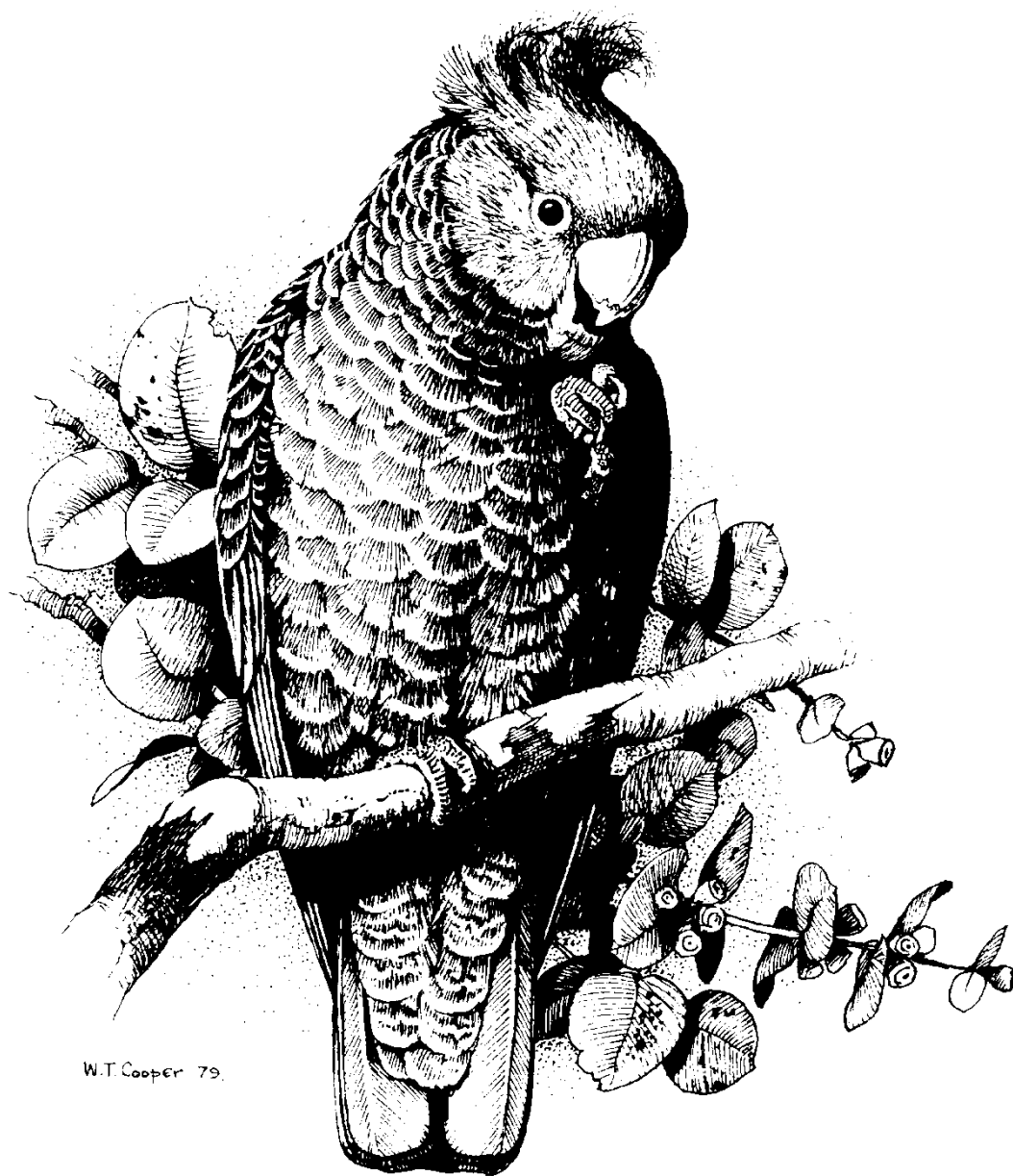


# canberra bird notes

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# CANBERRA ORNITHOLOGISTS GROUP

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**ANNUAL BIRD REPORT: 1 JULY 2011 TO 30 JUNE 2012**

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

**INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW**

The Annual Bird Report (ABR) 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.

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. 97). 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. 98). 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 atlasing done by COG members and are designated ABA (Australian Bird Atlas) records. Incidental observations (INC) made while driving, or when not specifically bird watching, can also be submitted. Specialised COG surveys such as the Garden Bird Survey (GBS), Woodland Survey (WOO), and Waterbird Survey (WBS) are well established. COG's assistance with Greening Australia's 'Birdwatch' project provides further records designated GA. Additionally, records from COG's area of interest that are submitted to Birds Australia (BA) are provided to COG under an agreement between the two organisations. These records are designated BA. In 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. 80). However, for the purposes 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. 90) and extralimital records collected by standard ABA protocols in the course of conducting the Woodland Surveys. The Garden Bird Survey (GBS) is, as usual, dealt with separately because records are collected on a weekly basis rather than shorter time periods.

COG asks that any sightings of birds considered to be "unusual" in the Canberra region (see Appendix 2, p. 102) 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 *Systematics and Taxonomy of Australian Birds* (Christidis & Boles 2008).

## 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. In 2011-2012 late winter and spring had higher maximum temperatures and lower than average rainfall. In contrast summer and early autumn were cooler and wetter. Throughout the year minimum temperatures were about average, but with an exceptionally cold snap in May. Water levels in natural pondages were generally high, with Lake George beginning to fill after a long period. (see Appendix 1, p. 102).

As well as the 75 Garden Bird Survey charts, there were 129 contributors of records from all surveys from COG or persons whose data were provided to COG via Birds Australia (see list pp. 93-94).

The 3865 sheets submitted this year is the highest number of observations submitted in COG's history. There are far more than for last year (3019), mostly due to a significant increase in observations submitted through the Eremaea website and a massive effort by a single observer (KiM2) submitting 641 observation sheets to Birds Australia. COG appreciates this exceptional effort in recording species, as it does the efforts of all observers who report their observations. An unanticipated effect of a large number of reports from a relatively few sites, is that there are dramatic increases in 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 and highlights

In 2011-12, 237 bird species were recorded in our area, the highest number ever, eclipsing the 235 species reported in 2008-09. (This total excludes unendorsed records, as well as those species which are regarded as semi-captive at places such as Tidbinbilla NR; it includes, however, aviary escapees and some feral domestics.)

Totals were boosted by a number of larger than usual contributions:

- COG's 6th "ACT Bird Blitz" (see Allan 2008) held on 30-31 October 2011 (297 sheets)
- Extra effort one observer through the Birds Australia website : KiM2 (641 sheets)
- A large increase in sightings submitted through the Eremaea website (815)

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

The number of record sheets submitted by season is as follows: spring 1485, summer 816, autumn 879, and winter 712. 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 most frequently surveyed cells were:

- L14 (312 reports cf 204 last year) Jerrabomberra Wetlands NR, Molonglo Reach and Fyshwick Sewage Ponds (FSP).
- J13 (284 sheets cf 195 last year) including parts of The Pinnacle NR, Mt Painter NR, Cook and Macquarie, with 51 observations by a single observer around the Macquarie Oval
- I11 (258 sheets) not on the list last year: including 176 observations by a single observer living near Goodwin Hill Macgregor.
- K13 (228 cf 90 last year) Acton including ANU and ANBG with 71 observations from the ANU Sullivans Creek Survey.
- I13 (161 cf 116 last year), including part of the Pinnacle NR and Kama NR.
- J12 (145 cf 104 last year) Lake Ginninderra, boosted by 81 observations by a single observer around Belconnen Town Centre and Weetangera.
- I15 (103 cf 87) including Cooleman Ridge, which included 70 incidental (INC) reports by one regular observer.
- J14 (97 cf 106 last year) Curtin/Weston near Molonglo River and with 75 observations by a single observer near the Australian Defence Academy
- L13 (84) not on list last year: Central Canberra and part of Mt Ainslie NR
- H12 (83) not on list last year: Shepherds Lookout and Woodstock NR.
- L15 (82) not on list last year: Callum Brae and Symonston NR.
- L11 (80 cf 102) including part of Mulligans Flat NR.

Table 1, p 80, shows the number of “general” records per species. The 10 most frequently recorded species were, in order: Australian Magpie, Crimson Rosella, Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, Galah, Superb Fairy-wren (up from 7 last year), Magpie-lark, Australian Raven, Pied Currawong, Red Wattlebird, and Grey Fantail, – all easily identifiable species. Fifteen species were recorded only once. These include a Zebra Finch near Lake Bathurst, vagrant waders such as Pacific Golden Plover and Red-necked Avocet, a Whiskered Tern and a Red-backed Kingfisher, and a few rare honeyeaters, including Regent, Spiny-cheeked, Striped, and White-fronted.

### Highlights and Lowlights

Another good year for quail, taking advantage of the thicker grass cover of another wet summer, with Stubble and Brown quail sightings significantly higher than long term averages, in both the general surveys and from rural sites in the GBS.

Also a good year for ducks, with increased sightings of a number of species this year, together with the first sighting of Plumed Whistling Duck in the ACT since 1998 - at Dickson Wetlands and at JWNR. Other highlights were: Freckled Duck (largest number of records since 2007-08), Grey Teal (record numbers), Hardhead (large increase in numbers) and Australasian Shoveler (increase in numbers). First appearance of the Pink-eared Duck in the GBS. While the number of sightings of Chestnut Teal were similar to last year, the actual numbers of birds seen has decreased by 76%.

