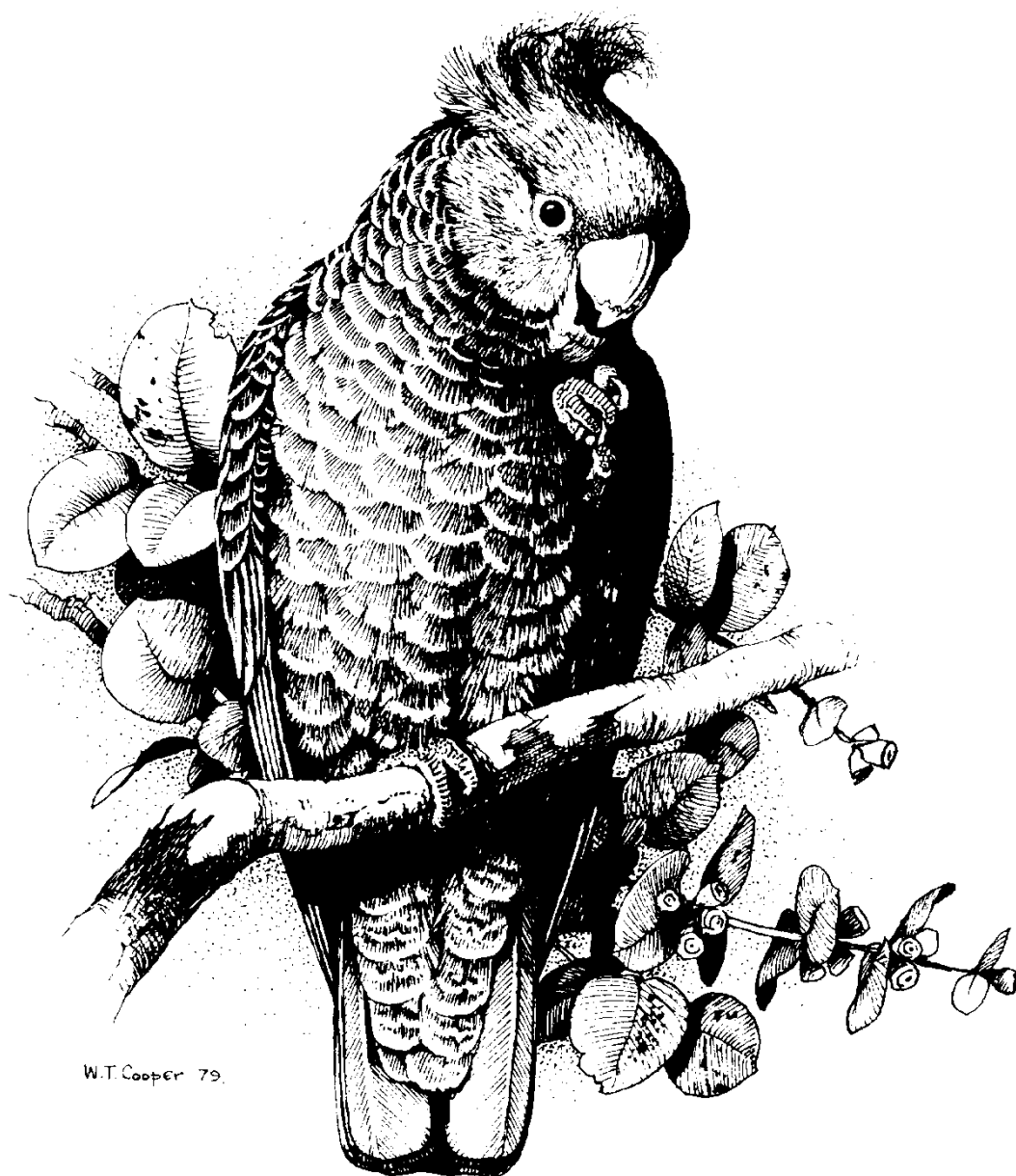


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ANNUAL BIRD REPORT: 1 JULY 2012 TO 30 JUNE 2013

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

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The Annual Bird Report (ABR) is part of Canberra Bird Notes (CBN) and is a summary of COG's entire database records of birds recorded in the Canberra region during the year in question. The report makes this information readily available to all COG members and the general public, and draws attention to significant changes or trends in the distribution or abundance of species. To assist research, nearly all copies of CBN, beginning with Vol 1 (1968) are available on the COG Website <http://cbn.canberrabirds.org.au/>. In addition, recent developments in data extraction, interpretation and reporting from COG Databases have provided the capacity for statistical reports of each bird species observed in the COG Area of Interest (COGAOI) to be stored on the COG website. These reports should become available during 2014.

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. 101). This encompasses an area of 13,675 sq km, of which the ACT, at 2,357 sq km, is only 17.2%. For COG's purposes of data analysis and reporting, the area is divided into a grid of 780 cells, each of 2.5 minutes of latitude and longitude (3.5 x 4.5 km). Each cell is identified by an alphanumeric code: A-Z across the region from west to east and 1-30 from north to south (see Map 2, p. 102). Elevations in the ACT range from 450 m above sea level to 1,911 m at the top of Mt Bimberi, and the ACT proper is about 130 km from the sea.

Records maintained by COG are categorised according to survey type used to collect the data, for which the methodology used may vary. The majority of records are from general bird watching, surveying and atlassing done by COG members and are designated ABA (Australian Bird Atlas) records. Incidental observations (INC) made while driving, or when not specifically bird watching, can also be submitted. COG's assistance with Greening Australia's 'Birdwatch' project provides further records designated GA. Additionally, records from COG's area of interest that are submitted to BirdLife Australia (BLA) are provided to COG under an agreement between the two organisations. These records are designated BA. Since 2010-11 observations have been posted to the Eremaea website, and these have been incorporated in the data received from Birds Australia, but are designated ERE.

A full breakdown of the contribution of each survey type (except for the GBS) to the total records collected is provided in Table 1 (p. 85). However, in the compilation of the species texts in the Systematic List, records from all these surveys are considered collectively and summarised under the heading 'General'. In the Systematic List, WOO has been used to indicate combined records from WOO proper (see Woodland Survey protocol on p. 94) and extralimital records collected by standard ABA protocols in the course of conducting the Woodland Surveys. The Garden Bird Survey (GBS) is dealt with separately because records are collected on a weekly basis rather than shorter periods.

COG asks that any sightings of birds considered to be "unusual" in the Canberra region (see Appendix 2, p. 106) are fully described, preferably on an Unusual Bird Report Form, and submitted for assessment by 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 names and sequence of birds, in this list and in the Systematic List in this report conform to the *BirdLife Australia Working List of Australian Birds* (BLA 2014).

THE YEAR IN CONTEXT

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

Geographical variables such as temperature, rainfall, and water levels in the main lakes of the region can have a very significant effect on bird demographics. Maximum temperatures in the ACT throughout 2012-2013 were considerably higher than usual, with lower than average rainfall in all months except Oct, Jan and Jun, with almost no rain in Apr and May. However, conditions provided sufficient water to maintain a fairly lush growing season for the region. Water levels in natural pondages within the ACT were reasonably high but Lakes George and Bathurst water levels were decreasing (see Appendix 1, p. 105). It is interesting to note that with the development of new suburbs in Gungahlin and more recently in Molonglo, the creation of many water retention ponds has dramatically increased the habitat for water birds.

As well as the 73 Garden Bird Survey charts, there were 132 identified contributors of records from surveys from COG or via BirdLife Australia (see list pp. 97-98).

The 4500 sheets submitted this year is the highest number of observations submitted in COG's history. There are far more than for last year (3019 also a record high), mostly due to a significant increase in observations submitted through the Eremaea website and another massive effort by a single observer (KiM2) submitting 605 observation sheets to BirdLife Australia. COG appreciates this exceptional effort in recording species, as it does the efforts of all observers who report their observations. As with last year, an unanticipated effect of a large number of reports from a relatively few sites is that there are dramatic increases in reports of some species endemic to these sites, while other species continue to be reported at what has been the "normal" rate for the COG area of interest. The apparent distortion in the data from this exceptional effort is picked up in a number of places throughout this report.

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

In 2012-13, 241 bird species, as endorsed by the Rarities Panel, were recorded in our area, the highest number ever. Totals were boosted by a number of larger than usual contributions:

- COG's 8th "ACT Bird Blitz" (see Allan 2008) held on 27-28 October 2012 (290 sheets)
- Extra effort one observer through the Birds Australia website : KiM2 (605 sheets)
- A large increase in sightings submitted through the Eremaea website (1204).

Year	species	grid cells	sheets	observers
01-02	217	327	1985	157
02-03	227	191	1566	117
03-04	222	177	1827	116
04-05	216	176	1957	107
05-06	233	204	2229	129
06-07	233	194	2421	137
07-08	232	263	2400	113
08-09	235	280	2421	113
09-10	234	235	2427	127
10-11	226	283	3019	128
11-12	237	278	3865	129
12-13	241	224	4500	132

The number of record sheets submitted by season is as follows: spring 1352, summer 1385, autumn 1099, and winter 664. Spring records were much higher than usual. The lower observer effort in winter has a significant impact on the number of sightings of species reported for that season.

The number of grid cells surveyed this year (224) is well down on last year (278) but above the 30YA (193). The most frequently surveyed cells were:

- L14 (445 reports cf 312 last year) Jerrabomberra Wetlands NR, Molonglo Reach and Fyshwick Sewage Ponds (FSP)
- J13 (362 sheets cf 284 last year) including parts of The Pinnacle NR, Mt Painter NR, Cook and Macquarie
- I11 (292 sheets cf 258 last year): including 198 observations by a single observer at Goodwin Hill Macgregor
- K13 (199 cf 228 last year) Acton including ANU and ANBG
- L13 (164 cf 84 last year): Central Canberra and part of Mt Ainslie NR
- I13 (149 cf 161 last year), including part of the Pinnacle NR and Kama NR.
- L11 (139 cf 80) including part of Mulligans Flat NR and Forde
- N15 (138) not on list last year, nearly all observations by single observer in Queanbeyan
- J12 (132 cf 145 last year) Lake Ginninderra, boosted by 52 observations by a single observer around Belconnen Town Centre and Weetangera
- M13 (120, not on list last year) including Campbell Park N
- I15 (110 same as last year) including Cooleman Ridge, which included 82 incidental (INC) reports by one regular observer.

Table 1, p 85, shows the number of "general surveys" records per species. The 10 most frequently recorded species have not changed since last year, and were, in order: Australian Magpie, Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (up from 3 last year), Crimson Rosella, Galah, Magpie-lark (up from 6), Australian Raven (up from 7), Superb Fairy-wren, Pied Currawong, Red Wattlebird, and Grey Fantail. 13 species were recorded only once. These included: an Eastern Osprey at Googong Dam; a group of 4 Glossy Black-Cockatoos at Majors Creek; a Little Wattlebird (Dunlop); a Little Lorikeet (Lyneham Ridge); and a lone Wood Sandpiper near Lake Bathurst.

HIGHLIGHTS AND LOWLIGHTS

Another good year for ducks, waders and waterbirds in general. There was fairly extensive coverage of Lakes Bathurst and George, with reports of large numbers of certain species including: Freckled (1330), and Pink-eared (3750) Ducks, Grey Teal (5100), Hardhead (3000), Hoary-headed Grebe (951), Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (708), Eurasian Coot (20,000) and Silver Gulls (1,400). The numbers of reports of darters, cormorants and pelicans, as well as herons, egrets and spoonbills were also higher than usual, as were reports of various crakes and rails. These increased reports are due in part to increased observer effort by interested birders informed of sightings on the COG chatline, and often armed with powerful cameras that aid in identification.

The Mulligans Flat dam was mended in mid-2012 and so this site became on-line with many interesting records. The proliferation of water quality control ponds and constructed wetlands, particularly in the newer suburbs, appears to have had a significant impact on the actual numbers of a range of species that can now be supported in the Canberra area, including crakes and rails and other waterbirds. Some of these newer bodies of water that are returning observations of interesting species and significant numbers include: Yerrabi and West Belconnen ponds, Jarramlee and Fassifern ponds as well as ponds or wetlands at Bonner, Crace, Forde, Giralang, McKellar, and Trucking Yard Lane Bungendore.

Raptor numbers have demonstrated a fairly strong presence this year, with Brown Goshawk and Collared Sparrowhawks being more evident, as have both the Spotted and Swamp Harriers. Little Eagles have attracted considerable interest, owing to their vulnerable status and have been well reported this year. Black-shouldered Kite and Nankeen Kestrel numbers are well up, while Australian Hobby and Peregrine Falcon reporting rates remain steady.

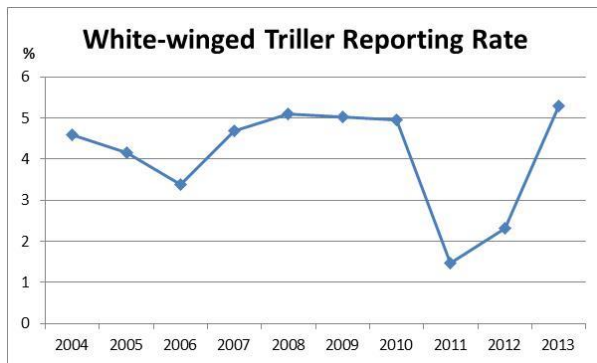
Mixed results for the Spotted Dove with significant increase in sightings in the general surveys, but a slight decrease in the GBS. The observations of Crested Pigeons continue to increase, although, as with the Spotted Dove, the GBS shows fewer observations than last year.

The reappearance of the Painted Honeyeater at Mulligans Flat and Yankee Hat generated some interest. New Holland Honeyeater sightings are the highest ever, in areas where grevilleas or banksias are abundant, such as Kellys Swamp and the National Botanic Gardens. On the other hand, the reporting rate for White-naped Honeyeaters is the lowest since 1986, while GBS sightings of the Noisy Friarbird are low.

Cockatoo and parrot numbers have remained steady, but with considerable growth in Sulphur-crested Cockatoo sightings; Galah and Little Corella reporting rates are still increasing. The COG Bird of the year, the Gang-gang Cockatoo, is maintaining its numbers, with little change to the reporting rate of 5.4% over the last 20 years. The resident population of Rainbow Lorikeets in South Belconnen continues to thrive.

Eastern Koels have become more obvious throughout the suburbs, their loud calls making them very easy to observe, and a cause of annoyance to residents who are awakened, often well before dawn, by their plaintive cries. At the time of writing this report (Feb 2014) there have been calls to eradicate this perceived nuisance in the mistaken belief that they are an introduced species. On the other hand, both Pallid and Fan-tailed Cuckoos appear to be in steady decline in this region.

The news is not good about Superb Lyrebirds, with numbers reported being on a par with the reports from 2004, the period following the disastrous fires of 2003.



The situation of the White-winged Triller is interesting. The graph shows that numbers collapsing dramatically in the previous 2 years, supporting the view that this species is vulnerable. However, the reporting rate has returned to the relatively healthy rate of the years prior to that. Number are high locally when it is dry inland, and lower when conditions inland are better. On the other hand, the situation for the Crested Shrike-tit is much less hopeful in that for the last 20 years

there has been a steady decline from a reporting rate of 2.2% in 1994 to just 0.44% this year.

As the graph on p 68 indicates, the reports of the Grey Butcherbird have been increasing steadily since 2001.

The Eastern Yellow Robin and Hooded Robin still continue their serious decline as mentioned in last year's report. Mistletoebird sightings are well down this year in the general surveys, but up in the GBS mainly in rural sites. It was a relatively good year for Double-barred Finch and Red-browed Finch, but a bad year for the Diamond Firetail.

Silvereye reports are at their highest level since the COG Atlas Period in the late 80's with the highest reporting rate since 1991. Similarly Welcome Swallows and Fairy Martins reporting rates are on the increase. While finch populations appear to be steady, over the past 5 years the Diamond Firetail reporting rate has dropped from a relative high 6% down to the present 3.1%. However, this has been a big year for the European Greenfinch, with a high number of sightings at JWNR/FSP, and since December 2012, at Norgrove Park, Kingston.

BREEDING

There were 1399 breeding records, up from 1183 last year, but down from 1518 the year before. They include "inspecting hollows" and "display" as described in the COG breeding codes (see p 96). Records also include the BA code (br) which excludes "circumstantial" evidence such as "inspecting hollow" or "display". The table shows the number of breeding events for each species, and the percentage of that behaviour of the total number of breeding observations for 2012-13.

Behaviour	Count	%
Dependent young	495	35.4
Bird on or seen leaving nest	242	17.3
Inspecting hollow	188	13.4
Breeding	134	9.6
Nest building	121	8.6
Nest with young	90	6.4
Carrying food	74	5.3
Display	33	2.4
Copulation	12	0.9
Nest with eggs	7	0.5
Faecal sac	3	0.2

GARDEN BIRD SURVEY (GBS) OVERVIEW

The Garden Bird Survey (GBS) completed 32 years of collection in 2012-13, having started in 1981. We had records from 74 sites, a decrease of 1 from 2011-12. Ten new sites were added and 13 sites were lost and 2 old sites resumed recording.

Coverage of the Canberra area is wide but uneven. Belconnen, with 22 sites, is well covered. North Canberra has 10 sites, Woden 10 sites, Weston Creek 9 sites, South Canberra 5 sites, Tuggeranong 6 sites and Gungahlin 5 sites. There is now one site in the new Molonglo Valley development.

There are no sites at anyone's place of work, but there are 5 rural residential sites in NSW, which broaden the diversity of species and give a useful comparison between rural and suburban areas. There is a wide variety of types of suburban garden sites, some of which record "atypical" species, not normally associated with gardens, such as sites that include parts of open "green" areas like horse paddock or parks. There are also sites beside lakes in Tuggeranong and Jerrabomberra and sites next to Ginninderra Creek in Giralang and Nicholls, all of which record many water birds.

The number of weeks observed per site averaged 43.7, about the same as last year. There were 22 sites which reported 50 or more weeks (up from 17 last year). Overall, there were 3,236 weekly records, down slightly from last year, but above the survey average of 2,697.

A total of 168 species¹ was reported in 2012-13, up 9 from last year. The average since year 22 (2002/03) is 156 species. The average for the previous 21 years is 138. Whether this reflects a real increase in diversity in the region or is an artefact of the patchy and varying coverage of the GBS is an interesting question but analysis to throw further light on the issue has yet to be done. Indicators of breeding activity were recorded for 72 species this year, similar to last year's 73 species.

This year saw four species reported for the first time in the GBS, all water birds. An Australian Bittern in Murrumbateman, Australian Little Bittern and Freckled Duck in Jerrabomberra and Spotless Crake in Giralang.

Only 4 species were recorded in all 74 sites. (Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, Galah, Crimson Rosella and Australian Magpie). Red Wattlebird and Magpie-lark were recorded in all but one site. Crested Pigeons were recorded in all but two sites (both rural).

The abundance of the observed birds, measured by the **A** statistic, is broadly similar to 2011-12 for the most common species. The top 10, ranked by **A**, are the same as last year's except for one change at number 10 with Little Corella dropping back to 12, swapping places with Superb Fairy-wren. Notable movements among the more common birds include an increase in Coots (**A** up 78% on last year), Red-browed Finches (**A** up 61%), Striated Thornbills (**A** up 40%) and a decrease in Yellow-faced Honeyeaters (**A** down 47%) and Noisy Friarbirds (**A** down 52%). Common Starlings continue to decline (**A** down 29%, now the 19th most common bird, down from 14th).

Compared to the average of the previous 10 years, the abundance of most of the more common birds in the GBS is broadly similar. There has been some increase in water birds, primarily as an artefact of the increase in GBS sites near water, but there is also an increase in Little Black Cormorants and Eurasian Coots at those sites. Crested Pigeons increased dramatically from the late 1980s through to the early 2000s, but in the last 10 years their numbers have plateaued, indeed decreased in the last couple of years (9.8% decrease in **A** compared to the average of the last 10 years). Little Corellas have shown a dramatic increase, up 94%, and are now ranked 12th, although they are down by 24% decrease compared to last year. Common Mynas are down 56%, but the decline is showing signs of plateauing. Red-browed Finch numbers are up (190%), continuing to recover from a decline in the mid 2000s. Eastern Koels continue to increase (up 153%), to the

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

consternation of light sleepers. Also up are Rainbow Lorikeet (up 98%), and Satin Bowerbird (up 79%). Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoos are down by 42%.

The most dramatic increase, at least in relative terms, is the Spotted Harrier. Hardly an everyday day garden bird, there were just 5 records in the year, across 3 sites. But that compares with just one record in the previous 10 years and only one other record previous 31 years of the survey. Another notable rarity is the Spangled Drongo, with 3 records from one site, probably all of the same bird, compared to just one record in the previous 31 years.

Many thanks to all GBS observers for their continued efforts.

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, Gooroo (north), Symonston and Castle Hill. The following locations have since been added: Majura Firing Range (1998-99, and from 2004); Hall/Gold Creek, New Line and Tuggeranong Hill (all 2000); Lambrigg (2001-March 2003); Campbell Park (2003); Gooroyarroo (south) (2004); Naas (2004); Kama in the Molonglo Valley (October 2005); and Jerrabomberra (Dec 2006).

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

Woodland Survey data is analysed to determine trends in bird abundance, and reports are published from time to time in *Canberra Bird Notes* and on the COG website (www.canberrabirds.org.au). A major analysis of data was completed in 2010 (data from December 1998 to December 2008), and was reported in *Canberra Bird Notes* in December 2010 (Vol 35/Number 3) as well as published on the COG website. This major analysis covered the fifteen ongoing monitoring locations in the Project, as well as a separate analysis of sites with 10 years of surveys (drawn from 66 sites at the six foundation locations).

In spring/summer 2009/10 an assessment of habitat at each of the 66 sites at the six foundation locations was made. An analysis was then undertaken in 2011 on the changes in bird occupancy between 2003 and 2010, modelled against a habitat index to determine key habitat variables influencing the abundance of selected bird species. The results were reported in *Canberra Bird Notes* June 2012 (Vol 37/No 2) and published on the COG website.

In May 2013, the Scarlet Robin was nominated by COG to the ACT Flora and Fauna Committee to be considered for listing as a 'vulnerable' species. Data from the woodland analysis which showed a long-term, strong declining trend underpinned the nomination.

COG provides data to the ACT Government for the monitoring of threatened species. COG continues to provide access to its Woodland Project data for other research projects, including a PhD study at the ANU on woodland birds with focus on ACT threatened species, due to be completed in 2014. The next major analysis of project data is likely to occur in 2016, as there will be ten years or more data at all project locations by the end of 2015.

WATERBIRD SURVEY OVERVIEW

Lake George

The lake was only partially under water and steadily shrinking in size. Notable concentrations of ducks were recorded most likely due to dry conditions inland.: Freckled Duck (max. 1330), Pink-eared Duck (max 3750), Grey Teal (max. 12 000), Hardhead (max. 3000), also 20,000 Coots.

Also over several months Red-necked Avocets with max 880, and Australian Pelican with max 280 were recorded.

Lake Bathurst

The lake was also only partially under water and steadily shrinking in size. Counts showed good, but not outstanding numbers of various species of ducks. Notably 16,000 Coots. Silver Gulls have bred again; also 1 Black-tailed Native-hen.

Highlights among waders include: 1 Oriental Plover (first record for AOI), 1 Wood Sandpiper, a couple of records for Pectoral Sandpiper, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper max 708 and Banded Lapwing max 82.

An Oriental Plover photographed at Bribie Island by Tom Tarrant



Oriental Plover Bribie Island, SE Qld ©Tom Tarrant September 2013

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 that may have been previously reported in the text.

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

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

The table provides a thumbnail sketch of the most relevant statistics normally reported in the Annual Bird Report. By including them in a table we hope to provide the reader with essential information in as direct a way as possible, and also 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 94.

The diagram illustrates the components of the summary table for Brown Quail. Arrows point from descriptive text boxes to specific parts of the table:

- This year** points to the 12/13 column.
- Last year** points to the 11/12 column.
- % change between this year and last year** points to the %Chng column.
- 30 year average** points to the 30YA column.
- Number of records - general** points to the R row.
- Number of Woodland records** points to the WR row.
- Number of grid cells** 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.

	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	51	99	-48	14.0
WR	2	0	-	0.1
G	26	35	-26	6.5
BR	1	1	0	0.2
GA	0.0289	0.0218	33	0.0050
GS	2	2	0	1.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

SYSTEMATIC LIST FOR 1 JULY 2012 TO 30 JUNE 2013

CASUARIIDAE: emu

Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae*

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

General: 10 records this year is higher than average, but this includes 2 records from within Tidbinbilla NR where the birds are considered captive. Other records come from the usual nearby locations of Birrigai (GrH17) and the start of Corin Rd (GrH17 & GrH18). Birds in these locations are considered escaped birds or their descendants. Records were of 2, 3 or 6 birds. 3 records were from 27-28 Oct and the other five were from 21-26 Apr. No breeding reported.

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Emu	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	10	10	0	3.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	4	5	-20	2.3
BR	0	1	-100	0.4
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

PHASIANIDAE: quail, peafowl

Stubble Quail *Coturnix pectoralis*

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

General: 69 records, while higher than average (due partly to greater observer effort/record submission), is fewer than last year and from fewer grid cells. Records were from 23 grid cells, predominantly from around LBath and areas to the east of LGeo, and the peri-urban grasslands around Canberra. Records were from 20 Oct through to 10 Jun, with the majority in spring (35%) and summer (58%), tailing off with just 3 records for Mar, 1 for Apr and 1 for Jun. Up to 6 birds reported (mean 1.9, median and mode both 1). No breeding reported.

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Stubble Quail	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	69	103	-33	24.9
WR	0	0	-	0.6
G	23	35	-34	12.5
BR	0	1	-100	0.2
GA	0.0003	0.0040	-92	0.0036
GS	1	3	-67	1.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: A single record (well down on last year's 10 from 3 sites), in mid-Sep from a rural site in Burra GrM20 (AnI1).

Brown Quail *Coturnix ypsilophora*

Less frequently reported than Stubble Quail, preferring a damper habitat.

General: 51 records (incl 2 WOO) is well above average, but a drop from last year's sharp peak. Records were scattered across 26 grid cells, mainly from Canberra and its periphery, but also from LBath, Hoskinstown, Michelago, and more isolated sites including Strikealight Ck GrN29 (COF1), Hospital Ck GrH25 (LaS1) and Cotter Hut Rd GrD22 (HoJ1) in spring. Records throughout the year: winter (16%), spring (33%), summer (43%) and autumn (8%). Up to 9 birds recorded (mean 3.2, median and mode both 2). A single breeding record: dy/8 Jan Lady Denman Drive GrK13 (RuA2).

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Brown Quail	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	51	99	-48	14.0
WR	2	0	-	0.1
G	26	35	-26	6.5
BR	1	1	0	0.2
GA	0.0289	0.0218	33	0.0050
GS	2	2	0	1.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

GBS: 29 records from 2 sites: 25 records throughout the year, including sightings of up to 7 birds, from a site in Curtin (AJR1) (very similar to last year); and 4 records of up to 10 birds from 4wk Sep to 3wk Oct from a site in Chapman (HoJ1). Together, this is very slightly higher than last year's recording rate and replaces it as the highest number of records for the species in the GBS, and continues the overall increase over the past decade.

Indian Peafowl *Pavo cristatus*

Escapee

A long established feral flock in South Canberra.

General: A single record: 14/16 Jan Narrabundah GrL15 (SmA1). Peafowl are intermittently and irregularly recorded from an established feral flock that roams the Narrabundah/Griffith area.

ANATIDAE: ducks, swan**Plumed Whistling-Duck** *Dendrocygna eytoni*

Rare, visitor

While Canberra appears to be well within the range of this species, they are only very occasionally recorded in this region.

General: A decrease in the number of records from the high of 2011-12. The 4 records of a maximum of 9 birds are all from Trucking Yard Lane Bungendore GrS13 on 24-25 Oct.

Musk Duck *Biziura lobata*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

According to Pizzey and Knight (1999) "A very strange duck".

General: An increase in the number of records from 19 sites continuing the trend set in 2009-10 but not as high as the number of records received during the 1982-96 period. The maximum number seen was 2. Reported throughout the year but most frequently during the summer months (46%). 20 records from Mulligans Flat Dam and 11 records from urban lakes (Yerrabi Pond 9, WBPD 2). No breeding observations. An increase in the number of records from Mulligans coincides with the repairing of the wall at the big dam in mid-2012.

Musk Duck				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	39	26	50	34.2
WR	3	0	-	0.1
G	10	14	-29	8.4
BR	0	1	-100	1.7
GA	0.0000	0.0003	-100	0.0003
GS	0	1	-100	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Freckled Duck *Stictonetta naevosa*

Uncommon, Visitor

Declared vulnerable in New South Wales

General: A very large increase in the number of records, number of sites and number of grid cells since last year. The largest number since records began in 1981. The total number of individuals reported increased from 74 last year to 5370 with the maximum reported increasing from 10 to 1330. The large increase in abundance is due to large numbers reported from LGeo. Rarely recorded during the winter months. The largest number reported was 1330/9 Dec LGeo GrT09 (LeM1) (see Lenz 2013). About 50 regularly reported from LBath.

GBS: Despite the large number of Freckled Duck in the region during this reporting year it is still surprising to have one observation from the GBS. A single observation during the second week of May of a single bird at Waterview Gardens, Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2).

Freckled Duck				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	170	20	750	11.0
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	17	4	325	3.0
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0000	-	-
GS	1	0	-	-
GBR	0	0	-	-

Black Swan *Cygnus atra*

Common, Breeding Resident

Regularly observed on bodies of water throughout the region.

General: A slight increase in the number of records from a slight increase in the number of grid cells compared with last year but with a very large increase in the abundance. The average number of birds reported increased from 7 to 17 individuals with a slight increase in the median value from 3 to 4. Reported throughout the year. The largest number reported 347/29 Apr LBath Gr Y07 (LeM1). Breeding throughout the year from 17 grid cells.

Black Swan				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	502	428	17	126.6
WR	1	1	0	0.2
G	45	36	25	19.5
BR	43	54	-20	23.5
GA	0.0799	0.0920	-13	0.0297
GS	4	7	-43	2.6
GBR	24	41	-41	9.3

GBS: Similar to last year but with a continuing decline since the high of 2010-11. Recorded from 4 sites with breeding at 3 sites. Recorded throughout the year at 2 sites: Greenway GrJ16 (HaA2) and Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2) with occasional records from the remaining 2 sites. Max 8/4wk Jul Greenway GrJ16 (HaA2). Dependent young (dy) the most frequently reported breeding observation.

Australian Shelduck *Tadorna tadornoides*

Occasionally seen near shallow water throughout the region.

General: Number of records continues to increase since 2009-10 but not reaching the maximum number obtained in 1994-95. There was an increase in the number of cells and the total number of birds from the previous year. The largest concentrations were 275/14 Apr LGeo GrT09 (LeM1) and 120/17 Feb LGeo GrT09 (KaJ1) whilst the average number of birds reported was 23 with the median value increasing from 3 to 8. Recorded throughout the year with 2 breeding records; br/26 Sep BSP GrS13 (BiL1), dy/24 Oct BSP GrS13 (McD1).

Uncommon, Breeding Migrant

Australian Shelduck				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	64	44	45	45.1
WR	0	0	-	0.2
G	17	13	31	9.7
BR	2	1	100	0.9
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0019
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata*

The most frequently observed duck in the region.

General: A continuing increase in the number of records since 2009-10 and on par with the greatest number of records received during 1988-89. Despite this, the number of reported cells remained similar to the previous year. Reported from 436 sites within 95 grid cells. There was a slight increase in the average number of birds reported although the highest number seen 170/24 Jul LBath E basin GrY07 (LeM1) was down on last year. The number of breeding records doubled from last year with reports from 29 sites, the greatest number of records being either ih or dy.

GBS: Reported from 28 sites, a slight increase from last year and similar to previous years. Largest concentration 130/week 4 Jan Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2) with an increase in the average number of birds reported from 5 last year to 8. Breeding from 4 sites; Wamboin (CoK2), Watson (WaK1), Red Hill (WaR4) and Nicholls (HaJ2) either dy or ih.

Common, Breeding Resident

Australian Wood Duck				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1004	733	37	356.1
WR	51	36	42	19.1
G	95	90	6	74.9
BR	42	21	100	23.6
GA	1.0205	0.6647	54	0.2733
GS	28	22	27	17.7
GBR	11	16	-31	10.4

Pink-eared Duck *Malacorhynchus membranaceus*

An interesting species that comes and goes according to rainfall.

General: A large increase in all indices for this species compared to previous years with the average number of birds reported increasing from 8 to 187 due to large numbers at LGeo. Reported from 36 sites. The largest number of records since records began in 1981. The largest concentrations were of 3750/14 Oct LGeo SE panhandle GrT09 (KaJ1) and 3600/14 Apr LGeo SE Red Hill GrT09 (LeM1).

GBS: Second ever record from same site as last year: 5/1wk Feb Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2).

Common, Visitor

Pink-eared Duck				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	153	43	256	37.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	16	7	129	5.4
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0016	0.0015	1	0.0015
GS	1	1	0	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Australasian Shoveler *Anas rhynchos*

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

General: A large increase in all indices for this species compared with previous years with the average number of birds reported increasing from 8 to 22 with an increase from 36 to 60 sites. The largest number of records since records began in 1981. The largest concentration was 600/14 Apr LGeo Red Hill GrT09 (LeM1). The increase in numbers was mainly due to large concentrations on LGeo but generally widespread throughout the region. Reported throughout the year with no breeding observed.

Uncommon, Breeding Visitor

Australasian Shoveler				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	250	126	98	69.1
WR	3	0	-	0.3
G	23	16	44	11.7
BR	0	2	-100	0.6
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0015
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Grey Teal *Anas gracilis*

Commonly observed throughout the region.

General: An increase in the number of birds (51852 cf 16332 last year) due to large numbers at LGeo but from a similar number of cells and sites as last year. Average increased from 58 last year to 106, leading to an increase in all indices compared with the previous year. The median value increased from 5 to 10. The largest concentration was 5100/26 May LGeo Red Hill GrT09 (LeM1). Given the number of birds about there was, surprisingly, only a single breeding record dy/27 Oct Fairlight Homestead Dam GrF13 (FeP1/WaS1).

Common, Breeding Resident

Grey Teal				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	667	404	65	137.3
WR	6	6	0	2.5
G	59	50	18	28.2
BR	1	5	-80	5.0
GA	0.0719	0.0396	82	0.0127
GS	5	5	0	2.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.3

GBS: A doubling of records compared with last year although the average number of birds reported remained the same, from the same number of sites (Giralang GrK12 18 weeks, Jerrabomberra GrM16 7 weeks, Murrumbateman GrI06 45 weeks, Burra GrM20 13 weeks, Curtin GrK14 2 weeks). The largest concentration was 22/1wk Jun Giralang GrK12 (McD4). Observed throughout the year with no breeding records.

Chestnut Teal *Anas castanea*

Less frequently observed than Grey Teal.

General: The largest number of records received since records began in 1981 with a small increase in distribution. Although there was a small increase in the total number of birds reported the largest concentration was down from last year with 130/20 May LBath E basin GrY07 (LeM1). Regularly observed at JWNR with large numbers at LGeo and LBath. Reported throughout the year with no breeding records.

Common, Breeding Resident

Chestnut Teal				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	170	133	28	56.8
WR	0	0	-	0.2
G	19	15	27	9.6
BR	0	1	-100	2.4
GA	0.0000	0.0028	-100	0.0110
GS	0	1	-100	1.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Northern Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*

An exotic feral species.

General: Reports from 13 sites, a large increase from previous years. Largest number 5/1 Oct WBPD GrI11 (CoR1). 31 records from WBPD GrI11 with remaining 6 records from LTug, LGeo and a single record from Queanbeyan. A single breeding observation co/28 Oct LTug GrJ16 (PeH2).

Rare, Breeding Resident

GBS: Reported from a single site at Giralang GrK12 (McD4), 1wk Jul, 4wk, Jul, 2wk Apr, 1wk Jun.

Northern Mallard				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	38	19	100	9.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	4	4	0	4.1
BR	1	0	-	0.3
GA	0.0012	0.0025	-49	0.0018
GS	1	1	0	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa*

Common, Breeding Resident

A very familiar duck in the region.

General: The largest number of records received since records began in 1981 with a small increase in distribution. An increase in the number of birds reported although the average number reported was slightly lower than last year with no change in the median value. The largest concentration was 300/15 Apr Trucking Yard Lane, Bungendore GrS13 (KaJ1). A decrease in the number of breeding records with most records being br or dy.

GBS: Records from 13 sites, similar to last year. The largest concentration was 53/2wk Jul Giralang GrK12 (McD4). Breeding reported from 3 sites (Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4), Giralang GrK12 (McD4), Nicholls (HaJ7) all dy apart from a single co and a single di. There has been a gradual increase in the number of records and abundance since 1992-93.

Pacific Black Duck				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1097	779	41	319.2
WR	24	17	41	5.3
G	89	81	10	60.2
BR	24	37	-35	19.8
GA	0.4426	0.3813	16	0.1473
GS	13	15	-13	8.0
GBR	10	14	-29	5.0

Hardhead *Aythya australis*

Uncommon, Breeding Visitor

A diving duck often seen in deeper waters.

General: A large increase in all indices, except for the median value, for this species compared with previous years, with the average number of birds reported increasing from 18 last year to 39 with an increase from 96 to 184 sites. The largest number of records since records began in 1981. Largest concentration 3000/16 Sep LGeo SE panhandle GrT09 (LeM1). Although well distributed throughout the region the large number was due to concentrations on LBath and LGeo. The majority of records during the spring and summer months (70%) with no breeding records.

GBS: Reported from 5 sites with an average of 22, up from 12 the previous year. The largest concentration was 77/3wk Dec Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2) with large numbers being regularly reported between 2wk Jul and 2wk Jan over a total of 37 weeks. Also reported from Murrumbateman GrI06 1wk, Greenway GrJ16 2wk, Burra GrM20 1wk and Giralang GrK12 2wk.

Hardhead				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	538	311	73	61.4
WR	6	2	200	0.4
G	61	48	27	14.2
BR	0	1	-100	0.4
GA	0.2902	0.1322	120	0.0878
GS	5	3	67	1.6
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: Records were well down from last year with a similar distribution. Although the maximum number of birds was the same as last year 13/23 Jul LBath GrY07 (LeM1) the total number of birds decreased from 111 to 23. In addition to LBath, birds were also reported from FSP GrM14 and Mulligans Flat Dam GrL11. Observed between Jul and Feb with no breeding records.

Blue-billed Duck				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	8	65	-88	20.3
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	4	4	0	2.7
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

Black Duck-Mallard hybrid

General: Reports from 4 sites with 12 records at WBPD GrI11 of up to 2 birds with the remaining 2 records from John Knight Park GrJ12. Records for this species has been increasing since 2010-11.

Domestic Duck

General: A greater number of reports than in previous years, from 10 sites. The largest concentration 4/20 Apr Yass River GrF03 (HoJ1). No breeding records. All other records from suburban Canberra.

Muscovy Duck

General: Records from 6 sites, 4 within suburban Canberra (WBPD GrI11, Yerrabi Pond GrL11, Norgrove Park GrL14 and John Knight Memorial Park) and two from further afield: Marj Christian Riverside Park GrN15 and Yass riverside GrF03. Largest number 3/14 Oct Yass riverside GrF03 (VeM1). Interestingly, this species more frequently reported and more widespread than the Black Duck-Mallard hybrid.

Domestic Goose

General: There were 7 records from 4 sites in 2 grid cells, an increase from no records the previous year. The largest concentration was 5/15 Jan hanging around the canoe launching ramp on Molonglo Reach GrL14 (DaC1). No breeding observations.

PODICIPEDIDAE: grebes

Australasian Grebe *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*

Common, Breeding Resident

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

General: The largest number since records began in 1981 from 213 sites, which is a large increase on last year. Despite this, there has been a slight decrease in the average number of birds seen and no change in the median value; the maximum seen was half that of last year: 24/4 May LGin GrJ12 (WiT1). Over the last 10 years there appears to be a gradual increase in the abundance of this species. Recorded throughout the year, mainly during the warmer months. Breeding reported from 15 grid cells with the majority of observations being dy or of birds seen leaving nests.

Australasian Grebe				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	622	468	33	130.4
WR	12	18	-33	3.8
G	66	59	12	35.6
BR	34	37	-8	11.8
GA	0.0837	0.0561	49	0.0225
GS	6	4	50	2.3
GBR	3	0	-	2.3

GBS: Reported from 6 sites with a 50% increase in the number reported compared with the previous year. Largest concentration 21/1wk May Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2) with breeding from a single site dy/Burra GrM20 (AnI1) over 3 weeks in Jan. Records also from Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1), Greenway GrJ16 (HaH2), Murrumbateman GrI06 (BIJ1) and Giralang GrK12 (McD4).

Hoary-headed Grebe *Poliiocephalus poliocephalus* 51

Common, Breeding Resident

Prefers larger bodies of deeper water than the Australasian Grebe.

General: A large increase in all indices with the average number of birds reported increasing from 27 to 44 and the median value increasing from 5 to 10 with the largest number 951/21 Jan LBath GrY07 (MiP1). There was an increase in the number of sites reported from 32 last year to 70. Reported throughout the year. There was a nearly 200% increase in the abundance compared with the previous year and a nearly 400% increase over the 10YA. Despite this large increase, there were no breeding observations.

Hoary-headed Grebe				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	254	158	61	65.7
WR	3	0	-	0.4
G	28	16	75	13.1
BR	0	2	-100	1.0
GA	0.0087	0.0000	-	0.0021
GS	2	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: Reported from 2 sites over 10 weeks with the largest number 9/1 wk Feb and Giralang for 1 week. All records over the autumn months.

Great-crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*

Rare, Breeding Visitor

Very occasionally seen in the region.

