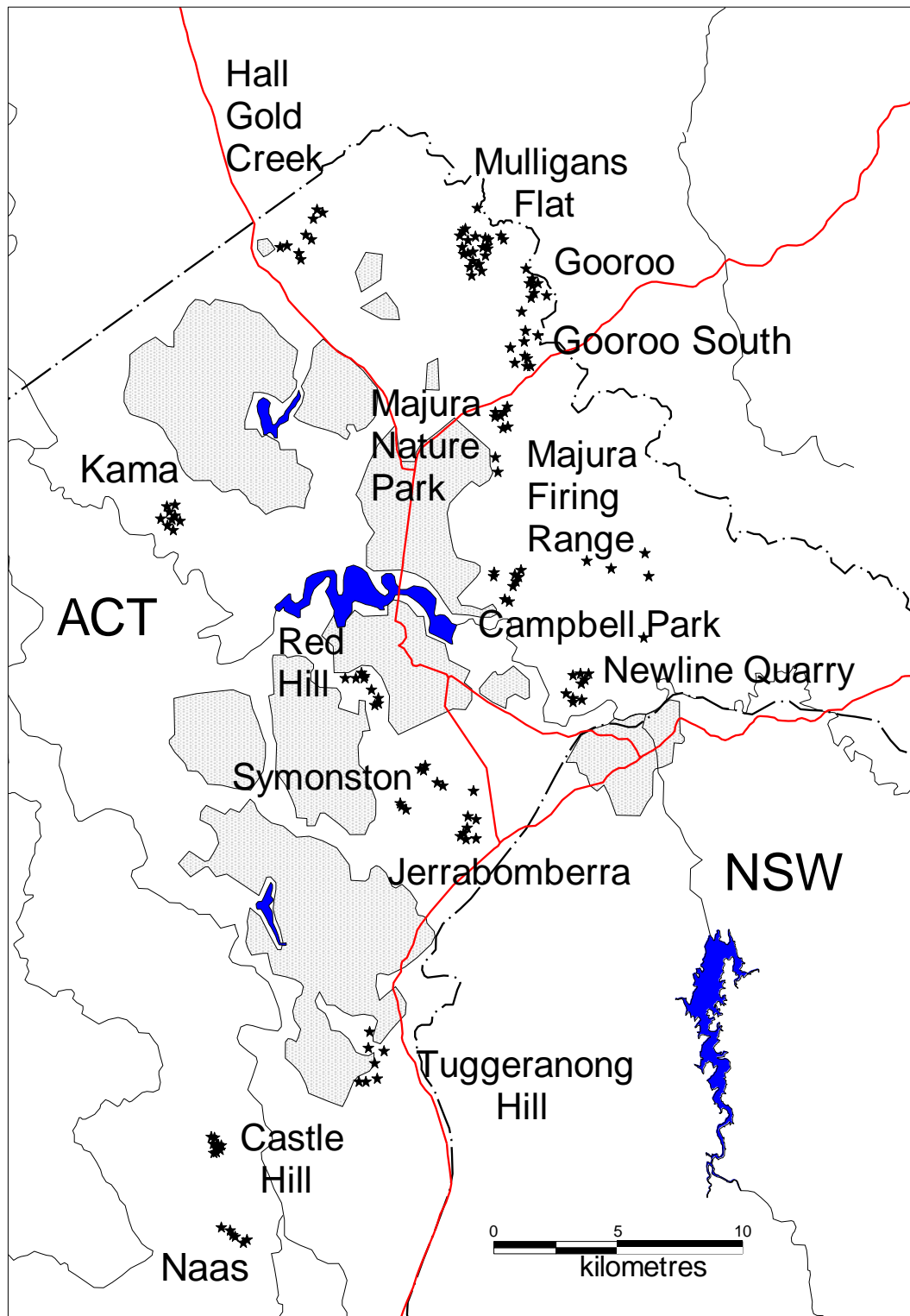
Map 1. The Canberra Region (COG's Area of Interest)