Australasian Grebe also had increased sightings and the Australian Painted Snipe had the first set of records since 2007. An unconfirmed report of the Australian Pratincole was only the second record over past 30 years, and the Caspian Tern had the first record since 2005.

The number of records for most heron/egret species is significantly higher than the long term average, often representing the highest number of records in the database (or at least the past 31 years, 2011-12 inclusive). This trend is also shown to some extent by the two main ibis species, but not by the spoonbills, which had lower than average recording rates, nor by the crakes and rails that in general were reported at typical average rates.

While the Australasian darter is classified as an uncommon breeding visitor, the increasing number of reports indicates that it could be considered to be at least a partial resident. While Little Pied Cormorant numbers are up considerably this year, the other cormorant species have remained steady, but well above the long term average.

Following the first report of an Eastern Osprey in the region last year there were a number of sightings of the species again this year, as well as 2 records of Black Kite. It was a bumper year for Black-shouldered Kites and Spotted Harrier (highest number of records ever). There were increased sightings of White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Brown Goshawk, Collared Sparrowhawk, Swamp Harrier, Wedge-tailed Eagle (particularly in the GBS), Nankeen Kestrel, and Black Falcon. The numbers of Whistling Kite sightings continues to decline

This year continued the movement of Superb Parrots into the Belconnen suburbs (including 15 general breeding records) and increases in observations of Rainbow Lorikeets (including four breeding records). The Sulphur-crested Cockatoo has replaced the Galah as the most abundant bird in the GBS while the Little Corella continues to consolidate its numbers in Canberra with much fewer records of the Long-billed Corella. The Gang-gang Cockatoo has had a welcome increase in abundance. There were small numbers of reports of Glossy Black Cockatoo and Swift Parrots but only one report of a Little Lorikeet and none of the Scaly-breasted and Musk Lorikeets or of any rarer parrots, although there were some reports of Cockatiels which are most likely escapees. Crimson and Eastern Rosellas and Red-rumped Parrots have shown increases in abundance.

The status of the Wonga Pigeon in the ACT is a matter of serious concern while there has been a significant decline in Pallid and Fan-tailed Cuckoos for the second year in a row.

It was a very good year for Eastern Barn Owl in both the general and garden bird surveys.

Some honeyeaters appear to be on the increase this year: Eastern Spinebill, Noisy Miner (highest on record in ACT suburbs), White-fronted Chat and New Holland Honeyeater (but down in the GBS); while others appear to be in decline, Fuscous and White-naped honeyeaters (reporting rates and a value of the latter at all-time lows). Very few of the more exotic honeyeaters turned up this year, except for reports of Little Wattlebird (unconfirmed), White-fronted Honeyeater (unconfirmed), and one confirmed report of Striped Honeyeater

Azure Kingfishers were seen for the first time since 2008 and the Red-backed Kingfisher still remains a rare visitor with a single record. This year there seems to be a recurring theme of many bush species being reported at much lower rates than the long term (30-year) average. This year's reporting rate is down 30 to 70% on the 30YA for Kookaburra, Bee-eater, Dollarbird, Lyrebird (but also 30% down on the 10YA are Leaden, Satin and Restless Flycatchers.

The Eastern Yellow Robin and Hooded Robin appear to be in serious decline over the last 20 years. 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.

### Breeding

There were only 1183 breeding records, down from 1518 last year, and on 1595 the year before. They include “inspecting hollows” and “display” as described in the COG breeding codes (see p 78). 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 2011-12.

Behaviour	Count	%
Dependent young	458	40.6
Bird on or seen leaving nest	213	18.9
Inspecting hollow	99	8.8
Nest building	96	8.5
Breeding	91	8.1
Nest with young	69	6.1
Carrying food	56	5.0
Copulating	16	1.4
Display	16	1.4
Nest with eggs	13	1.2
Faecal sac	1	0.1

### Garden Bird Survey (GBS) Overview

The Garden Bird Survey (GBS) completed 31 years of collection in 2011-12, having started in 1981. We had records from 75 sites, a decrease of 4 from 2010-11. Six sites were added and 10 sites were lost. The 6 additional sites comprised 3 new sites from new observers, 1 new site from an existing observer who moved house and 2 old sites that resumed recording.

Coverage of the Canberra area remains uneven. Belconnen (22 sites) and North Canberra (13 sites) are particularly well covered but Gungahlin, with only 2 sites is poorly covered. Tuggeranong, with only 8 sites is patchily covered and we lack any sites in its southernmost suburbs. We don't have any sites yet in the new Molonglo suburbs.

There are no sites at anyone's place of work, but we do have 6 on-going 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 a site that includes parts of a horse paddock and sites that include parts of the Canberra Nature Park. There are also sites beside lakes in Tuggeranong and Jerrabomberra, next to Ginninderra Creek in Giralang and a site with a large garden pond all of which record many water birds.

The number of weeks observed per site averaged 43.5, up slightly from 42.7 last year. There were 17 sites which reported 50 or more weeks (down from 22 last year). Overall, there were 3,260 weekly records, down slightly from last year, but above the survey average of 2,678.

A total of 160 species were reported in 2011-12, up 5 from last year. Average for the last 10 years has been 155 (since 2002-03). The previous 21 years average was 138. Analysis to explain the increase in the number of species has not yet been done. One new species, the Pink-eared Duck, was reported for the first time this year.

There were 73 species for which breeding activity was recorded, up from 67 last year. This is the highest number of species recorded breeding in the GBS in its 31 years. Seven species were recorded in all 75 sites. (Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, Galah, Pied Currawong, Australian Magpie, Red Wattlebird, Magpie Lark, Australian Raven). Crimson Rosellas and Crested Pigeons were recorded in all but one site. The abundance of the observed birds, measured by the **A** statistic is broadly similar to 2010-11 for the most common species. The top 10, ranked by **A**, are the same as last year's except for one change with Common Starling dropping out, replaced by Little Corella at number 10.

Of the 50 most abundant species over the previous 30 years (long term  $A \geq 0.14$ ), 7 are not in this year's top 50. They include Silver Gull (28<sup>th</sup> most abundant long term, 90<sup>th</sup> this year, 94% decline in **A**), White-naped Honeyeater (down from 26<sup>th</sup> to 74<sup>th</sup> this year, 89% decline in **A**) and Straw-necked Ibis (down from 34<sup>th</sup> to 83<sup>rd</sup>). Other notable declines include the common exotics Common Starling (79% decline in **A**), House Sparrow (56% decline in **A**), Common Myna (47% decline in **A**), Common Blackbird (47% decline in **A**) and European Goldfinch (67% decline in **A**). Also down are Noisy Friarbird (down 47%) and White-plumed Honeyeater (down 49%).

New entrants to the top 50 ( $A \geq 0.22$ ) include Superb Parrot (up from 79<sup>th</sup> by long term **A** to 48<sup>th</sup>, 788% increase in **A**) reflecting the increase in Superb Parrots in Canberra's north and their breeding in the surrounding woodland. Other new entrants are the Rainbow Lorikeet (up from 66<sup>th</sup> to 39<sup>th</sup>, 688% increase in **A**) and several water birds due to the increase in GBS sites close to water.

Other notable increases include Little Corella (up 761% in **A**), Grey Butcherbird (up 735%), Noisy Miner (up 253%), Satin Bowerbird (up 158%) and Superb Fairy-wren (up 110%), Crested Pigeon, Red-browed Finch (increasing again after a decline in the middle 2000's), Eastern Koel (up 438%) and Spotted Dove (up 350%).

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, Newline and Tuggeranong Hill (all 2000); Lambrigg (2001-March 2003); Campbell Park (2003); Goorooyarloo (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](http://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. The greatest changes were a decrease in cover of eucalypt regeneration, shrub cover and logs and branches, and an increase in mistletoes and native ground cover. Of the 51 bird species with sufficient data:

- 14 showed no change in occupancy with change in habitat
- 27 increased in occupancy with the change in habitat, and
- 10 decreased with the change in habitat.

As a pilot exercise, additional analyses were undertaken to identify a key habitat variable that was the best single predictor of change in bird occupancy between the two years for nine bird species. Four species, Striated Thornbill, Buff-rumped Thornbill, White-plumed Honeyeater and Scarlet Robin decreased significantly with this habitat change. The Noisy Miner increased significantly. This analysis provides a direct relationship between changes in bird occupancy and change in habitat (the likely effect of the drought) at the site level, and may be useful to guide management actions and habitat restoration at the site level. This was reported in *Canberra Bird Notes* June 2012 (Vol 37/No 2) and published on the COG website.

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 current PhD study at the ANU on woodland birds with focus on ACT threatened species. 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 Bathurst**

Surveyed for all months except August. The Southern Morass was the only part of the lake system with some water, but even this had dried up by the end of December. Good rainfall in February/March resulted in a partial but significant re-fill of the lake; so much water has not been seen in the lake for well over 10 years.

#### *Highlights:*

October: 8 Golden Plovers and 1 Bar-tailed Godwit

November: 100 White-faced Herons, 17 Glossy Ibis

April/May: late breeding attempt by Hoary-headed Grebes

May/June: first Blue-billed Ducks after many years

### **Lake George**

After a partial re-fill of the lake in March only one visit in late March to southern parts on the W and E side. No outstanding observations.