General: Not often recorded in the COG region but this year 2 records, 2/10 Sep LTug GrJ16 (BiL1) and 2/27 Feb LBath GrY07 (LeM1).**COLUMBIDAE: pigeons and doves****Rock Dove** *Columba livia*

Common, Breeding Resident

This species is generally restricted to urban areas in the ACT and the AOI.

General: The reporting rate is up 26% on the previous year, up 92% on the 10YA, and up 77% on the 30YA. Average number observed 13 with median 4 and max 152, substantially fewer than the 10 year and 30 year maximum numbers (200). There were no WOO records this year which may be indicative of the degree to which this species depends on human activities. 3 breeding records: from br/20 Dec NMA GrK14 (KiM2) to on/17 Feb 1st km Molonglo Reach GrK14 (COF1).**GBS:** Abundance is 11% higher than last year, 21% higher than the 10YA and 34% higher than the 30YA. The reporting rate is up 16% on last year, up 10% up the 10YA and 13% up on the 30YA. Breeding not recorded.

Rock Dove				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	407	304	34	89.3
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	25	21	19	13.1
BR	3	1	200	1.4
GA	1.6485	1.4911	11	1.2252
GS	34	36	-6	33.1
GBR	0	8	-100	2.4

White-headed Pigeon *Columba leucomela*

Rare, 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. This year there were 3 records: earliest, 1/25 Aug JWNR GrL14; latest, 5/15 June AIS Bruce GrK12 (BiL1). Breeding not recorded.**GBS:** No records this year, 2 last year.**Spotted Dove** *Streptopelia chinensis*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

This is an introduced species which appears to be establishing itself in Canberra and some other urban areas of the AOI.

General: This species continues to be absent from WOO records which leaves unknown its potential to colonize non-urban environments in the ACT. This year's reporting rate is up 101% on last year, up 83% on the 10YA, and up 213% on the 30YA. It was recorded from 12 grids, up from 8 grids last year. The average group size remains low at 1.1 with a maximum of 2 birds. Most records are from spring and summer (89%). Breeding not recorded.**GBS:** In contrast to the general survey data, this year the trend is to fewer records. There were 209 records compared with 248 records last year. This year's abundance rate is down 23% on last year, up 23% on the 10YA and up 269% on the 30YA. This year's reporting rate is down 15% on last year, up 42% on the 10YA and up 242% on the 30YA. Breeding was not recorded. We await further developments.

Spotted Dove				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	47	22	114	5.8
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	12	8	50	3.1
BR	1	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0793	0.1025	-23	0.0330
GS	20	28	-29	9.2
GBR	0	1	-100	0.6

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: This year's reporting rate is up 22% on last year, but down 23% on the 10YA and down 13% on the 30YA. After peaking at 32 records in 2007, WOO records have declined and are down to 15 records in 2013. The maximum number: 12/29 Jul Mount Majura Vineyard GrM12 (COF1) is down 52% on the 10YA and the 30YA. Breeding, 5 records: earliest, on/11 Nov Campbell Park GrM13 (COF1); latest, on/9 Jan Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1).

Common Bronzewing				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	192	148	30	85.6
WR	15	7	114	8.3
G	53	53	0	31.6
BR	5	5	0	1.4
GA	0.0659	0.0564	17	0.0389
GS	16	13	23	7.8
GBR	5	1	400	0.7

GBS: This year's abundance is up 17% on last year, up 28% on the 10YA, and up 68% on the 30YA, due to the large number of the sightings from rural sites in Carwoola, Hoskinstown, Wamboin and Burra. There were a few sightings from suburbs abutting bushland or open space: Curtin, Cook, Aranda, Watson and Ainslie. Breeding: a single breeding event producing 5 records between 3wk Jul and 2wk Aug at Fraser (AyD1).

Brush Bronzewing *Phaps elegans* 64

Rare, Breeding Resident

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

General: This year there was a single record: 1/26 Jan Brindabella Ranges GrD14 (BiL1).

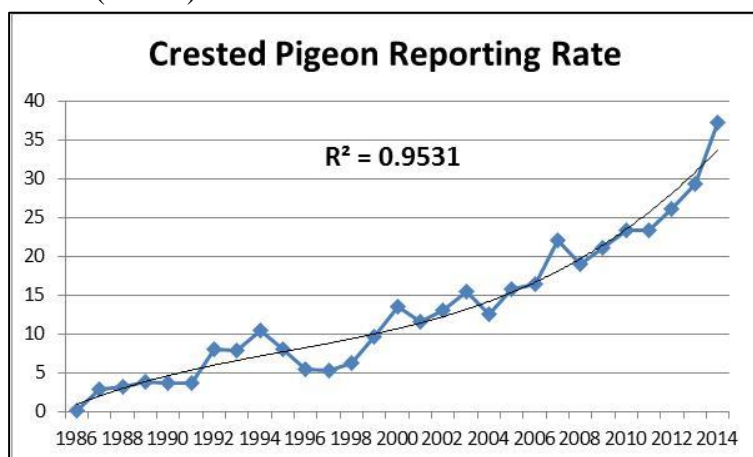
Crested Pigeon *Ocyphaps lophotes*

Common, Breeding Resident

Now well distributed throughout the local region.

General: This year's reporting rate is up 11% on the previous year, 44% on the 10YA, and 114% on the 30YA (see graph). The maximum number, 53/10 May Goulburn Wetlands GrZ01 (AnF1), is down 38% on the 10 YA and 38% on 30YA. 35 WOO records is down 33% on the 10 YA and down 33% on the 30YA. Breeding, 9 records: earliest di/20 Jul Hawker Ovals GrI12 (AlB1); latest on/17 Jan McQuoids Hill Nature Reserve GrI16 (RoM1).

Crested Pigeon				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1331	1123	19	241.6
WR	35	52	-33	19.8
G	75	87	-14	45.3
BR	9	13	-31	4.8
GA	2.9294	3.1727	-8	1.5783
GS	71	74	-4	41.3
GBR	81	70	16	41.6



GBS: This year's abundance is down 8% on last year, down 10% on the 10YA, but up 89% on the 30YA. The maximum number, 40/2wk Jun Wright GrI14 (DeD1) is down 47% on both the 10 and 30 YA. 81 breeding records: earliest nb/1wk Jul Giralang GrK12 (RoM3), and latest dy/4wk Mar Rivett (BrT2) with several di and nb after that culminating in an early start for the next season - di/2wk Jun Giralang GrK12 (McD4).

Diamond Dove *Geopelia cuneata*

Vagrant/Escapée

Visitors are either from the dry interior or escapees from aviaries.

General: There were no records this year after 3 records last year.

Peaceful Dove *Geopelia striata*

Rare, Breeding Resident

General: There were 5 records from 4 grids, down from 11 records and 8 grids last year. The reporting rate is down 78% on the 10YA and down 73% on the 30YA. From a high of 1.1% in 2007, the reporting rate has declined dramatically to the present level of 0.11%. All records in spring or summer. There seems to be no obvious geographical connection between the decline of Peaceful Dove records and the increase in Spotted Dove records.

Peaceful Dove				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	5	11	-55	7.2
WR	0	0	-	0.6
G	4	8	-50	3.7
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0007
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Wonga Pigeon *Leucosarcia picata*

Common, Breeding Resident

General: 5 records: first, 1/27 Oct Pipeline Rd GrE16 (McD1); last, 1/25 Mar Brindabella Rd GrE14 (MoM3). No records from either the Tallaganda forests or from the far south of the AOI.

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

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Observed in suburbs and woodlands in the ACT and AOI.

General: This year's reporting rate is up 22% on the previous year, up 13% on the 10YA but the same as the 30YA. Recorded throughout the year, but more in spring (38%) and less in winter (10%). Breeding, 12 records: earliest, on/11 Sep The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AIB1); latest, dy/17 Jan ANBG GrK13 (AWB1).

GBS: This year's abundance is up 39% on the previous year, up 83% on the 10YA, and up 204% on the 30YA. This year the balance of records tilted away from the rural sites more towards a couple of suburban locations. Breeding: 16 records, apparently of 2 breeding events, earliest nb/4wk Aug on/1wk Sep Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) and latest dy/1wk Feb Ainslie GrL13 (HaS3).

Tawny Frogmouth				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	39	30	30	15.0
WR	1	0	-	0.0
G	16	10	60	8.5
BR	12	15	-20	4.5
GA	0.0579	0.0417	39	0.0196
GS	9	10	-10	5.1
GBR	29	16	81	5.6

CAPRIMULGIDAE: nightjars**Spotted Nightjar** *Eurostopodus argus*

Rare, Vagrant

General: No records this year. First and only record thus far for the ACT, a single bird at Goorooyarroo NR on 18 Sep 2011. This record was an inadvertent omission from last year's ABR.

White-throated Nightjar *Eurostopodus mystacalis*

Rare, Breeding Migrant

General: No records this year. There have been only 13 records of this species since 1987, 4 of which were of a single bird seen at Kellys Swamp during Mar 2007.

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

Rare, Breeding, Migrant

Widely but sparsely distributed in wooded areas.

General: This year's reporting rate (0.5%) is up 25% on last year, but slightly below the 10YA and the 30YA. The figures for any one year may well be artefacts of the vagaries of recording a small, cryptic and nocturnal species. No breeding this year, last record at Campbell Park in 2011.

GBS: This year there were 19 records compared with 17 records last year. All the records were from rural sites except for a single sighting in Ainslie 4wk April (HaS3). Breeding not recorded.

Australian Owllet-nightjar				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	24	18	33	9.7
WR	5	3	67	0.7
G	10	11	-9	5.2
BR	0	0	-	0.3
GA	0.0059	0.0052	13	0.0035
GS	5	3	67	1.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Uncommon, Migrant

Records are highly associated with weather fronts.

General: This year there were 14 records, between Nov and Mar, compared with 31 records last year. This year's reporting rate is down 58% on the previous year, 35% on the 10YA, and 66% on the 30YA. Average flock size 12, median 5 and max 50. Earliest: 3/25 Dec Oak Hill GrM10 (RaL1); latest, 10/24 Mar Hoskinstown Plains Rd GrS16 (BuM1).

GBS: This year there were 18 records cf 19 records last year. This year's abundance ($A=0.033$) is down 44% on last year, down 68% on the 10YA, and down 78% on the 30YA Largest group 30/22 Jan Ainslie (HoS1). Earliest: 20/3wk Jan Chapman GrI15 (HAJ1); latest: 1/2wk Apr Duffy GrI15 (CaJ4).

White-throated Needletail				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	14	31	-55	16.0
WR	0	1	-100	0.1
G	11	21	-48	11.1
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0333	0.0595	-44	0.1667
GS	15	13	15	13.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Fork-tailed Swift *Apus pacificus* Uncommon, Migrant t

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

General: 2 records x/8 Feb Mt Painter NR GrJ13 (BiL1) and 3/9 Feb WBPD GrI11 (RoV1). There were 2 general and 4 GBS records in 2009-10.

ANHINGIDAE: darter**Australasian Darter** *Anhinga melanogaster*

Common Breeding Resident

Breeds in suitable habitat, e.g. on LBG or Molonglo Reach.

General: 271 records, a considerable increase on last year's 239 and massively up on the 30YA. This increase, and that amongst the cormorants, is largely due to the markedly increased reporting rate of one individual birder. The reporting rate of 6% was well up on the 30YA of 3.2% but down on the 3 previous years (9%). Numbers ranged from 1-50, at an average of 5.4. Darters were recorded in 26 grid cells, and on most urban waterways, though nearly half the records came from Molonglo Reach and environs in GrL14. They were recorded throughout the year, suggesting that the species may now be considered a resident, however as usual the majority of records came in summer (39%). Breeding has been recorded in the past between Sep and May but this year only 2 breeding records: ny/20 Jan Lower Molonglo GrJ14 (CaJ4); and dy/17 Feb Molonglo Reach GrL14 (COF1). The clearing of the willows does not appear to be implicated, however weather conditions may have played a part, with the annual COG field trip along the Molonglo Reach in February recording only 8 nests (Holland 2013).

GBS: 24 records, down a little on the previous 2 years but well up on the 30YA. The darter, while not a traditional "garden bird", was recorded in all seasons from four sites adjacent to water in Giralang, Jerrabomberra and Curtin. Numbers ranged from 1-3, with three-quarters of the records falling in autumn, suggesting dispersing young.

Australasian Darter				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	271	239	13	48.8
WR	1	0	-	0.2
G	26	24	8	8.6
BR	2	5	-60	2.6
GA	0.0100	0.0181	-45	0.0063
GS	4	6	-33	2.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Common Breeding Resident

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

General: 489 records (5 WOO), up 149% on the previous 10YA, but see comment on single observer contribution above.

While the Little Pied is normally seen in low numbers, and the median number recorded is 1, numbers ranged from 1-70, with the 70 being recorded 23 Mar, WBPD GrI11 (AnF1). The reporting rate of 10.9 is 44% up on the 10YA. The Little Pied continues to be by far the most common and widespread of the local cormorant species, being recorded this year from 65 grid cells. Recorded throughout the year, with a peak in autumn (34% of records). Breeding recorded in most years between Aug and Apr, though this year there was only one record: ny/20 Jan, Lower Molonglo R GrJ14 (CaJ4).

GBS: 204 records, 17% up on the previous year and 171% up on the 30YA. The Little Pied was recorded from 13 sites in Red Hill, Giralang, Jerrabomberra, Nicholls and Hoskinstown, all with water bodies nearby. It was recorded throughout the year with a slight peak in autumn (31% of records). No breeding was recorded.

Little Pied Cormorant				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	489	496	-1	142.0
WR	5	8	-38	1.8
G	65	68	-4	33.7
BR	1	5	-80	2.5
GA	0.1263	0.1433	-12	0.0296
GS	13	12	8	3.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Common Breeding Resident

Found on the urban lakes and wetlands and nests in trees along river banks.

General: 293 records, nearly 200% up on the previous 10YA, but again, see individual observer contribution note above. Records came from 38 grid cells, covering most urban waterways though the hotspot for the species was JWNR. The maximum number recorded was 22/5 Jan Pine Island GrJ17 (RoM1), while the average was 2.9. The reporting rate of 6.5% was also well up on the 30YA. Recorded in all weeks of the year, with a peak in summer 40%). Curiously, for a species which has been recorded as breeding in 8 of the previous 10 years, no breeding was recorded.

GBS: 66 records, 50% up on the previous year and a huge increase (527%) on the 30YA. Numbers ranged from 1-50, at an average of 3.4. It was recorded throughout the year, the highest percentage of records being in autumn (33%). Great Cormorants were recorded from 9 grid cells, both urban and rural. No breeding was recorded.

Great Cormorant				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	293	186	58	85.6
WR	0	0	-	0.2
G	38	22	73	19.8
BR	0	1	-100	0.6
GA	0.0694	0.0497	40	0.0103
GS	11	7	57	3.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*

Common Breeding Resident

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

General: 231 records, up 180% on the previous 10YA, from 36 widespread grid cells. Average group size of 10 and up to 150 being recorded at Kellys Swamp on 21 April; large rafts were also observed at L Gin. Reporting rate has risen to 5.1% compared to the 30YA of 4.1%. Recorded throughout the year, with fewer records in winter (9%) and more in summer (34%). No breeding.

GBS: 99 records, 18% up on the previous year and massively up on the 30YA 9.4. Records came from 7 sites, most regularly from one in Giralang. Numbers ranged from 1-60 birds, at an average of 4.6. There were few winter records, with the species being recorded most in summer and autumn.

Little Black Cormorant				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	231	198	17	71.0
WR	0	0	-	0.3
G	36	33	9	16.4
BR	0	1	-100	1.6
GA	0.1418	0.1172	21	0.0201
GS	7	9	-22	2.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax varius*

Uncommon Resident or Visitor

Seen occasionally on LBG.

General: 27 records, well up on last year's 9. Numbers ranged from 1-3. Half the records came from only two observers, and though the species was recorded from 8 grid cells, it was relatively "common" only in GrL14. The reporting rate was 0.6%. Recorded in all seasons but primarily in summer (67%). The status of this species remains unclear. It has been recorded in low numbers every year since 2001 and sporadically before that.

GBS: 2 records, both of a single bird, from the same site adjacent to a pond in Giralang GrK11, in August and March.

Pied Cormorant				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	27	9	200	5.5
WR	0	1	-100	0.1
G	8	7	14	2.9
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0006	0.0003	103	0.0010
GS	1	1	0	1.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Common Regular Visitor

Seen in considerable numbers at JWNR and in smaller groups on urban lakes and wetlands.

General: 177 records, is up on last year's 47 and 163% up on the 10YA, but the reporting rate (which fluctuates considerably over the years) of 3.9% is just over the 30YA. One can conclude that "our" birds are well and truly back from the breeding events inland following the breaking of the drought. Numbers ranged from 1-210 birds, the latter number recorded as part of the waterbird survey on 15 May at LGeo GrT09 (LeM1). While pelicans were recorded from 18 grid cells, nearly 70% of the records came from JWNR & FSP GrL14.

The reporting rate was 3.9 similar to the 30YA. Pelicans were recorded in all seasons, winter 11%, spring 39%, summer 31% and autumn 19%, suggesting that at least part of the population is "resident", at least when not involved in a breeding event in the inland.

GBS: 22 records, compared with last year's 3, and 93% higher than the 30YA. Pelicans were recorded from 5 sites, mainly from Giralang, Gleneagles and Jerrabomberra. The median number recorded was 1; and over half the records came in spring.

Australian Pelican				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	177	47	277	64.7
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	18	10	80	12.0
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0289	0.0077	277	0.0144
GS	5	2	150	5.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Rare, Visitor

There has been no previous record of an Australasian Bittern in the GBS, and the last record in the general COG database is from Jun 2001, however the species has been reported from Rose Lagoon in Dec 2013 and Jan 2014. All 18 records in the COG Database are Rose Lagoon and North LGeo.

GBS: 2 unendorsed records at Murrumbateman GrI06 in 2wk Nov and again in 2wk Apr (BIJ1).

Australian Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus*

Rare, Visitor

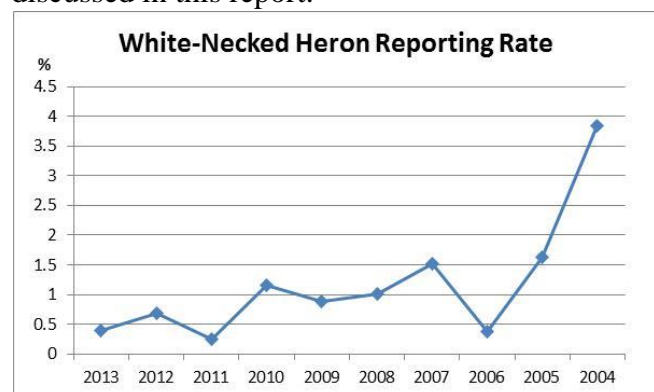
There are 55 records in the COG Database since 1981. 16 of these records are probably of a single bird at JWNR between October and December 2012.

General: 16 records, the first since Feb 2008. 15 of the records were of a single bird JWNR GrL14, with records for the period 12-25 Oct and 18-21 Nov, over which time it was reported by at least 9 observers. There was also a single record of a bird from Lake Jerrabomberra GrM16 on 5 Nov (Birdline ACT) which unfortunately died the following day after a suspected dog attack (Lindsay Hansch, *Canberra Birds Chatline*).

White-necked Heron *Ardea pacifica*

Occasionally seen in local bodies of water.

General: 173 records (incl 4 WOO) is by far the largest number over the past 31 years, eclipsing last year's record high of 69 records. Records were from 40 grid cells which is also a significant increase. While some of the increase in records reported may be due to increased observer effort, the graph below shows a significant increase in reporting rate over the last 5 years. This is the case for a wide variety of water birds discussed in this report.



above normal reporting levels (average of 2.8 records for the previous ten years). Records were spread across a relatively long period between 1wk Sep and 1wk May. 4 of the sites were rural (Hoskinstown, Wamboin, Burra and Murrumbateman), the others being in Curtin, Bonner and Jerrabomberra.

Eastern Great Egret *Ardea alba*

Becoming more common in shallow waters across the region.

General: 230 records is well above average, eclipsing last year's 128 records which was already well above the previous three year's average of around 40 records. Reporting rate 5% up 69% on last year, 281% on the 10YA and 310% on the 30YA. Records were from sites scattered across 27 grid cells, mostly in Canberra's north or in rural wetlands to the north-east. Most records were expectedly of one or two birds (median and mode both (1), but the average (mean of 1.9) was boosted by several larger counts including up to 18 birds at Rose Lagoon GrU04 (AnF1), up to 11 at Wollogorang Lagoon GrU03 (AnF1), up to 10 birds at WBPD GrI11, and up to 6 birds at Kellys Swamp GrL14. Records were from throughout the year: summer 50%, spring 29%, autumn 17%, winter 3%.

GBS: 53 records from 4 sites is also well above average and continues a sharp increase over the past few years. Records were from throughout the year with no strong seasonality. Most records were from sites in Nicholls (27 weeks from Sep to Jun, up to 2 birds, HaJ7), and Giralang (21 weeks from Jul to Jun, up to 4 birds, McD4), with a site in Jerrabomberra contributing records for 3 weeks in Apr (HaL2) and a site in Gleneagles (Kambah) contributing 2 records in Apr and Jun (PeH2).

Uncommon, Breeding Visitor

White-necked Heron				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	173	69	151	17.8
WR	4	1	300	0.4
G	40	32	25	11.3
BR	0	0	-	0.4
GA	0.0047	0.0031	52	0.0010
GS	7	6	17	1.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Most records were expectedly of 1 or 2 birds (median and mode both 1) but the average (mean of 2.2) was boosted by some larger counts including groups of up to 9 birds at Rose Lagoon GrU04 (AnF1), up to 20 near Hoskinstown GrS16 (BuM1) and up to 26 at the wetlands near Breadalbane GrS02 (AnF1). The majority of records were in spring (38%) and summer (50%), with fewer in winter (3%) and autumn (9%). No breeding recorded.

GBS: 14 records from 7 sites is similarly well

Uncommon, Visitor

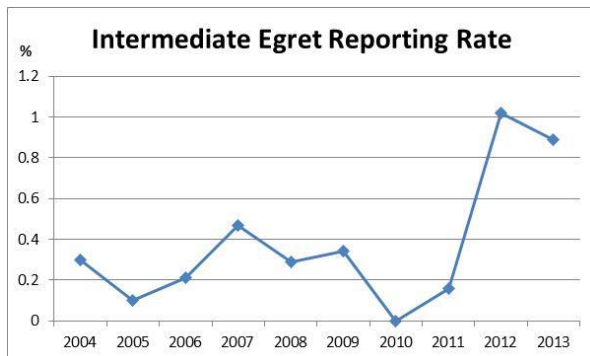
Eastern Great Egret				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	230	128	80	21.8
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	27	22	23	6.6
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0218	0.0083	163	0.0018
GS	4	3	33	1.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Intermediate Egret *Ardea intermedia*

Rare, Visitor

In the past there were 1 or 2 records a year. In the last year there were 43 records. This high number contains multiple sightings of 1 or 2 birds at the same location over a considerable period of time. However the reporting rate graph shows an increase over time.

General: 40 records continues last year's high reporting level and remains well above average. Records were also more widespread, coming from 11 grid cells, though most (28) still came from Kellys Swamp. Other locations included L Gin



GrJ12, Forde Pond GrL11, Mulligans Flat GrL10, WBPB GrI11, Black Mountain Peninsula GrK13, LTug GrJ16, Majura Lane GrM10, Breadalbane GrS02, Rose Lagoon GrU04, and LBath. All records were of single birds except for Kellys Swamp where 2-3 birds were recorded in Oct and 5 birds were recorded in Jan (Birdline, PeH2).

GBS: 3 records from 2 sites: 2/3wk Oct Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2), 1/1wk Dec and 2wk Jan Murrumbateman GrI06 (BIJ1). These bring the

Intermediate Egret				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	40	43	-7	5.3
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	11	5	120	1.7
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0012	0.0003	306	0.0004
GS	2	1	100	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Cattle Egret *Ardea ibis*

Uncommon, Visitor

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

General: 53 records is a drop on last year but is still well above average. Records were from 13 grid cells, particularly from around JWNR GrL14 (39 records), but also from other Canberra wetlands and grasslands, and sites to Canberra's north-east. The number of birds reported varied quite a bit (mean 7.1, median 3 and mode 1), the highest counts being 31 at LTug in Apr, counts of between 10 and 30 not being uncommon from JWNR, and counts of 20-30 birds from Rose Lagoon GrU04 and Wollogorang Lagoon GrU03. Records were from 21 Oct through to 2 Jun, mainly from spring (30%), summer (28%) and autumn (40%), with just a single record from winter.

GBS: Records from 2 sites: 1 bird at a site in Curtin 4wk Oct (AJR1), and up to 3 birds at Jerrabomberra in Oct, Nov & Apr, both sites recording similar levels for the past 2 years.

Cattle Egret				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	53	71	-25	16.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	13	14	-7	4.8
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0019	0.0028	-32	0.0047
GS	2	2	0	1.4
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: 609 records is a big increase on last year, more than 3 times the 181 10YA, and well above earlier reporting peaks of 300 to 400 records over the three years 1987 to 1989. The reporting rate (13.5%) is 55% higher than last year, 94% higher than the 10YA but only 47% higher than the 30YA. Records were widespread across the region (from many sites scattered across 77 grid cells) and throughout the year (winter 9%, spring 29%, summer 40%, autumn 21%). The average number of birds reported was 2.9 (median and mode both 1), but there were

White-faced Heron				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	609	370	65	161.2
WR	7	1	600	2.1
G	77	66	17	46.6
BR	6	3	100	2.4
GA	0.0743	0.0629	18	0.0325
GS	15	17	-12	10.4
GBR	1	0	-	0.1

36 records of between 10 and 23 birds. There were 6 breeding records: nb/21 Jul LGin Peninsula (AlB1), and five records of ny from 15 Feb to 10 Mar at Murrumbidgee golf course GrJ16 (RoM1).

GBS: 194 records from 15 sites continues a decade-long general increase in GBS records. Records were spread throughout the year with up to 5 birds reported, though 1 or 2 was the norm (average 1.2, median and mode both 1). Records were from ten suburban and five rural sites. A single breeding record of dy/1 Jan Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1).

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*

Rare, Visitor

Very occasionally seen in the margins of water bodies

General: 5 records this year, presumably the same bird, on 28/29 Nov at Kellys Swamp GrL14 (CoE1, WaS1). This continues recent trends and makes the 5th year in 6 in which the species has been recorded.

Nankeen Night Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus*

Uncommon, Breeding Visitor

Nocturnal feeding habits may lead to underreporting.

General: 140 records is twice last year's reporting level (74 records) which itself was well above average and higher than previous peaks in 2009, 2007, 2002 and 1988 (of 22-25 records). Records came from 11 grid cells, predominantly from JWNR/FSP (86%), but also from Giralang GrK12, McKellar GrJ12, Lake Ginninderra GrJ12, Mulligans Flat GrL10/11, Goodwin Hill GrI11, Umbagog Park GrI12, Commonwealth Park GrL13, Callum Brae GrL15, and Uriarra Station dam GrF13. Records included counts of up to 12 birds (mean 3.6, median and mode both 3). Records were from all months except April, but most from the warmer months (spring 36%, summer 59%, autumn 1%, and winter 4%). A single breeding record (br) from Kellys Swamp on 15 Dec.

GBS: 16 records from 3 sites is slightly down on last year, but maintains a significant increase in records for the past 4 years due to regular reports particularly from Giralang (McD4). This site contributed 12 of the year's 16 records between 2 Oct and 25 Jun. This year, there were also 3 records from in Jerrabomberra (HaL2), and a single record from Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1). All records were of 1 or 2 birds.

Nankeen Night-Heron				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	140	74	89	11.2
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	11	9	22	4.8
BR	1	4	-75	0.1
GA	0.0068	0.0101	-32	0.0036
GS	3	4	-25	1.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

THRESKIORNITHIDAE: ibises and spoonbills

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*

Rare, Visitor

An occasional visitor to marshy areas across the region.

General: 8 records this year is a drop on last year, but interestingly, come from several different locations, including Forde Ponds GrL11 (single bird), Mulligans Flat GrL10/11 (2 birds), Kellys Swamp GrL14 (3 birds), Hoskinstown Marsh GrS16 (2 birds), and a wetland near Breadalbane GrS02 (2 birds). The distribution and timing (from 11 Dec to 9 Feb) of the records suggests several discrete occurrences and/or movements of the birds. 2 birds were recorded from both Mulligans Flat and Hoskinstown on the same day (20 Jan). (AnF1, BuM1). The numbers of records for this species are highly variable. Most years there are nil or few records, but there were notable peaks last year, in 1995 (23 records), 2003 (23) and over the three year period 2007-2009 (47, 14 and 11 records).

Glossy Ibis				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	8	29	-72	6.0
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	5	2	150	1.3
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0004
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Australian White Ibis *Threskiornis molucca*

A regular inhabitant of wetlands around the region.

General: 293 records is again well high and is probably reflective of increasing observer effort and ease of record submission over recent years. Records came from numerous sites across 39 grid cells, and the proportion from grid cells L14/M14 (which include JWNR & FSP) was comparatively less at 36% (cf 49% last year). Other major contributing locations were WBPD GrI11, Mulligans Flat GrL10/11, and Goulburn wetlands GrZ01. While the average number of birds recorded was 11 (mean of 11, median 3, mode 1), there were 20 counts of 40 or more birds and a high count of 300 birds at Mugga Lane tip on 27 Oct (HeS1). Occurrence was seasonal with most records in the warmer months – spring (29%), summer (44%), autumn (21%) and winter (6%). No breeding reported.

GBS: 149 records from 18 sites maintains an overall increase over the past 5 years or so. The most consistent sites with records throughout the year were again Murrumbateman (BIJ1) and Jerrabomberra (HaL2). Average number of birds was 9.0, but the Murrumbateman site regularly reported up to 30 or more birds, and there was a high count of 40 at Jerrabomberra in early Dec (HaL2). No breeding reported.

Common, Breeding Resident

Australian White Ibis				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	293	219	34	71.3
WR	2	1	100	1.4
G	39	30	30	21.7
BR	0	0	-	1.6
GA	0.4187	0.3147	33	0.1737
GS	18	16	13	8.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Straw-necked Ibis *Threskiornis spinicollis*

Common, Visitor

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

General: A large increase on the last year and well above the 30YA. This appears to be reflective of a real increase as well as increased observer effort/record submission. Records dispersed across the year, peaking in summer: winter 15%, spring 16%, summer 41%, autumn 28%. Records came from 34 grid cells, with GrL14/GrM14 (which include JWNR & FSP) contributing 56% of records. Other key sites included the wetlands to the north-west of Canberra: Rose Lagoon GrU04, Wollogorang Lagoon GrU03 and Breadalbane wetlands GrS02. Average 9 (median 3 and mode 1), but there were 16 counts of 30 or more birds and high counts of 80 at Duntroon in Feb (LeM1) and 100 at Rose Lagoon in Nov (AnF1). No breeding reported.

GBS: 52 records from 14 sites is a big increase on last year (6 from 3) but the A value is still well below the 30YA. Nevertheless, this is the first increase in GBS reporting following a steady 6-year decline. The average number of birds reported was 8.1 (median of 3.5, mode of 1), but there were counts of 65 birds at Wamboin GrQ12 in Nov (CoK2), 60 at Murrumbateman in May (BIJ1), and a further 11 counts of between 10 and 21 birds. Records were from across the year but with an autumn peak (64% of records). No breeding recorded.

Straw-necked Ibis				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	214	83	158	47.2
WR	0	0	-	0.5
G	34	17	100	16.2
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.1309	0.0442	196	0.3564
GS	14	3	367	13.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Royal Spoonbill *Platalea regia*

Uncommon, Visitor

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

General: 102 records is a big increase on last year, well above average, and reversing a steady decline over the past 4 years. Records from 15 grid cells, with 53% from JWNR & FSP. Other sites include Mulligans Flat and Forde Pond GrL10/11, and wetlands near Goulburn, Breadalbane and LBath. Several more isolated records include single birds in April at Foxlow Lagoon GrS18 and near Michelago GrL25 (LaS2). Most records

Royal Spoonbill				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	102	25	308	20.6
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	15	5	200	4.8
BR	0	0	-	1.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0013
GS	0	0	-	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

were from the warmer months (winter 1%, spring 19%, summer 55%, autumn 26%). Average 2.8 (median 2 and mode 1), with high counts of 11 at Goulburn Wetlands GrZ01 on 6 Apr (AnF1), 16 at Wollogorang Lagoon GrU03 on 30 Mar (AnF1), and 18 at LBath on 24 Apr (CrI1). No breeding recorded.

Yellow-billed Spoonbill *Platalea flavipes*

Uncommon, Visitor

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

General: 28 records from 10 grid cells is a big increase on last year (6 from 3), is above the 30YA average, and reverses a decade of low reporting levels but still well below the record high of 51 records in 1992. 10 records from WBPd GrI11, mainly between late Oct and mid Jan. Goulburn Wetlands, LBath and LGeo contributed the majority of other records, but there were also 2 records from Giralang Pond GrK12 on 21 and 24 Jan, and records from Hoskinstown marsh GrS16 on 29 Oct (BuM1), and Pine Island GrJ17 on 9 May (FrM1). Most counts were of 1-5 birds (mean 1.9, median and mode both 1), but there was a high count of 13/20 Mar LBath Southern Morass (LeM1). No breeding reported.

GBS: A single record of a single bird from a site in Giralang on 3wk Jan (McD4). This is presumably the same bird reported above.

Yellow-billed Spoonbill				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	28	7	300	13.5
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	10	3	233	5.4
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0000	-	0.0016
GS	1	0	-	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

ACCIPITRIDAE: kites, harriers, goshawks, eagles

Eastern Osprey *Pandion cristatus*

Rare Visitor

The osprey was first recorded in our region in 2011.

General: One record of a single bird: 1/9 Feb Googong Dam GrO17 (AnI1).

Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus axillaris*

Uncommon Breeding Resident

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

General: 264 records, massively up 378% on the 30YA. Reporting 5.9% was also up 86% on the 30YA. Numbers ranged from 1-5, with a median of 1. Recorded from 44 widespread grid cells, mainly rural and from nature reserves on the fringes of the city, including JWNR which accounted for 35% of the records. Recorded fairly equally in all seasons, with a very slight peak in autumn with 30% of the records. There have been breeding records in 3 of the previous 10 years, though not this year.

GBS: 109 records, compared with 63 last year, from 12 suburban sites. Records were up 253% on the 30YA. Numbers ranged from 1-5. As with the general records, the species was recorded fairly equally in all seasons. The 2nd GBS breeding event with 6 records from Curtin (AJR1) from on/3 Jul to dy/14 Aug.

Black-shouldered Kite				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	264	340	-22	55.2
WR	1	7	-86	0.5
G	44	61	-28	18.2
BR	0	9	-100	1.6
GA	0.0417	0.0248	68	0.0146
GS	12	9	33	6.6
GBR	6	7	-14	0.4

White-bellied Sea-Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*

Uncommon Visitor

Occasionally seen over urban lakes or travelling between them.

General: 40 records, similar to last year, and well up on the 30YA. While the species was recorded from 15 widespread grid cells covering both urban and rural waterways, over a third of the records came from JWNR. Numbers ranged from 1-3, with a median of 1. The reporting rate was 0.9%. Recorded throughout the year, few winter records (12.5%) with 50% of the records in autumn. No breeding recorded. Sea-Eagles are probably under-recorded as they often feature on the chat line but few of those “incidental” records find their way to the databases.

GBS: The sea-eagle is self-evidently not a garden bird as its reporting rate (0.1%) and rank 118th show but it will occasionally drift over the suburbs on its way between watercourses.

White-bellied Sea-Eagle				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	40	42	-5	13.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	15	16	-6	7.2
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0012	0.0003	306	0.0005
GS	2	1	100	1.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus*

Uncommon Breeding Resident

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

General: 85 records (2 WOO), compared with 13 last year and 148% up on the 10YA. Mostly single birds were recorded, with a maximum of 13/20 May LBath East Basin GrY07 (LeM1) during a waterbird survey over 5km. The reporting rate of 1.9% was also well up on the long-term average, but has fluctuated. Recorded throughout the year, though more in summer (32% of records) and autumn (46%). Part of the increase can be explained by the presence of a single pair of in Mulligans Flat NR GrL10, a much-surveyed location which accounted for 23 of the records; also recorded in 18 other widespread grid cells. No breeding was recorded; They have been recorded breeding in 4 of the previous 10 years.

GBS: 4 records, all of single birds, from two relatively close sites in Giralang and Florey, with 3 April records and one in June. It is possible that the same bird was involved. The Whistling Kite is not a classical “garden bird” though may cross the suburbs occasionally.

Whistling Kite				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	85	13	554	23.1
WR	2	0	-	0.3
G	19	6	217	7.4
BR	0	1	-100	0.5
GA	0.0012	0.0003	306	0.0008
GS	2	1	100	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Black Kite *Milvus migrans*

Rare Visitor

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

General: This bird has found its way to our region, generally in summer, in five of the previous 10 years and was recorded again twice in 2012-13: 1/23 Mar Bruce GrJ12 (BiL1) and 1/25 Mar Mundoonen Range GrJ04(BiL1). From the locations and closeness of the dates concerned, it could possibly have been the same individual.

GBS: 1 record of a single bird, 14 May Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2). Recorded only twice in the previous 10 years in the GBS and is the lowest ranked of any of the species seen in this survey.

Brown Goshawk *Accipiter fasciatus*

Common Breeding Resident

Regularly observed throughout the region, including Canberra suburbs.

General: 154 records (13 WOO), 83% up on the 10YA. Numbers recorded ranged from 1-4, with a median of 1. The reporting rate of 3.4%, however, was slightly down on the 30YA of 3.8%. Goshawks were recorded throughout the year, with 12% of records in winter, 40% spring, 36% summer and 12% autumn. They were recorded from 41 grid cells, largely from peri-urban woodland nature reserves but also sporadically through the national park and rural areas. 2012-13 was a good

Brown Goshawk				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	154	169	-9	67.2
WR	13	12	8	4.3
G	41	57	-28	31.9
BR	10	6	67	3.8
GA	0.0115	0.0129	-11	0.0112
GS	13	16	-19	13.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

year for goshawk breeding, with 10 records from 8 grid cells, beginning with dy/19 Aug Black Mountain GrK13 (BoC4) and continuing till late January.

GBS: 37 records, 25 of which were from 6 rural sites, with suburban records from Ainslie, Giralang, Weston, Gleneagles, Curtin, Kambah and Wanniasa. All records were of single birds. While the species was recorded in all seasons, the highest percentage of records (41%) came in summer. No breeding recorded.

Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrhocephalus*

Regularly observed throughout the region in the warmer months.

General: 64 records (8 WOO), up 154% on the 30YA; mainly single birds with a sprinkling of twos; median 1. This is the highest number of records since the days of the ACT Atlas in the late 1980s, though the possibility of confusion with our other common accipiter the Brown Goshawk cannot be ruled out. The reporting rate of 1.4% was near to the 30YA. Recorded throughout the year, with a peak in summer (36% of records). Records came from 30 widespread grid cells, mainly urban with just a few rural. Often reported from the popular birding spot of JWNR. No breeding recorded, though the species has bred in five of the previous 10 years.

GBS: The Sparrowhawk is the most common of our garden raptors, with 61 records this year, down a little on the previous 2 years but holding up against the 30YA(52.6. Reporting rate of 1.9% was near the 30YA. Mainly single birds recorded, from 19 suburban and 3 rural sites. Recorded throughout the year, though with fewer winter (15%) and spring (16%) records than usual. No breeding recorded; the species has only been recorded breeding twice in the previous 10 years.

Common Breeding Resident

Collared Sparrowhawk				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	64	48	33	25.2
WR	8	2	300	1.3
G	30	27	11	14.5
BR	0	0	-	0.9
GA	0.0193	0.0212	-9	0.0210
GS	22	20	10	16.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.7

Grey Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae*

Rare Visitor

Occasionally observed in the region, although fewer sighting than in the past.

General: No records this year, compared with last year's 3. The species has been recorded in 17 of the previous 20 years, mostly as single birds and mostly in winter.

GBS: No records, down from last year's 2.

Spotted Harrier *Circus assimilis*

Rare Visitor

This handsome harrier's stronghold is the arid and semi-arid zones so its presence in the ACT is occasional at best.

General: 85 records, compared with last year's 20, and up massively on the 30YA. The reporting rate soared to 1.9% this year. Numbers ranged from 1-2, with an average of 1. It was recorded throughout the year, with 16% records in winter, 20% spring, 33% summer and 31% autumn. While it was recorded from 30 widespread grid cells, over half the records came from adjacent grids GrL14 and GrM14, suggesting that despite the high number of records, there were probably very few individual harriers. No breeding has been recorded here.

GBS: 5 records, all of single birds, compared with 1 last year. Records came from 3 sites in Gleneagles, Ainslie and Giralang between 5 Feb and 25 Jun. Apart from last year's record, there has been only one previous GBS record for the species in Feb 1995.

Spotted Harrier				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	85	20	325	2.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	30	14	114	1.8
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0016	0.0003	407	0.0004
GS	3	1	200	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Swamp Harrier *Circus approximans*

Infrequently observed over grasslands, wetlands and streams.

General: 48 records, double last year's count, and massively up on the 30YA of 10.6 records. Range 1-4 birds, median 1. The reporting rate was 1.1%, cf the 30YA of 0.6%. Recorded from 17 widespread peri-urban and rural grid cells with water sources, from deep in Namadgi NP to the eastern lakes, the hotspot being Rose Lagoon near Collector, GrU04, with 13 records. A single breeding record at JWNR in December. It seems unlikely that the birds persisted in their attempt as it would almost certainly have been remarked upon in that location. This is only the 4th breeding record for the species in 20 years.