Map 2: Number of record sheets per grid cell for 2015-16

Map 3: Location of Garden Bird Survey Sites for 2015-16

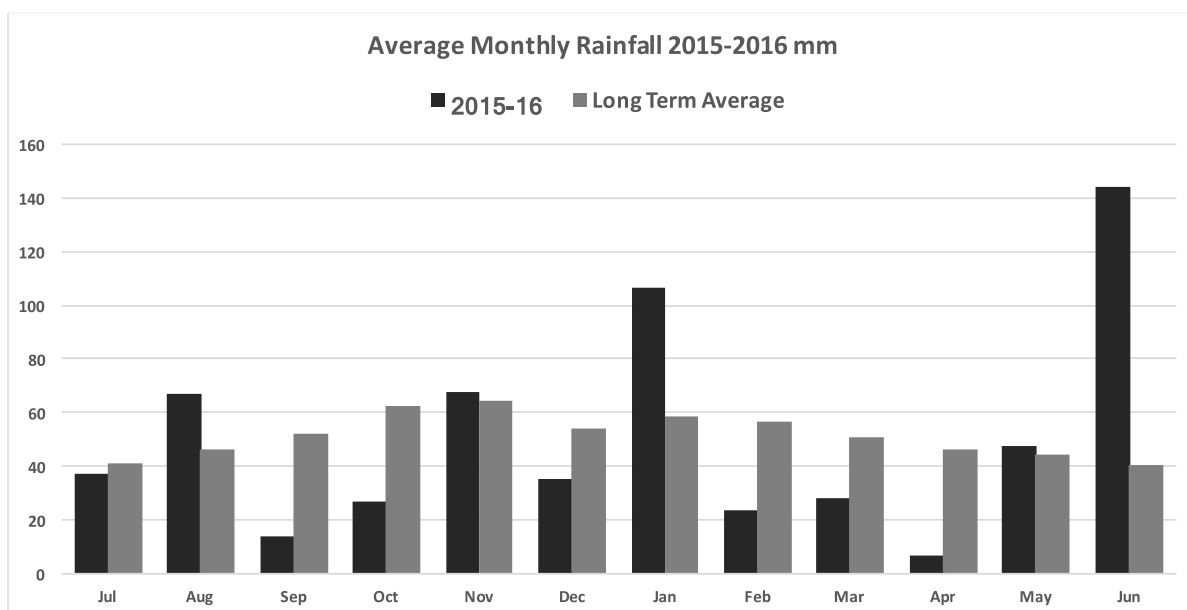
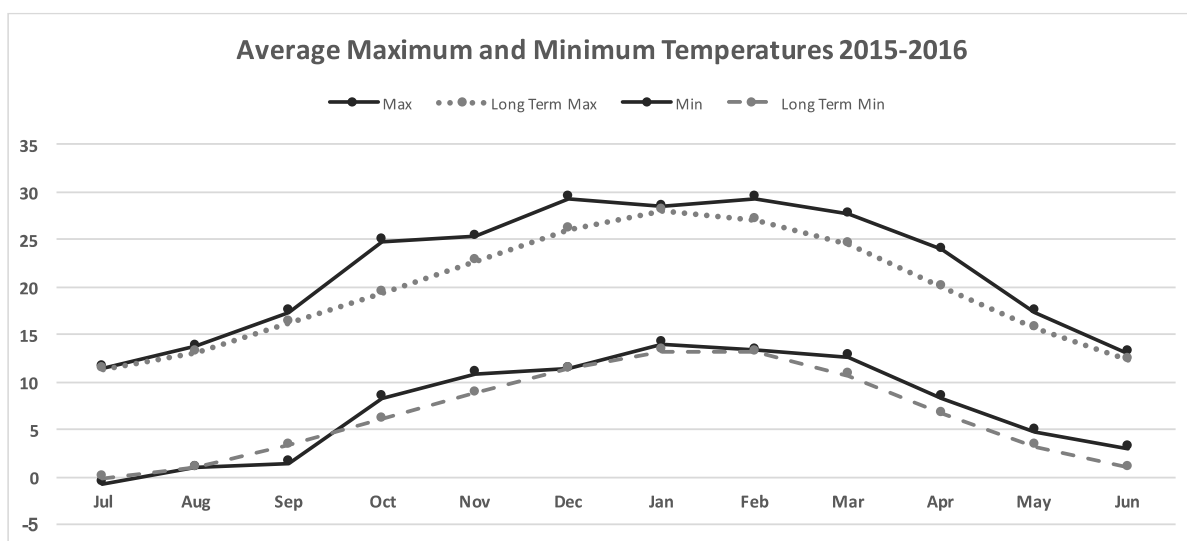
In addition, there are rural sites at Burra, Carwoola, Hoskinstown, Murrumbateman and Wamboin.

Map 4. Location of Woodland Survey Sites for 2015-16



Appendix 1: 2015-2016 Weather Summary

- Winter was the wettest since 2005, with three major rain events. Minimum temperatures were below average, particularly during June, with the greatest number of cold nights (below -2°C) since winter 1997. In contrast, maximum temperatures were warmer than average.
- Spring was drier than usual, with rainfall 40% below the season average. Daytime temperatures were well above average, the third-warmest on record, with a particularly hot October. Nights were also warmer than average during October and November but cool in September
- Rainfall was close to average in Canberra during summer, with a stormy January but a dry December and February. Maximum temperatures were above average, with higher numbers of hot days, but close to average night-time temperatures.
- Autumn was the warmest on record for both average maximum and mean temperatures. Both daytime and night-time temperatures were well above average throughout the season, with few cold spells. Rainfall was below average, with only one heavy rain day during the season.



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/observing-birds/frequently-asked-questions/unusual-birds/>). The list does not include species which have been classified purely as escapees. The COG standard Observation Form is obtainable from http://canberrabirds.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/COG_Observation_Record_July_2012.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://canberrabirds.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/unbdrept2.doc>

Appendix 3: List of threatened or vulnerable species in COG’s Area of Interest 2015

Species	ACT Status	NSW Status	Federal Status
Freckled Duck		Vulnerable	
Blue-billed Duck		Vulnerable	
Australasian Bittern		Endangered	Endangered
Bush Stone-curlew		Endangered	
Square-tailed Kite		Vulnerable	
Spotted Harrier		Vulnerable	
Little Eagle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Grey Falcon		Endangered	
Australian Painted Snipe		Endangered	Endangered
Curlew Sandpiper		Endangered	
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Gang-gang Cockatoo		Vulnerable	
Superb Parrot	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Swift Parrot	Vulnerable	Endangered	Critically Endangered
Little Lorikeet		Vulnerable	
Turquoise Parrot		Vulnerable	
Powerful Owl		Vulnerable	
Barking Owl		Vulnerable	
Brown Treecreeper	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Speckled Warbler		Vulnerable	
Regent Honeyeater	Endangered	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered
White-fronted Chat		Vulnerable	
Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Varied Sittella	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
White-winged Triller	Vulnerable		
Crested Shrike-tit	Watching Brief		
Dusky Woodswallow	Watching Brief	Vulnerable	
Scarlet Robin	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Flame Robin	Watching Brief	Vulnerable	
Pink Robin		Vulnerable	
Hooded Robin	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Diamond Firetail	Watching Brief	Vulnerable	

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Annual Bird Report: 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

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.

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