## CHANGES TO THE WRITING STYLE OF THE SYSTEMATIC LIST

This year's description of most species includes a summary table that conveys a considerable amount of information that may have been previously reported in the text.

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 90.

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

- This year** points to the 11/12 column.
- Last year** points to the 10/11 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.

	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	297	189	57	183
WR	14	18	-22	7
G	75	61	23	53
BR	0	0	-	1
GA	0.709	0.606	17.01	0.555
GS	61	69	-11.6	56.5
GBR	11	6	83.33	2.267

**SYSTEMATIC LIST FOR 1 JULY 2011 TO 30 JUNE 2012****CASUARIIDAE: emu****Emu** *Dromaius novaehollandiae*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** 8 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 including Pierces Creek and Murray's Corner (GrF15-GrG15) and around the intersection of Corin and Tidbinbilla Roads (GrH17). Records were of 1, 2 or 4 birds, with 6 records from Oct-Nov, and single records from Jul and Jan.

Emu	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	8	4	100	3.2
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	5	4	25	2.2
BR	0	0	-	0.4
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

**PHASIANIDAE: quail etc****Stubble Quail** *Coturnix pectoralis*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** 72 records continues last year's high reporting rate, but from fewer grid cells. 9 records were WBS from around LBath and the Morass; 50% of records were from grassland areas in and around Canberra; and other records came from a range of grid cells, mainly in the north and east of the COG region, but including sites at Wee Jasper (GrA09) and Yankee Hat (GrH25). Records were from throughout the year but with most from spring (25%) and summer (57%), particularly Dec-Jan. Up to 10 birds reported (average 2.3). A single breeding record: dy/16 Dec Narrabundah Hill GrI15 (CaJ4).

Stubble Quail	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	72	81	-11	20.7
WR	0	4	-100	0.6
G	29	49	-41	11.3
BR	1	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0041	0.0095	-57	0.0036
GS	3	1	200	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**GBS:** 10 records from 3 sites (cf 15 records from 1 site last year). Recorded in 7 weeks (once in Jul and 6 weeks over Nov-Jan) at a rural site in Burra GrM21 (AnI1), mid-Jan and late Feb at Curtin (AJR1); and early Feb in Pearce (KrS1).

**Brown Quail** *Coturnix ypsilophora*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** A sharp increase in records this year continues a general increase over the past 5 years and is now well above the 10YA (18.1) and 30YA (10.7). Records were scattered across 30 grid cells (including 11 cells without previous records for the species), mainly from Canberra's periphery (84%) and the north-eastern part of the COG area of interest. Up to 10 birds recorded (average 3.2). A single breeding record: dy/12 Jan Narrabundah Hill GrI14 (CaJ4).

Brown Quail	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	81	45	80	10.7
WR	0	1	-100	0.1
G	30	24	25	5.4
BR	1	2	-50	0.2
GA	0.0224	0.0024	843	0.0036
GS	2	1	100	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

**GBS:** 26 records from 2 sites: 25 records throughout the year, including sightings of up to 9 birds, from a site in Curtin (AJR1) and a single record of 4 birds in 2wk May from a rural site in Burra (AnI1). This represents the highest number of records for the species in the GBS; it is significantly more than last year's 6 records, and is well above the 10YA (3.9) and 30YA (1.9). The previous highest number of records was 9 (from 2 sites) in 2008. Overall, the incidence of records in the GBS has increased over the past decade.

**Indian Peafowl** *Pavo cristatus*

Escapee

**General:** No records. Peafowl are intermittently and irregularly recorded from an established feral flock that roams the Narrabundah/Griffith area. There have been four years in the past decade in which records have been submitted.

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

Rare, visitor

**General:** An unusual series of sightings from the COG area of interest. A group of approx. 27 birds was first reported in October at the Dickson Wetlands (GrL13). Not seen in the following months, a group of approx. 32 appeared at JWNR GrL14 on 6th Jan and not reported again until 16/11 Mar JWNR GrL14 (AnF1). The maximum number reported was 32/6 Jan JWNR (PeH2 and HoS1). The largest number reported at one time previously had been 15/31 Dec Bungendore GrS13 (AnF1).

**Musk Duck** *Biziura lobata*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** The large number of reported grid cells compared with previous years continues from 2010-11. 3 grid cells with reports for the first time in 30 years: GrL20, GrR12 and GrY07. Reported throughout the year. Largest concentration 12/25 Jun LBath GrZ08 (LeM1). A single breeding record di/5 Sep Foxlow Lagoon GrS18 (KaJ1).

**GBS:** First record since 1981-82: 1/4/Dec Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2).

Musk Duck				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	24	25	-4	36.9
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	13	14	-7	8.2
BR	1	3	-67	1.9
GA	0.0003	0.0000	-	0.0015
GS	1	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Freckled Duck** *Stictonetta naevosa*

Uncommon, Visitor

Declared vulnerable in New South Wales

**General:** Largest number of records since 2007-08. There were 11 sightings between 13 Sep and 4 Dec. The two Sep records were from LBath whilst the remainder were from JWNR. Largest concentration 10/3-4 Dec JWNR GrM14 (AnF1). No signs of breeding.

**Black Swan** *Cygnus atria*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** Continuing increase in number of records since at least 2001-02, also continual increase in number of sites recorded from. Despite this the number of individuals recorded is down from 2436 in 2010-11 to 1887 in 2011-12 leading to a 37% drop in abundance. Largest concentration 153/24 Jul LBath GrZ08 (LeM1). Breeding throughout the year, reported from 14 grid cells of which GrS06, GrL20 and GrL26 had not been reported previously

**GBS:** The number of birds reported down from 460 in 2010-11 to 300 in 2011-12 is reflected in the 31% decrease in abundance. Records from 7 sites ranging from observations for a single week at GrJ13 Cook (TaN1), GrL11 Amaroo (GrB1) and GrL12 Lyneham (GrM2) to 35 and 36 weeks at GrJ16 Greenway (HaA2) and GrM16 Jerrabomberra (HaL2) respectively. Breeding reported from GrJ16 and GrM16.

Black Swan				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	296	232	28	117.5
WR	1	0	-	0.1
G	34	31	10	18.7
BR	49	48	2	22.5
GA	0.0945	0.1365	-31	0.0248
GS	7	6	17	2.3
GBR	41	49	-16	7.0

**Australian Shelduck** *Tadorna tadornoides*

**General:** Despite a similar number of records and a similar number of grid cells to 2010-11 the numbers observed were well down and approaching the more usual numbers seen. The largest concentration was 90/10 Nov Bungendore Trucking Stop Lane GrS13 (McD1) compared with 281 and 480 in 2010-11 and 2009-10 respectively. Observed throughout the year, no signs of breeding reported.

Uncommon, Breeding Migrant

Australian Shelduck				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	36	37	-3	46.7
WR	0	0	-	0.2
G	10	13	-23	9.4
BR	0	2	-100	1.0
GA	0.0000	0.0003	-100	0.0019
GS	0	1	-100	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

Common, Breeding Resident

**Australian Wood Duck** *Chenonetta jubata*

**General:** The most commonly reported waterfowl. The number of records for this species continues to increase with a total of 6416 individuals compared with 4720 in 2010-11. Despite this the number of records was from many fewer grid cells. The largest concentration was 300/26 Jul Foxlow Lagoon GrS18 (KaJ1), similar to 2010-11. The following cells had not received reports over the last 30 years: GrR15, GrL23, GrP29, GrU17, GrF22. Breeding reports well down from 2010-11 from 13 cells only.

Australian Wood Duck				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	575	550	5	333.6
WR	34	61	-44	17.1
G	85	124	-31	72.1
BR	18	34	-47	23.2
GA	0.6829	0.5439	26	0.2522
GS	22	34	-35	17.1
GBR	16	12	33	9.8

**GBS:** Reported from 22 sites of which 6 are rural: Hoskinstown GrT16, Wamboin GrQ12, Burra GrM20, Gundaroo GrO07, Murrumbateman GrI06 and Carwoola GrQ16. A reduction in the number of sites compared with 2010-11 reflects a similar decrease in the number of reported grid cells. Highest number reported 65/5wk Oct Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2). 16 breeding records (weeks breeding) from 7 sites between 10 Jul and 26 Feb (co=2, ih=1, dy=13).

**Pink-eared Duck** *Malacorhynchus membranaceus*

Common, Visitor

**General:** This species returned to the region after an absence of observations in 2010-11; 71% of reports from FSP or JWNR with the remainder from LBath or 2/27 Dec West Belconnen Ponds GrI11 (BiL1). In Canberra numbers ranged from 1 to 11 whilst the largest concentration was 90/25 Jun LBath GrY07 (LeM1), largest concentration since 2006-07. Recorded all seasons but only 4% in winter and 43% in summer.

**GBS:** First ever record. 5/25 Dec Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2).

Pink-eared Duck				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	28	0	-	36.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	6	0	-	5.3
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0016	0.0000	-	-
GS	1	0	-	-
GBR	0	0	-	-

**Australasian Shoveler** *Anas rhynchotis*

Uncommon, Breeding Visitor

**General:** More than double the total number of birds reported compared with 2010-11 with an increase in the average number of birds seen (10.7 cf 8.6) and reported from 29 sites, many more than the previous year (13) but not dissimilar to years before that. Reported throughout the year with the numbers similar for all seasons. Largest concentration 114/25 Jun LBath GrZ08 (LeM1). Reported this year but not previously from GrL20, GrN14 and GrS16. A single breeding record of dy/30 Oct Dunlop West Belconnen Pond GrI11 (CuR1).