Uncommon Breeding Resident

Swamp Harrier				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	48	24	100	10.6
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	17	15	13	5.4
BR	1	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0004
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Wedge-tailed Eagle *Aquila audax*

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

General: Our largest and most readily identifiable raptor continues to be well reported, with 235 records (7 WOO) this year, of 1-6 birds, with a median of 1. This represents a slight rise on last year but a massive 131% increase on the 30YA; however the reporting rate of 5.2% is slightly down on the 5.8% 30YA. Recorded from 83 grid cells, covering most habitats. There were relatively fewer winter records than usual (14%), but this is a reflection of the fewer datasheets submitted for this period. The winter reporting rate is 5.1% which is higher than both the spring and summer reporting rates. For such an apparently successful raptor, there were only 3 breeding records: di/28 Oct Kambah Pool GrI16 (VeP1); and ny/6 Nov and 17 Nov Majura Rd GrM13 (DaC1). It is possible that the lack of breeding records reflects observers' desire to protect the nest sites from disturbance.

GBS: 118 records, up 15% on last year and up 278% on the 30YA. The reporting rate of 3.7% was also well up on the 2.5 30YA. Up to 4 birds were recorded at a time, with an average of 1.4. Recorded from 27 sites, both suburban and rural; they were recorded fairly evenly throughout the year, with a slight peak in autumn. While not a "garden bird", it is now unsurprising to record this species overflying suburban gardens.

Common Breeding Resident

Wedge-tailed Eagle				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	235	215	9	101.7
WR	7	9	-22	2.0
G	83	79	5	50.0
BR	3	3	0	2.0
GA	0.0504	0.0445	13	0.0158
GS	27	29	-7	11.6
GBR	0	1	-100	0.2

Little Eagle *Hieraaetus morphnoides*

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

General: For a vulnerable species, this year's tally of 100 records may seem anomalous. It probably represents a desire on the part of some COG members to ensure every observation counts; though others have refused to put in records on the grounds that they see the same bird every day and such frequent recording would be a distortion. That said, we have 100 records this year, up 60% on the 10YA and up 106% on the 30YA; the reporting rate of 2.2 is below the 2.8% of the 30YA. The maximum number of birds seen was 2, the median 1. Records were distributed seasonally: winter 20%, spring 36%, summer 25% and autumn 19%. Little Eagles were recorded from 28 fairly widespread grid cells, although 56 records came from the cluster of grid cells GrM13, GrM14 and GrL14 (Campbell Park, New Line and JWNR) and presumably relate to the same pair. There were 3 breeding records, from 3 sites: di/2 Jul JWNR GrL14 (BuM1); on/3 Nov Campbell park GrM11 (WiT1); and dy/28 Dec TSR48 (LeM1). The second of these went on to produce one young. Unfortunately another well-known and successful

Uncommon Breeding Resident

Little Eagle				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	100	118	-15	48.6
WR	2	1	100	0.7
G	28	26	8	20.0
BR	3	3	0	1.4
GA	0.0128	0.0077	66	0.0056
GS	12	7	71	6.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

breeding event from the western outskirts of the city was not officially reported but is published in Olsen et al. 2013.

GBS: 39 records, of 1-2 birds, average 1.1. An increase on all measures over previous years. Recorded from 10 suburban sites in Curtin, Ainslie, Lyneham, Red Hill, Bonner, Fraser, Kambah and Florey, and from 2 rural sites in Carwoola and Hoskinstown. They were recorded throughout the year, slightly more commonly in spring with a third of the records.

FALCONIDAE: kestrel, falcons, hobby

Nankeen Kestrel *Falco cenchroides*

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

General: Recorded 368 times this year, the highest number of records ever for the species in our region. This represents an increase of 181% on the 30YA. The reporting rate of 8.2% was also up on the 30YA of 7.5%. A maximum of 9 individuals was recorded; the median was 1. Kestrels were recorded in every week of the year; the seasonal distribution of records was winter 12%, spring 44%, summer 29% and autumn 14%. Recorded from 83 widespread grid cells, from urban nature reserves to rural areas; hotspots were GrI13, GrJ13 and GrL14. 7 breeding records, from di/27 Oct Gibraltar Rocks GrG18 (AlB1) to ny/18 Dec Kama NR GrI13 (BrJ3). Oddly, no dependent young were recorded.

GBS: 64 records, compared with last year's 84, though still up 78% on the 10YA. The reporting rate was 2%, slightly above the 30YA. Mainly single birds were recorded in all seasons, though more so in summer with 38% of the records. 10 suburban but only 2 rural sites (in Wamboin and Burra) recorded kestrels. There was one late breeding event: co/ 3wk Apr, Bonner GrL10 (GrB1), a location which proved something of a hotspot for the species with 29 records.

Common Breeding Resident

Nankeen Kestrel				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	368	343	7	130.8
WR	5	9	-44	4.9
G	83	82	1	50.5
BR	7	15	-53	3.5
GA	0.0208	0.0294	-29	0.0200
GS	12	20	-40	12.6
GBR	1	1	0	0.2

Brown Falcon *Falco berigora*

A resident of grasslands and open woodlands.

General: 153 records (4 WOO), fairly similar to last year but 104% up on the 30YA. Range 1-5; median 1. Reporting rate of 3.4% was down on the 30YA of 4.3%. Recorded throughout the year: winter 21 %, spring 30%, summer 29% and autumn 20%. Recorded from 50 grid cells, rural and suburban, particularly nature reserves. Breeding recorded twice: br/27 Oct Mulligans Flat GrM11 (BoJ1), and on/ 28 Dec Bluetts West GrI14 (LuN1). Breeding recorded previously in only 2 of the last 10 years.

GBS: 11 records, all of single birds, down on last year's 14 and down 13% on the 30YA. The reporting rate of 0.3% was down 27% against the 30YA. While were recorded in all seasons, the distribution was quite skewed with 5 winter records, 6 spring, and only 1 each in summer and autumn. Recorded from 2 rural sites (Carwoola and Wamboin) and 3 suburban, 1 in Curtin and 2 in Giralang. The Brown Falcon is increasingly one of the least urban of our raptors.

Uncommon Breeding Resident

Brown Falcon				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	153	148	3	75.2
WR	4	7	-43	1.6
G	50	62	-19	36.5
BR	2	0	-	1.1
GA	0.0034	0.0058	-41	0.0056
GS	4	6	-33	5.1
GBR	0	1	-100	0.0

Australian Hobby *Falco longipennis*

Common Breeding Resident/Migrant

A local resident most often observed when the next generation takes flight around February.

General: 98 records (2 WOO), 170% up on the 30YA; the reporting rate of 2.2% is however similar to that of the 30YA. Max 4; median 1. Recorded in every month. Probably at least partially migratory, with only 7% of the records coming in winter, as opposed to 19% in spring, 45% summer and 29% autumn. The hobby is one of the more urban of our raptors, with only a sprinkling of rural locations amongst the 35 grid cells from which records emanated. This year there were 4 records of the one breeding event: on/14 Feb to 21 Feb Murrumbidgee Country Club golf course GrJ16 (RoM1). The outcome was not recorded.

Australian Hobby				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	98	88	11	36.3
WR	2	4	-50	1.1
G	35	29	21	19.3
BR	4	2	100	1.2
GA	0.0165	0.0196	-16	0.0314
GS	14	20	-30	21.5
GBR	1	0	-	0.9

GBS: The GBS records are somewhat at variance with the general records for this species. The 40 GBS records show a decline of 33% from last year, and a decline of 45% on the 30YA. The reporting rate of 1.2% was also down, in this case 54% against the 30YA. This provides support for a widely voiced opinion that “there aren’t as many hobbies around as there used to be”. They were, however, recorded throughout the year, with record numbers peaking in summer (33%), followed by spring (28%), autumn (28) and winter (12%). Recorded in 14 suburban sites though the species was only common in one, which also recorded breeding: dy/5 Mar Curtin (AJR1). Breeding has been recorded in 5 of the previous 10 years.

Black Falcon *Falco subniger*

Rare Visitor

This inland raptor continues to be recorded infrequently in our region.

General: 9 records, against an average of 3.3 for the previous 10 years. All were single birds. Records came from 8 grid cells, particularly around LBath. The earliest was 23 Jul, the latest 16 Jun, with 5 in summer.

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*

Uncommon Breeding Resident

A small resident population.

General: 39 records (2 WOO), a relatively stable result for this species in recent times. The reporting rate of 0.9% is down from the 30YA of 1.3%. Max 3/15 May Woodstock NR GrH12 (COF1); median 1. Seasonal distribution: winter 10%, spring 36%, summer 31% and autumn 23%; the earliest record was on 12 Aug. Recorded from 21 grid cells, suburbs and fringes and the eastern lakes. There was 1 breeding record: dy/15 Nov Red Rocks GrI16 (BuJ4) where the species has bred before.

Peregrine Falcon				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	39	46	-15	22.9
WR	2	0	-	0.5
G	21	21	0	14.5
BR	1	1	0	0.9
GA	0.0224	0.0123	83	0.0055
GS	9	8	13	6.2
GBR	2	1	100	0.1

GBS: A surprising number of records 60, cf 34 last year and with the 10YA of 41.9. Mainly single birds, with a few 2s; average 1.2. Peregrines were recorded in all seasons, with the highest percentage 38% in summer; they were recorded from 9 widespread sites but were common only in one in Burra, which also recorded a breeding event: on/2wk Dec and dy/3wk Dec Burra GrM20 (AnI1).

RALLIDAE: rails, crakes, swampen, moorhen, coot**Purple Swampen** *Porphyrio porphyrio*

Common, Breeding Resident

Common in the region, particularly around the many bodies of water throughout Canberra suburbs.

General: 612 records is a well above the 30YA; only 6 years in the previous 30 have more than 200 records (the 3 years of the atlas period 1986-87 through 1988-89, 2006-07, 2009-10, and last year. It is likely that increased observer effort and ease of submission of electronic records has contributed to this result. Records come from 37 grid cells spread across the region, mostly from wetlands, lake margins, or well watered areas such as golf courses in and around Canberra where observer effort is highest. 42% of records came from GrL/M14 which include JWNR & FSP. Most rural records are from the north-east of the COG area including around LBath, Wollogorang, Rose Lagoon and Breadalbane. Records were throughout the year: spring (28%), summer (37%), autumn (20%) and winter (16%). There were just 18 records (2.9% of all records) of breeding (cf 18 records (5.5%) last year). Indicators included 5 records of 'dy', one of 'on', and 3 of 'br', over an extended period from 27 Jul to 7 Mar; all from local Canberra wetlands.

GBS: 136 records from 4 sites continues a trend of steadily increasing GBS records over the past decade. Sites were in Giralang (McD4), Greenway (HaA2), Jerrabomberra (HaL2), and a new site in Nicholls (HaJ7) where anywhere up to 5 birds were recorded throughout the year. Similar to last year, breeding (dy) was reported only from the Jerrabomberra site, over an extended period from 3wk Sep through 4wk May.

Purple Swampen				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	612	484	26	135.8
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	37	40	-8	14.1
BR	9	30	-70	10.4
GA	0.2277	0.2282	0	0.0816
GS	4	3	33	1.8
GBR	33	30	10	8.2

Lewin's Rail *Lewinia pectoralis*

Rare, Breeding Visitor

A very occasional visitor.

General: 7 records is high for this shy, elusive species. The 10YA is 2.9 (range 0-9), and there were records in 8 of those 10 years. Prior to that between 1982 and 2002 there were only four years (1985, 1991, 2001 and 2002) each with a single record. This year's records include 5 records of single birds at Kellys Swamp GrL14 between 27 Jul and 27 Oct; and 2 records of a single bird at Namadgi Visitors Centre GrJ19 on 5 Jan and 10 Jan. No breeding reported.

Lewin's Rail				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	7	3	133	1.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	2	2	0	0.5
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

Buff-banded Rail *Gallirallus philippensis*

Uncommon, Breeding 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: 60 records is a very high reporting level: twice last year's previous record level, and more than 10x the 30YA. Records came from 10 grid cells; most were from JWNR & FSP GrL14, but there were also widespread records from Mulligans Flat GrL10/11, Forde Wetlands GrL11, Bruce AIS campus GrK12, Parkwood GrH12, Murrumbidgee golf course GrI/J16, Birrigai GrH17, Tidbinbilla NR GrG17, and Namadgi Visitors Centre GrJ19. Most records were of single birds (mean of 1.8, median and mode both 1), though up to 7 birds were recorded at Kellys Swamp, up to 5 at Namadgi Visitors Centre, and up to 4 at Birrigai. Records were across most of the year, from 7 Aug to 12 May, but most were in summer (68%) or spring (22%). There was a single breeding record: dy/4 Dec JWNR GrL14 (WaS1).

Buff-banded Rail				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	60	32	88	4.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	10	9	11	1.3
BR	1	3	-67	0.2
GA	0.0009	0.0018	-49	0.0011
GS	2	2	0	1.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: 3 records of single birds from 2 sites is down on last year (6 from 2) but still more than usual - this is just the second year the species has been recorded in the GBS since a single record in 1985. Records were from Giralang (5wk Oct and 4wk Nov, McD4) and from Chapman (2wk Oct, HAJ1).

Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla*

Rare, Visitor

Usually seen on mud around reed beds.

General: 62 records is high; it is more than 3x the 10YA (18.3) and more than 8x the 30YA (7.3). The number of records per year between 1982 and 2004 was fairly consistently low, ranging from 0 to 8; however, since 2005 the number of records has increased significantly but with some intervening years with low or no records. This year's records come predominantly from Kellys Swamp (68%), but there were also records from Parkwood Pond GrH12, WBPD GrI11, Valley Ponds and Crace wetland GrK11, Forde Wetlands GrL11, North Watson GrL12, Dickson wetlands GrL13, and Namadgi Visitors Centre GrJ19. All records (of 1-3 birds) were between 29 Oct and 8 Mar. No breeding reported.

Baillon's Crake				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	62	49	27	7.3
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	8	4	100	1.3
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

Australian Spotted Crake *Porzana fluminea*

Rare, Breeding Resident

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

General: 121 records is a very high reporting level; it is more than 13x the previous 10YA (9.1) and more than 24x the 30YA (5). Apart from a previous peak recording year of 27 in 2006-07, the number of records from previous years have been between 0 and 18. As expected, many records came from Kellys Swamp (47%), but there were also many records from other local wetlands including WBPD GrI11, Parkwood GrH12, Crace Wetlands GrK11, Forde Wetlands GrL11, Bonner Pond GrL10, Mulligans Flat GrL10, Dickson Wetlands GrK11, as well as several rural sites including Birrigai GrH17, Namadgi Visitors Centre GrJ19, Carwoola GrR16 (BiJ1), and Goulburn Wetlands GrZ01. Records were generally of 1 or 2 birds (mean of 1.9, median and mode both 1), but with numbers ranging up to 9 from Kellys Swamp. The majority of records were from summer (79%) with fewer in autumn (12%), spring (6%) and winter (3%). No breeding recorded.

Australian Spotted Crake				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	121	18	572	5.0
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	12	3	300	1.4
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0004
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Spotless Crake *Porzana tabuensis*

Rare, Breeding Resident

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

General: 45 records is well above the normal recording range for this species (range 0-35 over past 30 years; previous 10YA of 12.7, 30YA 5.0). The species had peak records of 35 and 21 in 2005-06 and 2006-07. This year, 35 of the records (78%) came from JWNR & FSP, with others from Ginninderra Ck GrK12 (ClM1), Crace Wetlands GrK11 (HaJ7), and Namadgi Visitors Centre GrJ19. Records were generally of single birds (mean 1.2, median and mode both 1), but there were 3 counts of 2 birds and 2 of 3 birds. Recorded from 4 Sep to 22 Jun, the majority being in spring (29%) and summer (62%).

GBS: 2 records of a single bird at a site in Giralang, 3wk Jan and 2wk Mar (McD4). This is the first occurrence of a Spotless Crake in the GBS.

Spotless Crake				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	45	14	221	5.0
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	4	4	0	1.1
BR	0	1	-100	0.3
GA	0.0006	0.0000	-	-
GS	1	0	-	-
GBR	0	0	-	-

Black-tailed Native-hen *Gallinula ventralis*

Rare, Visitor

A very occasional visitor.

General: This is an irruptive species, not commonly recorded in the region. Of the 64 records this year, all but 1 were from Kellys Swamp where a single bird was present from 6 Oct through to 26 Dec. The other record was of a single bird at LBath on 21 Jan (MiP1). Previous years with records are: 2012 (3), 2010 (57), 2008 (8), 2003 (15), 2002 (26) and 1996 (1).

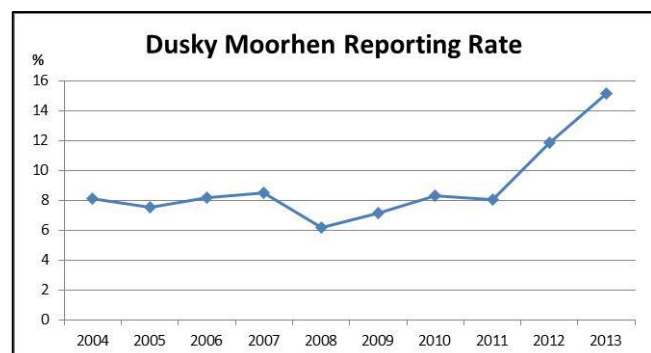
Dusky Moorhen *Gallinula tenebrosa*

Common, Breeding Resident

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

General: 682 records is another big increase, well above the previous 10-year (221) and 30-year (149) averages and continues a rapid increase over recent years. Only 6 years in the previous 30 have had more than 200 records (1986-87 and 1987-88 during the atlas period, 2006-07, and the past 3 years). The graph shows the increase in the reporting rate. Records come from many sites across 43 grid cells, mostly from wetlands and lake margins in and around Canberra where observer effort is highest. 38% of records came from grid cells GrL14/GrM14

Dusky Moorhen				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	682	500	36	148.7
WR	0	1	-100	0.1
G	43	38	13	19.4
BR	36	29	24	11.9
GA	0.1960	0.3187	-39	0.0896
GS	4	4	0	1.7
GBR	18	17	6	8.1



which include JWNR & FSP. Average 8.3 but there was much variation (mean of 8.3, median of 5, mode of 1) with 21 counts of 25 or more birds including high counts of 80 at LGin in Mar (AnI1), and 100 at Yerrabi Pond in Jun (HaJ7). Records were throughout the year: spring (26%), summer (35%), autumn (24%) and winter (16%). 36 breeding records (5.3% of all records) from 8 grid cells over the period 26 Oct to 7 Mar; from diverse local wetlands.

GBS: 117 records from 4 sites is very similar to the last few years, and maintains a strong overall increase in records over the past decade. The 4 sites, the same as last year's, are in Giralang (McD4), Greenway (HaA2), Jerrabomberra (HaL2) and Murrumbateman (BIJ1). Up to 24 birds were recorded at the Jerrabomberra site, though the average number of birds across all sites was 5.4 (median 3, mode 2). Breeding (all dy) was reported from the Jerrabomberra site between 5wk Oct and 1wk Feb, and from Giralang between 1wk and 3wk Jan.

Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*

Common, Breeding Resident

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

General: 879 records represents another big jump in recording levels following last year's jump after long-term relative stability. This species was the most abundant species observed this year. Records came from numerous sites across 66 grid cells (cf 48 cells last year and 30 the year before that), mainly from lakes and wetlands in and around Canberra where observer effort is highest. 30% of records came from grid cells L14/M14 which include JWNR & FSP. Sites around LBath, LGeo, and other wetlands to Canberra's north-east also contributed large numbers of records. The number of birds reported varied dramatically, from 1 to a huge count of 20,000 birds at LBath East Basin on 27 Feb (LeM1) and 10,000 birds at LBath East Basin on 27 Feb (LeM1). Large counts such as these (there were 18 records of 1000 or more birds from the LBath area) boost the average (mean) number of

Eurasian Coot				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	879	542	62	185.2
WR	6	4	50	0.8
G	66	48	38	25.4
BR	1	13	-92	4.7
GA	1.5605	0.8706	79	0.2679
GS	5	4	25	1.9
GBR	1	1	0	6.0

birds to 140, however the median was 20. Records were throughout the year: spring (24%), summer (39%), autumn (23%) and winter (15%). The large number of records and large counts indicate it was a very good year for coots in the region. Despite this, there was just a single record of breeding (down from 13 last year): dy/19 Dec Bruce AIS campus GrK12 (COG outing).

GBS: 117 records (from 5 sites) continues an 8-year steady increase in the number of records for this species in the GBS. Three of the sites (Greenway, Jerrabomberra, and Giralang) again reported the species throughout the year, with a site at Murrumbateman recording up to 3 birds from 2wk Nov to 2wk Feb, and a site in Curtin recorded 2 birds in 3wk Mar (AJR1). The site at Jerrabomberra (HaL2) reported in the order of 50-200 birds, but the average across all sites was 42.9 and the median 10. The only indication of attempted breeding was an observation of copulation at Jerrabomberra in 3wk Nov.

RECURVIROSTRIDAE: stilts, avocet

Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*

Uncommon, Breeding Visitor

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

General: 37 records is above average (10YA of 17, 30YA of 21.5) but there were 45 records and 55 records in 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. Records from 11 grid cells, mostly from around LBath & LGeo but also 5 records from JWNR & FSP (in Sep and Dec), and 3 from Hoskinstown marsh (in Oct and Dec). Only 1 or 2 birds were observed at local sites, but counts of up to 200 were made at LBath. Average was 35.4, but the median was 14. Records were from across the year: spring 32%, summer 24%, autumn 24%, winter 19%. No breeding recorded.

Black-winged Stilt				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	37	16	131	21.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	11	6	83	4.4
BR	0	1	-100	0.5
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0011
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Red-necked Avocet *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*

Uncommon, visitor

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

General: 13 records is well above average, and represents several distinct occurrences in Canberra and at LGeo. Canberra records included 4 birds at Forde wetlands on 30 Dec (GrB1), and 5 birds at Acton Park (LBG) on 18 Jan (reported by 6 observers). The LGeo records were all from the eastern shore (GrT09) with observations of 2 birds on 6 Jan and counts of generally 700-880 birds from 17 Feb to 26 May. Records from LGeo are not particularly uncommon, but the number of birds this year definitely is, the highest previously reported number being 150 birds.

CHARADRIIDAE: plovers, dotterels, lapwings

Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*

Rare, Migrant

Very few reports outside the LBath east basin.

General: Only 1 record this year: 1 bird 7 Jan LGeo West (LeM1). Previously, there were records each year from 1985 to 2002, then records again in 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011 and 2012 (when there were 8 birds at LBath on 31 Oct. For the past decade there have been no more than 2 records per year.

Red-capped Plover *Charadrius ruficapillus*

Common, Breeding Resident

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

General: 20 records is a return to close to the 30YA after nearly 2 decades of comparatively low reporting levels. Records from 5 grid cells, all from around LBath and LGeo as expected. Average 11.4 (median 4.5) with max 59 at LBath on 30 Mar. There were 7 other counts of 10 or more birds, and 12 counts of fewer than 10. Records spanned most of the year, from 27 Aug through to 20 May.

Double-banded Plover *Charadrius bicinctus*

Uncommon, Migrant

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

General: 2 records from 2 grid cells (Y07 and Y08, both at LBath) reporting 10 birds on 20 Mar and 19 birds on 30 Mar. This continues the low numbers typical of the past decade (10YA of 1.7). Previous to that, the species was reported in greater numbers (30YA 6.0) with peak years in 1983-84 (16 records) and the three years 1993-94 to 1995-96 (each with 14 records). This pattern is exhibited by several other wader species that are reported generally only from LBath and LGeo, rarely recorded in the ACT.

Oriental Plover *Charadrius veredus* 302

General: One sighting: 1/22 Oct 12 1 L Bath East Basin Gr Y07 (MiP1), a first for the COG AOI.

Black-fronted Dotterel *Elseyaornis melanops*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

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

General: 328 records from 29 grid cells is well above average (10YA of 75.7, 30YA of 56.6) and eclipses last year's 227 records and an earlier peak of 131 records in 1988-89. Records were expectedly largely from Canberra's suburban lakes and wetlands (60% were from GrL/M14 which include JWNR & FSP), as well as LGeo and LBath and other wetlands to Canberra's north-east. Most records were of just a few birds (median of 3, mode of 2) but 41 counts of more than 10 birds, to a high of 48 birds, all from JWNR & FSP, boosts the mean to 5.8. The highest count for a site other than JWNR & FSP was 10 at LBath. Records were spread across the year: spring 20%, summer 42%, autumn 23%, winter 16%. 5 breeding records, all either dy or br, between 27 Oct and 27 Jan, from 5 different locations: Kellys Swamp, Yowani golf course (Lyneham), Parkwood Rd GrH11, and Uriarra Homestead dam GrF13.

GBS: No records this year. Only 4 years in 31 have GBS records: 1982, 1995, 2002, 2012.

Black-fronted Dotterel				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	328	227	44	56.6
WR	3	0	-	0.5
G	29	24	21	14.1
BR	5	2	150	1.1
GA	0.0000	0.0015	-100	0.0009
GS	0	1	-100	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Red-kneed Dotterel *Erythrogonyx cinctus*

Uncommon, Visitor

Occurs most frequently around vegetated shallow lakes and ponds.

General: 157 records is 8x the previous 10YA (19.7) and more than 12x the 30YA (12.3). The last period of high reporting was from 2002-03 to 2004-05 when there were 49, 37 and 40 records respectively. Records from 15 grid cells, 68% from JWNR & FSP. Other sites include LBath and LGeo, and there were also records from Mulligans Flat, Parkwood Rd GrH11, Bonner, Wright, and Tidbinbilla NR. Max 15, average (mean) 4.6 and the median 3.5. Records mainly in summer (59%), with others in autumn (26%), spring (9%) and winter (6%). There was a suggestion of breeding intent through a single observation of copulation at JWNR on 29 Jan (WaS1), but of no known outcome. Only 1 previous breeding record, of dy in Jan 2004.

Red-kneed Dotterel				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	157	10	1470	12.3
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	15	3	400	3.1
BR	1	0	-	0.0
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

Banded Lapwing *Vanellus tricolour*

Uncommon, Breeding Visitor

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

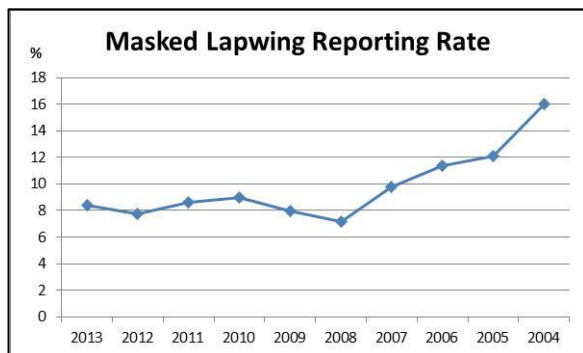
General: 35 records is a return to the high reporting levels of 2009-10 (29) and 2010-11 (19) and eclipses those years to be the highest number of records for any year in the database. Previous high years were 1998-99 (15) and 1993-94 and 1987-88 (both 12). The 10YA is 9.5, and the 30YA 7.9. Records came from 9 grid cells, including 22 from areas to the north-east: LBath (13), LGeo (1), and Bungendore (8), but there were also 5 records from Hoskinstown, 1 from Mulligans Flat, and

7 from the Canberra airport where 3 birds were present from late Aug to mid Sep. The number of birds recorded varied greatly, ranging from 2 to 87 (mean 15.8, median 7, mode 2); the largest counts being mainly from LBath, but a count of 46 coming from Hoskinstown marsh GrS16 (BuM1). Records were from 23 Jul to 26 Jan. 3 breeding records: on/27 Aug LBath East Basin GrY07 (LeM1); and on/31 Aug and dy/15 Sep, Canberra airport (BuM1, CoE1). This is the 10th year of 32 that the species has been recorded breeding in the COG AoI.

Masked Lapwing *Vanellus miles*

Well distributed throughout the ACT in suitable grassy areas.

General: 721 records is high, and continues a steady increase over the past 4 years, as the Graph shows. Records from 71 grid cells (5 more than last year). Most records were of just a few birds (median and mode both 2), with the average rising to 5.3 due to some high counts - 77 records of more than 10 birds, with max 62. Recorded throughout the year (27% spring, 35% summer, 22% autumn, 16% winter). 14 breeding records from 7 grid cells, similar to last year (13 from 8) and ranging from



Common, Breeding Resident

Masked Lapwing				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	721	510	41	220.5
WR	11	3	267	1.8
G	71	66	8	46.3
BR	14	13	8	7.7
GA	0.1328	0.1144	16	0.1019
GS	24	28	-14	24.3
GBR	7	0	-	1.5

on/8 Jul to br/7 Jan, from around Canberra as well as LBath and Uriarra HS dam GrF13.

GBS: 231 records from 24 sites (cf 198 from 28 sites last year) continues a typical pattern. Recorded evenly through the year generally of 1 or 2 birds (average 1.8, median 2, mode 2, max 6). 7 breeding records, from 2 sites (Nicholls and Jerrabomberra), following 2 years without breeding records. However, all breeding indicators were of either co or on, suggesting that neither attempt was successful.

ROSTRATULIDAE: painted snipe

Australian Painted Snipe *Rostratula australis*

An unusual bird in our region. Declared endangered in NSW and vulnerable in the Commonwealth.

General: The same number of records this year as last year but a decrease in the total number of birds (from 71 to 43) and hence a decrease in the average number of birds reported (1.4). Even so, reported from a larger number of sites and grid cells. Reported in 1's and 2's during the spring. Within suburbia observed at WBPD, JWNR & FSP, West Macgregor Pony Club, Parkwood Horse Paddocks and Forde Pond and from Kama Nature Reserve, Birrigai and Hoskinstown.

Rare Visitor

Australian Painted Snipe				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	31	32	-3	1.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	8	1	700	0.1
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

SCOLOPACIDAE: snipe, sandpipers and allies

No records of:

Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* (3 records 2011-12)

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* (last record Nov 2008)

Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis* (4 records 2008-09)

Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea* (last record Sep 2009)

Vagrant

Rare, Migrant

Rare, Migrant

Rare, Migrant

Latham's Snipe *Gallinago hardwickii*

Uncommon, Migrant

General: A large increase in the number of records and the average number of birds reported, pushes the reporting rate (4.2%) up 154% on last year. Site numbers have increased from 23 last year to 44 so an increase in abundance and distribution. Large numbers (up to 18) were reported at Mulligans Flat large dam. The next most abundant site was JWNR with the largest number 10/15 Dec GrL14 (RoV1).

GBS: Reported from a single site, Giralang GrK12 (McD4) for 10 weeks between week 5 Oct and week 4 Feb. Maximum number seen 4/ 5 wk Oct.

Latham's Snipe				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	189	70	170	22.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	12	7	71	5.7
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0072	0.0080	-10	0.0026
GS	1	3	-67	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*

Rare, Migrant

General: 2 records from different sites. 1/24 Jan Mulligan's Flat big dam GrL11 (AnF1), 1/29 Apr LBath S Morass (LeM1). First records since Oct 2009.

Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*

Rare, Vagrant

General: A single record only. The first since Oct 1995 but this record was received too late for inclusion in 1995-96 Annual Bird Report. 1/27 Aug LBath west basin (LeM1).

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*

Rare, Migrant

General: 2 records from a single site. Not recorded since Aug 2007. 1/19 Dec (LeM1), 2/21 Jan (MiP1) LBath E basin.

Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis*

Rare, Migrant

Occasionally seen in summer at FSP, LBath and LGeo.

General: Highest numbers since 1998-99. An increase in the number of sites from 3 last year to 9. A very large increase in the number of individuals seen with the average increasing from 1 to 21 leading to a nearly 600% increase in abundance. Reported throughout the year with the largest concentration 91/6 Mar LGeo opposite Silver Wattle GrR10 (LeM1).

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata*

Common, Migrant

Can be seen between Aug and Apr on some wetlands.

General: Records from a similar number of grid cells and sites as last year. There was a large increase in the total number of birds reported with an average of 90 compared with 8 the previous year with the median increasing from 2 to 14, resulting in a nearly 600% increase in abundance. The largest concentration was 708/21 Jan LBath East basin, GrY07 (MiP1). Observations from JWNR, FSP and LBath with a single record only from LGeo 14/14 Apr GrT09 (LeM1).

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

Rare, Breeding Resident

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

General: 9 records is fewer than last year but is still above average (10YA of 5.8, 30YA of 5.0) and within the normal range for this species (0-13 records over past 30 years). Records were of up to 3 birds and came from throughout the year. 6 records from Mulligans Flat GrL10/11 or Goorooyarroo GrM11, the others coming from Mt Majura GrL13, Mt Taylor GrJ15 and Honeysuckle Creek campground GrH21. No breeding reported.

Red-chested Button-quail *Turnix pyrrhorostrax*

Rare irruptive visitor

A first report for the ACT and region, as yet unconfirmed.

General: 2 records from Mulligans Flat GrL10, 1 on 30 Nov and 5 on 27 Jan (both MiP1). These are the first records in the COG database, but neither was submitted for endorsement.**Little Button-quail** *Turnix velox*

Rare, Migrant

Only 12 records in the COG database

General: A single record this year (not submitted for endorsement) continues the recent low levels of reporting beginning in 2006, prior to which there are no records in the database. This year's record was: 1/3 May Mulligans Flat GrL10 (BirdlineACT).**LARIDAE: gulls and terns**

No records of:

Gull-billed Tern *Sterna nilotica* (last record Sep 2002)

Rare, Visitor

Caspian Tern *Sterna caspia*

Rare, Visitor

A conspicuous but rare visitor.

General: Observations from 2 sites, similar to last year, most likely the same bird. 1/12 Oct Yarralumla Bay LBG GrK14 (DaC1), 1/13 Oct Orana Bay LBG GrK14 (BiL1). These observations continue the trend of an occasional sighting of this species in the region.**Whiskered Tern** *Chlidonias hybridus*

Rare, Breeding Visitor

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

General: Although recorded from more sites than last year the average number seen was down from 7 to 4.5 with a drop in the median value from 7 to 1; a wider distribution but with fewer birds. The largest concentration was 12/6 Jan LGeo panhandle GrT09 (LeM1). Nearly all observations during the spring with 1 record in summer. Records from JWNR/FSP, LGeo and LBath. There are normally about 5 records per year since records began in 1981.

Whiskered Tern				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	6	1	500	5.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	5	1	400	2.4
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

Silver Gull *Larus novaehollandiae*

Common, Breeding Resident

A resident of larger bodies of water in the region.

General: A small increase in the number of grid cells and sites since last year but with a large increase in numbers reported with abundance increased by over 470% with an average number increase from 10 last year to 27 with an increase from 4 to 6 in the median value. The number of records is the largest since the COG Atlas period Sep 1986-Aug 1989. Largest concentration 1400/14 Mar LGeo West GrT09 (LeM1). There were 5 breeding records all from LBath with 1 record from Molonglo Reach GrL14 dy/17 Dec (LeM1). Although observations not recorded in the COG database, there were 208 active nests on Spinnaker Island LBG on 12 Sep with 226 active nests on 27 Sep and a maximum of 600 adults on the island on 25 Oct (C. Davey *pers. obs.*).**GBS:** Reported from 2 sites with the average number of birds at 11, up from 5 the previous year. Largest concentration 85/week 4 Sep Curtin GrK14 (AJR1). Observed in Curtin over 17 weeks and at Greenway GrJ16 (HaA2) over 21 weeks.

Silver Gull				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	267	148	80	104.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	19	16	19	13.6
BR	5	0	-	1.1
GA	0.1331	0.0301	343	0.4359
GS	2	4	-50	5.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

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

General: Only 1 record this year (10 in 2011-12), the lowest number since 1994: 4/19 Nov Majors Creek, Wallaces Gap GrY20 (BuM1). No breeding records (1 in 2010-11).

GBS: Recorded from 1 site: 3/12 Mar Melba GrJ12 (MoM1).

Uncommon Non-breeding Visitor

Glossy Black-Cockatoo				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1	10	-90	7.5
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	1	3	-67	2.3
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0009	0.0009	1	0.0040
GS	1	1	0	1.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus funereus*

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

General: Reporting rate (2.0%) is down from 2.3% last year and 52% less than the 30YA average of 4.2%. Reported all year but most frequently in spring (31%) and summer (36%). Average 7 with max 80/6 May Molonglo bike path below Tuggeranong overpass GrJ14 (CaJ4). 4 breeding records (1 last year): earliest dy/16 Feb Narrabundah Hill Reserve GrI15 (HoJ1), latest dy/13 Jun Narrabundah Hill GrI14 (AWB1).

GBS: Records from 36 sites (59%) from 52 weeks in groups of varying size averaging 6.2 with max 60/3wk May Curtin (AJR1). Abundance was 34% higher than the 30YA, 21% higher than last year but much lower than the peak abundance after the 2003 bushfires (A=2.2998 in 2003-04). 30% of records in winter and 24% in autumn. Breeding recorded from 4 sites (none last year): earliest dy/3wk Jul Cook GrJ13 (BrM2); latest dy/4wk Jun Curtin GrK14 (AJR1).

Common Breeding Resident

Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	91	99	-8	73.1
WR	1	0	-	2.0
G	47	51	-8	33.9
BR	4	1	300	1.2
GA	0.4342	0.3595	21	0.3553
GS	36	43	-16	22.4
GBR	12	0	-	1.7

Gang-gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum*

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

General: Reporting rate (5.4%) higher than last year (4.0%) but still well below the 30YA of 7.1%. Average number seen 3 ranging to 28 individuals. Recorded all year but fewer records in winter (9.9%). 5 breeding records (same as last year) starting with dy/25 Jul 184 Chapman Drive GrJ15 (CaJ4) and ending with dy/11 Apr Red Hill Federal Golf Course GrK14 (CaJ4).

GBS: Records from 62% of sites from all weeks of up to 80 individuals with 29% in autumn. Abundance was 67% higher than last year, above the peak of 2003-04 (A=1.1505) and 71% higher than 30YA. Records from throughout Canberra. First breeding record dy/1wk Jul Curtin GrJ14 (MoM3) and last dy/2wk May Weston GrJ15 (BoJ1).

Common Breeding Resident

Gang-gang Cockatoo				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	243	171	42	124.8
WR	21	10	110	5.4
G	52	54	-4	41.3
BR	5	5	0	1.9
GA	1.2523	0.7491	67	0.7306
GS	45	46	-2	45.9
GBR	24	23	4	5.6

Major Mitchell's Cockatoo *Lophochroa leadbeateri*

Escapee/Vagrant

General: No records this year after 12 records of a single bird in 2007-08.

GBS: No records (last recorded in 2008-09).

Galah *Eolophus roseicapilla*

Widespread throughout the region.

General: There has been a steady increase in records since 2002. Reporting rate 46.1% higher than last year (39.5%) and 30% above the 30YA of 30%. Average number seen 8 ranging to 100. Breeding records: first ih/17 Jul Pinnacle NR GrJ13 (AlB1), dy/6 Jan Lk Tuggeranong GrJ16 (PeH2): records of dependent young in Jan, with several reports of ih after that, with the last being ih/30 Jun Pinnacle NR GrJ13 (AlB1).

GBS: Records from all sites in all weeks of 1-100 individuals with little seasonal variation. Average number seen 8 with max 100/4 Sep Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1) 2nd most abundant species recorded in the GBS. Abundance 17% below last year and 10% below the 30YA. First breeding record was ih/1wk Aug Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4) and last dy/3wk Mar Scullin (FeP1) with an early start to next season, ih/1wk Apr Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4).

Common Breeding Resident

Galah	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	2076	1668	24	619.7
WR	256	226	13	92.4
G	111	137	-19	93.2
BR	38	36	6	17.0
GA	6.4411	7.7181	-17	7.1424
GS	73	75	-3	65.4
GBR	56	63	-11	48.2

Long-billed Corella *Cacatua tenuirostris*

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

General: Increase in records to 37 of 1-4 birds, the largest number since they were first recorded in 1990. Most records in spring (46%) with few (5%) in autumn. 6 breeding records (only 4 previous records) all but one in Campbell Park NR.

GBS: 13 records of 1-2 birds from two sites in Duffy and Chapman. Recorded in 12 weeks, predominately in summer and spring (92.3%). 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 49% lower than last year and 52% of the 30YA. No breeding records. Earliest record 1/1wk Oct Chapman GrI15 (HAJ1), latest record 2/5 wk Apr Duffy GrI15 (CaJ4).

Uncommon Breeding Resident

Long-billed Corella	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	37	28	32	3.9
WR	2	3	-33	0.4
G	6	8	-25	2.2
BR	6	2	200	0.2
GA	0.0044	0.0086	-49	0.0085
GS	2	4	-50	2.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Little Corella *Cacatua sanguinea*

Breeding Resident

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

General: Reporting rate 6.6% significantly higher than last year (4.4%) and still well above the 30YA (1.9%). 33% of records in spring. Average 8 with some groups of up to 100. 7 breeding records (4 last year): earliest ih/15 Aug GrO05 TSR 48 (LeM1), latest on/25 Nov Symonston GrL15 (HeS1).

GBS: 12th most abundant bird in the GBS. The abundance was 25% lower than last year interrupting a long-term increase but still almost 5 times the 30YA. Records of up to 300 individuals from 46 sites from all weeks. Breeding first: ih/2wk Sep Watson GrL12 (WaK1) and last on/3wk Nov Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2).

Little Corella	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	297	188	58	32.9
WR	19	23	-17	5.0
G	39	37	5	10.5
BR	7	4	75	1.1
GA	1.7630	2.3460	-25	0.3571
GS	46	45	2	15.8
GBR	3	2	50	0.2

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita*

Common Breeding Resident

A common bird of the ACT and surrounding region.

General: 2nd most reported bird (3rd last year). Reporting rate 49% is 8.4% higher than last year and 35% higher than 30YA of 35%. Recorded in all months but only 11.5% in winter. Average 8 with max 250/18 Aug Ainslie (LeM1). Breeding records well above last year: first dy/14 Jul Lk Tuggeranong GrJ16 (HoJ1) with the latest dy/25 May Hawker Ovals (AlB1) and an early start to the next season ih/28 Jun Kama GrI13 (DaC1).

GBS: Most abundant species recorded in the GBS. Records from all sites and all weeks of up to 450 individuals with average number seen 10. Abundance was 2% lower than last year but 41% higher than the 30YA. Abundance peaked in 2003 at A=9.0, which is only slightly above the present value. First breeding record dy/2wk Jul Page GrJ12 (AlB1) and last dy/4wk Jun Page GrJ12 (AlB1).

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	2186	1696	29	629.1
WR	258	246	5	89.0
G	144	147	-2	106.4
BR	55	23	139	9.4
GA	8.4719	8.6426	-2	6.0149
GS	73	75	-3	64.5
GBR	46	33	39	14.7

Cockatiel *Nymphicus hollandicus*

Rare Vagrant

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

General: 4 records (2 last year): 1/19 Jan Holt GrI12 (DaC1), 1/6 Feb Mackellar Pond GrJ12 (CIM1), 1/18 April Kambah GrJ16 (RoV1).

GBS: Recorded from 3 sites (2 last year): 1/3wk Aug Curtin GrK14 (AJR1), 1/2wk Jan Page GrJ12 (AlB1), 1/2wk Feb Giralang GrK12 (RoM3).

Cockatiel				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	4	2	100	1.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	3	2	50	1.2
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0009	0.0006	52	0.0022
GS	3	2	50	2.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Uncommon Breeding Resident

A small resident population in Belconnen region.

General: 116 records from 16 grids (88 records from 13 cells last year) mostly from Hawker, Aranda, Cook, Weetangera, Macquarie and adjacent suburbs although a few records from the southside. Reporting rate was 2.6%, (2.1% last year) and well above the 30YA (0.8%). Since 2004 the reporting rate has risen steadily from 0.15% to the current value. Most records from summer (40%) and autumn (37%). Average 3, with max: 16/15 April Hawker GrI12 (AlB1). 1 breeding record (4 last year): on/27 Oct The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (BrJ3).

GBS: Abundance was 23% lower than last year but nearly 5 times the 30YA. Records from 19 sites (nearly all in South Belconnen [48 weeks in Scullin (FeP1)], but also from Fraser, Hughes and Torrens) of up to 10 individuals from 52 weeks evenly distributed throughout the year. One breeding record dy/3wk Apr Page GrJ12 (AlB1).

Rainbow Lorikeet				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	116	88	32	13.3
WR	4	6	-33	0.5
G	16	13	23	3.5
BR	1	4	-75	0.6
GA	0.2802	0.3635	-23	0.0536
GS	19	22	-14	7.3
GBR	1	4	-75	0.4

Scaly-breasted Lorikeet *Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*

Rare Visitor

Occasionally strays from coastal areas in the Illawarra region.

General: One unconfirmed record this year (only 2 previous sightings in 2005 and 2011): 2/28 May Fraser GrI11 (BiL1).

GBS: One record this year (only 1 previous record 1992-93): 2/4wk May Fraser GrJ11 (WaS1).

Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta concinna* 424

Rare Visitor

Occasionally strays from eastern ranges.

General: No records (4 in 2010-11).**GBS:** One record (Only 4 previous records, last recorded 2006-07): 1/4wk May Fraser GrJ11 (WaS1).**Little Lorikeet** *Glossopsitta pusilla*

Rare Visitor

A nomadic species feeding mainly on flowering eucalypts.

General: One record (two last year): 2/25 Jul Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1).**GBS:** No records (three records in 2008-09).**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: 464 records from 49 grid cells from all months reaching a peak in autumn (37%). Reporting rate 10.3% is higher than last year (8.0%) and well above the 30YA (7.6%) returning to the reporting rate to a level similar to 1998-2003. Average 6 with max (a roost flight) 242/4 May Mt Majura NR GrM13 (LeM1). 4 breeding records (5 last year): first ih/2 Sep Campbell Pk GrM13 (McI1) and last ih/11 Sep Campbell Pk GrM13 (COF1).**GBS:** 14th most abundant species recorded in the GBS, (15th last year). Records from 65 sites from all weeks of up to 40 individuals. Abundance 4% lower than last year and 3% lower than the 30YA. The A value increased steadily from A=0.3187 in 1982 to A=2.5949 in 2003, but since then has declined gradually to its current value. First breeding record dy/2wk Jan Giralang GrK12 (RoM3) and last dy/5wk Apr Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1).

Australian King-Parrot				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	464	336	38	132.7
WR	31	26	19	9.6
G	49	48	2	27.7
BR	4	5	-20	2.1
GA	1.5733	1.5810	0	1.6220
GS	65	68	-4	52.0
GBR	50	31	61	15.7

Superb Parrot *Polytelis swainsonii*

Uncommon Visitor

Gradually extending its range into the ACT from western woodlands. Nationally regarded as vulnerable.

General: Movement of Superb Parrots into Belconnen from 2005-06 continues. Most records in spring (30.5%) and summer (60.6%). Reporting rate 5.2%, 36% higher than last year (3.9%) and well above the 30YA (1.6%). Average number seen 6 with max 82/19 Jan Cook GrJ13 (McI1). 5 breeding records (14 last year) from ih/27 Nov Oak Hill GrN10 (RaL2) to dy/19 Jan Holt GrI12 (DaC1).**GBS:** Records from 18 sites of up to 44 individuals from 31 weeks (90% of records in spring and early summer, with few records before September and after January). Abundance 34% lower than last year but over 4x the 30YA reflecting the increase in movement of birds into urban Canberra. First breeding record dy/3wk Dec Cook GrJ13 (TaN1) and last dy/5wk Jan Cook GrJ13 (TaN1).

Superb Parrot				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	236	163	45	28.3
WR	9	19	-53	1.9
G	24	22	9	8.4
BR	5	14	-64	3.6
GA	0.1729	0.2635	-34	0.0431
GS	18	19	-5	5.9
GBR	10	12	-17	1.7

Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans*

Common Breeding Resident

An attractive common resident of the COG area of interest.

General: Reporting rate 47.5%, higher than last year (42.8%) but below the 30YA (49.4%). From 1991 to 1998 the reporting rate was fairly steady between 20 and 40%. In 1999 it rose to 53% and since then has very gradually declined to the present value. Average 5 with max (a roost flight) 139/24 May Mt Majura GrM13 (LeM1). Breeding: First ih/3 Aug The

Crimson Rosella				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	2136	1810	18	864.5
WR	340	333	2	136.5
G	160	200	-20	136.4
BR	39	45	-13	20.3
GA	3.3739	3.3408	1	3.1690
GS	73	74	-1	65.0
GBR	109	40	173	24.5

Pinnacle NR GrJ13 (AlB1) and last br/15 Jan Umbagog Park GrI12 (KiM3) with an early start for the next season, ih/30 Jun Gold Creek GrJ11 (RoA1).

GBS: 6th most abundant species recorded in GBS. Records of up to 42 individuals from 73 sites from all weeks with almost no seasonal variation. Abundance the same as last year and 6.4% higher than the 30YA. The A value for this species climbed steadily from A=2.0069 in 1982 to A=3.9689 in 1998. It remained around that value until 2006, and from then has declined slightly to its present value. First breeding record ih/1wk Aug Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) and last on/4wk Feb Burra GrM20 (AnI1) with several “inspecting hollows” after that, the last ih/4wk Jun Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1).

Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius*

Common Breeding Resident

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

General: Reporting rate is 27.9%, similar to last year (25.6%) and slightly lower than the 30YA (29%). Since 1991 the reporting rate for this species has remained fairly stable at about the current rate. Recorded in all seasons (36.4% in spring). Average 4 with a small number of groups of 20 or more.. Breeding: first ih/7 Aug The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AlB1) and last dy/16 Jan Page (AlB1) with the last recorded precursor of the next breeding season ih/28 Jun Kama GrI13 (DaC1).

GBS: 17th most abundant bird in the GBS, up from 18th last year. Records of up to 30 individuals from 69 sites from all weeks with very little seasonal variation. Abundance decreased by 5% from last year and was 12.7% lower than the 30YA. First breeding record ih/5wk Jul Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) and last dy/4wk Jan Page GrJ12 (AlB1).

Eastern Rosella				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1254	1083	16	508.0
WR	192	203	-5	84.2
G	114	123	-7	86.9
BR	32	23	39	12.9
GA	1.3381	1.4107	-5	1.5088
GS	69	72	-4	63.4
GBR	38	33	15	17.3

Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor*

Rare Visitor

An occasional nomadic winter migrant from Tasmania. Nationally regarded as endangered.

General: Only 3 records this year (4 last year): 6/11 Oct Gungahlin GrL11 (BiL1) and (McD1), 2/14 Mar Wanniasa GrK16 (BiL1). Seen in any number only in 2005, 2008 and 2011.

GBS: Recorded from 2 sites (1 last year): 2/2wk Mar Wanniasa GrK16 (HeS1), 1/4wk April Giralang GrK12 (RoM3).

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 (39.7% in summer) with a reporting rate 19.5% above last year (17.8%) and above the 30YA (12.5%) representing a steady increase in the reporting rate since 1995. Average 7 with max of 1 or 2 groups up to almost 100. Breeding: first ih/30 Aug New Line paddocks GrN14 (AWB1) and last dy/7 Feb Crace Wetlands GrK11 (HaJ7) with an early next season ih/30 Jun Gold Creek GrJ11 (RoA1).

GBS: Records of up to 40 individuals from 32 sites from all weeks. Most common number observed 3. Abundance was the same as last year, 35% higher than the 30YA, and has steadily increased since 2006. First breeding record ih/1wk Sep Curtin GrK14 (AJR1), and last dy/2wk Feb Nicholls GrK11 (HaJ7).

Red-rumped Parrot				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	877	753	16	219.4
WR	52	34	53	18.2
G	79	67	18	47.0
BR	23	12	92	5.3
GA	0.5916	0.5963	-1	0.4210
GS	32	37	-14	26.7
GBR	8	7	14	2.4

Turquoise Parrot *Neophema pulchella*

Rare Vagrant

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

General: No records (last recorded 2009-10).

Blue-winged Parrot *Neophema chrysostoma* 814

Rare Vagrant

A rare visitor from the west.

General: Two unconfirmed records from Campbell Park in February.**Ring-necked Parakeet** *Psittacula krameri* 872

Escapee

A common caged bird.

GBS: One record: 2/4wk May Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1). Last recorded 2009-10.**Budgerigar** *Melopsittacus undulatus* 452

Rare Vagrant

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

General: One record: 2/3 Jun Lake Burley Griffin GrK14 (BiL1). First record since 2004-05.**CUCULIDAE: cuckoos, koel****Eastern Koel** *Eudynamis orientalis*

Uncommon, Migrant

This year reverts to recent general trends of increasing reporting rates. Distribution is also increasing but is generally contained within Canberra's suburban habitats.

General: 76 records cf 37 records last year. Reporting rate is up 93% on last year, up 83% on the 10YA, and up 158% on the 30YA. Grid cell distribution is also increasing, up to 15 from 10 last year. This is up 117% on the 10YA and up 254% on the 30YA. Observed between Sep and Mar. Breeding, a single record: br/17 Feb Barton, Lobby Restaurant GrL14 (KiM2).**GBS:** 325 records cf 251 records last year. Abundance A value=0.1241 is up 38% on last year and up 152% on the 10YA and 518% on the 30YA. First: 2/2wk Oct Page GrJ12 (AlB1); last, 1/2wk Apr Ainslie GrL13 (HaS3). Breeding: 9 records, earliest, dy/1wk Jan Page GrJ12 (AlB1) and latest dy/4wk Feb Page GrJ12 (AlB1).

Eastern Koel				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	76	37	105	11.4
WR	1	0	-	0.1
G	15	10	50	4.2
BR	1	0	-	0.7
GA	0.1241	0.0899	38	0.0209
GS	46	34	35	13.0
GBR	9	9	0	0.6

Channel-billed Cuckoo *Scythrops novaehollandiae*

Vagrant

General: 3 records. Earliest: 1/27 Sep Mt Majura GrM12 (GoJ3); latest, 2 records, probably of the same individual, 1/16 Dec Campbell Park GrM13(BiL1).**GBS:** 1 record, 1/3wk Jan Lyneham GrL12 (LeM1).**Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo** *Chalcites basalus*

Common, Breeding Migrant

Can be seen in woodland in spring and summer.

General: 78 records compared with 81 records last year. Reporting rate down 10% on last year, down 37% on the 10YA and down 47% on the 30YA. All but 1 record (autumn) in spring and summer between Sep (Casuarina Sands) and Mar(Kelly's Swamp). Breeding: 1 record in Nov at Campbell Park.**GBS:** 15 records from 3 rural and 2 suburban sites cf 4 records from 3 sites last year. Earliest: 1/3wk Aug Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1); latest, 1/2wk Jan Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1).

Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	78	81	-4	57.7
WR	9	5	80	4.6
G	42	29	45	28.8
BR	1	2	-50	0.8
GA	0.0050	0.0012	306	0.0071
GS	5	3	67	6.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.3

Black-eared Cuckoo *Chalcites osculans*

Rare, Visitor

This species generally lives in drier habitats than those of Canberra.

No records for the 3rd year in a row. 2 records in 2009-10 and only 6 since records began.

Shining Bronze-cuckoo *Chalcites lucidus*

Most records come from woodlands and forests.

General: 94 records cf 86 last year. Reporting rate is up 3% on last year, up 26% on the 10YA, but down 27% on the 30YA. 95% of the records are in spring & summer, starting in July and ending in Mar. 1 breeding record, di/2 Oct Michelago (LaS2).

GBS: 30 records cf 31 records last year. The reporting rate is down 2% on last year, up 176% on the 10YA and up 50% on the 30YA. A large majority of the records were from the small number of rural sites. Earliest: 1/5wk Jul Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1); latest, 1/2wk Feb Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1). Breeding not recorded.

Common, Breeding Migrant

Shining Bronze-Cuckoo				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	94	86	9	49.8
WR	6	8	-25	4.3
G	42	45	-7	26.7
BR	1	0	-	0.8
GA	0.0093	0.0101	-8	0.0066
GS	6	7	-14	6.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.2

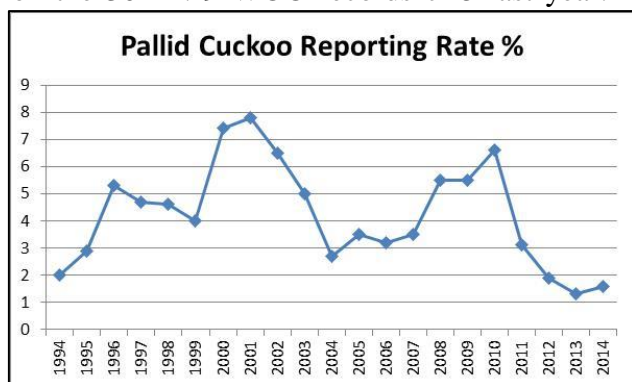
Pallid Cuckoo *Cacomantis pallidus*

Records tend to come from drier areas of the ACT and AOI in spring and summer. This year's records, the 10 year and 30 year figures for both general and the GBS records show a significant year-on-year decline and continue generally declining trends for this species (see graph of all general surveys Reporting Rate).

General: 60 records cf 83 records last year. Reporting rate is down 32% on last year, down 66% on the 10YA, and down 77% on the 30YA. 9 WOO records cf 5 last year. This represents a

Common, Breeding Migrant

Pallid Cuckoo				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	60	83	-28	84.7
WR	9	5	80	14.1
G	38	47	-19	36.0
BR	2	0	-	1.6
GA	0.0065	0.0233	-72	0.0256
GS	6	6	0	15.1
GBR	1	0	-	0.4



56% decline on the 10YA. Nearly all records in spring and summer between Sep and Mar. Breeding: 2 records; earliest, di/21 Oct Carwoola GrP16 (BuM1); latest, di/28 Oct Kowen Geophys Site GrQ14 (BuM1).

GBS: 21 records cf 54 records last year. Abundance A=0.0065 is down 72% on last year, down 56% on the 10YA, and down 74% on the 30YA. A large majority of the records are from the small number of rural sites. Earliest record:

1/3wk Sep GrM20 Burra (AnI1); latest, 1/2wk Jan Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1). Breeding: 1 record, dy/2wk Jan Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1).

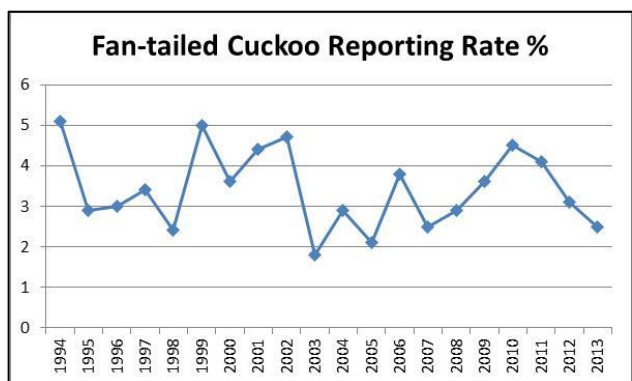
Fan-tailed Cuckoo *Cacomantis flabelliformis*

Common and widespread throughout the region in spring and summer.

Common, Breeding Migrant

General: 112 records cf 135 records last year. Reporting rate is down 22% on last year, down 23% on the 10YA, and down 55% on the 30YA. 90% of records in

Fan-tailed Cuckoo				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	112	135	-17	97.7
WR	1	2	-50	2.1
G	64	67	-4	45.9
BR	1	0	-	0.7
GA	0.0121	0.0141	-14	0.0104
GS	5	6	-17	9.0
GBR	2	0	-	0.2



spring and summer, but enough in autumn (3.6%) and winter (6.3%) to suggest some overwintering birds. Earliest: x/1wk Jul ANBG

GrK13 (RoV1); latest, 1/26 Jun Majura Firing Range GrN13 (AlB1). A single breeding record, in Dec at Kelly's Swamp.

GBS: 35 records from 4 rural sites and 1 site (5wks) in Aranda (RoS1), down from 45 records last year. Abundance A=0.0121 is down 14% on last year, but up 85% on the 10YA, and up 21% on the 30YA. Nearly all records are from the small number of rural sites: Earliest: 1/1wk Aug Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1); latest, 1/4wk Feb Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2). Breeding: 2 records, earliest, di/2wk Nov Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1); latest di/3wk Nov Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1).

Brush Cuckoo *Cacomantis variolosus*

Uncommon, Breeding Migrant

Records tend to come from the wet forests of the ACT and the AOI.

General: 28 records cf 39 records last year. The reporting rate is down 33% on last year, up 30% on the 10YA and down 16% on the 30YA. Earliest: 1/20 Oct Campbell Park GrM13 (AnI1); latest, x/16 Feb Kosciuszko, Blue Waterholes Camp GrA21 (GoJ3). Breeding not recorded.

GBS: 7 records from 3 rural sites compared with 1 record last year. Earliest: 1/3wk Nov Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1); latest, 1/1wk Mar Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2).

Brush Cuckoo				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	28	39	-28	12.9
WR	3	0	-	1.3
G	17	32	-47	10.0
BR	0	1	-100	0.1
GA	0.0022	0.0006	255	0.0012
GS	3	1	200	1.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

STRIGIDAE: hawk owls

Powerful Owl *Ninox strenua*

Rare Breeding Resident

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

General: 3 records of a single bird from the same site in Wamboin GrO13, between 12 Aug and 10 Sep (LyG1). Powerful Owls have been recorded in 7 of the previous 10 years, usually in Tallaganda SF or the ANBG. No breeding recorded. Only one breeding record, in 1987.

Barking Owl *Ninox connivens*

Rare Visitor

An occasional visitor to woodlands and suburbs.

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

Southern Boobook *Ninox novaeseelandiae*

Common Breeding Resident

The most numerous of local owls, heard more often than not in the suburbs.

General: 24 records, down 11% on the 30YA; reporting rate 0.5% also down from 30YA of 1.5%. Maxi 4; median 1. There was a strong seasonal pattern, with 50% of records in spring, 29% in summer, 21% in autumn, and none in winter. Records ranged from 12 Sep to 14 Apr, recorded in 10 mostly urban grid cells, the hotspot being Cook GrJ13 with 8 records. Again no breeding was recorded. Boobooks have been recorded breeding in only four of the previous 10 years.

GBS: 62 records, cf 159 last year. This is 42% down on the previous 10YA, while the reporting rate of 1.9 is 46% down for the corresponding period. Max 4; average 1.1. Recorded throughout the year, from 21 sites, though they were relatively common only in Cook and Ainslie. Unlike the general records finding, there were 2 winter records (3.2%), with spring 29%, summer 45% and autumn 23%. Breeding: dy/ 4wk Dec to 4wk Jan, Cook GrJ13 (TaN1). Breeding has been recorded in the GBS in five of the previous 10 years.

Southern Boobook				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	24	27	-11	26.9
WR	0	1	-100	0.4
G	10	13	-23	13.2
BR	0	1	-100	0.9
GA	0.0208	0.0663	-69	0.0391
GS	21	29	-28	22.3
GBR	2	12	-83	0.9

TYTONIDAE: masked owls**Eastern Barn Owl** *Tyto javanica*

Rare Visitor

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

General: 6 records, after last year's 43, all of single birds, from Bonner, Curtin, Goorooyaroo NR and JWNR. The earliest record was 17 Sep, the latest 2 May. There were 2 records in spring, summer and autumn. Reporting rate plummeted from 1% last year to 0.1%. Barn Owls tend to occur in our area when there are mice plagues and clearly 2012-13 was not sufficiently rich in rodents to keep the birds here.

GBS: 1 record only: 1/2wk Jun Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1).

Eastern Barn Owl				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	6	43	-86	2.8
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	4	19	-79	1.8
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0028	-89	0.0008
GS	1	6	-83	1.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

ALCEDINIDAE: kingfishers**Azure Kingfisher** *Ceyx azurea*

Rare, Visitor

Occasionally found perching over water.

General: 2 records, possibly same bird 1/21 Feb JWNR GrL14 (BiL1), (MuM4). 9 records last year. They have only been reported in 8 of the previous 31 years, being reported in all seasons. The most recent report prior to these was May 2008, Shoalhaven River.

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

Common, Breeding Resident

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

General: Reporting rate (14%) is down 7% on last year 16% on the 10 YA and 38% 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 (36%) and summer (34%). Max 9/25 Aug Campbell Pk GrM13 (AnI1). 5 breeding records (4 last year) which does not reflect the common breeding status of Kookaburra in this region: 4 records from same site and observer earliest cf/5 Nov and latest dy/27 Dec Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1). 1 record: dy/20 Dec TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1).

GBS: 537 records from 45 sites. Recorded evenly throughout the year with spring max 30%. 5 breeding records from 3 sites (7 from 5 sites last year): earliest ih/3wk Jul Watson GrL12 (WaK1) (8 consecutive years of breeding at this site), and latest dy/1wk Feb Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4).

Laughing Kookaburra				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	630	639	-1	395.9
WR	65	60	8	29.1
G	120	127	-6	99.7
BR	5	4	25	4.6
GA	0.3051	0.3660	-17	0.3447
GS	45	50	-10	46.7
GBR	5	7	-29	4.3

Red-backed Kingfisher *Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*

Rare, Visitor

This inland species appears here occasionally

General: 6 records, all possibly the same bird. 4 from GrL14: earliest 1/17 Dec JWNR (BiL1) and Molonglo Reach (LeM1), 1/31 Dec (PoD1) and 1/5 Jan (BiL1) and latest from GrM14; 1/6 Jan FSP (AnF1). In the last 31 years they have been reported in 2001, 2003 and 2008 onwards.

Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus*

Common, Breeding Migrant

General: Reporting rate of 4.2% is similar to last year, down on the 10YA of 5.14% and the 30YA of 4.8%. It climbed steadily and markedly from 2001 to 2009 (8%) and has fallen rapidly in the last 3 years back to the 2001 levels. 99% of records are in spring and summer. First 1/23 Sep Castle Hill GrJ18 (McD1) and last 1/1 Apr TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1). Generally seen in ones or two, or in small groups up to max of 8. 3 breeding records this year (up from 1 last year below the typical 4 or 5): earliest ih/27 Oct Mulligans Flat (BoJ1) and latest cf/2 Dec (LiB1) both from Mulligan's Flat GrL11.

Sacred Kingfisher				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	191	175	9	84.1
WR	10	9	11	6.8
G	46	54	-15	35.9
BR	3	2	50	3.1
GA	0.0100	0.0077	30	0.0104
GS	9	14	-36	12.0
GBR	0	1	-100	0.2

GBS: 30 records from 9 sites (more than last year's 24 from 14). All records were in spring 40% and summer 60%. The earliest, 2/1wk Oct Murrumbateman GrI06 (BIJ1) and latest, 1/2wk Feb Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1). No breeding records. Only 4 years in the last 32 years have had GBS breeding records.

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

Common, Breeding Migrant

Found near sandy banks of rivers and creeks.

General: Reporting rate 1.2%, down on last year 1.45% and almost half the 30YA, but has remained steady around this figure since 1997. Earliest record 2/1 Oct West McGregor GrI11 (CuR1) and latest 9/17 Mar Shepherds Lookout GrH12 (AnF1). Records in the Oct – Dec period were of 1 – 7 birds, whereas the records containing 10 or more are generally in March. The highest number was 25/7 Mar Urambi Hills GrJ16 (RoM1). Only 1 breeding record (down on 4 last year down 58% on 10YA and 62% on 30YA): on/3 Jan Michelago, Mt Livingston Rd GrL24 (RoT3).

Rainbow Bee-eater				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	52	61	-15	39.1
WR	1	2	-50	0.5
G	26	23	13	18.9
BR	1	4	-75	2.6
GA	0.0121	0.0025	394	0.0128
GS	5	4	25	5.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: 8 records from 5 sites (up 4 from 4 last year) The earliest record was 7/3wk Sep Holt GrI12 (DaC1) and the latest 2/1wk Mar Weston GrJ15 (BoJ1). Largest number was 20/1wk Feb Murrumbateman GrI06 (BIJ1). 3 records from 3wk Oct to 1wk Feb Lyneham GrL12 (GrM2) and 2/1wk Mar Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1). No breeding records – the only GBS breeding record in the last 31 years was 1994/5.

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

Common, Breeding Migrant

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

General: Reporting rate 3.3% is up on last year (2.3%) and on both the 10YA (2.7%) and 30YA (3.0%). Since 1990 the reporting rate has ranged between 2% and 4%. Observed between Sep and Mar with spring 35%, summer 61% and autumn 4.1%. Max 10 but most sightings were of single birds.

GBS: 74 records from 17 sites (75 from 15 last year). Earliest 2/3wk Oct Gleneagles (PeH2) and only breeding record: dy/4wk Jan (same site). The largest number 5/2wk Feb and latest 2/4wk Mar both from Murrumbateman GrI06 from (BIJ1). Sites with

Dollarbird				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	147	98	50	52.4
WR	6	9	-33	3.7
G	30	29	3	20.2
BR	2	1	100	1.9
GA	0.0333	0.0344	-3	0.0519
GS	17	15	13	20.6
GBR	1	0	-	2.4

most records are Ainslie (HaS3) 21 wks, Gleneagles (PeH2) 12 wks, Murrumbateman 10 wks and Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1) 5 wks. Most records are of 1 or 2 birds with the occasional of 3 or 4. A value (0.0333) is similar to last year (0.0344) down on both 10YA 15% and 30YA 36%.

MENURIDAE: lyrebird

Superb Lyrebird *Menura novaehollandiae*

Occurs in the wetter forests of the ranges. This species has traditionally been 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: Fewer records this year than last year, from half the number of grid cells. The reporting rate 0.6% is down on last year (0.8%) which is which is 52% below the 10 YA and down 80% on the 30YA (3.0%). The current reporting rate is even lower than that (0.61%) in 2004, the season following the devastating fires of Jan 2003. The majority of the records were from the mountainous country in the ACT, however there were also a couple of records from various areas in the eastern mountains Tallaganda, Tinderries and Deua) plus one at Defence College 4 Aug GrJ14 (KiM2) and on Lake Rd (near Lake George) 11 Sep GrR11 (LaS1). Most records were of a single bird, maximum was 10/16 Jun Camel Back Fire Trail, Tidbinbilla GrF17 (DaC1). The records were spread throughout the whole year. No breeding records. There have only been 4 years in the past 30 that have had breeding records.

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Superb Lyrebird				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	27	35	-23	53.2
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	13	27	-52	24.7
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

CLIMACTERIDAE: treecreepers

White-throated Treecreeper *Cormobates leucophaea*

Prefers more mature open forests, especially at higher altitudes.

General: 699 records from 119 grid cells (53%), from all weeks, 5% more records than last year which continues a steady recent rise. Reporting rate 15.5% continues the slow decline from the 30YA 24.8%. Mean 1.7, median 1. 5 breeding records (1 last year): first nb/11 Sep The Pinnacle NR GRI13 (AlB1) and last ny/28 Oct Kambah Pool GrI16 (CaJ4).

GBS: 237 records from 10 sites (13.7%), from all weeks. Abundance (A=0.1123) 44% higher than last year. Average 1.5 but nearly all sightings were of 1 bird except for 2 rural sites, Burra where groups of 2-4 were reported GrM20 (AnI1) and Hoskinstown with groups to 3 GrT16 (KaJ1) and one town site in Nicholls where unusually large groups of from 1-7 were reported GrK11 (HaJ7). No breeding.

Common, Breeding Resident

White-throated Treecreeper				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	699	666	5	433.7
WR	109	96	14	54.5
G	119	146	-18	105.7
BR	5	1	400	2.4
GA	0.1123	0.0779	44	0.0580
GS	10	9	11	10.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

Red-browed Treecreeper *Climacteris erythrops*

Found mostly in the forests west of the Murrumbidgee.

General: 11 records from only 4 grid cells (1.8%), in each season with summer peak (46%). Reporting rate 0.2% well below the 30YA 0.7%. Mean 1.6, median 1, max. 4 on 9 Dec Moonlight Rd GrD16 (COF1). No breeding records.

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

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

General: 87 records from 21 grid cells (9.4%), from all months, 35% decrease from last year, reversing the rising trend since 2002. Reporting rate 1.9%, down 39% on last year, 45% on the 10YA and 53% on the 30YA. Mean 3.2, median 2, max 10/18 July TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1). 5 breeding records: first ih/19 Sep Strikealight Ck GrN29 (COF1) and last dy/28 Dec TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1).

Brown Treecreeper				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	87	133	-35	71.7
WR	13	14	-7	8.0
G	21	27	-22	23.8
BR	5	6	-17	3.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0025
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Common, Breeding Resident

An inhabitant of wet forests, gradually moving into Canberra suburbs.

General: 126 records from 41 grid cells (18%) from 44 weeks, continuing an increasing trend. Reporting rate 2.8% and higher than the 30YA of 2.6%. Mean 1.9, median 1, max 20/7 May Shepherds Lookout GrH12 (BiL1). No breeding records.

GBS: 300 records from 29 sites (40%), from all weeks. Abundance (A=0.3089) is the same as last year and 142% above the 30YA. Mean 3.3 but groups of up to 20 were again seen in spring at a single site in Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1). 6 breeding records from 3 sites: Hughes, Red Hill and Aranda which is the 1st breeding record north of LBG. Commencing with di/3wk July Red Hill (WaR4) and concluding cf/4wk Feb Hughes (AnI1), with an early start for the next season, di/1wk June also at Red Hill.

Satin Bowerbird				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	126	78	62	45.7
WR	7	4	75	0.5
G	41	33	24	19.5
BR	0	1	-100	0.9
GA	0.3089	0.3031	2	0.1311
GS	29	31	-6	12.9
GBR	6	9	-33	2.1

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: 1893 records from 158 grid cells (70%), from all weeks; more records from fewer sites than last year. Reporting rate is 42% which is close to both 10YA and 30YA. Mean 7.7, median 5, max 161/15 Jan Jerrabomberra GrL14 (DaC1). 17 breeding records: first on/19 Oct AIS GrK12 (HeS1) and last dy/14 Jan Michelago GrL25 (LaS2).

GBS: 1646 records from 68 sites (93%), from all weeks. Abundance (A=2.08) was 9% higher than the previous year and 117% above the 30YA. Mean 4, max 30/11 June Nicholls GrK11 (HaJ7) 31 breeding records commencing with nb/2wk Aug Nicholls (8 records this site) GrK11 (HaJ7) and concluding with dy/1 Jan Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2). Breeding started earlier than last year.

Superb Fairy-wren				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1893	1719	10	709.1
WR	136	149	-9	49.6
G	158	195	-19	121.3
BR	17	15	13	13.2
GA	2.0834	1.9040	9	0.9366
GS	68	69	-1	48.3
GBR	31	24	29	9.8

ACANTHIZIDAE: scrubwrens, thornbills and allies**Pilotbird** *Pycnoptilus floccosus*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

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

General: 13 records from 5 grid cells (2%), all in Brindabellas with no records in autumn. Reporting rate 0.3% is 38% less than the 30YA (0.5%). Mean 1.8, median 1 with 4 records ranging

between 2 and 7 birds. All but 2 records in spring and summer. No breeding records and only reported breeding in 3 years since 1982.

White-browed Scrubwren *Sericornis frontalis*

Found in most areas where there is suitable cover.

General: 695 records from 99 grid cells (44%), from 52 weeks. 41% more records than last year. Reporting rate 15.4% same as the 30YA. Mean 2.9, median 2 and max 30. 8 breeding records, commencing with dy/12 Sep LGin GrJ12 (AlB1) and concluding with dy/5 Feb Kelly's Swamp GrL14 (PeH1).

GBS: 612 records from 43 sites (59%), from all weeks. Abundance ($A=0.3229$) was 16% down on 1 year but more than twice the 30YA, continuing a trend starting in about 2000. Mean 1.7 which is constant over 30 years. 17 breeding records (7 from Giralang) commencing with nb/3wk July Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1) and concluding dy/2wk Feb Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH1).

Common, Breeding Resident

White-browed Scrubwren				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	695	493	41	269.9
WR	10	8	25	1.5
G	99	102	-3	75.4
BR	8	15	-47	6.3
GA	0.3229	0.3853	-16	0.1567
GS	43	48	-10	19.5
GBR	14	17	-18	4.0

Large-billed Scrubwren *Sericornis magnirostra*

Rare non-breeding vagrant

General: 1 unconfirmed record from 1 grid of two birds seen 19 Oct Tallaganda State Forest GrU25 (LaG1). No breeding records

Chestnut-rumped Heathwren *Calamanthus pyrrhopygia*

Uncommon, Resident

General: 6 records from 5 widely scattered grid cells (2.2%), which is more than last year and more than the 30YA. General increase, off a low base, since 2009 All records from spring and summer. Reporting rate 0.1% which is the long-term average. Mean 1.5, median 1.5. Three separate records of 2 birds. One breeding record near Queanbeyan River ny/3 Nov GrQ20 (COF1). Only 2 previous breeding records (1995, 2011) since 1983.

Speckled Warbler *Chthonicola sagittata*

Prefers undisturbed dry open woodland.

General: 244 records from 48 grid cells (21%), from almost every week. 8% fewer records than the previous year marginally halting a long term increasing trend. 28 WOO. Reporting rate 5.4 fractionally less than the 30YA (5.9%). Abundance: mean 2.1, median 2, max 8. 4 breeding records from 4 locations (Hoskinstown, The Pinnacle NR, Callum Brae NR and Campbell Park NR) between 30 Oct and 24 Dec.

GBS: 6 records from 3 sites (4%), from only 6 weeks but all seasons. with 4 records from Burra NSW GrM20 (AnI1). Abundance ($A=0.0019$) was 62% lower than the previous year and about 20% of the long-term average. Reporting rate 0.2%. Mean and max group size 1. No breeding.

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Speckled Warbler				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	244	266	-8	104.0
WR	28	39	-28	15.0
G	48	54	-11	30.0
BR	4	8	-50	2.2
GA	0.0019	0.0049	-62	0.0098
GS	3	2	50	3.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

Weebill *Sericornis brevirostris*

It forages mainly for lerps on eucalypts in most areas.

General: 1027 records from 75 grid cells (33%), from all weeks, slightly less than last year but 174% higher than long term average (375). 216 were WOO. Reporting rate 22.8% is above the 30YA (21.4%). Abundance: mean 3.7, median 2, max 24/3 Aug Lyneham GrK12 (LeM1). 11 breeding records commencing with nb/3 August Lyneham GrK12 (LeM1) and concluding with on/1 Jan Little Mackellar Pond GrJ12 (ClM1).

Common, Breeding Resident

Weebill				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1027	1073	-4	374.8
WR	216	268	-19	110.9
G	75	94	-20	57.1
BR	11	9	22	4.9
GA	0.9462	0.9997	-5	0.5233
GS	39	48	-19	33.8
GBR	4	15	-73	3.7

GBS: 971 records from 39 sites (53%), from all weeks. Abundance ($A=0.9462$) was slightly lower than last year but 75% above the 30YA. Average group size 3. 4 breeding records from 3 sites: first nb/31 July Duffy (CaJ4) and last nb/Curtin (AJR1).

Brown Gerygone *Gerygone mouki*

Rare, Visitor

A bird of the coastal rainforest occasionally in the region.

General: 17 records of up to 10 birds. Total of 78 birds. All bar 2 records from ANBG Rainforest Gully GrK12. Erratic increase in past 8 years. 30YA 3.6 per year. Distinct winter and autumn peaks. No summer records. No breeding records.

GBS: 1 record of a single bird on 4 June from Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2). Previously for GBS only three records in 1993 and 6 records in 2006. No breeding records.

Brown Gerygone				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	17	5	240	1.7
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	3	2	50	0.5
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0000	-	0.0030
GS	1	0	-	1.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Western Gerygone *Gerygone fusca*

Uncommon, Breeding Migrant

Found in drier woodland with a shrubby understory.

General: 128 records from 32 grid cells (14%), between Sep and March. 73% more than last year. 33 WOO. Reporting rate 2.8% up from last year (1.8%) and not far below the 30YA (3.5%). Abundance: mean 1.8, median 1, max 10/19 Oct Chapman (HoJ1). 1 breeding record: nb/4 Oct at Goorooyarroo GrM11 (TaN1).

GBS: 2 records each of single birds from Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) on 15 Jan and one Florey GrJ12 (BrJ3) on 2 Oct. Continues pattern of low garden records in past 2 decades compared to first decade of GBS. No breeding records.

Western Gerygone				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	128	74	73	61.9
WR	33	26	27	20.0
G	32	28	14	19.6
BR	1	0	-	1.0
GA	0.0006	0.0009	-32	0.0044
GS	2	3	-33	3.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

White-throated Gerygone *Gerygone albogularis*

Common, Breeding Migrant

Prefers fairly well-watered woodlands, including suburban gardens.

General: 304 records from 55 grid cells (25%), No winter records. 42% more records than last year continuing the upward trend. Reporting rate 6.8% up on recent previous years and approaching the 30YA (7.7%). Mean 2.3, median 1, max. 20/27 Oct Castle Hill GrI18 (VeP1). 9 breeding records mostly at Campbell Park between Oct and Jan.

GBS: 42 records from 9 sites (12%), from 25 weeks. All similar to last year. Abundance ($A=0.0152$) similar to the 30YA. Average 1.2. 1 breeding record. dy/1 Jan Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1).

White-throated Gerygone				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	304	214	42	133.9
WR	86	55	56	35.8
G	55	66	-17	38.9
BR	9	2	350	2.9
GA	0.0152	0.0166	-8	0.0178
GS	9	6	50	10.7
GBR	1	1	0	0.2

Striated Thornbill *Acanthiza lineata*

Common, Breeding Resident

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

General: 377 records from 88 grid cells (39%), from all weeks. Similar records as last year. 59 were WOO. Reporting rate 8.4% a little below last year and less than the 30YA (40%). Abundance: mean 4.9, median 4, max 30/16 June Tidbinbilla GrF18 (McD1). 13 breeding records, higher than the 10YA and more than the 30YA. First breeding record nb/3 Aug Lyneham GrK12 (LeM1) and last dy/9 Dec near Tarago U07 (LeM1).

Striated Thornbill				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	377	389	-3	243.6
WR	59	52	13	26.1
G	88	125	-30	81.2
BR	13	18	-28	6.7
GA	0.4628	0.3285	41	0.2234
GS	24	19	26	22.4
GBR	2	1	100	0.8

GBS: 271 records from 24 sites (33%), from 51 weeks, Abundance ($A=0.4628$) 41% higher than last year and 108% above the 30YA. Average 5.5, max 24 11 June Rivett GrJ15 (BrT2). 2 breeding records: di/17 July Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1) and nb/11 Sept Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2).

Yellow Thornbill *Acanthiza nana*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

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

General: 44 records from 34 grid cells (12%), from 27 weeks. Reporting rate 1% is lower than the 30YA (2.5%). Mean 3.6, median 2.0, max 12/29 Apr Lake Bathurst GrY07 (LeM1). 4 breeding records: first dy/11 Nov Campbell Park GrM13 (COF1) and last dy/6 Feb Bungendore GrR11 (GoJ3).

GBS: 50 records from 6 sites (8%), from 37 weeks, with wider geographic spread than last year. Last year 24 of all 38 records from a single site Lyneham GrL12 (LeM1) but only 11 this year. Abundance ($A=0.0361$) was up 57% on the previous year and up 70% of the 30YA. Average group size 2.3. No breeding records.