Australasian Shoveler				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	70	37	89	66.5
WR	0	0	-	0.3
G	14	10	40	11.3
BR	1	1	0	0.5
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0015
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0



**Grey Teal** *Anas gracilis*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** A record for this species in terms of number of records, grid cells, number of sites and number of birds and reverses the trend shown in CBN Vol 36, p 9. Present in all months but more common in spring and summer with the largest concentration 3000/13 Sep LGeo Federal Highway lookout GrR09 (BiL1). Reported but not previously from the following cells GrP12, GrO07, GrS16. Breeding reported from 4 sites only dy/1 Jan FSP GrI16 (PeH2), dy/5 May LBath GrZ08 (KaJ1), dy/28 May LBath GrY07 (LeM1), dy/12 Dec Woolcara Lane GrQ18 (BuM1).

**GBS:** Reported at 5 sites, 3 rural (Hoskinstown GrT16, Burra GrM20, Murrumbateman GrI06) with the remaining 2 at Giralang GrK12 and Jerrabomberra GrM16. Reported throughout the year with the largest concentration 11/25 Dec Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2). The increase in abundance from 2010-11 reflects the increase seen in the general observations.

Grey Teal				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	245	155	58	128.6
WR	6	5	20	2.3
G	47	47	0	26.8
BR	4	7	-43	5.0
GA	0.0407	0.0223	83	0.0108
GS	5	3	67	2.1
GBR	0	4	-100	0.3

**Chestnut Teal** *Anas castanea*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** The number of records, grid cells and sites are all similar to 2010-11 but the total number of birds recorded decreased by 76%. The largest concentration fell from 2000 in 2010-11 to 270/16 Apr LBath GrY07 (LeM1) with a decrease in the average number of birds seen from 55 to 16. Reported throughout the year. A single breeding record dy/16 Apr LBath GrZ08 (LeM1).

**GBS:** Reported from a single site Murrumbateman GrI06 (BIJ1) up to 2 birds between Aug week 1 and Oct week 4.

Chestnut Teal				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	60	66	-9	56.2
WR	0	2	-100	0.2
G	13	13	0	9.3
BR	1	9	-89	2.5
GA	0.0028	0.0059	-52	0.0120
GS	1	1	0	1.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Northern Mallard** *Anas platyrhynchos*

Rare, Breeding Resident

**General:** An increase in observations has reversed the declining trend seen with this species over the past 10 year. Most likely that all reports are of the domestic form. Reported from 5 sites all at urban lakes or constructed wetlands. Median number reported 2 with a maximum of 4 individuals.

**GBS:** 8 records from a single site in Giralang GrK12 (McD4) of a single bird between Jul week 4 and Sep week 4.

Northern Mallard				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	17	1	1600	9.4
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	4	1	300	4.1
BR	0	0	-	0.3
GA	0.0025	0.0006	325	0.0018
GS	1	1	0	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Pacific Black Duck** *Anas superciliosa*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** The number of records, number of sites and apart from this year, the number of cells has increased slowly since 2001-02 and this trend continues. Despite this, the average number of birds per observation has decreased from 18 to 13 without a decrease in the total number of birds recorded. The largest concentration was 200/24 Jul LBath GrZ08 (LeM1), well down from the 690 reported in 2010-11. There has been a 67% decrease in the number of breeding records when compared with 2010-11 despite the larger number of birds reported. Breeding observations were reported between 15 Oct and 11 May either as 'breeding' or as 'dy'.

Pacific Black Duck				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	567	416	36	300.9
WR	16	15	7	4.4
G	77	97	-21	57.8
BR	17	51	-67	19.1
GA	0.3917	0.3436	14	0.1352
GS	15	18	-17	7.6
GBR	14	13	8	4.5

**GBS:** Reported at 15 sites with 5 from rural properties (Hoskinstown GrT16, Burra GrM20, Murrumbateman GrI06 Carwoola GrQ16 and Gundaroo GrO07). 5 sites recorded for more than 34 weeks: Murrumbateman GrI06 (BIJ1), Giralang GrK12 (McD4), Curtin GrK14 (AJR1), Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4) and Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1). Breeding reported from 4 sites (co= 4, dy= 9, di=1) Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1), Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4), Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2), Giralang GrK12 (McD4).

#### **Hardhead** *Aythya australis*

**General:** A very large increase in all parameters when compared with previous years with the highest number of records ever reported. The most common months for reporting this species is October. Records from FSP indicate that the influx appears to have started in Sept 2011 yet did not occur until March at LBath, (see table below). Largest concentration 905/28 May LBath gravel pits GrY07 (LeM1). Reported from 12 grid cells for the first time in 30 years. An unusual breeding record dy/26 May LGin GrJ12 WiT1).

Uncommon, Breeding Visitor

Hardhead				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	203	46	341	54.6
WR	2	1	100	0.3
G	46	14	229	12.8
BR	1	0	-	0.4
GA	0.1358	0.0163	732	0.0815
GS	3	2	50	1.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
FSP (max)	17	10	32	36	24	60	62	12	1	4	15	35
LBath (total)	0	n/a	n/a	0	6	0	n/a	0	22	20	905	792

**GBS:** Reported from Murrumbateman GrI06 (BIJ1), Giralang GrK12 (McD4) and Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2), with reports for 30 weeks from Jerrabomberra and 4 weeks at Murrumbateman and 1 week at Giralang.

#### **Blue-billed Duck** *Oxyura australis*

Rare, Breeding Resident

Declared vulnerable in New South Wales

**General:** 21 of the 24 records are of 1-2 birds at FSP/JWNR GrL14/GrM14 between 25 Sep 2011 and 31 Jan 2012. 2 records are of 12 and 13 birds observed on 28 May and 25 Jun respectively LBath gravel pits GrY07 LeM1. In addition, an unconfirmed record of 1/13 Sep LGeo lookout-Federal Highway GrR09 (BiL1). The largest concentration in the past has been 26/22 Apr 2007 GrL14 (LeM1).

#### **Black Duck-Mallard hybrid**

**General:** A single record 1/3 Jan West Belconnen Ponds GrI11 (KiM2).

#### **Muscovy Duck**

**General:** After the large number of records in 2010-11 there has been a decrease to more usual numbers of about 10 observations. Reported throughout the year with the largest concentration 3/26 May LGin GrJ12 (WiT1) and 3/8 and 29 May Dunlop West Belconnen Ponds GrI11 (CuR1).

**PODICIPEDIDAE: GREBES****Australasian Grebe** *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** **GBS:** A large increase in all parameters except for number of cells when compared with previous years with the highest number of records ever reported. Despite the highest total number of birds reported there was a decrease in the largest concentration from 121/26 Mar FSP GrL14 (PeH2) in 2010-11 to 42/16 Apr LBath GrY08 (LeM1) in 2011-12 and there was a large reduction in the number of breeding records. Reported throughout the year with breeding observations from 4 Oct to 12 Apr (on or leaving nest= 2, nest building= 1, nest with eggs= 2, dependent young= 9, breeding =2).

**GBS:** The most frequently recorded site was Murrumbateman GrI10 (BIJ1) over a period of 42 weeks followed by Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2) at 20 weeks, Burra GrM20 (AnI1) at 17 weeks and Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1) at 14 weeks. There were no sightings within Canberra suburbs. Recorded throughout the year with no reports of breeding.

Australasian Grebe				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	329	231	42	116.9
WR	16	10	60	3.1
G	58	65	-11	33.8
BR	16	47	-66	10.6
GA	0.0577	0.0760	-24	0.0195
GS	4	5	-20	2.2
GBR	0	5	-100	2.3

**Hoary-headed Grebe** *Poliocephalus poliocephalus*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** Although there was a small increase in the number of reported cells there was a very large increase in the number of records and hence the total number of bird seen and the birds were reported from many more sites (15 in 2010-11, 30 in 2011-12). On average there were 35 individuals reported in 2011-12, a large increase from 10 in 2010-11. Observed throughout the year with the largest concentration 680/16 Apr LBath GrY07 (LeM1). The 2 breeding observations were nb/18 Mar LBath GrY07 (LeM1) and on/16 Apr LBath GrZ08 (LeM1).

Hoary-headed Grebe				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	83	28	196	62.7
WR	0	1	-100	0.4
G	15	12	25	12.8
BR	2	1	100	1.0
GA	0.0000	0.0003	-100	0.0021
GS	0	1	-100	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Great-crested Grebe** *Podiceps cristatus*

Rare, Breeding Visitor

**General:** 2 records after none in 2010-11: 1/15 Oct West Belconnen Ponds GrI11 (BiL1), 1/18 Mar LBath GrY07 (LeM1). Neither cell had reports over the last 30 years.

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

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** This year's reporting rate is down 1% on the previous year, up 42% on the 10YA, and 16% on the 30YA. The largest number observed was 200/28 Aug JWNR GrL14 (HeS1). This is consistent with both 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. Breeding: a single record, br/19 Jan Charnwood Shopping Centre GrI11 (KiM2).

**GBS:** Abundance is 13% higher than the 10YA and 22% higher than the 30YA. Breeding: 8 records from 3 grids: first ny/2wk Nov Turner GrK13 (BoC4); last dy/4wk Mar Turner GrK13 (BoC4).

Rock Dove				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	222	181	23	79.1
WR	0	1	-100	0.1
G	21	27	-22	12.4
BR	1	0	-	1.3
GA	1.5143	1.4318	6	1.2318
GS	35	36	-3	33.3
GBR	8	5	60	2.1



**White-headed Pigeon** *Columba leucomela*

Rare, Visitor

**General:** Most records over the past decade have been in winter and, to a lesser extent, spring. This year: 3 records, 1/2 Dec Chifley GrJ15 (BiL1), 1/9 May Higgins GrI12 CuR1 and 1/15 Jul Cook GrJ13 BiL1. Breeding not recorded.

**GBS:** This year there were 2 records: 1/2wk Jul Cook GrJ13 (BrM2)(probably the same bird as reported in the General Survey, and 1/4wk Sep Kambah GrJ15 (HaB2). Breeding not recorded.

**Spotted Dove** *Streptopelia chinensis*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

The abundance rates in both general and GBS records were lower this year than last year.

**General:** This year's reporting rate is down 55% on last year, on the 10YA, but up 55% on the 30YA. Average group size was 1.5 with max 4 and median 1. Most records from spring and summer ((79%). This species was also recorded from Goulburn and Queanbeyan this year.

**GBS:** This year's abundance rate is down 9% on last year, up 63% on the 10YA and 269% on the 30YA. Breeding: co/3wk May GrK13 (MiP1).

**Common Bronzewing** *Phaps chalcoptera*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** This year's reporting rate is down 18% on last year, down 45% on the 10YA and 36% on the 30YA. After peaking at 32 in 2007, WOO records have declined and are down to 7 records in 2012. The maximum number: 13/5 Jun Campbell Park GrM13 (AnI1), is down 48% on the 10 year number and 48% on 30 year number. Breeding, 4 records: first co/3 Nov Gossan Hill GrJ12 (AWB1) and last di/30 Dec Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1).

Common Bronzewing				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	124	122	2	80.6
WR	7	14	-50	7.9
G	51	51	0	29.8
BR	4	7	-43	1.2
GA	0.0580	0.0320	81	0.0371
GS	13	7	86	7.5
GBR	1	0	-	0.7

**GBS:** This year's abundance is up 81% on last year, the same as the 10YA, and up 51% on the 30YA. The long term increase is due to the large number of sightings at rural sites in Carwoola, Hoskinstown, Wamboin and Burra. There were a few suburban sightings from suburbs abutting bushland or open space: Curtin, Cook, Aranda, Watson and Ainslie. Breeding: a single record, on/3wk Nov Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1).

**Brush Bronzewing** *Phaps elegans*

Rare, Breeding Resident

**General:** This year there were 4 records, which continue a pattern of low numbers of records from 2 locations: 1/6 Nov Blundell's Creek and Warks Roads GrE15 (AnF1) and 3 records at Campbell Park, probably of the same birds on 2/26 Jan 2/28 Jan and 1/31 Jan Campbell Park GrM13 (AnF1).

**Crested Pigeon** *Ocyphaps lophotes*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** This year's reporting rate is up 4% on the previous year, 30% on the 10YA, and 93% on the 30YA. The maximum number, 51/24 Jul Lake George GrR10 (LeM1), is down 40% on the 10 year number and 40% on 30 year number. 51 WOO records represents 43% fewer records this year compared with the previous year. Breeding, 12 records: first br/5 Sep Australian Defence College GrJ14 (KiM2); last nb/25 Jan LBath GrZ08 (LeM1).

Crested Pigeon				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	942	735	28	202.7
WR	51	90	-43	17.6
G	82	99	-17	42.5
BR	12	13	-8	4.3
GA	3.1967	4.2323	-24	1.4650
GS	72	79	-9	38.6
GBR	69	107	-36	39.1

**GBS:** This year's abundance is down 24% on last year, down 1% the 10YA, but up 112% on the 30YA. The maximum number, 42/25 Jun Wanniasa GrK16 (HeS1) is down 40% on the 10 year number and 40% on the 30 year number. There were 69 breeding records: first nb/3wk Jul Watson GrL12 (WaK1), and last dy/2wk May Ainslie GrL13 (HaS3).

**Diamond Dove** *Geopelia cuneata*

Vagrant/Escapee

**General:** There were 3 records of a single bird, possibly the same bird each time, between 29 Apr and 14 May, Mount Painter GrJ13 (DrC1).

**Peaceful Dove** *Geopelia striata*

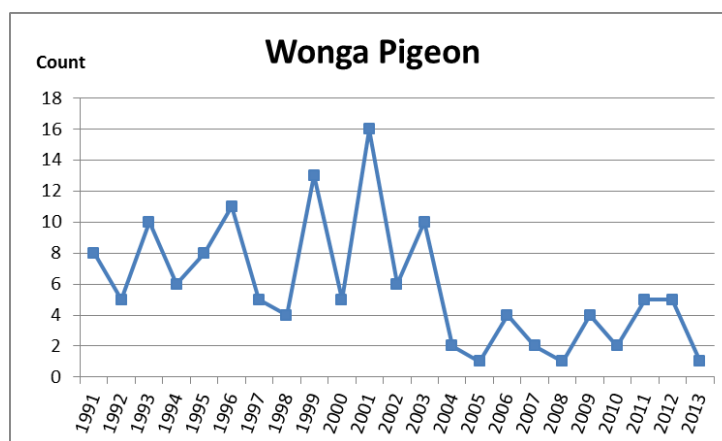
Rare, Breeding Resident

**General:** There were 9 records from 7 grids. 5 of the records were BiL1. This continues a pattern of fluctuating but small numbers of records. The reporting rate is down 53% on the 10YA and down 45% on the 30YA.

**Wonga Pigeon** *Leucosarcia picata* 75

Common, Breeding Resident

The ACT status of this species needs revision. The revision should include its conservation status in the ACT. The 2003 fire, and the drought that followed, may have had a severe impact. The number of birds recorded over the past decade is down to around a fifth of the 30YA. It was not recorded at all from the ACT in 2010-11 recording year, and breeding has not been recorded in the ACT for 30 years. The regular post-fire Lyrebird surveys in Tidbinbilla have not recorded it there. Recent ACT records are mostly from the upper catchment of the Cotter River.



In the AOI, in recent years, it continues to be recorded in small numbers from locations such as the Tallaganda forests and Deua NP.

**General:** There were 4 records of single birds and a presence record, 2 from the ACT; 1/15 Oct Mt Franklin Road GrD16 (HeS1), and 1/15 Jan Mt Franklin Rd GrC18 (BiL1). Also, 3 records from NSW: 1/23 Jul Tallaganda NP GrV18 (BuM1), 1/17 Sep Tallaganda NP GrU18 (CoF1) and 1/11 Apr Deua NP GrY22 (BoC4).

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

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** This year's reporting rate is down 4% on the previous year, down 13% on the 10YA, 23% on the 30YA. Most records in spring and summer (80%) Breeding, 14 records: first on/22 Aug The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AlB1); last dy/13 Nov Campbell Park GrM13 (COF1).

**GBS:** This year's abundance is down 7% on the previous year, up 40% on the 10YA, and up 125% on the 30YA. The long term increase is due to the large number of sightings at rural sites in Carwoola, Hoskinstown and Wamboin. There were a few suburban sightings from suburbs abutting bushland or open space: mainly Cook, Watson and Ainslie. Breeding: 16 records, first on/1wk Sep and last dy/3wk Dec both at Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1).

Tawny Frogmouth				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	26	22	18	14.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	9	12	-25	8.2
BR	14	14	0	4.0
GA	0.0425	0.0460	-7	0.0185
GS	9	11	-18	4.8
GBR	16	16	0	5.0

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

Rare, Breeding Migrant

**General:** No records. 1 record last year at Mulligans Flat.**AEGOTHELIDAE: owlet nightjar****Australian Owlet-nightjar** *Aegotheles cristatus*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** This year's reporting rate is down 56% on the previous year, 40% on the 10YA, and 36% on the 30YA. The figures for any one year may well be artefacts of the vagaries of recording a small, cryptic and nocturnal species.**GBS:** This year there were 17 records from 3 sites compared with 12 records from 3 sites last year. 16 of the records are from 2 rural sites, Hoskinstown GrS17 (KaJ1) and Burra GrM21 (AnI1). There was 1 record from a site in Lyneham.

Australian Owlet-nightjar				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	14	26	-46	9.0
WR	3	0	-	0.5
G	11	6	83	4.8
BR	0	5	-100	0.3
GA	0.0054	0.0039	39	0.0034
GS	3	3	0	1.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Uncommon, Migrant

**General:** This year's reporting rate is up 406% on the previous year, 47% on the 10YA, but down 31% on the 30YA. Largest flock: 100/12 Feb Giralang GrK12 (BiL1). First record: 2/10 Dec Ainslie GrL13 (BiL1); last record: 4/25 Mar Mulligans Flat GrM11 (MoM3).**GBS:** This year's abundance value is up 186% on last year, down 44% on the 10YA, and down 64% on the 30YA. First record: 4/1wk Dec Curtin GrK14 (AJR1); last record: 80/3wk Mar Curtin GrJ14 (MoM3). This record was also the maximum number ever recorded in the GBS.

White-throated Needletail				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	25	4	525	15.0
WR	1	0	-	0.1
G	17	4	325	10.4
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0611	0.0214	186	0.1893
GS	13	7	86	13.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Fork-tailed Swift** *Apus pacificus*

Rare, Migrant

Not recorded for the second year in a row. 2 general and 4 GBS records in 2009-10.