Yellow Thornbill				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	44	97	-55	44.3
WR	2	0	-	1.4
G	26	48	-46	23.2
BR	4	3	33	1.0
GA	0.0361	0.0230	57	0.0209
GS	6	8	-25	5.4
GBR	0	1	-100	0.2

Yellow-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*

Common, Breeding Resident

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

General: 1092 records from 111 grid cells (50%) for all weeks which is a slight drop on last year. 65 were WOO. Reporting rate 24% is slightly lower than recent years and the 30YA (26.1%). Abundance: mean 6.1, median 4, max 48/29 April South Morass (LeM1). 21 breeding records which commence in Jul and end in Jan: both at The Pinnacle NR GrJ13 (AIB1).

GBS: 777 records from 49 sites (67%), from all weeks. Abundance ($A=1.1054$) was lower than last year and marginally below the 10YA. Average 4.6. 21 breeding records with almost half from one locality in Watson (MuT1) including first nb/4wk July, with last dy /2wk Dec at Page GrJ12 (AIB1).

Yellow-rumped Thornbill				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1092	1149	-5	456.3
WR	65	84	-23	33.8
G	111	152	-27	97.6
BR	21	25	-16	20.2
GA	1.1054	1.4067	-21	1.4186
GS	49	58	-16	55.2
GBR	21	14	50	21.9

Buff-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza reguloides*

Common, Breeding Resident

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

General: 620 records from 88 grid cells (39%), from all weeks. Similar to previous year and higher than 10 & 30YA. 120 were WOO. Reporting rate 14%. just under the 10 & 30YA 16%. Mean 5.4, median 4, max 39/9 Jul near Glendale GrI23 (LaS1). . 2 breeding records, same as last year and higher than the 30YA: first dy/18 Sep Black Mtn GrK13 (BoC4) and concluding with dy/29 Dec The Pinnacle GrJ13 (AIB1).

GBS: 170 records from 17 sites (23%), from 50 weeks. Abundance ($A=0.2202$) was 12% lower than last year, but above the 10 & 30YA. Average 5.2, max 20/7 May Burra GrM20 (AnI1). Only 1 breeding record dy/15 Jan Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2).

Buff-rumped Thornbill				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	620	614	1	286.0
WR	120	123	-2	53.2
G	88	115	-23	72.0
BR	22	22	0	10.3
GA	0.2202	0.2503	-12	0.1325
GS	17	11	55	10.5
GBR	1	11	-91	1.5

Brown Thornbill *Acanthiza pusilla*

Found everywhere in the region except open grasslands.

General: 525 records from 111 grid cells (50%), from 52 weeks, 3% more records than last year. 36 were WOO. Reporting rate 11.7% shows a steady downward trend over the last 10 years and is down 34% on the 30YA. Mean 2.5, median 2, max 33. 4 breeding records (4 last year) commencing with dy/27 Sep The Pinnacle GrI13 (AlB1) and concluding with dy/11 Nov near Tarago GrU07 (LeM1).

GBS: 771 records from 52 sites (71%), from all weeks. Abundance (A=0.5387) was 24% higher than last year and 64% above the 30YA. Average 2.2. 10 breeding records: first on/18 Sep Cook (TaN1) (half the records are Cook) and concluding with dy/15 Jan Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1).

Common, Breeding Resident

Brown Thornbill				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	525	510	3	309.4
WR	36	34	6	10.8
G	111	137	-19	94.7
BR	4	4	0	4.3
GA	0.5387	0.4353	24	0.2777
GS	52	47	11	31.5
GBR	10	4	150	2.2

Southern Whiteface *Aphelocephala leucopsis*

A ground-feeder in drier scrub and grassland margins.

General: 61 records from 27 grid cells (12%), from all months. Almost 50% down on last year, but note last year a flock of 50 was recorded. Drops to levels last seen in 2004. 6 were WOO which was double last year's number. Reporting rate 1.4% which is half of last years' figure. Reporting rate has been in steady decline for 4 years. Abundance: Mean 2.1, median 2, max 5 in 3 locations. No breeding records (2 last year).

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Southern Whiteface				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	61	110	-45	47.1
WR	6	3	100	2.6
G	27	38	-29	21.0
BR	0	2	-100	1.8
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0009
GS	0	0	-	1.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Easily recognised from its call, foraging in larger eucalypts.

General: 938 records from 117 grid cells (52%), from all weeks, 22% records more than last year and 123% higher than 30YA. 118 were WOO. Reporting rate 21% is less than the 30YA (24%). Mean 3, median 2, max 45/5 April Lyneham GrK12 (LeM1). 8 breeding records commencing with br/19 Sep Black Mtn GrK13 (KiM2) and concluding with cf/27 Dec Lyneham GrK12 (LeM1).

GBS: 1015 records from 56 sites (77%), from all weeks. Abundance (A=0.6663) was lower than the previous year but close to the 30YA. Average 2.1, median 2 with max 20/30 Apr Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1). 18 breeding records which continues recent high rate. Commencing with ih/31 Jul Ainslie GrL13 (HaS3) and concluding with nb/25 June Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH1).

Common, Breeding Resident/Migrant

Spotted Pardalote				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	938	771	22	419.7
WR	118	123	-4	57.6
G	117	141	-17	94.5
BR	8	11	-27	6.0
GA	0.6663	1.0617	-37	0.6571
GS	56	56	0	50.5
GBR	18	30	-40	9.1

Striated Pardalote *Pardalotus striatus*

Common in the tablelands and often heard in the suburbs.

General: 1158 records from 126 grid cells (56%), in all weeks, a small increase on last year and 122% higher than the 30YA. Continues a long term increase. 259 were WOO. Reporting rate 25.7% similar to last year and a little less than the 30YA 30%. Mean 3.3, median 2, max 40/5 April Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1). 31 breeding records: first di/14 Aug The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AlB1) and last dy/3 Jan TSR 48 (LeM1).

Common, Breeding Resident/Migrant

Striated Pardalote				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1158	1098	5	522.5
WR	259	252	3	109.9
G	126	170	-26	107.8
BR	31	22	41	13.8
GA	0.4812	0.5825	-17	0.5861
GS	51	55	-7	49.2
GBR	31	33	-6	13.4

GBS: 788 records from 51 sites (70%), from all weeks. Abundance (A=0.4812) was 17% lower than last year and 19% below the 30YA. Average 2 with max 25/15 Jan Ainslie GrL13 (HoS1). 31 breeding records with over half from only two sites, one in Watson and one in Aranda. commencing with ih/4wk Aug Watson GrL12 (WaK1) until ny/3wk Jan Aranda (OrP1).

MELIPHAGIDAE: honeyeaters and chats

Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*

Common, Breeding Resident

An altitudinal migrant, common in GBS gardens during autumn and winter (68%). However, in the general surveys, autumn/winter records were 55% compared with spring/summer records 45%).

General: A significant increase in records this year over last year with a 21% increase in reporting rate, (8.4% this year) on top of a 17% increase last year. Since 1992 the reporting rate has oscillated around 10%. Only 1 potential breeding record this year: di/23 Aug ANBG (AWB1). Few breeding records over the last 30 years, quite different from the GBS picture.

GBS: Recorded from 88% of sites, similar to last year. Abundance is 14% above the 30YA, but down 14% on last year. Only 2 breeding records: first, dy/5wk Oct Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2) and last dy/4wk Jan Chapman (RAJ1).

Eastern Spinebill				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	380	296	28	194.3
WR	26	14	86	7.2
G	72	76	-5	55.6
BR	1	0	-	1.2
GA	0.6342	0.7402	-14	0.5665
GS	64	68	-6	57.3
GBR	2	11	-82	2.6

Lewin's Honeyeater *Meliphaga lewinii*

Vagrant

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

General: 3 records this year, of single birds in Jan/Feb in Namadgi NP Warks Road area. Since 1998 there are generally 1 or 2 records each year, except for 2002 and 2004 when there were no sightings, and 2001 and 2009 with 3 sightings.

Yellow-faced Honeyeater *Lichenostomus chrysops*

Common, Breeding Migrant

Migratory species with spectacular autumn departure in large flocks, returning in spring to breed, mainly in the mountains.

General: The reporting rate of 14.6% is a little below last year's, and below the 22.1% for the 30YA. Average group size was 15, up from 9 last year. 52% of all records were in spring and nearly 27% in autumn. Since 1999 the reporting rate has hovered around 20%, but since 2008 there has been a small but steady annual decline to reach the current level. Autumn movement started in the last week of March; the largest number recorded during autumn migration was 740/14 Apr Michelago GrL25 (LaS1). Only 2 breeding records this year, down from 7 last year: dy/16 Jan Tharwa Sandwash GrJ19 (FOF1) and dy/27 Jan Uriarra Homestead Dam GrF13 (LiB1). Historically the majority of breeding records are of dependent young in Jan and Feb.

GBS: Recorded at 63% of sites in 51 weeks, 8% fewer than last year, representing a considerable reduction in the number of sightings. The A value was less than half the 30YA. Overwintering records from 7 sites during Jul/Aug, 4 sites fewer than last year. Spring return migration was almost a non-event with only 3 groups of any size: largest 200/1wk Sep Burra GrM20 (AnI1). Main autumn migration commenced in the first week of April: 50 at Page (AlB1) and 40 in Kambah (VeP1) and continued until 5wk Apr. Most flocks were in the range 50-100 with only 6 groups of 100 or more, the largest: 200/2wk Apr Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1). Only 3 breeding records this year: earliest on/1wk Oct Burra GrM20 (AnI1) and latest dy/3wk Feb Giralang (McD4).

Yellow-faced Honeyeater				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	656	690	-5	386.0
WR	55	47	17	26.8
G	141	168	-16	106.7
BR	2	7	-71	3.1
GA	1.1524	2.1709	-47	2.4386
GS	46	53	-13	55.4
GBR	3	6	-50	0.7

Singing Honeyeater *Lichenostomus virescens*

Vagrant

Rare vagrant from the inland. Only 3 previous records, with 1 in Wilson (1999) and the most recent being 1 in 2006-07 and 1 in 2009-10.

General: No records this year.

Little Wattlebird *Anthochaera chrysoptera*

Vagrant

Rare vagrant from coastal districts.

General: 1 record: 9/26 Nov WBPD (CuR1).

GBS: No records this year. 1 record 1/4wk May Ainslie in 2010.

White-eared Honeyeater *Lichenostomus leucotis*

Common, Breeding Resident

Altitudinal migrant, generally irregular in the suburbs.

General: Reporting rate of 8.2% is higher than last year but 39% less than the 14.0% 30YA. Since 1991 the reporting rate has each year been around 10%, with a high of 13.4% in 2001 and a low of 4.73% in 1997. 40% of records were in autumn but this year there were more records in spring (27%) than in winter (23%), with 11% in summer. Only 1 breeding record: dy/9 Dec Warks Rd GrD16 (CoF1), the same as last year.

GBS: Recorded at 34% of sites, up from 28% last year. 75% of records occurred in winter and autumn, with only 11% in spring, quite different from the general survey pattern. About half the sightings (134) were from of rural sites in Wamboin, Carwoola, Hoskinstown and Burra, while the remainder were from suburban sites. In the period September to March there was 1 sighting in September and 2 in January for the entire Canberra suburban area. From the 1998 peak in abundance ($A=0.1585$) there has been a significant decline to the present value, although this is significantly higher than the 30YA. 2 breeding records this year: dy/1wk Jan GrT16 Hoskinstown (KaJ1) and dy/2wk Jan Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1).

White-eared Honeyeater				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	368	330	12	235.8
WR	47	34	38	13.8
G	112	130	-14	84.7
BR	1	1	0	2.5
GA	0.1132	0.0844	34	0.0976
GS	25	21	19	31.5
GBR	2	2	0	0.4

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater *Lichenostomus melanops*

Uncommon, Breeding Visitor

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

General: Reporting rate 0.2% is even less than the low value for last year and half the 30YA. Over the last 5 years there has been a significant decline in the number of sightings. Unlike last year, most records were from the ACT (Tharwa Sandwash [2 sightings], Tuggeranong Hill, Mulligans Flat and Tidbinbilla NR) with only 2 NSW records (Yanununbeyan NR). No breeding records, cf 2 last year.

GBS: Only 1 record this year from 1 rural site: 1/2wk Aug Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1) the same site as last year, compared with 2 records from 2 sites the year before.

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	7	11	-36	10.6
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	5	6	-17	4.4
BR	0	2	-100	0.6
GA	0.0003	0.0003	1	0.0031
GS	1	1	0	2.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Fuscous Honeyeater *Lichenostomus fuscus*

Common, Breeding Resident

Altitudinal migrant, breeding in the mountains over summer.

General: Reporting rate 1%, less than 1.4% last year, and 2.2% of the year before, further below the 30YA 2.9%. As with last year, just over a third of the records coming from Blitz surveys in the mountains in Oct, leading to a high spring count of 54% of records with summer and autumn 20% each and winter 9%. Max: 43/28 Oct Glendale Walking Track GrI23 (LaS1). 1 breeding record: nb/28 Oct Brandy Flat Hut GrI24 (HaS4).

Fuscous Honeyeater				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	46	58	-21	50.9
WR	0	1	-100	2.1
G	30	32	-6	24.2
BR	1	0	-	2.4
GA	0.0019	0.0485	-96	0.1033
GS	3	6	-50	18.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: Only 3 records from 3 sites compared with 22 records from 8% of sites last year, in Cook (Jul), Chapman (Aug) and Holt (May). The A value (0.002) is a return to the low values of the period 2004 to 2009. Average group size was only 2 with max 6. No breeding. There has been only 1 breeding record in the 31 years of the survey, in 2002.

White-plumed Honeyeater *Lichenostomus penicillatus*

Resident of woodlands in lowland areas.

General: Reporting rate of 10% about the same as last year, and the previous 22 years. Slightly more records in spring (35%) than in summer (29%). Max 22/1 Apr TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1). Breeding: first dy/9 Sep LGin (LeM1) and last dy/1 Apr TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1).

GBS: Recorded at 24% of sites, down from 36% last year and 47% less than the 30YA. However the A value is similar to last year (A=0.07). 74% of records were in autumn and winter, with only 10% in spring and 15% in summer, similar to last year, with most consistent records again from Greenway GrJ16 (HaA2). There has been a steady decline in abundance since the beginning of the survey, with the A values over the last 4 years being as low as they have ever been. A single breeding record dy/1wk Feb Chapman (HaJ1).

Common, Breeding Resident

White-plumed Honeyeater				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	464	459	1	216.4
WR	44	39	13	23.5
G	62	71	-13	49.0
BR	10	20	-50	10.1
GA	0.0703	0.0715	-2	0.1315
GS	18	26	-31	27.2
GBR	1	1	0	1.0

White-fronted Honeyeater *Purnella albifrons* 624

Rare, Vagrant

Very rare vagrant from inland. First record for ACT of 1 bird at JWNR Jun 2007, then a single bird in Kambah from Jul-Sep 2007.

General: No records this year.

Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala*

Common sedentary species of woodlands, commonly observed in Canberra suburbs and surrounding nature parks.

Reporting rate 20% slightly higher than last year (16%). Since 1991 the reporting rate has gradually increased from 4.3%, with a peak of 21.1% in 2010. Slightly more records (30%) in spring, with 17% in winter. Max 31/23 Jun New Line Quarry GrM14 (LaS1). Breeding includes: dy/4 Sep Lyneham (LeM1) and dy/19 Dec ANU (CoF1).

GBS: Recorded at 36% of sites (44% last year) 41% above the 30YA. Between 1982 and 2004 the abundance hovered around A=0.2. Since then the abundance has dramatically increased year on year until it has reached its highest value ever last year. However, this year's abundance is half that of last year, with the total number of birds sighted being 1764 compared with 3513 last year. Max last year 80, with max this year 22/1wk Jun Ainslie (HaS3). 18 breeding records from 4 sites: first nb/4wk Aug Watson GrL12 (WaK1) and last dy/4wk May Hughes (BuM3), with an early start for the new season nb/4wk Jun Ainslie (HaS3).

Common, Breeding Resident

Noisy Miner				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	904	706	28	252.1
WR	189	182	4	68.1
G	72	76	-5	48.4
BR	15	31	-52	9.6
GA	0.5487	1.0776	-49	0.3090
GS	26	33	-21	17.1
GBR	18	27	-33	5.9

Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater *Acanthagenys rufogularis*

Vagrant

Very rare vagrant from inland districts. A single record last year with other recent previous records: Oct 2010 Michelago and Feb 2010 Mt Ainslie.

General: No record this year

Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera phrygia*

Rare, Breeding Visitor

Rare summer visitor to the region. Last previous record August 2010 in Florey.

Declared endangered in the ACT and the Commonwealth, and critically endangered in NSW.

General: 1 unconfirmed record: 1/23 Mar Canberra Grammar School (KiM2).**GBS:** No records this year after a single record in September 2009 in Florey.**Red Wattlebird** *Anthochaera carunculata*

Common, Breeding Resident

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

General: Reporting rate 37%, up from 35% last year and as high as it has been since the ACT Atlas in 1989. Seasonal records this year are quite different from last year, with spring (29%) and winter (10%) lower, while summer (33%) and autumn (27%) much higher than last year and the 30YA. Max 47/10 May Lyneham Ridge GrK13: (LeM1). Breeding was later than usual this year: first dy/25 Oct Yerrabi Pond GrL11 (GrB1); last: dy/21 Feb Pinnacle NR GrJ13 (AlB1). The observed breeding season was about the same as last year, much shorter than the two previous years, but fairly close to the long term observations.

GBS: Recorded at all but 1 of the 73 sites in all weeks, with observations distributed very evenly throughout the four seasons. The table above shows the abundance (A=2.26) is almost exactly the 30YA. The Red Wattlebird is the 9th most abundant species in the GBS and the most abundant honeyeater. Breeding at 31 sites, slightly fewer than the 37 of last year: first cf/4wk Aug Deakin (RoD2) and last dy/1wk Mar Fraser (WaS1).

Red Wattlebird				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1655	1461	13	534.3
WR	69	102	-32	44.2
G	124	157	-21	97.4
BR	25	32	-22	19.6
GA	2.2653	2.7828	-19	2.3160
GS	72	75	-4	64.5
GBR	160	221	-28	107.5

White-fronted Chat *Epthianura albifrons*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Uncommon resident, now rarely reported except at LGeo, LBath and Stromlo Forest Park. Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: 20 records from the LBath, 8 from LGeo and 8 from Stromlo Forest Park GrI14, in all seasons, slightly more (33%) in autumn, similar to the long term pattern. Max 48/21 Oct LBath E GrY07 (MiP1). 2 breeding records at Stromlo Forest Park GrI14: dy/30 Dec (PeH1) and ny/1 Apr (MaA2).

White-fronted Chat				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	46	44	5	21.0
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	11	12	-8	6.2
BR	2	0	-	1.0
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

Black Honeyeater *Sugomel niger* 645

Rare, Vagrant

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

General: 2 records this year: 1/20 Dec TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1) and 1/23 Dec Mulligans Flat NR (BiL1).

Scarlet Honeyeater *Myzomela sanguinolenta*

Rare, Summer Vagrant.

Rare vagrant from coastal districts. 2 records in 2006-07, 2 in 2008-09, and 2 in 2009-10 at LBath N GrY07 (FrM1), and Gooroo S.

General: 4 records this year, 1 in O'Connor on 2 Aug, and 3 sightings of probably the same bird at Kellys Swamp on 25 Oct (WaS1).

GBS: 2 records from a site in Wamboin, of single birds on 29 Jan and 19 Mar (CoK2). This the 10th observation for the GBS.

Crescent Honeyeater *Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus*

Altitudinal migrant, reported mostly during the winter months.

General: Reporting rate 0.6%, up from last year and about a third of the 30YA of 1.5%. Seasonal distribution quite different from last year, and different again from the 30YA: 41% winter, 21% spring, 11% summer and 27% autumn. Like last year there were 5 records from ANBG in late May/early June, and 15 records from different sites in the Brindabellas.

GBS: Only 4 records from 4 sites (2 sites last year and 5 the year before). First: 1/2wk Jul Chapman (HAJ1), and last record in 3/4wk Jun Scullin (FeP1).

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Crescent Honeyeater				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	28	19	47	25.7
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	15	10	50	11.5
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0019	0.0012	52	0.0209
GS	4	2	100	6.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

New Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*

Uncommon altitudinal migrant, reported regularly from a few locations where grevilleas or banksias are abundant.

General: Reporting rate 4.6% is the highest ever, up on last year, and well up on the 30YA average of 3.6%. Two thirds of the records are in spring and summer. Highest number recorded 12/20 Jun ANBG (AWB1). 118 records from JWNR or Norgrove Park GrL14, 39 from ANBG GrK13, 26 from Cook/Mt Painter GrJ13, 13 from Jarramlee Pond GrI11 and 11 from elsewhere (8 grid cells). No breeding records this year, or last year, 2 the year before.

GBS: Nearly all the records from 2 sites: Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2) and Nicholls GrK11 (HaJ7). Other sites include Chapman and Duffy. Abundance has fluctuated greatly over the years. Following a period of low abundance from 2002 to 2009, the A value has steadily increased to its present value of A=0.05, 31% greater than the 30YA. No breeding records. Last breeding record in 2010. There have been only 3 years in the history of the GBS where breeding has been recorded.

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

New Holland Honeyeater				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	207	173	20	62.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	12	17	-29	11.3
BR	0	0	-	1.0
GA	0.0473	0.0491	-4	0.0374
GS	7	7	0	7.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.6

Black-chinned Honeyeater *Melithreptus gularis*

Vagrant

Very rare vagrant although normal distribution is only about 100 km to north-west of ACT. First endorsed records in Jun 2007 from Mt Majura GrM12 and New Line GrM14-N14.

General: No records this year.

Brown-headed Honeyeater *Melithreptus brevirostris*

A species of drier forests at all altitudes.

General: Reporting rate 4.2% slightly above last year's 3.8%. Since 1991 the reporting rate has oscillated around 4%, close to its present value. 64% spring and summer, fewest in winter (12%). Average 3.7, with max 18/28 Jan Glendale Depot GrI23 (PeH2). 7 breeding records (4 last year): first co/27 Oct Campbell Park (WAK1) and last dy/5 Jan Namadgi Visitors Centre GrJ19 (PeH2).

GBS: Recorded at 4 rural sites: Wamboin, Hoskinstown, Carwoola and Burra, throughout the year, with 1 sighting in Kambah and 1 in Giralang.

Common, Breeding Resident

Brown-headed Honeyeater				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	191	160	19	79.8
WR	38	25	52	12.3
G	54	61	-11	35.9
BR	7	7	0	1.7
GA	0.0855	0.0880	-3	0.0372
GS	6	3	100	4.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

White-naped Honeyeater *Melithreptus lunatus*

Common, Breeding Migrant

Migratory, flocks depart in autumn and return in spring to breed in the mountain forests.

General: The reporting rate of 3.0% is again lower than last year (3.4%) and 3.8% the year before that. This is the lowest reporting rate since 1986. Since 1991 the rate has been slightly above 5%. But there has been a steady decline from a peak of 7.64% in 2008. Only 7 records in Jul (at ANBG) and no sightings in August indicate few overwintering birds. 41% spring, and 37% autumn. Average 12 with max 480/21 Apr ANBG (HaL2). 3 breeding records (1 last year, but still well down on previous years). Earliest: dy/26 Oct TNR Hospital Hut GrH25 (DeD2); latest: dy/23 Jan Tinderry Road GrO24 (BuM1).

White-naped Honeyeater				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	133	145	-8	146.4
WR	3	9	-67	4.2
G	60	68	-12	58.0
BR	3	2	50	4.0
GA	0.1729	0.0580	198	0.4738
GS	16	18	-11	30.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: Last year it was reported that records of this species came from a wide variety of suburban sites and only 1 rural site (Carwoola). The situation is similar this year, but with 2 rural sites, including Wamboin and Burra but not Carwoola. Earliest record: 1/28 Aug Cook (TaN1) indicates no overwintering birds, with latest record 4/7 May Weston (BoJ1). 60% autumn and 27% spring. Abundance A=0.17 is well up on last year (A=0.05) but well below the 30YA of A=0.47.

Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus*

Common, Breeding Migrant

Common summer migrant mostly to the lowland woodland regions.

General: Reporting Rate of 11.6% slightly below last year and significantly below the 15.2% 30YA. Since 1990 the reporting rate has remained steady around 10%, with high points in 1999 and 2000 (22.2%). Nearly all records were in spring and summer (93%). Earliest record 1/19 Aug Black Mtn K13 (BoC4) and last 5/30 Jun Mulligans Flat L10 (BoC4). Average was 2.3 with no large groups this year, with a group of 15/3 Feb Callum Brae NR (HeS1). Little evidence of any significant autumn migration this year with a sighting of 1 group of 8/14 Apr Michelago (AlB1). 15 breeding records: earliest nb/25 Sep Michelago GrL25 (LaS2) and latest dy/9 Feb Googong Dam GrO17 (AnI1).

Noisy Friarbird				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	520	536	-3	265.4
WR	64	93	-31	45.7
G	74	80	-8	59.6
BR	15	19	-21	14.6
GA	0.2022	0.4212	-52	0.7911
GS	52	64	-19	59.9
GBR	27	33	-18	33.4

GBS: Recorded at 71% of sites, down from 85% last year. Earliest record: 1/3wk Aug Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) and latest 1/2wk May Curtin GrK14 (AJR1). Recorded mostly in spring and summer (93%). The steep decline in Abundance from last year, makes it the lowest A value on record for this species. Breeding was reported at 10 sites, 1 fewer than last year and 6 fewer than the year before. First breeding record nb/1wk Nov Wamboin and last dy/5wk Jan Burra (AnI1).

Little Friarbird *Philemon citreogularis*

Uncommon, Migrant

Rare summer migrant, recorded mostly to the north-west of the ACT.

General: No confirmed records this year. 6 records from 4 grid cells last year.

GBS: 3 records this year, from a single site in Murrumbateman GrI06 in Oct and Nov (BIJ1). 1 previous record in 2010 O'Connor GrK13.

Striped Honeyeater *Plectorhyncha lanceolata*

Rare, vagrant

Rare visitor to the north and west of Canberra. 2 previous records only, in 1995 (Charnwood) and 2001 (Gundaroo area).

General: No records this year. Last year, a single bird Sep at Weeroona ESE of Yass GrI04.

Painted Honeyeater *Grantiella picta*

Rare, Vagrant

Very rare vagrant with a major influx to the region in 2002-3. 3 records 2006-07, 1 record 2008-09 and 5 (probably of the same 2 birds) in 2009-10. Declared vulnerable in the ACT and NSW.

General: 5 records this year, at 4 different locations: 1/20 Dec TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1); 2/28 Dec Mulligans Flat (BiL1); x/27 Jan Yankee Hat GrG25 (BiL1); 1/27 Jan Yankee Hat Car park GrH25 (PeH2) and 1/27 Apr Mulligans Flat GrL10 (BiL1).

GBS: No records this year or last year. 1 record in 2008-09 in Turner.

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

Vagrant

The ACT is on the south-eastern edge of the range of this species.

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

White-browed Babbler *Pomatostomus superciliosus*

Vagrant

The ACT is on the south-eastern edge of the range of this species.

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 (Trost *et al.* 2008; Olsen *et al.* 2008).

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

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

A resident of the dry forests of the ACT.

General: Number of records this year (10) half last year's (21) and the 30YA (18.9), though similar to the 10YA (12.8). Recorded Jul, Oct, Nov, Jan, Feb and Apr. Reporting rate (0.2%) well below last year's (0.5%) and the 10YA (0.49%), but more than the 30YA (1.1%). Recorded from 4.5% of grid cells surveyed (7.2% last year). All records of 1 or 2 birds. Records from Molonglo Gorge, Namadgi NP, Stony Creek NR, Tallaganda and Hoskinstown area. No breeding (1 last year).

Spotted Quail-thrush				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	10	21	-52	18.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	10	20	-50	12.5
BR	0	1	-100	0.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0003
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Eastern Whipbird *Psophodes olivaceus*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

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

General: Number of records this year (19) similar to last year though higher than the 10YA (12.7) and the 30YA (13.1). Recorded every month Sep-Feb, plus Apr and Jun, with more records in spring (42%) and summer (47%) than autumn and winter. Reporting rate (0.4%) the same as last year, similar to the previous 10 years (0.5%) though lower than that of the previous 30 years (0.7%). Recorded from 4.5% of grid cells surveyed (2.9% last year), more than the 10YA of 2.7% and the 30YA of 3.8%. Max 6, mean 2.4, median 2. No breeding recorded.

Eastern Whipbird				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	19	18	6	13.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	10	8	25	7.2
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

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

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

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

General: Number of records this year (73) similar to last year (88) and the 10YA of 80, though more than the 30YA of 68. 12% WOO. Recorded in every month with a marked spring peak (46% of records), compared with summer (23%), autumn (14%) and winter (17%). Reporting rate (1.7%) similar to that of last year (2.1%), though well below the 10YA (3.1%) and the 30YA (3.9%). Recorded from 10% of grid cells surveyed (15% last year), fewer than the 10YA of 13% and the 30YA of 15%. Max 18, mean 4.0, median 3. 6 breeding records (3 last year and 13 the year before): first dy/19 Aug Black Mountain GrK13 (BoC4) and last dy/26 Feb The Pinnacle NR GrJ13 AIB1.

GBS: 10 records, all from rural areas (Carwoola, Wamboin and Hoskinstown), compared with 4 last year, similar to the 10YA of 9 though fewer than the 30YA of 18. First 4/2wk Jul Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) and last 6/2wk May from the same site. One breeding record (none last year): dy/1wk Jan Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1).

Varied Sittella				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	78	88	-11	67.5
WR	12	9	33	5.0
G	23	41	-44	28.3
BR	6	3	100	4.4
GA	0.0171	0.0074	132	0.0340
GS	3	3	0	5.8
GBR	1	0	-	0.3

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

Common, Breeding Migrant/Resident

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

General: Many more records this year than last year, well above the 10YA of 479 and the 30YA of 361. 12% WOO. Recorded in every month with a marked spring (39%) and summer (41%) peak, compared with autumn (17%) and winter (3%). Reporting rate (22.3%), similar to last year (19.2%) and 10YA (18.4%) and the 30YA (20.6%). Recorded from 47% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year's 48% and the 10YA of 43% and the 30YA of 42%. Max 15, mean 2.0, median 1. 22 breeding records (19 last year), from on/27 Oct Campbell Park GrM13 (WaK2) to dy/1 Apr TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1).

GBS: 630 records, similar to last year (727) and the 10YA (594) though fewer than the 30YA (789). Recorded in all weeks with higher proportions in spring (38% of records) and summer (33%) than autumn (20%) and winter (9%). Records from 59 sites (81%) similar to last year (F=88%) and the 10YA (83%) and 30YA (90%). Abundance (A=0.2635) well below last year's figure (A=0.3344) and the 30YA (A=0.4452), though similar to the 10YA (0.2845). Max 7, mean 1.3, median 1. 3 breeding records (5 last year) from 3 sites: dy/2wk Feb Bonner GrL10(GrB1), dy/3wk Feb Giralang GrK12 (McD4) and dy/3wk Feb Watson GrL12 (WaK1).

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1006	813	24	361.0
WR	117	94	24	41.4
G	106	132	-20	81.6
BR	22	19	16	11.0
GA	0.2635	0.3344	-21	0.4484
GS	59	66	-11	58.7
GBR	3	5	-40	7.8

White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina papuensis*

Rare, Visitor

The patchy continental distribution of this nomadic species means that it is only occasionally recorded in the Canberra region. The pattern of low numbers of this locally rare species continued this year.

General: 4 records (2 last year and 8 the year before), more than the 10YA of 3.2 and the 30YA of 2.6, from 4 widely grid cells in the northern part of the ACT: 1/8 Jul Goorooyarroo Nature Reserve GrM11 (BiL1), 1/8 Aug Hughes GrK15 (BiL1), 1/12 Aug The Pinnacle NP GrJ13 (BrJ3) and 1/21 Oct Uardry Bellmount Forest GrN05 (NiA1). No breeding recorded.

GBS: 1 record (1 last year) similar to the 10YA and 30YA (both 1.3): 1/21 May Ainslie GrL13 (HoS1). No breeding recorded.

White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	4	2	100	2.6
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	4	2	100	1.8
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0003	1	0.0010
GS	1	1	0	1.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Cicadabird *Coracina tenuirostris*

Uncommon, Breeding Migrant

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

General: 6 records (6 last year), well above the 10YA (3.7) and the 30YA (3.6), from Oct, Nov, Jan and Feb. 3 records of 1 bird, 1 of 2, 1 of 3 and 1 of 4. First 1/27 Oct Warks Road Namadgi NP GrE15 (McD1) and last 2/16 Feb Blundells Creek and Warks Roads Namadgi NP GrE15 (RoV1). No breeding records.

White-winged Triller *Lalage sueurii*

Uncommon, Breeding Migrant

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

General: The number of records this year is far higher than last year and the year before that (46), and well above the 10YA of 96 and above the 30YA of 62. 9% WOO. Recorded in every month from Sep to Mar, plus one late record from May: first 1/16 Sep Mulligans Flat NR GrM10 (MoM3) and last x/11 May Mulligans Flat NR GrL10 (LaG1). Reporting rate (5.3%) well above that of last year (2.3%) and 10YA(3.7%) and 30YA (3.5%). Recorded from 23% of grid cells surveyed, more than last year's 12%, the 10YA of 14.5% and the 30YA of 13.1%. Max 20, mean 2.5, median 2. 15 breeding records (9 last year), from di/28 Oct Goorooyarroo NR GrM11(BoJ1) to dy/28 Jan Baroona Road Michelago GrL25 (LaS2).

GBS: 23 records cf just 8 last year, well above the 10YA (14) and the 30YA (17). Recorded in just 3 sites (1 rural and 2 abutting creek reserves in Canberra): first 1/28 Aug and last 1/5 Feb, both from Nicholls GrK11(HaJ7) (13 records from this site). No breeding records (4 last year).

White-winged Triller				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	238	98	143	61.6
WR	22	13	69	6.3
G	51	32	59	25.2
BR	15	9	67	6.6
GA	0.0112	0.0058	92	0.0107
GS	3	2	50	4.6
GBR	0	4	-100	0.9

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

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

A sparsely, widely distributed species. On an ACT watching brief as its reporting rate has had statistically and substantively significant falls since their 1990 peaks.

General: Number of records this year (20) far fewer than last year (39) and fewer than the 10YA of 31 and the 30YA of 26. Recorded in every month except Mar and Jun, with more records in spring (35%) and summer (30) than autumn (25%) and winter (10%). Reporting rate (0.4%) half that of last year (0.9%) and

Crested Shrike-tit				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	20	39	-49	26.5
WR	0	0	-	1.6
G	5	12	-58	14.7
BR	0	3	-100	1.5
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0058
GS	0	0	-	1.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

well below that of the 10YA (1.2%) and the 30YA (1.5%). Recorded from 2.2% of grid cells surveyed, fewer than last year (4.3%) and the 10YA of 5.3% and the 30YA of 7.6%. Max 3, mean 1.4, median 1. No breeding records (3 last year) cf the 10YA of 2.5 and the 30YA of 1.5.

Olive Whistler *Pachycephala olivacea*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

A bird of the ranges, though altitudinal migration occurs.

General: Just 3 records, 2 last year and 9 in the year before that, similar to the 10YA of 3.4 but below the 30YA of 7.2: at Bendora Dam Road GrD16, Blundells Creek and Warks Road GrE15.

Golden Whistler *Pachycephala pectoralis*

Common, Breeding Migrant/Resident

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

General: 322 records this year, similar to last year (352) though well above the 10YA of 220 and the 30YA of 175. Recorded in every month with a relatively low proportion in summer (8.1%) cf autumn (43%), winter (23%) and spring (26%). Reporting rate (7.2%) similar to last year (8.3%) and to the 10YA (8.5%), though lower than the 30YA (10.0%). Recorded from 34% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year's 36% and the 10YA of 30% and the 30YA of 31%. Max 16, mean 1.7, median 1. No breeding records (3 last year).

GBS: 374 records, more than last year (321) and the 10YA of 329 and the 30YA of 319. Recorded in 40 weeks with a relatively low proportion in summer (2%) cf autumn (48%), winter (34%) and spring (16%). Records from 43 sites, F=59% similar to last year (60%) and the 10YA and 30YA (both 61%). Abundance (A=0.1294) higher than last year (0.1086) though similar to the 10YA (0.1242) and the 30YA (0.1381). Max 2, mean 1.1, median 1. No breeding records (1 last year).

Golden Whistler				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	322	352	-9	174.7
WR	39	40	-3	11.0
G	75	100	-25	59.5
BR	0	3	-100	0.8
GA	0.1294	0.1086	19	0.1413
GS	43	45	-4	39.3
GBR	0	1	-100	0.1

Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*

Common, Breeding Migrant

A summer migrant found mostly in open woodlands.

General: More records this year than last year and far higher than the 10YA of 456 and the 30YA of 347. 16% WOO. Recorded in every month except July, with a marked spring peak (52%) and relatively low proportions in summer (30%), autumn (10%) and winter (1%). Reporting rate (14.6%) similar to that of last year (13.8%) though lower than that of the 10YA (17.6%) and the 30YA (19.8%). Recorded from 58% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year's 57% and the 10YA of 52% and the 30YA of 49%. Max 12, mean 2.1, median 1.7 breeding records (10 last year) from di/25 Sep Baroona Road Michelago GrL25 (LaS2) to dy/13 Feb Rendezvous Creek Namadgi NP GrH24 (BuM1).

GBS: 133 records compared with 96 last year, more than the 10YA of 107 but below the 30YA of 187. Recorded in every month except Jun, with a marked spring peak (41%) and relatively low proportions in summer (34%), autumn (19%) and winter (5%). Records from 18 sites, F=24.7% higher than last year (21.3%) though below the 10YA (29.3%) and 30YA (47.9%). Abundance (A=0.0563) well above last year (0.0393) and the 10YA (0.0477) though lower than the 30YA (0.0856). Max 6, mean 1.4, median 1. 2 breeding records (1 last year): dy/1wk Jan and dy/2wk Jan, both from Weeroona Dr Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2).

Rufous Whistler				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	656	585	12	347.0
WR	103	70	47	52.4
G	131	159	-18	94.4
BR	7	10	-30	6.4
GA	0.0563	0.0393	43	0.0846
GS	18	16	13	31.2
GBR	2	1	100	0.5

Grey Shrike-thrush *Colluricincla harmonica*

Common, Breeding Resident

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

General: 507 records this year (530 last year), many more than the 10YA of 387 and the 30YA of 353. 7% WOO. Recorded in every week, with a marked spring peak (40% of records) cf lower proportions in summer (14%), autumn (26%) and winter (20%). Reporting rate (11.3%) similar to that of last year (12.5%) but well below those of the 10YA (14.9%) and the 30YA (20.2%). Recorded from 58% of grid cells surveyed, fewer than last year's 62% though similar to the 10YA of 56% and the 30YA of 54%.

1 record of unusually large numbers: 12/16 Apr Mulligans Flat NR GrL10 (RoV1), mean 1.7, median 1. No breeding records (4 last year).

GBS: 201 records compared with 178 last year, marginally more than the 10YA of 186 and the 30YA of 177. Recorded in every week with more records in autumn (39%) than winter (29%), spring (14%) and summer (18%). Records from 22 sites, F=30% greater than last year (16%) and the 10YA (24%), though lower than that of the 30YA (35%). Abundance (A=0.0796) marginally higher than last year (0.0727) though similar to the 10YA and the 30YA (both 0.0754). Max 5, mean 1.3, median 1. No breeding records (1 last year).

Grey Shrike-thrush				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	507	530	-4	353.2
WR	36	38	-5	19.6
G	130	173	-25	103.7
BR	0	4	-100	3.7
GA	0.0796	0.0727	10	0.0754
GS	22	12	83	22.6
GBR	0	1	-100	0.4

ORIOLIDAE: oriole**Australasian Figbird** *Sphecotheres vieilloti*

Very rare, vagrant

General: No records of this coastal/tropical species this year. The only record for COG's area of concern was at Curtin GrJ15 Nov-Dec 2009.

Olive-backed Oriole *Oriolus sagittatus*

Common, Breeding Migrant

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

General: Number of records marginally higher than last year though much higher than the 10YA of 135 and the 30YA of 94. 19% WOO. Recorded in every month with a marked spring and summer (86%) peak; far lower proportions recorded in autumn (7%) and winter (6%). Reporting rate (4.2%) similar to last year (4.0%) and below the 10YA (5.2%) and the 30YA (5.4%). Recorded from 20% of grid cells surveyed, up on last year's 17%, similar to the 10YA of 18% and more than the 30YA 16.3%. Max 11, mean 1.3, median 1.

GBS: Number of records (138) fewer than last year (182) and the 10YA (183) though similar to the 30YA (148). Recorded in 35 weeks in every month from Sep to May, with a marked spring and summer (92%) peak, lower in autumn (8%); no winter records. Records from 25 sites, F=34% lower than last year (48%), the 10YA (41%) and the 30YA (42%). Abundance (A=0.0445) lower than last year, the 10YA and 30YA. Max 2, mean 1.0, median 1. 1 breeding record (3 last year): dy/1wk Feb Ainslie (HaS3).

Olive-backed Oriole				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	189	170	11	94.4
WR	19	22	-14	17.0
G	44	48	-8	31.5
BR	0	1	-100	2.9
GA	0.0445	0.0620	-28	0.0608
GS	25	36	-31	27.2
GBR	1	3	-67	2.3

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

Rare, Breeding Visitor

An occasional visitor from the north and west.

General: 6 records cf 10 last year, fewer than the 10YA of 9.8 though more than the 30YA of 3.9. Recorded in Sep (1), Oct (4) and Nov (1) from widely dispersed grid cells between Sep and Jan from, for example: WBPD, Callum Brae NR and Shepherds Lookout. Most records were of 12 or fewer birds, with a single group of 100 reported. No breeding records since 2004-05.

GBS: 2 records (3 last year): both in 1wk Oct 20/t Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) and 4/ Florey GrJ12 (BrJ3). No breeding records.