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

Uncommon, Breeding Visitor

**General:** 152 records, continuing the upward trend of observations for this species, which now appears to be at least a partial resident. The majority of records came as usual from the Molonglo Reach, though birds were recorded in another 20 grid cells including most of the other urban waterways. Numbers ranged from 1-65, the latter being recorded on 19 Feb during COG's annual field trip to Molonglo Reach. Darters were recorded in all months, but following a now-usual pattern of a higher percentage of records in summer (40.1%) followed by spring (27.6%), autumn (22.4%) and winter (9.9%). There were only 5 breeding records, the earliest being 29 Oct and the latest 19 Feb, at Molonglo Reach, though the breeding season would undoubtedly have continued beyond that date. 25 nests were recorded between East Basin and

Australasian Darter				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	152	138	10	41.2
WR	0	1	-100	0.2
G	21	22	-5	7.9
BR	5	3	67	2.4
GA	0.0186	0.0134	39	0.0054
GS	6	7	-14	2.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0



Dairy Rd Bridge during COG's field trip, with breeding at all stages (Holland 2012). It appears that thus far the darters have not been affected by the clearing of the willows.

**GBS:** 31 records, the same as last year, and well up on the previous 10YA of 12. Numbers ranged from 1-15 birds, the latter being 15/3wk Curtin GrK14 (AJR1). Darters were recorded from six sites, mostly near water bodies. Abundance  $A=0.0186$ , up a massive 475% against the 30YA.

## PHALACROCORACIDAE: cormorants

### Little Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** A surprising 352 records, up 88% on last year and more than double the 30YA. The Little Pied is the most widespread of the local cormorant species, being recorded this year from 65 grid cells, throughout the year. There were fewer winter records (10.5%) but an almost equal distribution between seasons thereafter. Numbers ranged from 1-130, the latter recorded over a 5km survey on 29 Mar at Rose Lagoon GrU04 (AnF1), where the species and its congeners appeared to have congregated after the heavy rains of February and March. There were only 5 breeding records, from on/1 Sep Tuggeranong Sports Oval Dam GrJ17 (FrM1) to dy/6 Feb Lower Molonglo GrJ14 (CaJ4), compared with last year's 16.

**GBS:** 175 records (up 131% over the 10YA), from 11 sites, with a range of 1-13 birds, average 2.7. Relatively common only in 4 sites in Hoskinstown, Murrumbateman, Giralang and Red Hill. Recorded throughout the year, with a slight peak in summer (31.4% of records). Numbers of records of this species have increased sharply since 2006-07, perhaps as a consequence of more observers residing near urban water bodies and an increase in the numbers of those water bodies.

Little Pied Cormorant				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	352	187	88	126.8
WR	8	0	-	1.5
G	65	48	35	31.6
BR	5	16	-69	2.3
GA	0.1472	0.1424	3	0.0242
GS	12	13	-8	3.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

### Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 119 records, 37.8% up over the 30YA. While records came from 21 grid cells, comprising most of the urban waterways, the cell recording the highest number of records was GrL14 (JWNR and Molonglo Reach). Numbers ranged from 1-22, with an average of 3.1. The species was recorded in all seasons, with a distinct summer peak (51.3% of records) followed by spring (29.4%) autumn (16%) and winter (3.2%). Unusually, no breeding was reported on the formal record, though anecdotally it was reported that all the cormorant species bred along the Molonglo River, south of Scrivener Dam.

**GBS:** 44 records, as against the 10YA of 25.7. Recorded from 7 sites in Giralang, Jerrabomberra, Curtin, Turner and Carwoola, the maximum number recorded being 46/6 Nov Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) and the average 3.7. Records were between Sep and Apr peaking in summer (47.7%).

Great Cormorant				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	119	110	8	81.2
WR	0	0	-	0.2
G	21	28	-25	19.2
BR	0	1	-100	0.6
GA	0.0511	0.0136	274	0.0092
GS	7	5	40	3.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

### Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 136 records, up 105% on the 30YA, though the reporting rate of 3.5% was down by 15% over the same period. Group size ranged from 1-200, with an average of 11.8. Recorded from 26 mainly urban grid cells with water sources. Strongly seasonal, with the majority of records coming in summer (49.9%) and autumn (29.4%) and far fewer in winter (3.7%) and spring (17.6%). No breeding was recorded and was specifically noted as not having occurred in a previously

Little Black Cormorant				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	136	133	2	66.5
WR	0	0	-	0.3
G	26	27	-4	15.5
BR	0	10	-100	1.6
GA	0.1204	0.1309	-8	0.0151
GS	9	9	0	2.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

favoured spot along the Molonglo Reach (Holland 2012) while another previously favoured spot on an island in Yowani Golf Club was rendered unsuitable through the removal of its trees. Breeding was, however, informally reported from the Molonglo River beneath the Scrivener Dam.

**GBS:** 84 records, compared with a 10YA of 14.8. They came from 9 sites, again principally from sites in Jerrabomberra (HaL2) and Giralang (McD4), the latter recording the highest number of 32 in 4wk Oct. The average group size was 4.5. Again the highest number of records came in summer (42.9%) though the species was recorded between July and May.

**Pied Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax varius*

Rare, Visitor

**General:** 8 records, of 1-3 birds, from four urban wetlands, in O'Connor, Dickson, Yerrabi and Jerrabomberra, between 29 Oct and 28 Jun. The status of this species is unclear. No breeding recorded. It has been recorded albeit in low numbers every year since 2001 and sporadically before that. Misidentification cannot be ruled out.

**GBS:** One record of a single bird, on 1wk Feb in Giralang (RoM3) a site where the species has been previously recorded.

**PELECANIDAE: pelican**

**Australian Pelican** *Pelecanus conspicillatus*

Common, Visitor

**General:** Numbers are up again, after last year's record lows when we assume "our" birds joined the breeding flocks inland, after the breaking of the decade-long drought. There were 28 records from 10 grid cells, but particularly from GrL14. This is in stark contrast to the 30YA of 65.2 records; the reporting rate of 0.7 was also 82% down over the same period. Groups ranged from 1-50, with an average of 8.3. No pelicans were recorded in autumn and a mere 7.1% of records came in winter, while spring and summer each shared 46.4% of the records for this species

Australian Pelican				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	28	13	115	65.2
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	10	6	67	11.9
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0079	0.0006	1228	0.0176
GS	2	1	100	6.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**GBS:** Three records, from only two sites in Gilmore and Curtin, compared with the 30YA of 12.9. The highest number was recorded in Curtin, 21 on 1wk Nov (AJR1).

**ARDEIDAE: herons, egrets, bitterns**

**Australian Little Bittern** *Ixobrychus minutus* 207

Rare, Visitor

No records. Last recorded 10 Feb 2008, with records from four of the past ten years.

**White-necked Heron** *Ardea pacifica*

Uncommon, Breeding Visitor

**General:** 49 records resumes a relatively high reporting rate over recent years and is the highest in the past 30 years and well above the past 10YA (19.1) and 30YA (15.7). These include 1 WOO and 3 WBS records. Most records (73%) were of single birds, another 12 records were of 2-5 birds, and there was one exceptional record of 20 birds on 23 Oct at Rose Lagoon GrU04 (AnF1). The majority of records (74%) were in spring, with 22% in summer and just 2 in winter; there were no records in Jul or Feb through May. No breeding recorded.

White-necked Heron				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	49	12	308	15.7
WR	1	1	0	0.3
G	27	11	145	10.2
BR	0	0	-	0.4
GA	0.0032	0.0003	962	0.0010
GS	6	1	500	1.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**GBS:** 9 records from 6 sites is also an increase on normal reporting rates, following just 1 record last year and 6 and 8 records from the two years prior. All records were between Sep and Dec. Three of the sites were rural (Wamboin, Hoskinstown and Carwoola), the others being in Curtin, Ainslie and Giralang.

**Eastern Great Egret** *Ardea alba*

Uncommon, Visitor

**General:** 76 records is almost twice the previous high reporting rates of 45, 38 and 37 records over the 2007-2009 period, and is significantly higher than the previous 10YA (23.5) and 30YA (17.9). The maximum number of birds reported was 4, with an average of 1.3. The majority (54%) of records were in spring, with 25% from summer, 18% from autumn and just 2 records from winter (1 in Aug, 1 in Jun). Most records came from Canberra's wetlands, but there were also records from Rose Lagoon GrU04, Goulburn, Breadalbane, Woodlands GrK03, Lakes George and Bathurst (incl 4 WBS records), Gundaroo, Googong Dam, and Wee Jasper.

**GBS:** 22 records from 3 sites is also well above average reporting rates but is similar to the peak seen in 2010. All records were between Aug and Feb, with up to 4 birds seen over that period at a site in Giralang (McD4), a single bird seen at a site in Curtin in Sep and again in Nov (AJR1), and a single bird seen in 2 weeks in Nov at a site in Jerrabomberra (HaL2).

Eastern Great Egret				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	76	23	230	17.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	20	7	186	5.9
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0085	0.0015	474	0.0014
GS	3	2	50	1.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Intermediate Egret** *Ardea intermedia*

Rare, Visitor

**General:** 22 records is twice the previous high reporting rates of 1995, 2000 and 2007, and well above the 10YA (5.1) and 30YA (3.9). 17 of the records were from JWNR, of up to 6 birds (average 1.8), between 14 Oct and 4 Dec. Other records were from West Belconnen Pond, Yerrabi Pond, and Commonwealth Park.

**GBS:** A single record of a bird in 2wk Nov from a site in Jerrabomberra (HaL2). This represents just the 7<sup>th</sup> record of the species in the GBS having been recorded previously in 1994, 2001, 2006, and 2009 and twice in 2010.

Intermediate Egret				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	22	5	340	3.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	4	2	100	1.6
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0000	-	0.0004
GS	1	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Cattle Egret** *Ardea ibis*

Uncommon, Visitor

**General:** 48 records is only eclipsed by the 1992 record of 55, and well above the 10YA (10) and 30YA (13.9). The species was reported from 14 grid cells, mainly from around JWNR but also from Parkwood and Dunlop, Mitchell, Carwoola, LBath, LGeo and Rose Lagoon. Records were mainly from spring (19) and autumn (19), with a smaller number of winter records (9), and just 1 in summer. Records were of 1 to 50 birds (mean of 7.5, median of 4, mode of 1), the largest groups being at JWNR and Lake Road at the southern end of LGeo.

**GBS:** Recorded from 2 sites: 1 bird at a site in Curtin 1wk Jul (AJR1), and up to 4 birds at a site in Jerrabomberra in Oct, Apr and May; both sites which recorded the species last year

Cattle Egret				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	48	11	336	13.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	14	3	367	4.4
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0028	0.0009	219	0.0048
GS	2	2	0	1.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**White-faced Heron** *Egretta novaehollandiae*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 247 records is above average reporting, but fewer than shown by other herons and egrets this year. The 10YA and 30YA are 157.4 and 150.9 respectively, and there were peaks in reporting of 300 to 400 records over the three years 1987 to 1989. Records were widespread across the region and throughout the year. The average number of birds reported was 3.3 (median and mode both 1), but there were 13 records of more than 10 birds, mostly from WBS counts around LBath and

White-faced Heron				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	247	193	28	150.9
WR	1	2	-50	2.1
G	61	67	-9	44.6
BR	2	18	-89	2.4
GA	0.0646	0.0454	42	0.0318
GS	17	15	13	10.3
GBR	0	2	-100	0.2



LGeo, including 100/7 Nov Sth Morass (MaD4). Two breeding records (on/15 Sep and ny/29 Oct) from Campbell Park provided the only evidence of breeding in the area.

**GBS:** 155 records from 17 sites is slightly above last year's reporting levels and continues a decade-long general increase. Records were spread throughout the year with up to 4 birds reported, though 1 or 2 was the norm (average 1.3, median and mode both 1). Rural sites contributed heavily to the reporting rate, as did a couple of suburban sites adjacent to wetlands.

### Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*

Rare, Visitor

**General:** Just 2 records this year, of possibly the same bird, on 29 Oct at Jerrabomberra Creek and Kellys Swamp (MaR5, LaS1). This follows recent trends and makes the fourth year in five (and fifth in ten) in which the species has been recorded.

### Nankeen Night Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus*

Uncommon, Breeding Visitor

**General:** 37 records is significantly higher than previous peaks in 2009, 2007, 2002 and 1988 (22-25 records), and is well above the 10YA (14.3) and 30YA (8.9). The records, of up to 13 birds (average 2.6 median 1), came from 10 grid cells; 73% of them from GrL14 (JWNR), and others from Chapman, Murrumbidgee golf course, Yerrabi Pond, Gungahlin Pond, Lake Ginninderra, Uriarra homestead dam, Tidbinbilla NR, Hoskinstown, and Gundaroo.

**GBS:** 21 records from 4 sites continues a significant increase in records for the past 3 years due to regular reports from Curtin (AJR1) and particularly Giralang (McD4). The later site contributed 16 of the year's 21 records, reporting up to 5 birds, between 21 Aug and 22 Jan. This year, single records of single birds also came from sites in Hoskinstown (KaJ1) and Jerrabomberra (HaL2).

Nankeen Night-Heron				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	37	5	640	8.9
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	10	2	400	4.5
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0104	0.0021	401	0.0026
GS	4	2	100	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

## THRESKIORNITHIDAE: ibises and spoonbills

### Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*

Rare, Visitor

**General:** 15 records is above average, but numbers of records for this species are highly variable. Most years there are nil or few records, but there have been notable peaks in 1995 (23 records), 2003 (23) and over the three year period 2007-2009 (47, 14 and 11 records). This year records came from 2 locations: 12 records of a single bird at Kellys Swamp between 1 Oct and 30 Oct, and 3 WBS records of up to 19 birds from LBath Sth Morass between 31 Oct and 21 Nov (LeM1, MaD4).

Glossy Ibis				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	15	1	1400	5.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	2	1	100	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*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 123 records is slightly above average and is probably reflective of increasing observer effort over recent years. The 10YA average is 86.6 records and the 30YA average 66.1. Records came from 29 grid cells, though 49% of records came from GrL14 & GrM14 which include JWNR & FSP, and west Belconnen contributed 11%. Most non-Canberra records were from the regions to the north-east of Canberra. The highest count was of 300 birds at JWNR on 18 Oct (AnF1) with seven other counts of 50 or more birds. The average (mean) number of birds was 13.3 and the median 3. Occurrence was seasonal with most records in the warmer

Australian White Ibis				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	123	107	15	66.1
WR	1	5	-80	1.1
G	29	21	38	20.9
BR	0	10	-100	1.7
GA	0.3234	0.2507	29	0.1633
GS	16	14	14	8.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

months: spring (41%), summer (38%), autumn (18%) and winter (3%). No breeding was reported this year, following a relatively good breeding year in 2010-11.

**GBS:** 113 records this year is a drop on last year (169 records), but the number of sites with records and the A-value has increased. This continues an overall increase over the past five years or so. The most consistent sites with records throughout the year were at Murrumbateman (BIJ1) and, Jerrabomberra (HaL2). The average number of birds reported was 9.1, but the Murrumbateman site regularly reported 10-30 birds, and there were high counts of 50 at Gilmore (GrB1) and 60 at Jerrabomberra (HaL2). No breeding reported.

### **Straw-necked Ibis** *Threskiornis spinicollis*

Common, Visitor

**General:** 47 records this year is a return to typical recording rates after a very low year in 2010-11. The 10YA average is 64.3 and the 30YA 45.9. Records were dispersed across the year. 10 records were WBS from LBath and 16 (34%) were from grid cells GrL14/GrM14 which include JWNR and FSP. All non-Canberra records were from locations in the northeast of the COG area. The average number of birds counted was 12.2 (with a median of 4), but there were some larger counts including 80 at JWNR on 29 Oct (AnF1) and 6 counts of between 30 and 50 birds.

**GBS:** Just 6 records from 3 sites is well below average despite being an increase on last year and continues a 6 year-long steady decline of the species in the GBS. Records included 40 birds (4wk Sep), 1 bird (2wk Dec) and 2 birds (2wk May) from Curtin (AJR1); 40 birds (1wk Nov) and 60 birds (1wk Feb) from Kambah (VeP1); and 1 bird (3wk Nov) from Turner (MiP1).

Straw-necked Ibis				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	47	9	422	45.9
WR	0	0	-	0.4
G	17	5	240	15.7
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0454	0.0119	282	0.3581
GS	3	2	50	13.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

### **Royal Spoonbill** *Platalea regia*

Uncommon, Visitor

**General:** 11 records is less than 10YA of 27.0, or 30YA of 21.1 and continues a steady 4 year decline since a high of 49 records in 2009. Seven of the records came from JWNR between Dec and Mar, 3 from Rose Lagoon in Sep and Mar, and 1 from the unlikely location of Macquarie Oval on 8 Dec (AnF1). All records were of 1 or 2 birds except for 8/26 Mar Rose Lagoon (AnF1). No breeding reported this year (following successful breeding in 2008-09 and an unsuccessful attempt in 2009-10).

Royal Spoonbill				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	11	14	-21	21.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	3	4	-25	4.7
BR	0	0	-	1.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0013
GS	0	0	-	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

### **Yellow-billed Spoonbill** *Platalea flavipes*

Uncommon, Visitor

**General:** There were 6 records this year (following none for the previous 2 years) but this is still well below average and continues a decade-long period of low reporting levels. The 10YA is 7.6, but the 30YA average is 13.5 with several years with more than 20 records and a record high of 51 records in 1992. This year's records came from LBath (3 WBS) in Oct-Nov, Kellys Swamp (2) in Nov-Dec, and LGeo (1) in Feb. Records were of 1-6 birds (average 3.0).

Yellow-billed Spoonbill				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	6	0	-	13.5
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	3	0	-	5.4
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0016
GS	0	0	-	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0



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

Rare Visitor

**General:** After the first reports last year of an osprey in the ACT, this year saw 5 records, 2 of which were endorsed by COG's Rarities Panel and two others which are published under the "similar place and similar time" rule. It is probable they refer to the same bird. The fifth record was not presented for appraisal. The bird was seen between 31 March and 5 April between the Cotter Dam and Sturt Island (HoD2, BoC4 and BiL1).

**Black-shouldered Kite** *Elanus axillaris*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

A bumper year for this irruptive species attracted no doubt by a mice plague.