Masked Woodswallow				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	6	10	-40	3.9
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	6	7	-14	2.9
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0075	0.0117	-36	0.0136
GS	2	3	-33	1.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

White-browed Woodswallow *Artamus superciliosus*

Uncommon, Breeding Migrant

An occasional visitor from the north and west.

General: Slightly more records than last year and more than the 30YA (14), though fewer than the 10YA (27). Recorded from 17 widely dispersed grid cells. First 37/23 Sep Shepherds Lookout GrH12 (BiL1) and last 13/3 Jan TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1). Max 50 (80 last year), compared with the 10YA and 30YA (both 500). 3 breeding records (none last year) all from TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1): on/20 Dec, on/28 Dec and on/3 Jan.

GBS: No records (4 last year).

White-browed Woodswallow				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	17	14	21	13.9
WR	0	0	-	0.6
G	10	9	11	7.8
BR	3	0	-	2.8
GA	0.0451	0.0261	73	0.0499
GS	3	4	-25	2.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus*

Common, Breeding Migrant

A migrant woodland species; some over-winter. Although the number of records remains high the reporting rate and abundance parameters are very low. On an ACT watching brief.

General: Almost the same number of records this year as last year, but higher than the 10YA of 229 and well above the 30YA of 163. 9% WOO. Recorded every month from Sep to May, with a marked spring peak (46%) cf summer (36%), autumn (18%) and winter (nil). First 1/3 Sep Mount Painter GrJ13 (LaG1) and last 12/22 May Kellys Swamp GrL14 (CuR1). Reporting rate (5.8%) similar to last year (6.2%) though well below the 10YA (8.8%) and the 30YA (9.3%); close to the lowest level in 30 years. Abundance (A=0.2450) among the lowest since the early 1990s. Recorded from 34% of grid cells surveyed, a higher proportion than last year's 27% and a little higher than the 10YA (30%) and the 30YA (28%). Max 30, mean 4.6, median 3. 22 breeding records (21 last year) fewer than the 10YA (29) though more than the 30YA (20). First nb/24 Sep Kama NR GrI13 (DaC1) and last dy/20 Feb Gundaroo Back Ck Rd GrN06 (GoJ3).

GBS: Number of records (27) marginally higher than last year (24) though well below the 10YA of 57 and the 30YA of 32. Recorded in Aug-Oct, Dec-Apr and an unusual Jun record, with a marked autumn peak (56% of records) and lower proportions in winter (7%), spring (15%) and summer (22%). First 2/4wk Aug Cook GrJ13 (TaN1) and last 4/1wk Jun Giralang GrK12 (McD4). Records from 12 sites, F=16% similar to last year (12%), lower than the 10YA (21%) and the 30YA (16%). Abundance (A=0.0367) well below last year (0.0528) and the 10YA (0.1232) and the 30YA (0.0779). Max 20, mean 4.4, median 3. No breeding records (4 last year).

Dusky Woodswallow				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	262	264	-1	163.0
WR	21	20	5	8.7
G	75	75	0	54.8
BR	22	21	5	19.5
GA	0.0367	0.0528	-30	0.0779
GS	12	11	9	10.3
GBR	0	4	-100	0.8

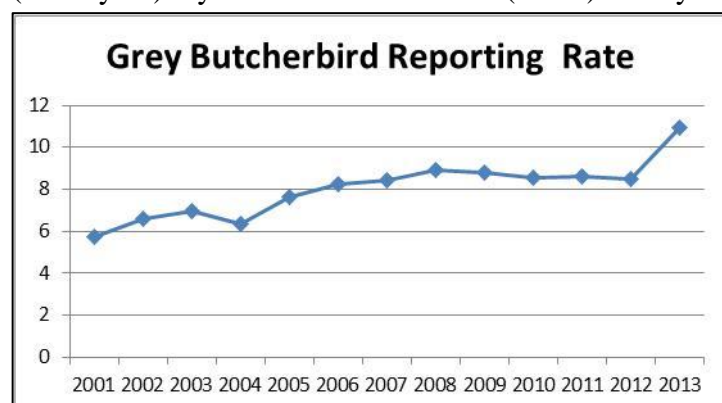
Grey Butcherbird *Cracticus torquatus*

Common, Breeding Resident

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

General: Many more records this year than last year and far higher than the 10YA of 213 and the 30YA of 122. 13% WOO. Recorded in every week of the year, with a marked autumn peak (36%) compared with winter (11%), spring (25%) and summer (28%). Reporting rate (10.9%) higher last year (8.5%) and the 10YA (8.2%) and the 30YA (7.0%). Records from 41% of grid cells, more than last year's 34% and the 10YA of 30% and the 30YA of 24%. Max 10, mean 1.3, median 1. 2 breeding records (4 last year): dy/27 Oct Aranda GrJ13 (RoS1) and dy/11 Dec LBG near Yacht Club GrK14 (HoJ1).

Grey Butcherbird				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	492	359	37	122.4
WR	63	60	5	22.4
G	91	95	-4	46.8
BR	2	4	-50	1.9
GA	0.1907	0.2156	-12	0.0301
GS	43	52	-17	12.2
GBR	2	3	-33	0.2



the 10YA (0.0870) and the 30YA (0.0341). Max 5, mean 1.2, median 1. 2 breeding records (3 last year) from 2 different sites at Aranda GrK13: dy/4wk Dec (RoS1) and dy/1wk Jan (OrP1).

GBS: Number of records (516) lower than last year (629) but far higher than the 10YA of 235 and the 30YA of 84. Recorded in all weeks, with more records in summer (28%) and autumn (37%) than winter (19%) and spring (17%). Records from 43 sites, F=59% a lower proportion than last year (69%) though far higher than the 10YA (38%) and the 30YA (17%). Abundance (A=0.1907) lower than last year (0.2156) though well above

Pied Butcherbird *Cracticus nigrogularis*

Rare, Visitor

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

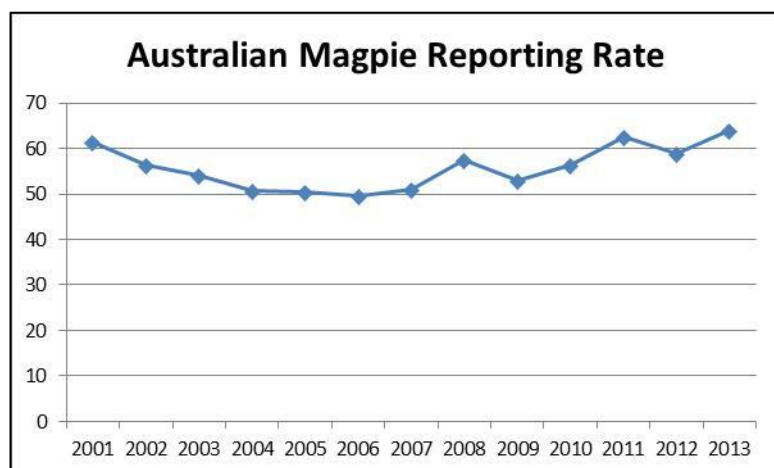
General: 7 records (2 last year) in Oct (1 record), Dec (1), Jan (2), Feb (1) and Apr (2) from widely dispersed locations. No breeding recorded.

Australian Magpie *Cracticus tibicen*

Common, Breeding Resident

The most frequently recorded species in both the general records and the Garden Bird Survey.

General: Continues recent history of being above the long-term figures on key parameters. More records than last year and markedly higher than the 10YA of 1,431 and the 30YA of 971.



Australian Magpie				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	2873	2493	15	970.7
WR	377	356	6	151.3
G	169	197	-14	138.9
BR	147	111	32	69.2
GA	3.5443	3.6690	-3	2.9674
GS	73	75	-3	65.5
GBR	273	262	4	191.8

13% WOO. Recorded in all weeks, with fewer records in winter (14%) than in spring (28%), summer (32%) and autumn (26%). Records from 75% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year (71%) and the 10YA and the 30YA (both 72%). Reporting rate (R=64%) similar to last year's 59% though higher than the 10YA of 55%

and the 30YA of 56%. 10th most abundant species ($A=2.0684$), abundance higher than last year (1.6349), the 10YA (2.0174) and the 30YA (1.8184). Max 133, mean 5.1, median 3. 147 breeding records (111 last year) from each month Jul to Feb, from nb/20 Jul Hawker Ovals GrI12 (AlB1) to dy/17 Feb Belconnen Golf Club Holt GrI12 (WiT1).

GBS: Number of records (2,945) similar to last year (2,984) and the 10YA of 2,764, though higher than the 30YA of 2,363. Recorded in all weeks, with similar numbers of records in each season. Records from all sites. 5th most abundant species ($A=3.5443$), abundance similar to that of last year ($A=3.6690$) and the 10YA (3.4475), though higher than the 30YA (2.9712). Max 50, mean 3.9, median 3. 273 breeding records (262 last year) from 42 sites (58%) in all months but May, first nb/1wk Jul Page GrJ12 (AlB1) and last dy/4wk Jun Palmerston GrK11 (SaB1).

Pied Currawong *Strepera graculina*

Common, Breeding Resident

8th most commonly reported species in the general records and 4th most commonly reported in the Garden Bird Survey.

General: More records this year than last year and many more than the 10YA of 811 and the 30YA of 606. Recorded in every week, with more records in spring (30%), summer (31%) and autumn (27%) than in winter (12%). Reporting rate (38%) similar to last year (36%) and to the 10YA (31%) and the 30YA (35%). Recorded from 61% of grid cells, similar to last year's 57% the 10YA (59%) and 30YA (57%). Max 258 (411 last year) well below the 10YA and the 30YA (both 521), mean 3.9, median 2. 32 breeding records (31 last year), similar to the 10YA of 31 though more than the 30YA of 25, each month Aug to Jan: first nb/22 Aug Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1) and last dy/19 Jan Cook GrK12 (McI1).

Pied Currawong				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1720	1507	14	605.7
WR	89	100	-11	45.0
G	137	157	-13	109.6
BR	32	31	3	25.3
GA	3.8317	4.1221	-7	3.9528
GS	71	75	-5	65.2
GBR	179	215	-17	137.4

GBS: Number of records (2,734) similar to last year (2,909) and the 10YA (2,644) though more than the 30YA (2,232). Recorded in all weeks, similar numbers of records in each season. Records from 71 sites ($F=97\%$). Abundance ($A=3.8317$) similar to last year (4.1221), the 10YA (3.8341) and the 30YA ($A=3.9534$). Max 150 (60 last year), mean 4.5, median 3. 179 breeding records (215 last year) from 36 sites (49%) in each month Jul to Feb; first nb/4wk Jul Fraser GrJ11 (WaS1) and last dy/2wk Feb Hughes GrK15 (BuM3).

Grey Currawong *Strepera versicolor*

Common, Breeding Resident

Seen in small numbers in forests and woodlands.

General: The number of records remains high this year, similar to last year, and well above the 10YA of 133 and the 30YA of 128. Recorded in every month, with many more records in spring (40%) than in summer (14%), autumn (31%) or winter (15%). Reporting rate (4.1%) similar to last year (4.2%) though well below that of the 10YA (5.1%) and the 30YA (7.3%). Recorded from 21% of grid cells (last year 23%), similar to the 10YA of 21% and 30YA of 23%. Max 15 (5 last year), mean 1.6, median 1. 7 breeding records (5 last year), more than the 10YA and the 30YA (both 3.9); first dy/19 Aug Black Mountain GrK13 (BoC4) and last dy/17 Dec Stromlo Park GrH14 (WeL1).

Grey Currawong				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	185	176	5	128.0
WR	13	16	-19	11.4
G	48	63	-24	44.4
BR	7	5	40	3.9
GA	0.0470	0.0632	-26	0.0809
GS	20	23	-13	22.3
GBR	2	0	-	2.0

GBS: Number of records (142) fewer than last year (179) and the 10YA of 197 and the 30YA of 182. Recorded in 50 weeks, with more records in autumn (30%) and winter (34%) than spring (20%) and summer (16%). Records from 20 sites, $F=27\%$ marginally lower than last year (31%) and lower than the 10YA and 30YA (both 34%). Abundance ($A=0.0470$) lower than that of last year (0.0632), the 10YA (0.0768) and the 30YA (0.0809). Max 2, mean 1.1, median 1. 2 breeding records (none last year): dy/3wk Jan and dy/5wk Jan, both Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2).

DICRURIDAE: drongos**Spangled Drongo** *Dicrurus bracteatus*

General: 9 records from 1 grid cell in Duffy GrI15 from winter and spring. 5 different observers. Highest number of records and follows a very slow increase in records over the past 14 years. Last year only one record. No breeding records.

GBS: 3 records from 1 site in Duffy, GrI16 (CaJ4) each time of one bird. Earliest record 28 Aug and last 2 October. Only 1 previous GBS record, in April 2006. No breeding records.

Rare, non-breeding vagrant

Spangled Drongo				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	9	1	800	0.7
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	1	1	0	0.4
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0009	0.0000	-	0.0003
GS	1	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

RHIPIDURIDAE: fantails**Rufous Fantail** *Rhipidura rufifrons*

A summer migrant to the ranges in the ACT, sometimes observed passing through the suburbs.

General: Number of records and reporting rate similar to last year but the reporting rate is 28% below the 10YA and half the 30YA. Recorded in spring (14%), summer (57%) and autumn (29%). Between Nov and Apr. 13 records came from 3 grid cells in the Brindabella Ranges, GrE15, GrE16 and GrD16. No breeding records. There have only been breeding records in 8 of the last 30 years (last 2005/6).

GBS: 9 records from 6 sites (4 from 4 last year). This species is considered a passage migrant with records concentrated in late spring and autumn, however this year there was an autumn concentration of 7.8%. There were no winter or summer records. The largest number observed was 2/2wk Mar Cook GrJ13 (TaN1 and BrM2), the earliest 1/2wk Nov GrI16 (VeP1) and latest 1/1wk Apr Aranda (RoS1).

Uncommon, Breeding Migrant

Rufous Fantail				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	21	20	5	17.7
WR	1	0	-	0.0
G	8	12	-33	11.8
BR	0	0	-	0.3
GA	0.0034	0.0018	86	0.0030
GS	6	4	50	5.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Grey Fantail *Rhipidura albiscapa*

A summer migrant to ACT woodlands.

General: Reporting rate (34.3%) remains much the same as the previous year (34.1%) and is consistent with the 10YA and the 30YA. 6.5% of the records are from winter which indicates that some of the birds don't migrate. 42.5% of the records from spring. Most of the records are of 1-2 birds and about 5% of records are of 10 or more birds. Max was 52/17 Oct JWNR GrL14 (DaC1) (from 5km survey). 16 breeding records (slightly above last year): earliest nb/14 Oct "Cockatoo" 10 km se of Michelago GrN25 (AlB1) and latest dy/25 Feb Barooka Rd Michelago GrL25 (LaS1).

GBS: 780 records from 53 sites (3/4 of all sites) (729 from 60 last year) – a 7% increase. The seasonal distribution is quite different in the GBS to the general survey- winter, spring and summer fairly even with an autumn max of 30%. Max number 10/3wk Mar Fraser GrJ11 (AyD1). The abundance value (A=0.4072) is up 20% on last year, 59% on the 10YA and 28% on the 30YA. 9 breeding records: earliest nb/1wk Oct Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) and latest dy/3wk Dec Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2) (3 breeding records last year).

Common, Breeding Resident/Migrant

Grey Fantail				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1542	1440	7	602.4
WR	227	204	11	85.1
G	166	207	-20	119.5
BR	16	14	14	11.2
GA	0.4072	0.3390	20	0.3280
GS	53	60	-12	50.7
GBR	9	3	200	1.9

Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*

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 (27.7%) is much the same as last year but above the 10YA (21%) and the 30YA (23%). Recorded throughout the year but 72% are recorded in the spring-summer period and tapering off in winter (9%). While a large number of the records are of a single bird, numbers vary up to 20. 29 breeding records (the same as last year): earliest on/27 Oct the Pinnacle NR GrI13 (BrJ3) and latest on/24 Jan Campbell Pk GrM13 (AWB1).

Willie Wagtail				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1245	1160	7	404.2
WR	43	49	-12	22.5
G	135	152	-11	91.0
BR	29	29	0	17.0
GA	0.2498	0.2887	-13	0.2573
GS	47	55	-15	49.2
GBR	15	18	-17	7.0

GBS: 586 records from 47 sites (672 from 55 last year), recorded evenly through all seasons. The abundance value ($A=0.2498$) is down 13% on last year, up 21% on the 10YA, but down 3% on the 30YA. 5 sites recorded breeding (3 last year), between on/4wk Oct and dy/4wk Jan Curtin GrK14 (AJR1). Other sites: co/4wk Oct Watson GrL12 (MuT1), dy/1wk Nov Greenway GrJ16 (HaA2), dy/1wk Jan Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1) and dy/3wk Page GrJ12 (AlB1).

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

Common, Breeding Resident

General: The reporting rate, 42.7%, is up 14% on last year, and just above both the 10YA and 30YA. Recorded in all seasons, highest in spring and summer (30.9% and 29%). Australian Ravens do not usually flock together in large numbers, with the most common count being 1 bird, with the average 3, and groups sometimes over 20. 32 breeding records (just above last year). 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 & Jan. This ABR fits some of this pattern with nb from Jul to Oct and dy from Aug to Feb.

Australian Raven				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1921	1580	22	666.0
WR	210	177	19	74.5
G	138	150	-8	115.6
BR	32	30	7	12.8
GA	1.4351	1.4445	-1	1.1266
GS	71	75	-5	62.3
GBR	34	17	100	25.7

GBS: 1987 records from 71 sites (2100 from all 75 sites last year). Recorded in all weeks of the year and for most sites they were recorded continuously throughout the year. While group sizes are typically 6 or fewer, there are occasional records of greater than 10. The abundance value ($A=1.4351$) is about the same as last year and the 10YA, but up 29% on the 30YA. 34 breeding records from 10 sites (double 17 from 10 sites last year): earliest was nb/1wk Jul Aranda GrK13 (RoS1) and latest nb/3wk Jun Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2).

Little Raven *Corvus mellori* 739

Common, Breeding Resident

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

General: Reporting rate (5.2%) is up 21% on last year, up 37% on the 10YA and up 17% on the 30YA. Max, 270/20 Mar LBath E GrY07 (LeM1) and 11 others with > 50 birds. However the range of birds per survey is huge with dozens of records of 1-2 birds. Recorded throughout the year, with an autumn peak of 34%, spring 25%, summer 20%, and winter 21%. 2 breeding records (down from 9 last year): first ny/27 Oct Orroral R Bridge GrG21 (BeS1) and last dy/19 Nov LBath E GrY07 (LeM1).

Little Raven				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	234	182	29	77.8
WR	12	2	500	1.8
G	65	73	-11	40.3
BR	2	9	-78	1.1
GA	0.1456	0.1644	-11	0.0989
GS	10	13	-23	6.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

GBS: 43 records from 10 sites (78 from 13 last year). While the abundance value ($A=0.1456$) is down on last year's spike, it is down 2% on the 10YA and up 49%

on the 30YA, the increase due to the increase in rural sites, with 34 records from 4 sites: 5wks/Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1), 15wks/Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1), 5wks/Wamboin GrQ12 (CoK2) and 9wks/Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2). Contrary to the general surveys, records occur more evenly throughout the year. Most records were of small numbers (1-10), with max of 156/1wk Apr Jerrabomberra (HaL2). No breeding ever recorded in the GBS.

MONARCHIDAE: flycatchers, monarchs

Leaden Flycatcher *Myiagra rubecula*

Common, Breeding Migrant

A summer migrant, usually recorded in the woodlands around Canberra suburbs

General: Reporting rate (4.8%) is up 21% on last year, and down 7% on the 10YA and 14% on the 30YA. The earliest record was 1/19 Aug Black Mountain GrK13 (BoC4) and latest 2/24 Mar Mulligans Flat GrL10 (HoJ1). Most records (97.3%) are in spring and summer, tapering off in autumn and (usually) none in winter. Max number in one survey 15/27 Oct Mulligans Flat GrM10 (AIM2). 14 breeding records: earliest nb/21 Oct Uardry, Bellmount Forest GrN05 (NiA1) and latest ny/28 Jan Mulligans Flat GrL10 (WiT1).

Leaden Flycatcher				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	215	167	29	97.0
WR	33	19	74	12.5
G	61	54	13	36.3
BR	14	13	8	8.0
GA	0.0383	0.0215	78	0.0308
GS	13	10	30	13.2
GBR	0	0	-	1.2

GBS: 80 records from 13 sites (54 from 10 last year). 92.5% of records are in spring and summer. Earliest record 1/1wk Sept Fraser GrJ11 (WaS1) and latest 1/3wk Mar Nicholls GrK11 (HaJ7). 4 rural sites (Hoskinstown, Carwoola, Wamboin and Burra) recorded 44 out of 80 records. The abundance value is quite erratic for this species and varies widely from year to year, as it has done again this year: (A=0.0388) is up 78% on last year, and up 25% on both the 10YA and the 30YA. No breeding records this year. Breeding has only been recorded in 10 years of the past 32.

Satin Flycatcher *Myiagra cyanoleuca*

Uncommon, Breeding Migrant

A summer migrant, usually recorded in the Brindabella Ranges, and occasionally on passage at lower altitudes.

General: Reporting rate (0.4%) lower than last year's low rate (0.6%) and remains less than 1/3 the 30YA. Recorded between late Oct late Mar mainly in 1s or 2s with max 6.. The records were from a wide variety of areas in the Brindabellas this year. No breeding records for the 2nd year running – breeding has been recorded in 17 of the last 31 years.

GBS: No records this year, 2 last year .

Satin Flycatcher				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	19	27	-30	21.6
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	11	16	-31	14.7
BR	1	0	-	2.0
GA	0.0000	0.0009	-100	0.0030
GS	0	2	-100	3.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Restless Flycatcher *Myiagra inquieta*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Found mainly in open woodland, generally avoiding closed forests.

General: Reporting rate (0.6%) is half last year's, half the 10YA, but only a quarter of the 30YA. Seasonal distribution was spring 52%, summer 12%, autumn 16% and winter 20%. All of the sightings except three were of single birds mainly in woodlands around Canberra through all months except June.

GBS: 2 records from 1 site in Holt (DaC1) of single birds on 3wk Nov and 3wk Jun. Since 2000 there have been very few sightings of this species. No breeding records ever in GBS.

Restless Flycatcher				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	25	50	-50	42.6
WR	1	2	-50	1.1
G	20	22	-9	22.5
BR	0	0	-	1.0
GA	0.0006	0.0009	-32	0.0039
GS	1	2	-50	3.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Black-faced Monarch *Monarcha melanopsis*

Rare, Visitor

It is a migrant in most of Australia and rarely occurs as far inland as the ACT (Wilson 1999).

General: No records this year. Only 28 records since 1989/90, about half from the ACT and most others from Tallaganda State Forest and the Bendoura Range. No breeding has ever been recorded.

Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca*

Common, Breeding Resident

General: Reporting rate (42.8%) is up on last year, up 40% on the 10YA and up 34% on the 30YA. While most records are of 1-4 birds there are quite a number of records (24) with 20 or more birds at JWNR. Recorded throughout the year with a peak in summer (38%). There were 30 breeding records (up 15% on last year) with earliest nb/23 Sept Campbell Pk GrM13 (LeM1). Latest dy/31 Jan Commonwealth Pk GrL13 (AWB1).

GBS: 2435 records from 72 sites (2528 from 75 last year). Recorded in all weeks at all GBS sites and for most sites they were recorded continuously throughout the year. The reporting rate for this year is much the same as last year and the 10YA but is double the 30YA. While group sizes are typically 1 or 2, (or 3 -5 when including young) large groups can be found in late autumn-early winter as the dispersed young congregate together. A site in Lyneham GrL12 (GRM2) had large numbers (11 – 27) through Feb - Mar. The abundance value (A=1.9421) is just above last year's and slightly down on the 10-year and 30YAs. 70 breeding records from 15 sites (108 from 18 last year) (one of the most frequently recorded GBS breeding species): earliest nb/2wk Sept Watson (WaK1) and latest dy/4wk Feb Hughes GrK15 (BuM3).

Magpie-lark				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1928	1592	21	558.3
WR	79	72	10	39.0
G	100	115	-13	85.5
BR	30	26	15	30.2
GA	1.9241	1.8991	1	2.0539
GS	72	75	-4	64.6
GBR	70	108	-35	74.8

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

Common, Breeding Resident

General: Reporting rate (9.5%) is down slightly on last year and down 22% on the 10YA and down 25% on the 30YA (13%). 6 birds is the most typical in a survey with max of 66/8 May (several groups feeding in a paddock) Collector Rd close to Collector GrS05 (LeM1). While the birds were recorded all year, 31.6% of the records were in spring. There were 38 breeding records (down on last year). Earliest nb/14 Jul Chapman (HoJ1) and latest nb/31 Mar Farrer Ridge GrK16 (HeS1). These very early July and late March records are quite rare – most breeding records are in the Sep to Dec period.

GBS: 250 records from 38 sites (219 from 37 last year). Recorded in all weeks with higher rates in winter and summer. Most common group size is 8 with a max of 45/3wk May Curtin (AJR1). The abundance value (A=0.6053) is up 15% on last year, similar to the 10YA and up 43% on the 30YA. 6 breeding records from 3 sites (31 from 5 last year): earliest dy/2wk Sept Cook GrJ13 (BrM2) and latest dy/3wk Feb Aranda GrK13 (RoS1).

White-winged Chough				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	427	439	-3	221.3
WR	43	51	-16	25.1
G	76	93	-18	56.6
BR	38	59	-36	22.3
GA	0.6053	0.5273	15	0.4099
GS	38	37	3	21.3
GBR	6	31	-81	7.6

PETROICIDAE: robins**Jacky Winter** *Microeca fascians*

A bird of relatively undisturbed woodland.

General: Reporting rate (1.8%) is up on the 30YA (1.5%) with the number of records being the second highest (high of 84 in 2007) and the number of grid cells up on the 30YA of 11.8. The number of WOO records was the equal highest (12 in 2006). Recorded throughout the year with the seasonal distribution close to the long term having 57% of records in spring and summer (30YA 58%). Breeding records, while down on last year, remain above the 30YA (1.9). Breeding occurred between Nov and Jan.

GBS: 11 records from 3 suburban sites and 1 rural site. 4 records from Lyneham (GrM2) (4wk Oct, 4wk Nov, 3wk Dec, 4wk May), 4 records from Ngannawal (RoG2) (from 4wk to 4wk Jun), 1 record from Rivett (BrT2) (1wk Feb) and 2 from Burra (AnI1) (1wk Dec, 2wk Jun). All records were of a single bird. A handful of records in 22 of the last 32 years. Not recorded at all last year.

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Jacky Winter				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	82	66	24	26.4
WR	12	6	100	2.7
G	18	16	13	11.8
BR	6	9	-33	1.9
GA	0.0034	0.0000	-	0.0014
GS	4	0	-	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

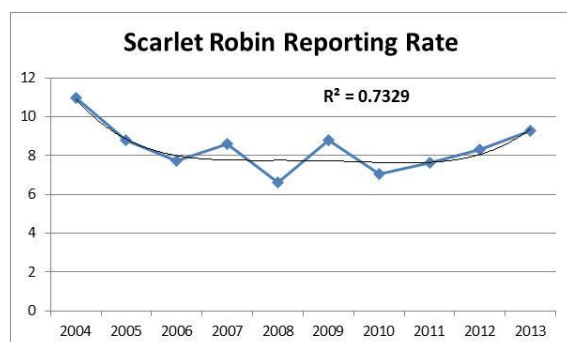
Scarlet Robin *Petroica boodang*

Lives in open forest & woodland at middle altitudes, dispersing to lower levels in autumn. Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: Reporting rate (9.3%) is up on last year and consistent with the average for the last 10 years (8.5%) and last 20 years (9.2%) but remains well below the 30YA (12.1%) which includes higher reporting rates from 1986 to 1992 (see graph). While present throughout the year, the majority of records were in autumn (49%) and winter (28%) which is similar to last year but slightly different to the 30YA of 40% in autumn and 30% in

Common, Breeding Resident

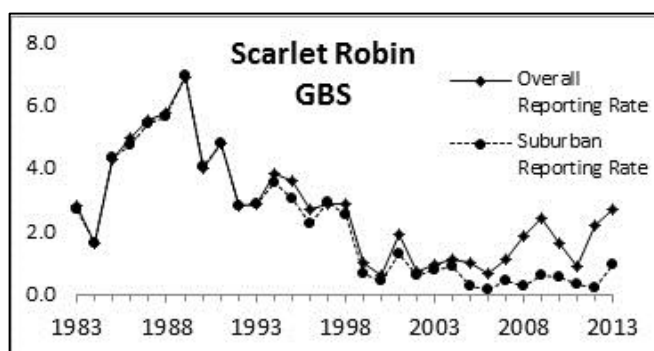
Scarlet Robin				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	418	351	19	211.5
WR	68	49	39	21.8
G	91	107	-15	67.8
BR	10	8	25	3.7
GA	0.0361	0.0344	5	0.0392
GS	19	9	111	16.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.1



winter. The number of records is the highest since 1989 (708). The number of WOO records is the highest with the previous high being 61 in 2001. Earliest breeding was nb/18 Aug The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (BrJ3) and the latest di/11 Mar Michelago GrL25 (LaS2). 9 of the 10 breeding records were from The Pinnacle NR.

GBS: Reporting rate (2.7%) is again up on last year's (2.2%), as is the abundance (A=0.0361) indicating

some recovery from very low numbers from 2000-2011. Recorded from 5 rural and 14 suburban sites throughout the year, with peaks in winter and autumn. Reporting rate is much higher in rural sites (27%) compared to suburban (0.9%). Suburban reporting rates are much lower now than they were before 1998. Average suburban reporting rate 1999-2013 is 0.6% compared to 3.7% for 1982-1998. No breeding recorded.



Red-capped Robin *Petroica goodenovii*

Rare, Breeding Visitor

A resident of inland woodlands, sometimes visiting the local region.

General: The reporting rate (0.5%), while down on last year (0.8%) and below the 10YA (0.8%), is similar to the 30YA of 0.6%. Recorded from 16 Jul to 30 Jun but, similar to last year, there were no records in Feb or May. The majority of records were in spring (67%), which is above the 30YA (47%). The percentage of autumn records (8%) is lower than the 30YA (20%). No breeding records. The most recent year with no breeding records is 2006.

GBS: No records this year. Last recorded in 2009/10.

Red-capped Robin				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	24	33	-27	11.3
WR	2	3	-33	1.5
G	11	17	-35	6.5
BR	0	2	-100	0.6
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0005
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Flame Robin *Petroica phoenicea*

Common, Breeding Resident

An altitudinal migrant seldom seen in summer. Declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: The reporting rate continues to show a steady decline from 5.1% in 2007 (the highest since 1994) to 3.0% in the current year (last year's rate revised from 2.6% to 3.1%). The average number of birds per record (2.9) is down on last year (3.7) and on the 30YA (3.4). The seasonal distribution of records has a low point in summer (7.3%) and reasonably even (around 30%) for the other seasons which is consistent with the long term picture. The number of breeding records (3) is the same as last year. First nb/28 Oct Yaouk Track, GrE23 (AnI1) and last dy/10 Nov Warks Road GrE15 (BoC4). The other breeding record was cf/28 Oct Old Boboyan Rd GrH26 (LaS1).

GBS: 13 records from 5 suburban sites in winter, early spring and autumn. Up from 5 records last year. The reporting rate (0.4%) is back up to the 30YA. Records from Jerrabomberra (HaL2) (3/2wk Jun, 8/3wk Jun), Giralang (McD4) (1/4wk Sep, 1/3wk Mar), Nicholls (HaJ7) (7 records of 1 to 2 birds between 4wk Apr and 4wk Jun), Gleneagles (PeH2) (1 3wk May) and Holt (DaC1) (1/4wk May). No records from rural sites. No breeding recorded.

Flame Robin				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	137	131	5	106.0
WR	1	0	-	0.8
G	62	60	3	52.2
BR	3	3	0	4.1
GA	0.0075	0.0015	387	0.0099
GS	5	3	67	3.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.3

Rose Robin *Petroica rosea*

Uncommon, Migrant

A warm weather migrant.

General: The reporting rate of 0.9% is within the range of 0.55%-1.01% recorded for the previous 10 years and just under the 30YA of 1.0%. The number of records has been rising since 2010, with this year's being the second highest recorded (highest 43 in 1989). Present throughout the year but with a low point in summer, which is consistent with the 10YA and 30YA pattern. Zero WOO records is not unusual. The single breeding record is the first since 2006-2007 and the first in GrU25, br/Tallaganda State Forest (south) GrU25 (LaG1).

GBS: 17 records from 9 sites, up from last year's 11 from 7. The reporting rate of 0.5% is below the 30 year average of 1% as is the A value half the 30YA. Recorded in August and September in Florey (BrJ3), Cook (TaN1), Curtin (MoM3), and Wamboin (CoK2). Recorded from March to May in Florey (BrJ3), Aranda (RoS1, RaJ1), Cook (TaN1), Page (AlB1), Lyneham (UpA1), O'Connor (BaI1), Holder (AsM1) and Curtin (MoM3). No breeding recorded.

Rose Robin				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	40	32	25	17.9
WR	0	3	-100	0.2
G	16	15	7	10.4
BR	1	0	-	0.3
GA	0.0053	0.0034	57	0.0118
GS	9	7	29	8.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Pink Robin *Petroica rodinogaster*

A winter migrant, declared vulnerable in NSW.

General: Second highest number of records (8 with high of 12 in 2011) and well above the 10YA (1.8) and 30YA (1.4). 7 of the 8 records at ANBG GrK13 with the other one at Blundells Creek and Warks Roads GrE15. The reporting rate (0.18%) is high compared to the 30YA (0.08%) and the second highest on record (highest 0.38% in 2011). All records of single birds. No breeding records in the last 32 years.

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

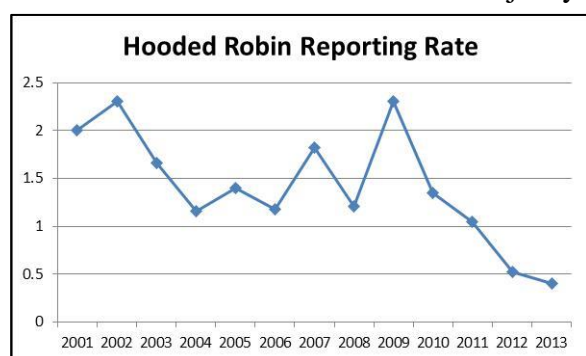
Rare, Breeding Migrant

Pink Robin				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	8	2	300	1.4
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	2	2	0	0.9
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0008
GS	0	0	-	1.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Hooded Robin *Melanodryas cucullata*

Found in undisturbed Yellow-box grassy woodlands. Declared vulnerable in the ACT in May 1997, and in NSW.

General: The reporting rate (0.4%) is the lowest since 1985 and continues the recent decline. The majority of records were in



autumn (56%) which is very different to the long term seasonal

distribution which is fairly even across the seasons and different to last year where the majority of records were in spring. The last year where no breeding was recorded was 1993.

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Hooded Robin				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	18	22	-18	34.3
WR	3	1	200	2.5
G	14	11	27	17.7
BR	0	2	-100	2.9
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0042
GS	0	0	-	1.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

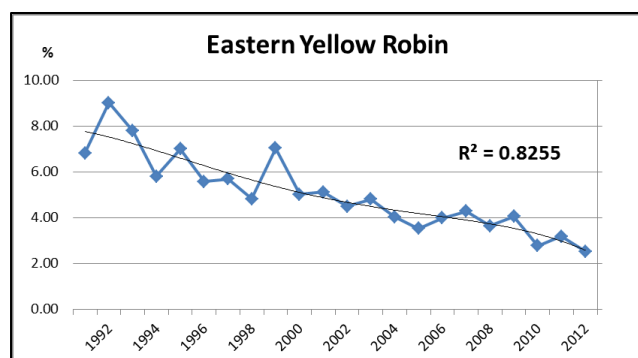
Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria australis*

General: The reporting rate (2.9%) shows a continuation of the declining trend since 1990. Present all year, with the seasonal pattern similar to the 30YA. 8 breeding records is the highest since 1989. 4 of the breeding records were at ANBG GrK13 (CoE1, AWB1) and 3 were at new grid cells for breeding GrD21 (AlB1), GrG17 (AlB1) and GrJ13 (RoS1).

GBS: 49 records only from the same 2 rural sites that have provided most of the records in recent years: 28 records from

Common, Breeding Resident

Eastern Yellow Robin				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	132	118	12	125.3
WR	1	0	-	0.9
G	53	52	2	46.9
BR	8	1	700	2.2
GA	0.0165	0.0175	-6	0.0062
GS	2	2	0	1.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.0



Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) from June to the end of March and 21 records through the year from Burra GrM20 (AnI1). Most records are of a single bird, a few records of 2 birds. 1 to 2 birds recorded throughout the year in both sites. Abundance (A=2.7) is above the 30YA as is the reporting rate of 1.5% up on the 10 year average (0.36%) and the 30YA (1.1%). No breeding recorded since 2005/06 at a suburban site.

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

Rare, Visitor

General: The reporting rate (0.3%) is similar to last year and just above the 10 and 30YA. There is a high percentage of summer records (67%, 30YA 45%). 3 records were from Gundaroo and vicinity (GrO07) (LeM1), and 4 from LBath (LeM1) 3 from Kambah (PoD1). Observed between Nov and Jan. No breeding records. This is not unusual with breeding only recorded in 3 of the last 31 years.

Horsfield's Bushlark				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	12	15	-20	4.0
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	7	7	0	1.9
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0003
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Eurasian Skylark *Alauda arvensis*

Common, Breeding Resident

General: The reporting rate of 4.2% is up on last year (3.7%) and on the 30YA (3.6%). Spring records (39%) slightly more than summer (35%), but there are records in every month. Mostly recorded in small numbers (median 1, mode 1) but average numbers reported 4 with max 40/19 Dec LBath E GrY07 (LeM1). The lack of breeding records is not unusual as there are only 5 years in the last 31 when breeding was recorded. **GBS:** 18 records from sites in Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) and the new suburb of Wright (DeD2). Recorded from Oct to Jan 1. Most records are of a single bird except 4 records of 2 or 3.

Eurasian Skylark				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	191	158	21	63.6
WR	0	0	-	0.2
G	39	35	11	19.5
BR	1	0	-	0.5
GA	0.0072	0.0080	-10	0.0271
GS	2	1	100	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

CISTICOLIDAE: cisticolas**Golden-headed Cisticola** *Cisticola exilis*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Found most often in grassy areas near water.

General: The reporting rate of 7.3% is higher than last year (6.2%) and continues the upward trend since the 2008 low of 1.2%. It is up 177% on the 10YA and 150% on the 30YA. The largest number recorded was 47/15 Jan JWNR GrL14 (DaC1) (5km survey). The number of grid cells with records (41) is much higher than any of the previous 10 years (10YA 10.7) and the 30YA (12.1). There are records in every month with the seasonal distribution similar to last year, the highest percentage in summer and spring (45.3% & 27.2%). The only breeding record was of di/28 Oct Crace Grassland Res GrL12 (CIM1).

GBS: 30 records from 3 sites, the same as last year. All sites are near water in Curtin (AJR1), Jerrabomberra (HaL2) and Giralang(McD4). The abundance is below last year, but well above the 10YA (0.0051) and 30YA (0.0034). 30 records of up to 5 birds from Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) including 3/4wk Jul. No breeding records this year.

Golden-headed Cisticola				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	327	262	25	50.7
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	41	32	28	12.1
BR	1	1	0	0.5
GA	0.0187	0.0224	-17	0.0054
GS	3	3	0	1.4
GBR	0	4	-100	0.3

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

Common, Breeding Migrant

A common breeding summer migrant with some birds remaining over winter.

General: This year has had the highest number of records 472 and sites 156 on record, although from 4 fewer grid cells than last year. The reporting rate (10.5%) is well above last year (6.4%) and the 30YA (6.3%). Records this year cover all months, with the majority in spring and summer (90%). Like last year, some high numbers were recorded again with 6 records of 20 or more birds. The largest number was 49/17 Oct JWNR GrL14 (DaC1), in a 5km survey. The number of breeding records is down compared to last year but, like the reporting rate, is similar to the 30YA (4.1). The first nb/25 Oct Yerrabi Pond GrL11 (GrB1) and last dy/5 Feb Kellys Swamp GrL14 (PeH2).

GBS: 88 records from 5 sites near water at Greenway GrJ16 (HaA2), Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2), Nicholls GrK11 (HaJ7), Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2) and Giralang GrK12 (McD4). Highest count: 8/5wk Oct Jerrabomberra. Earliest record 1/2wk Jul Nicholls (HaJ2) and latest 1/4wk Jun Giralang (McD4). 4 breeding records, earliest cf/4wk Dec Giralang and latest dy/5wk Jan Gleneagles (PeH2). The reporting rate of 2.7% well above the 30YA of 0.5%, a reflection of the more recent inclusion in the GBS of sites near water.

Australian Reed-Warbler				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	472	373	27	109.8
WR	2	0	-	0.8
G	37	41	-10	22.0
BR	16	6	167	4.2
GA	0.0653	0.0546	20	0.0158
GS	5	4	25	2.0
GBR	4	0	-	0.3

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

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

A cryptic species occurring in suitable cover near water.

General: The reporting rate (3.7%) is less than last year (4.1%) but 70% higher than the 10YA and twice that of the 30YA. The number of grid cells about the same as last year but well above the 30YA (5.6). Recorded in a wide range of ACT wetlands throughout the year with most records in spring (43%) and summer (41%). No breeding records this year or last year and only one breeding event recorded in 4 of the previous 30 years.

GBS: 6 records from the same 2 sites that have provided all but 1 previous GBS record: Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2) and Giralang GrK12 (McD4). Down 8 records from last year. 5 records from Giralang: earliest 1wk Dec and latest 4wk Jan. All records were of a single bird. Recorded in the GBS since 2007/08.

Little Grassbird				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	165	175	-6	32.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	15	14	7	5.6
BR	0	2	-100	0.2
GA	0.0019	0.0043	-57	0.0042
GS	2	2	0	1.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Rufous Songlark *Cincloramphus mathewsi*

Common, Breeding Migrant

A woodland summer migrant.

General: The reporting rate (3.9%) is the highest on record, up on average for the previous 10 years (3.12%) and above the 30YA (3.0%). The maximum number of birds recorded was 20/20 Dec TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1). 6 breeding records; the earliest was di/25 Oct Callum Brae GrL15 (AWB1) and the latest dy/20 TSR 80 GrO05 (LeM1).

GBS: No records this year or last year.

Rufous Songlark				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	176	143	23	53.3
WR	18	13	38	4.7
G	44	43	2	24.2
BR	6	4	50	1.9
GA	0.0000	0.0006	-100	0.0048
GS	0	1	-100	2.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Brown Songlark *Cincloramphus cruralis*

Rare, Breeding Migrant

A rarely recorded summer migrant.

General: A bumper year with a reporting rate up 143% on last year and over twice the 10YA and almost 3 times the 30YA. This is the highest number of records in the last 30 years. 19 records were of a single bird, with up to 6 birds recorded in the other observations. 4 breeding records, all in new grid cells for the first time; earliest di/8 Oct Hoskinstown, Molonglo Marsh GrS16 (BuM1) and di/9 Oct GrR16 (BuM1), cf/9 Dec LBath, Northern Morass GrZ07 (LeM1). Breeding records in 4 of the last 30 years.

GBS: No records this year. Last records 2007/08.

Brown Songlark				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	54	22	145	8.4
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	17	8	113	5.4
BR	4	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0011
GS	0	0	-	1.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Common Breeding Resident

General: More records this year than last year and many more than the 10YA of 372 and the 30YA of 318. Recorded in every week, with a summer peak (36%) compared with autumn (29%), winter (8%) and spring (28%). Reporting rate (22%) similar to last year and higher than the 10YA (14%) though similar to the 30YA (18%). Records from 43% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year's 44% but more than the 10YA (35%) and 30YA (36%). Max 100 (50 last year), mean 6.3, median 3. 3 breeding records (1 last year), more than the 10YA of 1.9 though fewer than the 30YA of 5.3: on/28 Oct Higgins GrI12 (CuR1), dy/6 Jan Lake Tuggeranong GrJ16 (PeH2) and dy/7 Jan Aspen Island GrL14 (PeH2).

GBS: Number of records (1,703) similar to last year (1,819), the 10YA of 1,593 and the 30YA of 1,708. Recorded in all weeks, with similar proportions in each season. Records from 68 sites, F=93% similar to last year (96%), the 10YA (94%) and the 30YA (96%). 3rd most abundant species (A=4.0467), abundance marginally lower than last year (4.4767), similar to the 10YA (3.9204) though lower than the 30YA (5.3524). 5 breeding records (19 last year) from 4 sites, records in Oct (1), Dec (2), Jan (1) and Feb (1), commencing with dy/3wk Oct Florey GrJ12 (BrJ3) and concluding with dy/1wk Feb Page GrJ12 (AlB1).

Silvereye				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	986	866	14	317.7
WR	22	35	-37	10.5
G	97	122	-20	68.5
BR	3	1	200	5.3
GA	4.0467	4.4767	-10	5.3524
GS	68	72	-6	63.1
GBR	5	19	-74	17.1

HIRUNDINIDAE: swallow, martins**White-backed Swallow** *Cheramoeca leucosterna*

Rare, breeding visitor

General: No records. 2 valid records from 1971 and 1 from 1980 (Wilson 1999, p. 73).

Welcome Swallow *Hirundo neoxena*

Common, Breeding Resident

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

General: More records again this year than in the previous year and many more than the 10YA of 415 and the 30YA of 326. Recorded in every week, with more records in spring (33% of records) and summer (30%) than in autumn (24%) and winter (13%). Reporting rate (R=26%) similar to last year (21%) though higher than the previous 10 years (16%) and the previous 30 years (19%). Recorded from 53% of grid cells surveyed, more than last year's 41%, the 10YA of 41% and 30YA of 42%. Max

Welcome Swallow				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1148	887	29	326.1
WR	19	6	217	3.6
G	118	113	4	81.8
BR	16	12	33	9.5
GA	0.5201	0.4055	28	0.2404
GS	38	36	6	25.7
GBR	8	3	167	1.7

220 (200 last year), mean 10.3, median 3. More breeding records than last year, more than the 10YA of 8.3 and the 30YA of 9.5, occurring in Sep-Jan: first br/1 Sep Krawarree GrX27 (CoM4) and last dy/14 Jan Michelago GrL25 (LaS2).

GBS: More records (431) than last year (373) and well above the 10YA of 242 and the 30YA of 197. Recorded in all weeks, with an autumn peak (34%) compared with winter (16%), spring (27%) and summer (23%). Records from 38 sites, F=52% similar to last year (48%) though above the 10YA (40%) and the 30YA (38%). Abundance (A=0.5201) higher than last year (0.4055), the 10YA (0.2705) and the 30YA (0.2435). 8 breeding records (3 last year), all from the same site at Greenway GrJ16 (HaA2) from nb/1wk Sep to dy/4wk Nov.

Fairy Martin *Petrochelidon ariel*

Common, Breeding Migrant

A summer migrant now appearing in our region more frequently. The number of records and reporting rate have both increased markedly since 2005.

General: Many more records this year (112) than last year (79) and the year before that (48), and many more than the 10YA 42 and the 30YA 27. Recorded from Aug to Mar, with many more records in spring (47%) and summer (34%) than in autumn (1%) and winter (18%). First 2/10 Aug Kellys Swamp GrL14 (HoS1) and last 5/13 Mar TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1). Reporting rate (2.5%) higher than last year (1.9%) and higher than the 10 and 30YA (both 1.6%). Recorded from 13% of grid cells surveyed, more than last year's 7.6% and more than the 10YA (7.2%) and 30YA (6.7%). Max 30 (100 last year), mean 6.3, median 3. 7 breeding records (6 last year): first nb/9 Sep Dunlop GrI11 (FeP1) and last dy/3 Jan TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1).

GBS: 2 records (5 last year): 4/2wk Oct Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2) and 3/3wk Nov Dunlop GrI11 (BaJ1). No breeding records this year nor last year.

Fairy Martin				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	112	79	42	27.2
WR	1	0	-	0.1
G	29	21	38	12.8
BR	7	6	17	3.1
GA	0.0134	0.0206	-35	0.0094
GS	2	2	0	2.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Tree Martin *Petrochelidon nigricans*

Common, Breeding Migrant

A regular summer woodland migrant.

General: More records this year than last year and many more than the 10YA of 111 and the 30YA of 92. Although a migratory species some over-winter, hence recorded in all months, with many more records in spring (47%) and summer (38%) than in autumn (5%) and winter (10%). Reporting rate (4.8%) similar to last year (4.5%) and the 10YA (4.3%), though below the 30YA (5.3%). Recorded from 25% of grid cells surveyed, more than last year's 21%, the 10YA of 18% and the 30YA of 19%. Max 50 (60 last year), mean 5.2, median 3. 14 breeding records (8 last year), many more than the 10YA of 7.3 and the 30YA of 5.9: first ih/26 Sep Majura Firing Range GrN13 (FeP1) and last ny/27 Jan Yankee Hat car park GrH25 (PeH2).

GBS: 12 records (11 last year), marginally fewer than the 10YA (14) and 30YA (15). First 1/3wk Aug Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2) and last 4/2wk May Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2). Records from 5 sites (5 last year as well). Abundance (A=0.0128) marginally lower than last year (0.0141) and the 10YA (0.0171), and well below the 30YA (0.0254). No breeding records this year nor last year.

Tree Martin				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	216	191	13	92.2
WR	14	19	-26	10.1
G	55	58	-5	36.2
BR	14	8	75	5.9
GA	0.0128	0.0141	-10	0.0252
GS	5	5	0	5.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

PYCNONOTIDAE: bulbul

Red-whiskered Bulbul *Pycnonotus jocosus*

Rare, vagrant

General: No records this year, 2 valid records in the past from 1993 (Kambah) and 1999 ('Silver Wattle', Lake George).

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

Most records come from the wet forests of the ACT and AOI and often reported from the ANBG.

General: There were 17 records from 5 grid cells compared with 11 records from 7 grid cells last year. Most sightings were at ANBG and Blundells Ck/Warks Roads. Generally single birds seen throughout the year Reporting rate 0.4% the same as the 30YA. There were no records from the Tallaganda forests or from the far south of the AOI.

GBS: One record, 1/4wk Apr Cook GrJ13 (TaN1).

Uncommon Breeding Resident

Bassian Thrush				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	17	11	55	6.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	5	7	-29	4.3
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0003	0.0000	-	0.0013
GS	1	0	-	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Common Blackbird *Turdus merula*

Records generally come from dense vegetation in wet forests, from urban parks, and from gardens, including those of farmhouses. It is virtually absent from undisturbed drier woodlands.

General: There were 653 records compared with 546 records last year. The reporting rate (14.5%) is up 12% on last year, up 52% on the 10YA, and up 9% on the 30YA. Reported throughout the year, more in summer (41%), from Canberra suburbs and surrounding nature parks. Breeding: a single record, on/28 Oct Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1).

GBS: There were 1455 records compared with 1625 records last year. The A Value= 0.7788 is down 5% on last year, down 13% on the 10YA, and down 49% on the 30YA. Distributed more evenly throughout the year than in the general surveys. Breeding: 31 records, earliest, nb/2wk Sep Nicholls GrK11 (HaJ7); latest, dy/3wk Jan Weston GrJ15 (MaA2).

Common Breeding Resident

Common Blackbird				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	653	546	20	232.5
WR	1	0	-	1.6
G	50	52	-4	38.1
BR	1	2	-50	5.8
GA	0.7788	0.8218	-5	1.5737
GS	63	67	-6	60.7
GBR	31	23	35	35.2

STURNIDAE: starling, myna**Common Starling** *Sturnus vulgaris*

This is an exotic species which is virtually absent from the wet forests but is otherwise common throughout the region.

General: 1303 records compared with 1304 last year. The reporting rate is down 6% on last year, up 8% on the 10YA and the 30YA. The maximum flock size of 1000/2 Jul Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1) compares with 1700 over the previous 10 years and 3,000 over the previous thirty years. Breeding: earliest, ih/15 Aug McQuoids Hill Nature Reserve GrI16 (CoF1); latest, ih/30 Jun Hall Gold Creek GrJ11 (RoA1).

GBS: There were 706 records compared with 789 records last year. The A value=1.2641 is down 29% on last year, down 60% on the 10YA, and down 84% on the 30YA. Largest number: 140/3wk Feb Bonner GrL10 (GrB1). Breeding: 17 records compared with 9 records last year; First ih/1wk Jul and last, ih/1wk Mar both from Deakin GrK14 (RoD2).

Common Breeding Resident

Common Starling				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	1303	1304	0	508.6
WR	100	97	3	54.8
G	100	108	-7	87.7
BR	55	44	25	36.5
GA	1.2641	1.7816	-29	7.9025
GS	47	51	-8	58.4
GBR	17	9	89	44.2

Common Myna *Sturnus tristis*

Common Breeding Resident

An exotic species now ranked 28th by number of records in the general surveys, and ranked 17th in the GBS presumably reflecting the ongoing work of CIMAG.

General: The majority of records continue to come from suburban and immediately adjacent areas. This year there were 713 records compared with 732 records last year but half the WOO records compared with last year. The reporting rate is down 9% on last year, but up 19% on the 10YA, and up 42% on the 30YA. The abundance is up 36% on last year, down 18% on the 10YA and up 6% of the 30YA. The figures may reflect the distribution of observer effort as many of the records were by a single observer. The maximum number was 100/28 Oct Dunlop Grasslands GrI11 (CuR1). There were 11 breeding records compared with 6 records last year: earliest, nb/16 Sep Franklin Woods GrL11 (DaC1); latest, cf/17 Feb Molonglo Reach GrL14 (COF1).

GBS: This year's A value=1.2939 is down 9% on last year, 56% on the 10YA, and 42% on the 30YA. The maximum number was 29/5wk Jan Griffith GrL14 (EmL1). There were 25 breeding records compared with 13 breeding records last year: earliest, on/1wk Oct Rivett GrJ15 (BrT2); latest, dy/2wk Mar Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2).

Common Myna				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	713	732	-3	195.2
WR	10	21	-52	18.4
G	44	46	-4	26.0
BR	11	6	83	7.9
GA	1.2939	1.4178	-9	2.8494
GS	55	61	-10	48.0
GBR	25	13	92	31.7

NECTARINIDAE: mistletoebird**Mistletoebird** *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*

Common Breeding Resident

Occurs where there is mistletoe in the ACT and AOI.

General: 178 records compared with 107 last year. This year's reporting rate is up 56% on last year, down 29% on the 10YA, and down 33% on the 30YA. There were 38 WOO records compared with 30 last year, up 27% on last year and down 20% on the 10YA. Recorded mainly in spring and summer (89%). Breeding, 4 records: earliest, cf/27 Oct Crace GrL12 (CIM1); latest, cf/24 Nov New Line GrN14, (LaS1).

GBS: There were 99 records up from 81 records last year. The A value A=0.032 is up 7% on last year, up 19% on the 10YA, and up 31% on the 30YA. More observations in autumn (26.3%) than for the other surveys (9.6%). No breeding recorded this year which is consistent with a general historical lack of GBS breeding records for this species.

Mistletoebird				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	178	107	66	102.6
WR	38	30	27	21.8
G	49	40	23	36.4
BR	4	2	100	1.7
GA	0.0320	0.0301	7	0.0250
GS	14	14	0	9.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

ESTRILDIDAE: weaver finches**Zebra Finch** *Taeniopygia guttata*

Rare Visitor

A bird of the dry inland

General: Not recorded this year. There was a single record in the AOI last year.

Double-barred Finch *Taeniopygia bichenovii*

Uncommon Breeding Resident

Usually found near water in woodlands and grasslands in the region.

General: 127 records compared with 179 records last year. This year's reporting rate is down 33% on last year, down 18% on the 10YA, and down 25% on the 30YA. There were 3 WOO records, down from 14 last year. Recorded throughout the year with more records in autumn (32%). The maximum number recorded was 30/20 May Molonglo River GrI13 (TaN1).

Double-barred Finch				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	127	179	-29	66.0
WR	3	14	-79	2.4
G	34	36	-6	21.5
BR	0	1	-100	1.2
GA	0.0942	0.1245	-24	0.1132
GS	15	13	15	12.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

GBS: There were 103 records compared with 81 records last year. All from Canberra suburbs, generally not far from nature reserves. This year's A value=0.0942 is down 24% on last year, but up 32% on the 10YA, but down 14% on the 30YA. This year's A value is pretty much in the middle of the range from 1985 to the present.

Red-browed Finch *Neochmia temporalis*

Generally observed in or near dense growth beside rivers and creeks as well as in suburban gardens.

General: 599 records compared with 555 last year. The reporting rate (13.1%) is up 1% on last year, up 64% on the 10YA, and up 22% on the 30YA. Seen throughout the year with slightly fewer records in winter. Max 50, average 8, median 4. Breeding: 12 records, earliest, nb/28 Oct Shepherd's Lookout GrH12 (TeJ1); latest, di/8 May Michelago GrL25 (LaS2).

GBS: There were 442 records compared with 327 last year. The A value A=1.0697 is up 62% on last year, up 192% on the 10YA, and up 202% on the 30YA. The maximum number was 50/5wk Apr Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4). Breeding, 14 records: earliest, nb/1wk Aug Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4); latest, nb/2wk Apr Giralang (McD4) with an early start to next season di/4wk May Duffy (CaJ4).

Common Breeding Resident

Red-browed Finch				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	599	555	8	190.9
WR	10	16	-38	2.3
G	83	90	-8	52.0
BR	12	19	-37	6.6
GA	1.0697	0.6595	62	0.3551
GS	33	29	14	16.4
GBR	14	15	-7	2.5

Diamond Firetail *Stagonopleura guttata*

Prefers undisturbed woodland with shrubs and eucalypts. Watching brief for the ACT and declared vulnerable in NSW. This year's data shows declines in the significant metrics.

General: There were 140 records compared with 170 records last year. This year's reporting rate is down 23% on last year, down 23% on the 10YA, and down 14% on the 30YA. Seen throughout the year with slightly more sightings in spring (32%). Max 15/20 May Lake Bathurst Northern Morass GrZ07 (LeM1) is down from 25 last year and from 60 for both the 10 and 30YA maximum numbers. Breeding, 9 records: earliest nb/11 Nov Tarago to Goulburn Rd U07 GrU07 (LeM1); latest, dy/12 Mar Carwoola GrR16 (BiJ1) with an early start for the next season, di/8 Jun TSR48 GrO05 (AnI1).

GBS: This year there were 11 records, 2 from Burra (AnI1) and 9 from Hoskinstown(KaJ1), compared with 5 records last year. All records in late summer and early to mid-autumn.

Uncommon Breeding Resident

Diamond Firetail				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	140	170	-18	63.5
WR	9	10	-10	3.5
G	48	58	-17	26.6
BR	9	8	13	3.4
GA	0.0053	0.0018	187	0.0075
GS	2	1	100	1.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

PASSERIDAE sparrows

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

General: 553 records from 47 grid cells (21%) from 51 weeks, slightly more than last year. Recorded at 145 sites, a continuing increase on the long term average (80). Reporting rate 12.3%, slightly more than the 30YA of 11.5%. Mean 6.2, median 2, max 110/11 May Norgrove GrL14 (LeM1). 3 breeding records, first nb/17 Oct Uriarra GrG14 (COF1) and last co/29 Oct TSR48 GrJ11 (WaS1).

GBS: 1255 records from 50 sites (68%), from all weeks. Abundance (A=3.1138) is 21% higher than last year but lower

Common Breeding Resident

House Sparrow				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	553	533	4	201.9
WR	1	0	-	1.9
G	47	46	2	38.4
BR	3	2	50	6.5
GA	3.1138	2.5669	21	5.6711
GS	50	52	-4	58.6
GBR	30	11	173	29.8

than the 30YA of $A=5.6212$. Average 8, max 56/5 March Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2). 30 breeding records from 9 sites commencing with nb/11 Sep and concluding with dy/22 Jan both at Nicholls GrK11 (HaJ7).

Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*

Rare Visitor or Resident

General: No records this year.

MOTACILLIDAE: pipit

Australasian Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae*

Common, Breeding Resident

General: 288 records from 65 grid cells (29%), from 43 weeks. 32% more records than last year. Reporting rate 6.4% is slightly above the 10YA (4.94%) but still below the 30YA 7.5%. Mean 3.1, median 2, max 25/25 July Lake Bathurst GrZ08 (LeM1). 4 breeding records, first cf/11 Nov Taylors Ck Rd GrU08 (LeM1) and last cf/24 Feb at Lake Bathurst (LeJ2).

GBS: 19 records from 3 sites (4%), from all months, nearly all from Curtin GrK14 (AJR1). Abundance ($A=0.0087$) similar to last year but well below the 30YA ($A=0.0143$). No breeding.

Australasian Pipit				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	288	219	32	131.2
WR	0	1	-100	0.6
G	65	58	12	46.2
BR	4	1	300	3.6
GA	0.0087	0.0089	-2	0.0157
GS	3	2	50	2.2
GBR	0	1	-100	0.2

FRINGILLIDAE finches

European Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*

Common Breeding Resident

General: 396 records from 70 grid cells (31%) from all weeks, a small increase on last year. Reporting rate 8.8% is above the 10YA, but less than the 30YA of 11.5%. Average 7.2, median 3. Highest was a record huge number of 200/19 Dec Lake Bathurst GrZ07 (LeM1). 1 breeding record 20 Dec dy/GrO05 (LeM1).

GBS: 110 records from 10 sites (14%), from 52 weeks. Abundance ($A=0.1677$) doubled last year's figure but below the 30YA ($A=0.2106$). Average 4.9, max 40/2wk July Lyneham GrL12 (GRM2). Many key measures down on 30 year trend. No breeding records.

European Goldfinch				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	396	377	5	201.3
WR	2	2	0	0.9
G	70	69	1	52.2
BR	1	6	-83	2.8
GA	0.1677	0.0752	123	0.2178
GS	10	9	11	22.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.8

European Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris*

Uncommon Breeding Resident

General: 109 records from 2 grid cells, 65% more records than last year and almost 8x the 30YA (12.4). Number of birds reported is 8x the 30YA. Reporting rate 2.4% is much higher than long term average (0.7%). Whilst numbers are increasing the number of locations remain relatively static e.g. 30YA number of grid cells is 2.9. However long term records come from a wide range of sites. Average 2.6, which is close to the 30YA (2.9), median 2, max 27/16 March Norgrove Park GrL14 (LeM1).

European Greenfinch				
	12/13	11/12	%Chng	30YA
R	109	66	65	12.4
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	2	5	-60	2.9
BR	1	1	0	0.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0006
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Table 1: Number of records for each species segregated by survey type 2012-2013

R = Rank, **ABA** = Australian Bird Atlas (COG's general survey), **BA** = Birds Australia, **ERE**= Eremaea, **WBS**=Waterbird Survey **INC** = Incidental, and **WOO** = Woodland Survey (including subsites, transects and incidental). Greening Australia data included in ABA. GBS records are not included (see Table 2). Unusual sightings not endorsed by the Rarities Panel are not included.

R	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	INC	WBS	WOO	WOO%
1	Australian Magpie	2873	993	650	802	10	41	377	13.1
2	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	2186	708	569	625	10	16	258	11.8
3	Crimson Rosella	2136	833	441	500	5	17	340	15.9
4	Galah	2076	674	529	588	8	21	256	12.3
5	Magpie-lark	1928	576	571	670	9	23	79	4.1
6	Australian Raven	1921	712	356	630	7	6	210	10.9
7	Superb Fairy-wren	1893	804	306	612	5	30	136	7.2
8	Pied Currawong	1719	585	472	564	6	3	89	5.2
9	Red Wattlebird	1655	550	476	548	8	4	69	4.2
10	Grey Fantail	1542	656	196	438	5	20	227	14.7
11	Crested Pigeon	1331	357	419	504	3	13	35	2.6
12	Common Starling	1303	436	229	517	3	18	100	7.7
13	Eastern Rosella	1254	578	147	323	5	9	192	15.3
14	Willie Wagtail	1245	502	223	432	3	42	43	3.5
15	Striated Pardalote	1158	545	112	238	2	2	259	22.4
16	Welcome Swallow	1148	467	195	436	10	21	19	1.7
17	Pacific Black Duck	1097	399	200	426	8	40	24	2.2
18	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	1092	473	200	313	5	36	65	6.0
19	Weebill	1027	383	169	255	4		216	21.0
20	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	1005	398	137	346	5	2	117	11.6
21	Australian Wood Duck	1004	419	163	350	5	16	51	5.1
22	Silvereye	986	254	345	358	2	5	22	2.2
23	Spotted Pardalote	938	376	219	222		3	118	12.6
24	Noisy Miner	904	309	123	279	3	1	189	20.9
25	Eurasian Coot	879	289	131	388	5	60	6	0.7
26	Red-rumped Parrot	877	378	111	324	7	5	52	5.9
27	Masked Lapwing	721	231	76	347	7	49	11	1.5
28	Common Myna	713	193	252	255	3		10	1.4
29	White-throated Treecreeper	699	398	47	138	3	4	109	15.6
30	White-browed Scrubwren	695	234	199	249	1	2	10	1.4
31	Dusky Moorhen	682	218	135	316	2	11		
32	Grey Teal	667	195	51	348	5	62	6	0.9
33	Rufous Whistler	656	331	39	166	3	14	103	15.7
34	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	656	362	72	158	7	2	55	8.4
35	Common Blackbird	653	112	235	303	2		1	0.2
36	Laughing Kookaburra	630	312	59	187		7	65	10.3
37	Australasian Grebe	622	259	91	246	7	7	12	1.9
38	Buff-rumped Thornbill	620	316	56	124	2	2	120	19.4
39	Purple Swamphen	612	175	95	332	1	9		
40	White-faced Heron	609	220	79	268	2	33	7	1.1
41	Red-browed Finch	599	226	121	234	4	4	10	1.7
42	House Sparrow	553	100	266	178	1	7	1	0.2
43	Hardhead	538	193	73	221	7	38	6	1.1
44	Brown Thornbill	525	288	59	130	3	9	36	6.9

R	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	INC	WBS	WOO	WOO%
45	Noisy Friarbird	520	202	104	148	2		64	12.3
46	Grey Shrike-thrush	507	315	28	104	5	19	36	7.1
47	Black Swan	502	129	55	256	5	56	1	0.2
48	Grey Butcherbird	492	197	36	186	1	9	63	12.8
49	Little Pied Cormorant	489	182	72	212	3	15	5	1.0
50	Australian Reed-Warbler	472	167	84	212	6	1	2	0.4
51	Australian King-Parrot	464	136	114	181	2		31	6.7
52	White-plumed Honeyeater	464	189	63	166	2		44	9.5
53	White-winged Chough	427	193	61	109	13	8	43	10.1
54	Scarlet Robin	418	236	33	71	9	1	68	16.3
55	Rock Dove	407	54	158	190	5			
56	European Goldfinch	396	113	49	203	1	28	2	0.5
57	Eastern Spinebill	380	149	67	136		2	26	6.8
58	Striated Thornbill	377	219	20	76	3		59	15.6
59	Nankeen Kestrel	368	147	23	167	6	20	5	1.4
60	White-eared Honeyeater	368	231	35	51	2	2	47	12.8
61	Black-fronted Dotterel	328	83	21	202	5	14	3	0.9
62	Golden-headed Cisticola	327	80	39	199	3	6		
63	Golden Whistler	322	167	30	83	2	1	39	12.1
64	White-throated Gerygone	304	126	12	76	3	1	86	28.3
65	Little Corella	297	91	52	132	2	1	19	6.4
66	Australian White Ibis	293	83	33	167	2	6	2	0.7
67	Great Cormorant	293	97	35	155	2	4		
68	Australasian Pipit	288	127	21	96	1	43		
69	Australasian Darter	271	63	51	154	1	1	1	0.4
70	Silver Gull	267	43	23	158	1	42		
71	Black-shouldered Kite	264	71	20	156	8	8	1	0.4
72	Dusky Woodswallow	262	153	14	67	4	3	21	8.0
73	Hoary-headed Grebe	254	59	20	133	1	38	3	1.2
74	Australasian Shoveler	250	45	14	145		43	3	1.2
75	Speckled Warbler	244	122	20	72	2		28	11.5
76	Gang-gang Cockatoo	243	88	42	82	10		21	8.6
77	White-winged Triller	238	109	18	87	1	1	22	9.2
78	Superb Parrot	236	95	37	81	14		9	3.8
79	Wedge-tailed Eagle	235	125	20	66	1	16	7	3.0
80	Little Raven	234	68	19	95	1	39	12	5.1
81	Little Black Cormorant	231	81	23	122		5		
82	Eastern Great Egret	230	67	26	135		2		
83	Tree Martin	216	129	10	60	1	2	14	6.5
84	Leaden Flycatcher	215	113	14	53	2		33	15.3
85	Straw-necked Ibis	214	44	24	137	4	5		
86	New Holland Honeyeater	207	55	32	120				
87	Common Bronzewing	192	87	17	64	6	3	15	7.8
88	Brown-headed Honeyeater	191	86	9	54	1	3	38	19.9
89	Eurasian Skylark	191	51	16	80	3	41		
90	Sacred Kingfisher	191	69	24	86	2		10	5.2
91	Latham's Snipe	189	47	32	107	1	2		
92	Olive-backed Oriole	189	63	30	75	2		19	10.1
93	Grey Currawong	185	59	10	100	3		13	7.0
94	Mistletoebird	178	70	25	44	1		38	21.3
95	Australian Pelican	177	34	16	115	1	11		
96	Rufous Songlark	176	85	12	44	13	4	18	10.2

R	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	INC	WBS	WOO	WOO%
97	White-necked Heron	173	55	21	80	5	8	4	2.3
98	Chestnut Teal	170	23	4	104	1	38		
99	Freckled Duck	170	30	6	103		31		
100	Little Grassbird	165	23	19	123				
101	Red-kneed Dotterel	157	25	21	103	2	6		
102	Brown Goshawk	154	54	9	72	2	4	13	8.4
103	Brown Falcon	153	49	11	66	2	21	4	2.6
104	Pink-eared Duck	153	20	5	86	1	41		
105	Dollarbird	147	55	16	69	1		6	4.1
106	Diamond Firetail	140	87	8	22	5	9	9	6.4
107	Nankeen Night-Heron	140	26	18	95	1			
108	Flame Robin	137	69	9	40	7	11	1	0.7
109	White-naped Honeyeater	133	97	10	22	1		3	2.3
110	Eastern Yellow Robin	132	78	13	33	6	1	1	0.8
111	Western Gerygone	128	48	3	43	1		33	25.8
112	Double-barred Finch	127	67	20	28	9		3	2.4
113	Satin Bowerbird	126	45	30	43	1		7	5.6
114	Australian Spotted Crake	121	41	28	51	1			
115	Rainbow Lorikeet	116	22	18	68	4		4	3.4
116	Fairy Martin	112	45	21	44	1		1	0.9
117	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	112	83	8	18	2		1	0.9
118	European Greenfinch	109	19	7	83				
119	Royal Spoonbill	102	16	10	69	1	6		
120	Little Eagle	100	32	3	61	1	1	2	2.0
121	Australian Hobby	98	34	10	48	2	2	2	2.0
122	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	94	50	1	35		2	6	6.4
123	Yellow-tailed Blk-Cockatoo	91	45	12	25	6	2	1	1.1
124	Brown Treecreeper	87	61	2	10	1		13	14.9
125	Spotted Harrier	85	24	3	49	3	6		
126	Whistling Kite	85	9	5	54	1	14	2	2.4
127	Jacky Winter	82	33	3	33	1		12	14.6
128	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	78	45	1	21		2	9	11.5
129	Varied Sittella	78	37	5	22	2		12	15.4
130	Eastern Koel	76	4	30	36	5		1	1.3
131	Stubble Quail	69	26	1	28		14		
132	Australian Shelduck	64	11		14	2	37		
133	Black-tailed Native-hen	64	8	4	50	1	1		
134	Collared Sparrowhawk	64	21	7	25	3		8	12.5
135	Baillon's Crake	62	13	12	33	4			
136	Southern Whiteface	61	27		12	3	13	6	9.8
137	Buff-banded Rail	60	9	8	41	2			
138	Pallid Cuckoo	60	41		8	2		9	15.0
139	Brown Songlark	54	18	10	19	1	6		
140	Cattle Egret	53	9	2	40	2			
141	Rainbow Bee-eater	52	30	5	13	3		1	1.9
142	Brown Quail	51	16	8	16	8	1	2	3.9
143	Swamp Harrier	48	5	4	31	1	7		
144	Spotted Dove	47	8	11	27	1			
145	Fuscous Honeyeater	46	35	3	8				
146	White-fronted Chat	46	7	1	6	4	28		
147	Spotless Crake	45	11	8	26				
148	Yellow Thornbill	44	22	5	5		10	2	4.5

R	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	INC	WBS	WOO	WOO%
149	Intermediate Egret	40	14	1	24		1		
150	Rose Robin	40	16	7	13	4			
151	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	40	7	2	23	1	7		
152	Musk Duck	39	10	3	21	1	1	3	7.7
153	Peregrine Falcon	39	12	3	20	1	1	2	5.1
154	Tawny Frogmouth	39	21	3	8	6		1	2.6
155	Northern Mallard	38	20	2	16				
156	Black-winged Stilt	37	4		8		25		
157	Long-billed Corella	37	9	1	25			2	5.4
158	Banded Lapwing	35	13		6	2	14		
159	Australian Painted Snipe	31	20	1	10				
160	Brush Cuckoo	28	13	1	11			3	10.7
161	Crescent Honeyeater	28	13	3	10	2			
162	Yellow-billed Spoonbill	28	9	1	14		4		
163	Pied Cormorant	27	8	2	16	1			
164	Superb Lyrebird	27	16	5	5	1			
165	Restless Flycatcher	25	19	2	1	1	1	1	4.0
166	Australian Owlet-nightjar	24	10		9			5	20.8
167	Red-capped Robin	24	10		11	1		2	8.3
168	Southern Boobook	24	1	1	19	2	1		
169	Rufous Fantail	21	11	2	7			1	4.8
170	Crested Shrike-tit	20	15	2	3				
171	Red-capped Plover	20	1		1		18		
172	Domestic Duck	19	18			1			
173	Eastern Whipbird	19	10	3	6				
174	Satin Flycatcher	19	10	3	6				
175	Hooded Robin	18	11	2	1	1		3	16.7
176	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	18	1	1	6		10		
177	Bassian Thrush	17	10	3	4				
178	Brown Gerygone	17	9		7	1			
179	White-brwd Woodswallow	17	10	2	4	1			
180	Australian Little Bittern	16	3	1	12				
181	Muscovy Duck	15	3	12					
182	Black Duck-Mallard hybrid	14	4	10					
183	White-throated Needle-tail	14	5	1	7	1			
184	Pilotbird	13	7		6				
185	Red-necked Avocet	13	1	2	3	1	6		
186	Horsfield's Bushlark	12	4	3	1		4		
187	Red-browed Treecreeper	11	6	1	4				
188	Emu	10	2	3	5				
189	Spotted Quail-thrush	10	4		5	1			
190	Black Falcon	9	0		6		3		
191	Painted Button-quail	9	2		6			1	11.1
192	Red-necked Stint	9	1		3	1	4		
193	Spangled Drongo	9	2		7				
194	Blue-billed Duck	8	0		5		3		
195	Glossy Ibis	8	1		7				
196	Pink Robin	8	1	1	6				
197	Domestic Goose	7	7						
198	Lewin's Rail	7	2		5				
199	Pied Butcherbird	7	2	2	3				
200	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	7	5		2				

R	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	INC	WBS	WOO	WOO%
201	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	6	2		4				
202	Cicadabird	6	2	1	3				
203	Eastern Barn Owl	6	2		4				
204	Masked Woodswallow	6	2		4				
205	Red-backed Kingfisher	6	1	1	4				
206	Whiskered Tern	6	0		3		3		
207	Little Egret	5	2		3				
208	Painted Honeyeater	5	2		3				
209	Peaceful Dove	5	1		4				
210	White-beld Cuckoo-shrike	5	3		2				
211	White-headed Pigeon	5	0		5				
212	Wonga Pigeon	5	3		1	1			
213	Cockatiel	4	2	1	1				
214	Plumed Whistling-Duck	4	2		1	1			
215	Scarlet Honeyeater	4	1		3				
216	Channel-billed Cuckoo	3	1		2				
217	Crow & Raven species	3	0	3					
218	Lewin's Honeyeater	3	0	1	2				
219	Olive Whistler	3	1		2				
220	Powerful Owl	3	3						
221	Swift Parrot	3	1		2				
222	Azure Kingfisher	2	1		1				
223	Black Honeyeater	2	1		1				
224	Black Kite	2	0		2				
225	Caspian Tern	2	1		1				
226	Common Greenshank	2	0		1		1		
227	Double-banded Plover	2	0		1		1		
228	Fork-tailed Swift	2	0	1	1				
229	Great Crested Grebe	2	0		1		1		
230	Pectoral Sandpiper	2	0				2		
231	Brush Bronzewing	1	0		1				
2323	Budgerigar	1	0		1				
233	Eastern Osprey	1	1						
234	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	1	1						
235	Gull-billed Tern	1	1						
236	Indian Peafowl	1	0		1				
237	Little Lorikeet	1	1						
238	Little Wattlebird	1	1						
239	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	1	0		1				
240	Wood Sandpiper	1	0				1		
241	Oriental Plover						1		

Table 2: Garden Bird Survey Statistics 2012-13

Values for 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 (Year 32), together with percentage change when compared with the mean of all previous years (years 1-31). The Long-term Average Values of each summary statistic are posted on the COG Website <http://canberrabirds.org.au/index.htm> under "Maps, Forms and Lists" see the "Lists" section.

Rk (rank) = rank of the species	R (recording rate) = % of observer weeks with record(s)
A (abundance) = mean number of birds/site/week	G (group size) = mean number of individuals/observation
F (distribution) = % of sites with record(s)	B (breeding) = % of sites with one or more breeding observation
W (weeks) = number of weeks with records	

Legend for Table 2

An indication of the status of a species for the GBS year, relative to the average for all previous GBS years, is provided by a + or – prefix when dA% and dR% are both greater than $\pm 25\%$. This may be indicative of a general increase or decrease over the 32 years of the GBS, or may simply reflect a particularly good or poor reporting year for that species. In cases where A and R values are small, this indicator may be misleading.

* indicates a species for which both endorsed and unendorsed records contribute to the statistics.

** indicates a species for which there were only unendorsed record(s).

	Rk	Species	A	ΔA%	F	ΔF%	W	R	G	B
	1	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	8.444	43.0	100.0	2.1	52	87.5	9.7	31.1
	2	Galah	6.411	-10.5	100.0	0.5	52	81.4	7.9	37.8
	3	Silvereye	4.033	-23.4	93.2	-2.7	52	53.0	7.6	21.6
	4	Pied Currawong	3.821	-3.6	97.3	-1.7	52	85.1	4.5	58.1
	5	Australian Magpie	3.535	19.2	100.0	0.3	52	91.6	3.9	63.5
	6	Crimson Rosella	3.368	8.1	100.0	1.0	52	86.0	3.9	45.9
-	7	House Sparrow	3.093	-45.7	67.6	-	52	38.8	8.0	21.6
+	8	Crested Pigeon	2.930	94.0	97.3	70.	52	74.2	3.9	37.8
	9	Red Wattlebird	2.265	-1.4	98.6	0.6	52	83.5	2.7	58.1
+	10	Superb Fairy-wren	2.081	119.8	93.2	27.	52	51.2	4.1	28.4
	11	Magpie-lark	1.923	-4.5	98.6	0.4	52	75.8	2.5	39.2
+	12	Little Corella	1.786	404.5	63.5	212	52	16.5	10.	13.5
	13	Rock Dove	1.640	32.1	47.3	-7.1	52	19.9	8.3	8.1
	14	Australian King-Parrot	1.579	1.5	89.2	14.	52	47.0	3.4	39.2
+	15	Eurasian Coot	1.550	928.0	6.8	408	49	3.6	42.	1.4
	16	Australian Raven	1.430	28.2	97.3	2.9	52	61.7	2.3	29.7
	17	Eastern Rosella	1.334	-11.7	94.6	-1.8	52	49.6	2.7	33.8
	18	Common Myna	1.294	-50.6	75.7	5.8	52	36.9	3.5	24.3
-	19	Common Starling	1.263	-84.6	64.9	-	52	22.0	5.8	21.6
	20	Gang-gang Cockatoo	1.255	71.7	62.2	-	52	25.1	5.0	18.9
-	21	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	1.148	-54.5	63.5	-	51	13.6	8.5	14.9
	22	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	1.100	-23.1	67.6	-	52	24.1	4.6	18.9
+	23	Red-browed Finch	1.062	205.4	44.6	80.	52	13.7	7.8	20.3
+	24	Australian Wood Duck	1.013	257.4	37.8	43.	52	12.9	7.9	10.8

	Rk	Species	A	ΔA%	F	ΔF%	W	R	G	B
+	25	Weebill	0.944	76.6	54.1	6.5	52	30.2	3.1	12.2
-	26	Common Blackbird	0.775	-49.2	86.5	-6.0	52	45.1	1.7	27.0
	27	Spotted Pardalote	0.667	-3.3	77.0	0.6	52	31.7	2.1	18.9
	28	Eastern Spinebill	0.637	15.1	87.8	1.1	52	41.7	1.5	18.9
+	29	White-winged Chough	0.602	44.2	52.7	65.	52	7.8	7.8	10.8
+	30	Red-rumped Parrot	0.587	33.2	43.2	6.0	52	12.0	4.9	9.5
+	31	Noisy Miner	0.553	64.9	36.5	41.	52	16.4	3.4	10.8
+	32	Brown Thornbill	0.540	99.8	71.6	52.	52	24.2	2.2	18.9
+	33	Welcome Swallow	0.516	111.9	51.4	31.	52	13.3	3.9	10.8
	34	Striated Pardalote	0.481	-20.4	70.3	-5.5	52	24.5	2.0	14.9
+	35	Striated Thornbill	0.459	106.8	32.4	-4.0	51	8.4	5.5	6.8
+	36	Pacific Black Duck	0.439	196.1	17.6	46.	52	9.7	4.5	5.4
+	37	Yellow-taild Blk-Cockatoo	0.431	36.1	50.0	61.	52	7.0	6.2	14.9
+	38	Australian White Ibis	0.415	155.8	24.3	89.	48	4.6	9.0	4.1
	39	Grey Fantail	0.404	27.9	73.0	-5.0	52	24.1	1.7	16.2
+	40	White-browed Scrubwren	0.322	108.9	59.5	105	52	19.0	1.7	14.9
+	41	Satin Bowerbird	0.307	146.7	40.5	113	52	9.3	3.3	9.5
	42	Laughing Kookaburra	0.305	-14.3	62.2	-	52	16.8	1.8	17.6
+	43	Hardhead	0.288	941.1	6.8	955	41	1.3	21.	1.4
+	44	Rainbow Lorikeet	0.278	375.1	25.7	141	52	10.5	2.7	5.4
-	45	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	0.267	-41.8	81.1	-9.5	52	19.8	1.4	20.3
	46	Willie Wagtail	0.248	-5.6	63.5	-	52	18.1	1.4	17.6
+	47	Purple Swamphen	0.226	444.9	5.4	377	52	4.2	5.4	2.7
+	48	Buff-rumped Thornbill	0.218	56.6	23.0	44.	50	5.3	4.2	9.5
-	49	Noisy Friarbird	0.203	-74.2	71.6	-	36	12.7	1.6	24.3
+	50	Woodswallow sp	0.200	5108.	1.4	127	3	0.1	216	0.0
+	51	Dusky Moorhen	0.194	294.2	5.4	357	51	3.6	5.4	2.7
+	52	Grey Butcherbird	0.193	481.0	59.5	239	52	16.3	1.2	10.8
+	53	Superb Parrot	0.171	342.1	24.3	257	31	3.2	5.3	9.5
-	54	White-naped Honeyeater	0.171	-66.3	21.6	-	25	1.7	10.	2.7
-	55	European Goldfinch	0.166	-26.0	13.5	-	52	3.4	4.9	2.7
+	56	Little Raven	0.144	49.4	13.5	35.	31	1.3	10.	4.1
+	57	Little Black Cormorant	0.140	827.3	9.5	269	46	3.1	4.6	4.1
+	58	Masked Lapwing	0.132	31.0	33.8	-7.4	52	7.2	1.8	5.4
	59	Silver Gull	0.132	-73.0	2.7	-	38	1.2	11.	0.0
	60	Straw-necked Ibis	0.130	-58.8	18.9	-7.2	24	1.6	8.1	4.1
	61	Golden Whistler	0.129	-5.5	59.5	0.6	40	11.7	1.1	5.4
+	62	Little Pied Cormorant	0.125	319.1	17.6	249	52	6.3	2.0	4.1
+	63	Eastern Koel	0.125	539.1	63.5	295	25	10.2	1.2	17.6
	64	White-eared Honeyeater	0.112	14.1	33.8	-	50	7.4	1.5	5.4
+	65	White-throated Treecreeper	0.111	89.6	13.5	-	52	7.3	1.5	4.1
	66	Double-barred Finch	0.093	-15.9	20.3	3.9	46	3.2	2.9	10.8
+	67	Brown-headed Honeyeater	0.085	122.5	8.1	9.7	37	1.9	4.4	1.4
+	68	Australasian Grebe	0.083	639.4	8.1	448	50	2.9	2.9	4.1
+	69	Black Swan	0.079	283.4	5.4	128	49	2.5	3.2	5.4
	70	Grey Shrike-thrush	0.079	4.0	31.1	-9.9	52	6.2	1.3	5.4
+	71	Spotted Dove	0.079	205.8	28.4	196	52	6.5	1.2	9.5
+	72	White-faced Heron	0.073	129.0	20.3	26.	52	6.0	1.2	5.4
+	73	Grey Teal	0.071	753.6	6.8	219	48	2.6	2.7	1.4

	Rk	Species	A	ΔA%	F	ΔF%	W	R	G	B
-	74	White-plumed Honeyeater	0.070	-49.3	25.7	-	52	4.1	1.7	6.8
+	75	Great Cormorant	0.068	499.4	14.9	207	41	2.0	3.4	2.7
+	76	Common Bronzewing	0.066	73.1	23.0	96.	49	3.8	1.8	4.1
+	77	Australian Reed-Warbler	0.064	376.1	6.8	204	43	2.7	2.4	5.4
+	78	Tawny Frogmouth	0.057	197.7	12.2	70.	51	2.7	2.1	6.8
-	79	Rufous Whistler	0.055	-36.8	24.3	-	40	4.1	1.4	4.1
+	80	Wedge-tailed Eagle	0.050	208.4	36.5	108	50	3.6	1.4	8.1
-	81	Grey Currawong	0.047	-40.6	28.4	-	50	4.4	1.1	5.4
+	82	New Holland Honeyeater	0.047	31.2	9.5	-	46	2.5	1.9	2.7
	83	Olive-backed Oriole	0.045	-24.6	35.1	-	35	4.4	1.0	6.8
+	84	White-browed	0.044	44.9	4.1	47.	2	0.1	36.	0.0
+	85	Black-shouldered Kite	0.041	192.0	16.2	64.	51	3.4	1.2	6.8
	86	Leaden Flycatcher	0.038	23.2	17.6	-	26	2.5	1.5	4.1
-	87	Dusky Woodswallow	0.036	-51.8	16.2	4.2	19	0.8	4.4	1.4
	88	Scarlet Robin	0.035	-10.0	25.7	0.8	36	2.7	1.3	4.1
+	89	Yellow Thornbill	0.035	72.5	8.1	1.0	37	1.5	2.3	1.4
-	90	Dollarbird	0.033	-37.7	23.0	-	22	2.3	1.4	6.8
-	91	White-throated Needletail	0.033	-80.4	20.3	-2.7	11	0.6	5.9	4.1
+	92	Mistletoebird	0.031	29.5	18.9	28.	37	3.1	1.0	4.1
+	93	Australian Pelican	0.028	86.0	6.8	-	18	0.7	4.2	2.7
+	94	Brown Quail	0.028	1182.	2.7	204	25	0.9	3.2	0.0
+	95	Peregrine Falcon	0.022	310.3	12.2	31.	39	1.9	1.2	4.1
+	96	Eastern Great Egret	0.021	1593.	5.4	278	37	1.6	1.3	2.7
	97	Nankeen Kestrel	0.020	-4.7	16.2	-	40	2.0	1.0	2.7
-	98	Southern Boobook	0.020	-48.8	28.4	-	30	1.9	1.1	6.8
	99	Collared Sparrowhawk	0.019	-7.0	29.7	21.	35	1.9	1.0	6.8
+	100	Golden-headed Cisticola	0.018	455.5	4.1	204	29	0.9	2.0	1.4
-	101	Varied Sittella	0.017	-51.6	4.1	-	10	0.3	5.5	1.4
-	102	Australian Hobby	0.016	-49.8	18.9	-	27	1.2	1.3	2.7
+	103	Eastern Yellow Robin	0.016	224.4	2.7	21.	36	1.5	1.1	0.0
	104	White-throated Gerygone	0.015	-18.2	12.2	-	25	1.3	1.2	1.4
	105	Fairy Martin	0.013	158.8	2.7	77.	2	0.1	21.	2.7
+	106	Little Eagle	0.012	124.2	16.2	67.	30	1.2	1.1	4.1
-	107	Tree Martin	0.012	-49.4	6.8	-	11	0.4	3.4	1.4
	108	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	0.012	18.5	6.8	-	24	1.1	1.1	2.7
	109	Rainbow Bee-eater	0.012	-9.9	6.8	-9.2	6	0.2	4.9	2.7
	110	Brown Goshawk	0.011	-0.9	17.6	-	28	1.1	1.0	1.4
	111	White-winged Triller	0.011	-10.9	4.1	-	17	0.7	1.6	1.4
+	112	Australasian Darter	0.009	206.2	5.4	167	18	0.7	1.3	1.4
	113	Sacred Kingfisher	0.009	-13.1	12.2	-	20	0.9	1.1	2.7
+	114	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	0.009	40.6	8.1	-	19	0.9	1.0	2.7
	115	Australasian Pipit	0.008	-41.0	4.1	22.	19	0.6	1.5	0.0
+	116	Hoary-headed Grebe	0.008	3490.	2.7	172	10	0.3	2.5	1.4
	117	Flame Robin	0.007	-25.0	6.8	10.	12	0.4	1.8	4.1
+	118	Masked Woodswallow	0.007	66.3	2.7	204	1	0.1	12.	0.0
	119	Eurasian Skylark	0.007	-67.0	2.7	44.	15	0.6	1.3	0.0
+	120	Latham's Snipe	0.007	1034.	1.4	242	10	0.3	2.3	0.0
+	121	Nankeen Night-Heron	0.006	563.7	4.1	585	15	0.5	1.4	1.4
-	122	Pallid Cuckoo	0.006	-76.3	8.1	-	15	0.6	1.0	2.7

	Rk	Species	A	ΔA%	F	ΔF%	W	R	G	B
+	123	Australian Owlet-nightjar	0.005	132.0	6.8	204	17	0.6	1.0	1.4
-	124	Rose Robin	0.005	-48.9	13.5	11.	14	0.6	1.0	0.0
	125	Diamond Firetail	0.005	11.2	2.7	89.	10	0.3	1.5	1.4
-	126	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	0.004	-33.1	6.8	-	11	0.5	1.1	2.7
+	127	White-necked Heron	0.004	520.4	9.5	419	12	0.4	1.1	2.7
	128	Long-billed Corella	0.004	-22.3	2.7	14.	12	0.4	1.1	1.4
-	129	Brown Falcon	0.003	-39.6	5.4	-	11	0.3	1.0	0.0
+	130	Jacky Winter	0.003	231.9	5.4	291	10	0.3	1.0	1.4
	131	Rufous Fantail	0.003	14.2	8.1	1.6	7	0.3	1.2	0.0
+	132	Brush Cuckoo	0.002	152.8	4.1	135	5	0.2	1.0	0.0
	133	Cattle Egret	0.001	-17.3	2.7	161	4	0.1	1.5	1.4
-	134	Corella sp	0.001	-88.5	1.4	242	1	0.0	6.0	1.4
-	135	Crescent Honeyeater	0.001	-90.6	5.4	-	4	0.1	1.5	0.0
-	136	Fuscous Honeyeater	0.001	-98.3	4.1	-	3	0.1	2.0	1.4
+	137	Little Grassbird	0.001	119.8	2.7	585	6	0.2	1.0	1.4
-	138	Speckled Warbler	0.001	-80.6	4.1	-	6	0.2	1.0	1.4
+	139	Pink-eared Duck	0.001	2464.	1.4	264	1	0.0	5.0	1.4
+	140	Spotted Harrier	0.001	6310.	4.1	401	4	0.2	1.0	0.0
+	141	Intermediate Egret	0.001	1365.	2.7	814	3	0.1	1.3	1.4
+	142	Little Friarbird	0.001	266.3	1.4	44.	3	0.1	1.3	0.0
+	143	Northern Mallard	0.001	93.5	1.4	128	4	0.1	1.0	0.0
+	144	Whistling Kite	0.001	123.0	2.7	89.	4	0.1	1.0	0.0
+	145	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	0.001	689.0	2.7	357	4	0.1	1.0	1.4
+	146	Buff-banded Rail	0.000	999.0	2.7	172	3	0.1	1.0	0.0
-	147	Cockatiel	0.000	-48.4	4.1	15.	3	0.1	1.0	0.0
-	148	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	0.000	-36.9	1.4	82.	1	0.0	3.0	0.0
+	149	Spangled Drongo	0.000	7593.	1.4	264	3	0.1	1.0	1.4
	150	Swift Parrot	0.000	-8.4	2.7	242	2	0.1	1.5	0.0
	151	Australasian Bittern	0.000		1.4		2	0.1	1.0	1.4
+	152	Pied Cormorant	0.000	266.3	1.4	357	2	0.1	1.0	0.0
-	153	Restless Flycatcher	0.000	-82.3	1.4	-	2	0.1	1.0	1.4
	154	Ring-necked Parakeet	0.000	35.0	1.4	174	1	0.0	2.0	0.0
+	155	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	0.000	266.3	1.4	814	1	0.0	2.0	0.0
+	156	Scarlet Honeyeater	0.000	366.2	1.4	174	2	0.1	1.0	0.0
	157	Spotless Crake	0.000		1.4		2	0.1	1.0	0.0
-	158	Western Gerygone	0.000	-85.3	2.7	-	2	0.1	1.0	0.0
	159	Australian Little Bittern	0.000		1.4		1	0.0	1.0	1.4
	160	Bassian Thrush	0.000	-24.6	1.4	111	1	0.0	1.0	0.0
+	161	Black Kite	0.000	266.3	1.4	291	1	0.0	1.0	1.4
+	162	Brown Gerygone	0.000	50.8	1.4	814	1	0.0	1.0	0.0
+	163	Channel-billed Cuckoo	0.000	28.2	1.4	44.	1	0.0	1.0	0.0
	164	Eastern Barn Owl	0.000	-24.6	1.4	5.5	1	0.0	1.0	0.0
	165	Freckled Duck	0.000		1.4		1	0.0	1.0	1.4
+	166	Musk Lorikeet	0.000	60.3	1.4	291	1	0.0	1.0	0.0
-	167	Stubble Quail	0.000	-83.5	1.4	24.	1	0.0	1.0	0.0
-	168	White-bld Cuckoo-shrike	0.000	-34.2	1.4	5.5	1	0.0	1.0	0.0
+	169	Yellow-billed Spoonbill	0.000	83.2	1.4	448	1	0.0	1.0	0.0
-	170	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	0.000	-86.9	1.4	-	1	0.0	1.0	1.4

DATA, METHODOLOGIES, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES**SOURCES OF DATA****General records**

All records other than the GBS records have been included this year as 'General' records. The preferred survey method is that of Birds Australia Atlas 2 hectare search, although other types of search (Area searches) are also acceptable. See full instructions for BA searches at: <http://cogatlas.org.au>.

COG Observation Record Forms can be downloaded from:

http://canberrabirds.org.au/Forms/COG_obs_form.pdf

Woodland Survey (WOO)

Generally 9 sub-sites (50 m radius), in habitat structures of low, medium and high complexity are set up at each site. Each sub-site is surveyed for 10 minutes with all birds seen or heard recorded, and other birds outside the plot in the same habitat within a 100 m radius also being recorded. Surveys are done each season in September, December, March and June.

Waterbird Survey (WBS)

Data on the number of waterbirds present are normally collected during regular surveys of Lake Bathurst (including The Morass) and Lake George. The survey normally covers all areas under water at Lake Bathurst and some sections of Lake George, when those lakes have water.

Garden Bird Survey (GBS)

GBS data are derived from standard charts on which participants record observations on a weekly basis at sites throughout suburban Canberra and nearby areas. Observers record the maximum number of each species seen at any one time during a week within an area of approximately 3 ha - equivalent to a radius of 100 metres from their home or workplace. Details of the Garden Bird Survey methodology can be found in Veerman (2003).

Statistical values for measures of abundance (A), distribution (F), weekly presence (W), recording rate (R), and group size (G), are shown in Table 2 on pp. 90-93. 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. 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 $(9/50*100) = 18\%$.

W Measure of weekly presence

The number of weeks in the year for which a species was recorded at any site. In the case of a resident species such as the Crested Pigeon, which is present throughout the year, W=52; whereas a migrant such as the Dollarbird, was present only for 19 weeks, for example, W=19.

R Measure of the recording rate

This is the number of observer-weeks during which a species was recorded, expressed as a percentage of the total number of observer-weeks for the year. For example, if the Noisy Miner were recorded during 111 of the observer-weeks and the total number of observer-weeks for the year was 2156, for the Noisy Miner R=5.15%.

G Measure of group size

Average number of individuals of a species recorded in each observation. If the calculated G value for the Silver Gull was 134.3, it is an indication that the Silver Gull was usually observed in sizeable flocks.

Explanatory notes on the text

The names and sequence of birds in the Systematic List conform to *Systematics and Taxonomy of Australian Birds* (Christidis & Boles 2008).

The status shown for each bird in the Systematic List is based on previous survey data. It is updated from time to time by the COG Rarities Panel.

As a general 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 pp. 97-98).

Note that x indicates presence of the species instead of the number of individuals.

When sufficient data are available, breeding records giving the first and last nest and/or dependent young records are often included. In these cases the breeding code, e.g. 'ne' (nest with eggs) or 'dy' (dependent young), or other abbreviation as appropriate, takes the place of the number of individuals. For breeding records of cuckoos, the host species, if recorded, is shown in brackets immediately following the breeding indicator, e.g. dy (Eastern Spinebill) /18 Dec.

The words 'record(s)' are not used to indicate the number of birds involved. Where available and appropriate the number of individuals is included. Numbers and distribution of birds are often compared with the previous year. Unless indicated otherwise, a statement in this report such as 'overall numbers lower' should be taken to mean lower than in the immediately preceding year.

Because the Garden Bird Survey works on a weekly basis, GBS data have no specific dates, but are of the form '2wk May', '2wk' referring to the second week of the month. The first day of the first week rarely starts on the first day of the month, however. The dates of each GBS week are shown at the top of the GBS chart and are also listed by Veerman (2003).

Abbreviations for the Woodland Survey sites (CAS CMP GOO GOS HAL JER KAM MAJ MJF MUL NAS NLN RED SYM TUG) are only used when the Woodland Surveys are being referred to.

Abbreviations

General

10YA	10 year average	max	maximum
30YA	30 year average	MJF	Majura Firing Range (WOO site)
ANBG	Australian National Botanic Gardens	MUL	Mulligans Flat (WOO site)
ANU	Australian National University	MJF	Majura Firing Range (WOO site)
AOI	Area of Interest see p1	MUL	Mulligans Flat (WOO site)
BA	Birds Australia	N	North
br	breeding (unspecified)	NAS	Naas (WOO site)
BSP	Bungendore Sewage Ponds	NLN	Newline paddocks (WOO site)
CAS	Castle Hill (WOO site)	NMA	National Museum of Australia
CBN	Canberra Bird Notes	NP	National Park
CIMAG	Canberra Indian Myna Action Group	nr	near
Ck	creek	NR	Nature Reserve
CMP	Campbell Park (WOO site)	QSP	Queanbeyan Sewage Ponds
CNP	Canberra Nature Park	R	River
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation. The abbreviation is followed by the location, e.g. CSIRO Black Mtn	Ra	Range
E	East	Rd	Road
f	female	RED	Red Hill (WOO site)
FSP	Fyshwick Sewage Ponds	Res	Reserve
GA	Greening Australia	S	South
GBS	Garden Bird Survey	SF	State Forest
GOO	Gooroo/Goorooyarroo (WOO site)	SP	sewage ponds
GOS	Goorooyarroo South (WOO site)	SYM	Symonston (WOO site)
Gr[A01]	COG grid cell (number A01)	TNR	Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve
GunL	Gungahlin Lakes	TSR	Travelling Stock Reserve
HAL	Hall/Gold Creek (WOO site)	TUG	Tuggeranong (WOO site)
HS	Homestead	TUGH	Tuggeranong Hill Nature Reserve
Hwy	Highway	W	West
incl	including	WBS	Waterbird Survey
juv	juvenile	WBPD	West Belconnen Pond Dunlop
JER	Jerrabomberra (WOO site)	WOO	Woodland Survey
JWNR	Jerrabomberra Wetlands Nature Reserve	wk	week
KAM	Kama (WOO site)	x	presence of species (BA records)
km	kilometre		
LBath	Lake Bathurst		
LBG	Lake Burley Griffin		
LGeo	Lake George		
LGin	Lake Ginninderra		
LGin Pen	Lake Ginninderra Peninsula		
LJerr	Lake Jerrabomberra		
LTug	Lake Tuggeranong		
Ln	lane		
m	male		
MAJ	Mt Majura (WOO site)		

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

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- Chris Davey (ducks, grebes & waders)
- Barbara Allan (raptors, cormorants and night birds)
- Con Boekel (pigeons, cuckoos, frogmouths, nightjars, swifts, thrushes, starlings and finches)
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- Neil Hermes (bowerbird, treecreepers thornbills and allies)

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- GBS: Duncan McCaskill
- Waterbirds Survey: Michael Lenz
- Woodland Survey: Jenny Bounds.

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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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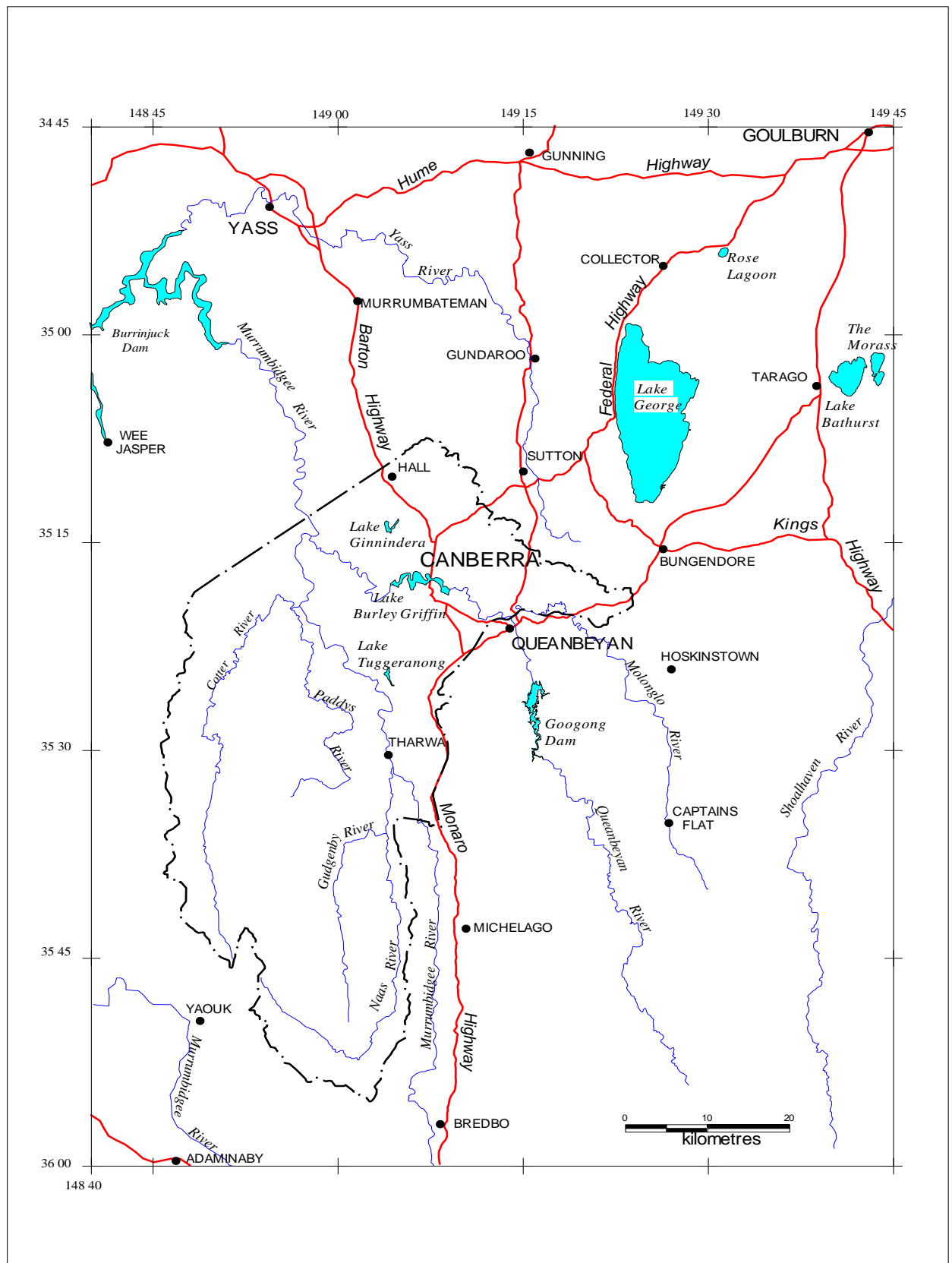
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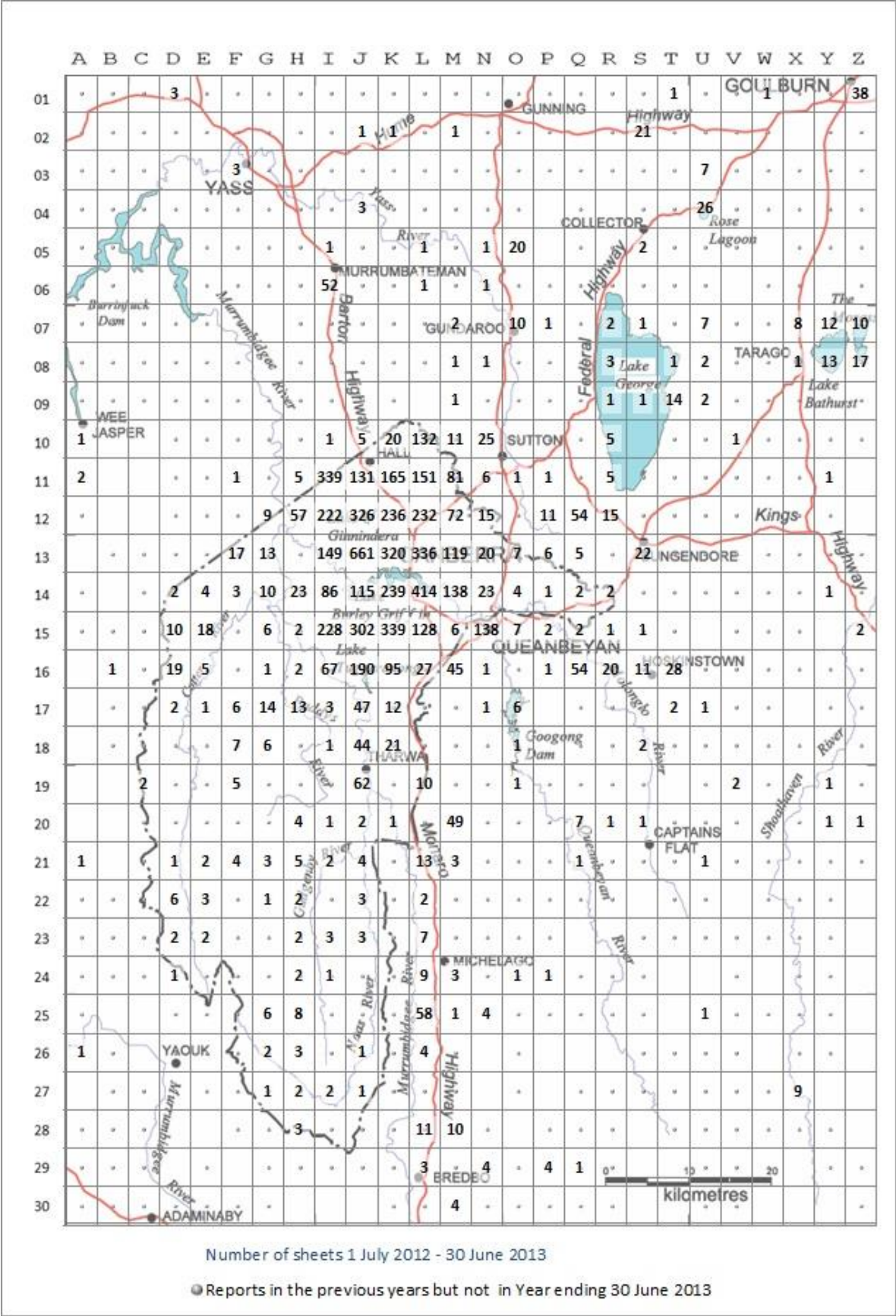
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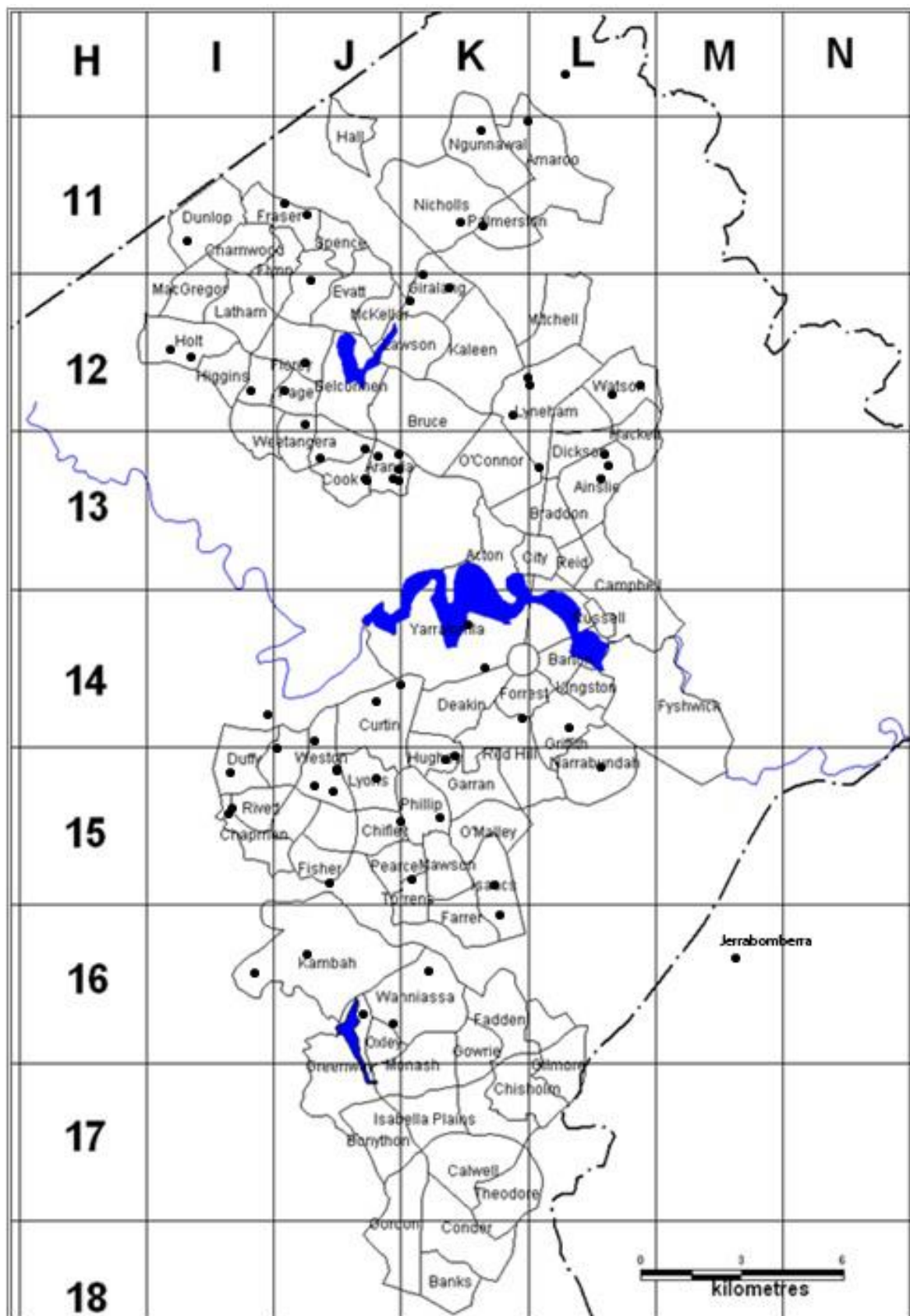
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Map 1. The Canberra Region (COG's Area of Interest)

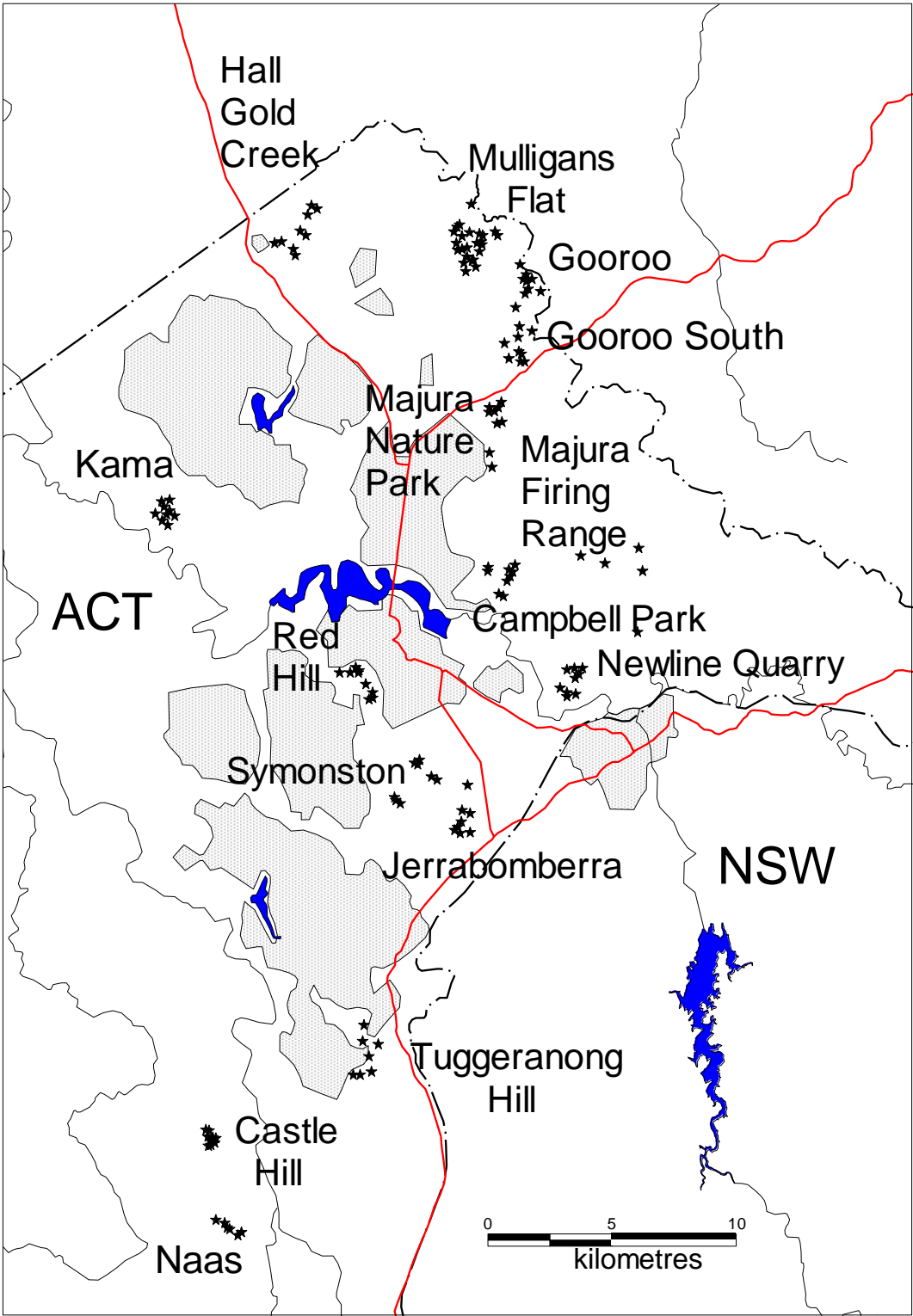
Map 2: Number of record sheets per grid cell for 2012-13



Map 3: Location of Garden Bird Survey Sites for 2011-12

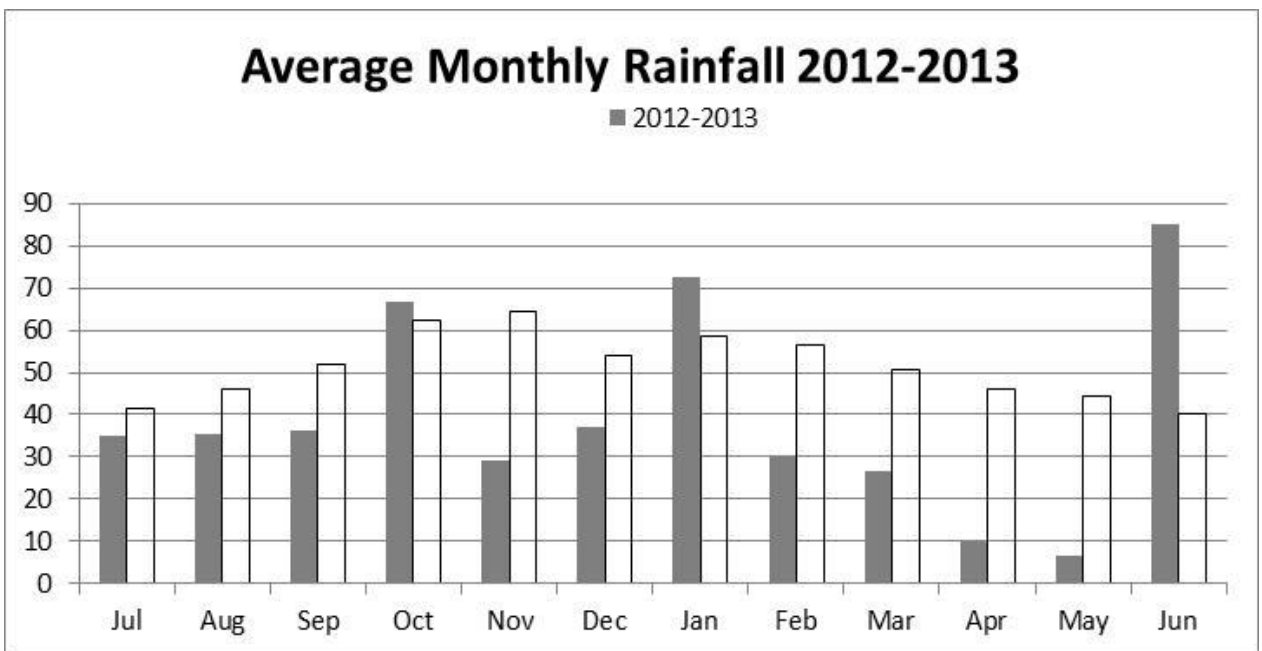
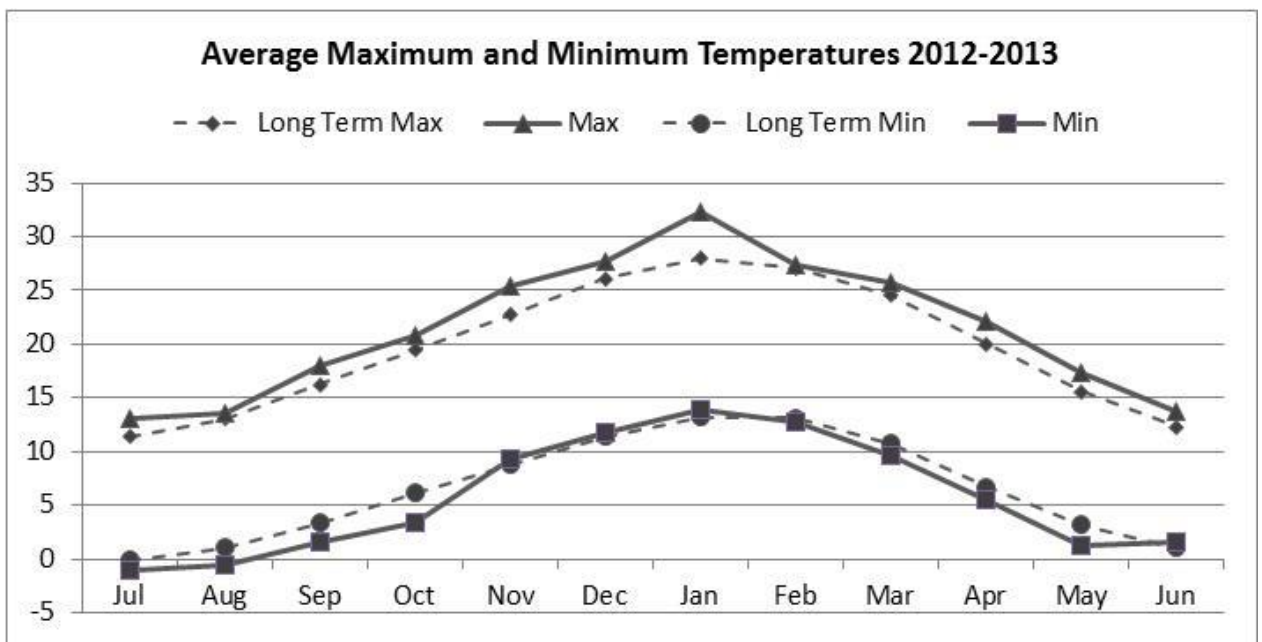
In addition there are 5 rural sites at Burra, Carwoola, Murrumbateman, Hoskinstown and Wamboin.

Map 4. Location of Woodland Survey Sites for 2012-13



Appendix 1: 2012-2013 Weather Summary

- Slightly below average winter rainfall at Canberra Airport, with above average maximum temperatures and fewest cold days on record on the one hand but with below average minimum temperatures, coldest since 1997.
- Spring brought a record number of cold nights with September 1 (at -6.8°) the coldest September night on record; but days were warm, and rainfall was below average.
- Summer was warm and dry, with January the warmest month on record, and with the hottest day for Canberra (42°) recorded on 18 January, and below average rainfall
- Canberra Airport recorded 43.6 mm of rain during autumn, less than a third of the historical average of 140.2 mm. This is the fourth-driest autumn on record for Canberra; Maximum temperatures were above average, while minimum temperatures were below average.



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](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 at [the /unusual-birds address above](http://canberrabirds.org.au/observing-birds/frequently-asked-questions/unusual-birds/).

Appendix 3: List of threatened or vulnerable species in COG’s Area of Interest 2012

Species name	Status in ACT	Status in NSW	Federal status
Freckled Duck		Vulnerable	
Blue-billed Duck		Vulnerable	
Australasian Bittern		Endangered	Endangered
Square-tailed Kite		Vulnerable	
Spotted Harrier		Vulnerable	
Little Eagle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Australian Painted Snipe		Endangered	Vulnerable
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Gang-gang Cockatoo		Vulnerable	
Superb Parrot	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Swift Parrot	Endangered	Endangered	Endangered
Turquoise Parrot		Vulnerable	
Powerful Owl		Vulnerable	
Barking Owl		Vulnerable	
Brown Treecreeper	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Speckled Warbler		Vulnerable	
Regent Honeyeater	Endangered	Critically Endangered	Endangered
White-fronted Chat		Vulnerable	
Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Varied Sittella	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
White-winged Triller	Vulnerable		
Crested Shrike-tit	ACT Watching Brief		
Dusky Woodswallow	ACT Watching Brief		
Scarlet Robin		Vulnerable	
Flame Robin	ACT Watching Brief	Vulnerable	
Pink Robin		Vulnerable	
Hooded Robin	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Diamond Firetail	ACT Watching Brief	Vulnerable	

Canberra Bird Notes

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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Annual Bird Report: 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

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