**General:** A huge result for this species, with 242 records, as against the 10YA of 47.4. This is the highest number of records ever reported, the previous peak being 197 in 1987-88 during the COG Atlas collection period. The species was widespread, being recorded from 57 urban, semi-rural and rural grid cells, with a reporting rate of 6.3%. Groups ranged from 1-20, with an average of 2.1. The records from Carwoola were particularly impressive, with 20 birds seen together on 5 Nov (BiJ1). Records came throughout the year, with winter producing 12%, spring 36.8%, summer 14% and autumn 37.2%. It is possible the lower summer numbers were a result of the excessively wet summer and lower number of datasheets rather than a drop in bird numbers. Despite the large number of records, there were relatively few breeding records – only 5, from 4 grid cells. As usual for this species, they occurred in autumn and ranged from di/6 Apr Cooleman Ridge GrI15 (HoJ1) to on/16 Apr Lake Bathurst GrZ08 (LeM1), ny/28 May and dy/3 Jun, both Michelago GrL25 (LaS2) and finally dy/18 Jun Gundaroo GrO07 (LeM1).

**GBS:** 63 records, compared with a 10YA of 17.3. Numbers ranged from 1-2 and were recorded over 34 weeks, throughout the year. While just fewer than half the records came from a site in Curtin, birds were recorded from other sites in Giralang, Jerrabomberra, Gundaroo, Watson, Gleneagles, Turner, Burra and Gilmore. The species was recorded in 34 weeks throughout the year, but again, the highest number of records came in autumn (42.9%). There was one rare urban breeding event: the first recorded in the GBS, beginning with co/1wk May Curtin GrK14 and continuing till on/4wk Jun at the end of the year. Happily, the birds went on to produce dependent young, to be reported in the next ABR.

Black-shouldered Kite				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	242	14	1629	43.9
WR	7	3	133	0.3
G	57	11	418	16.2
BR	5	0	-	1.3
GA	0.0255	0.0000	-	0.0147
GS	9	0	-	6.6
GBR	7	0	-	0.2

**White-bellied Sea-Eagle** *Haliaeetus leucogaster*

Uncommon, Visitor

**General:** 26 records, more than double the 30YA. Observed in groups of 1-2. Birds recorded in 15 grid cells, particularly those containing lakes or rivers, and most commonly in JWNR. Records throughout the year, with 11.5% in winter, 19.2% in spring, 15% in summer and the usual majority (54%) in autumn.

**GBS:** One record this year, of a single bird overflying Gleneagles GrI15 on 9 Oct (PeH2). By its nature, the White-bellied Sea-Eagle is not a garden bird but is recorded infrequently flying between watercourses.

White-bellied Sea-Eagle				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	26	20	30	12.6
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	15	13	15	6.7
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA	0.0003	0.0000	-	0.0005
GS	1	0	-	1.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Whistling Kite** *Haliastur sphenurus*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** 11 records, down 52% on the 30YA. Only single birds were recorded, from 6 grid cells, the majority from JWNR. 5 records came in spring, and 3 each in summer and autumn, with kites being recorded between October and April. There was one breeding record, on/29 Oct Jerrabomberra Creek GrL14 (MaR5) where the species has attempted to breed in previous years, though there are no records of dependent young since 1988. It appears that this species is in dire trouble in our region.

**GBS:** One record from Jerrabomberra GrM16 on 2wk Sep (LaS2).

Whistling Kite				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	11	7	57	22.8
WR	0	2	-100	0.3
G	6	6	0	7.3
BR	1	0	-	0.4
GA	0.0003	0.0000	-	0.0009
GS	1	0	-	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Black Kite** *Milvus migrans*

Rare, Visitor

**General:** Again, two records of a single bird, from two grid cells: 1/5 Nov Hume HWay GrC01 (BoC4); and 1/20 Nov JWNR GrL14 (BiL1). This continues the trend of a low level of reporting of this inland raptor which has now been seen in six of the previous 10 years in our area, more usually in late spring or summer.

**Brown Goshawk** *Accipiter fasciatus*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 122 records double the 30YA. Group size 1-4 birds, from 53 widespread grid cells. A hotspot was GrI13, covering Kama and The Pinnacle NRs. The species was recorded in 40 weeks of the year, peaking in spring (53.3% of records), with winter (18.9%), summer (15.6%) and autumn (12.3%). The distribution of records may have been affected by wet weather in February and March. There were 5 breeding records: on/16 Sep and 2 Oct The Pinnacle GrI13 (AlB1 & BrJ3); di/17 Sep Kelly Rd GrL21 (AnI1); dy/21 Nov Lake Bathurst GrY08 (LeM1); and dy/1 Feb Urila GrO20 (BuM1).

**GBS:** 40 records is double last year's figure, well above the 30YA of 28.5. Birds were recorded from 16 urban and rural sites in Carwoola, Burra, Hoskinstown, Murrumbateman, Scullin, Gleneagles, Watson and Turner. Numbers ranged from 1-2 birds. Observed throughout the year, GBS records peaked in summer, at 35%, followed by autumn (25%) winter (22.5%) and spring (17.5%). The hotspot for the species in this case was a Carwoola site with 12 records (BuM1).

Brown Goshawk				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	122	85	44	61.5
WR	12	11	9	3.8
G	53	40	33	29.9
BR	5	5	0	3.6
GA	0.0132	0.0074	78	0.0115
GS	16	7	129	13.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

**Collared Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter cirrocephalus*

Common, Breeding Resident/Migrant

It is interesting to note that there are far more GBS records than general survey records for this species.

**General:** 41 records, 76% up on the 30YA. Numbers ranged from 1-2, from 26 both urban and rural grid cells, throughout the year. The highest number of records came in spring (48.8%), as was usual, followed by autumn (22%) followed by summer and winter (14.6% each). Again, no breeding was recorded. The most recent breeding record for this species was in 2009-10.

**GBS:** 68 records, a 37% drop from last year which was the highest on record, but only a little down on the previous 10YA of 79.6 records. All records bar one were of single birds, the exception being 2/4wk Aug Curtin GrK14 (AJR1). Sparrowhawks were recorded over 37 weeks, in all seasons, with 23.5% of records coming in winter, 19.1% in spring, 33.8% in summer and 23.5% in autumn; they were recorded from 20 mainly suburban sites. No breeding was recorded. The last time dependent young were recorded was in 2003-04.

Collared Sparrowhawk				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	41	30	37	23.3
WR	2	1	100	1.2
G	26	19	37	13.6
BR	0	0	-	0.9
GA	0.0217	0.0320	-32	0.0207
GS	20	25	-20	15.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.7

**Grey Goshawk** *Accipiter novaehollandiae*

Rare, Visitor

**General:** Three records, all of single birds, from 3 adjacent grid cells covering Mt Ainslie, O'Connor and Mt Majura. There was one winter record and two in summer. Single birds of this species continue to be recorded once or twice in most years. No breeding has ever been recorded here.

**GBS:** Two records: 1/3wk Jan Turner GrK13 (MiP1); and 1/5wk Apr Kambah GrJ15 (HaB2). Grey Goshawks have been recorded in six of the previous 10 years.

Grey Goshawk				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	3	3	0	1.7
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	3	3	0	1.3
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0006	0.0003	112	0.0007
GS	2	1	100	1.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Spotted Harrier** *Circus assimilis*

Rare, Visitor

Declared vulnerable in NSW.

**General:** 2011-12 was undoubtedly the year of the Spotted Harrier, with 19 formal records and numerous informal mentions. This represents the highest number ever recorded in our region, well exceeding the 9 in 1984-85. 1 or 2 harriers were recorded fairly evenly throughout the year between 28 Aug and 20 June. Records came mostly from semi-rural and rural locations across 14 widespread grid cells. This species is an irregular visitor to COG's region, being recorded in all but 2 of the past 10 years. Its abundance this year is probably due to the good breeding conditions in the inland in recent times.

**GBS:** One record, a "first" for the GBS; 1/5 Mar Duffy GrI15 (CaJ4).

Spotted Harrier				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	19	0	-	2.2
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	14	0	-	1.3
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0000	-	0.0004
GS	1	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Swamp Harrier** *Circus approximans*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** 17 records, a welcome rise over the 10.1 of the 30YA. Numbers ranged from 1-2 birds, recorded throughout the year between 28 Aug and 20 June, from 12 widespread semi-rural and rural grid cells including those covering Rose Lagoon, Namadgi NP, LBath and West Macgregor. Summer saw 52.9% of the records, while there were 11.8% in winter, 35.3% in spring, and none in autumn. No breeding has been recorded since 1998-99.

Swamp Harrier				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	17	10	70	10.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	12	8	50	4.9
BR	0	0	-	0.4
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0004
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Wedge-tailed Eagle** *Aquila audax*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 159 records, up 64.6% on the 30YA but below the numbers recorded during the ACT Atlas period, when over 300 records were lodged in 1989-90. The reporting rate of 4.1 is, however 30% down on the 30YA. Groups ranged from 1-5 birds, with an average of 1.6. Wedgies were recorded from 72 widespread grid cells, throughout the year, with 23.9% winter records, 33.3% in spring, 19.5% in summer and 23.3% in autumn. There were three breeding records: ne/24 Aug Wanniasa Hills NR GrK16 (BuM1); on/30 Aug Bullen Range GrH15 (MaM4), and on/10 Sep Lower Molonglo NR GrI13 (MaM4).

**GBS:** 102 records, 262% up on the 30YA. Highest number recorded was 4/22 Jan Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1), a site which also recorded breeding, with dependent young on/3wk Jan. Wedgies were recorded in 28 sites, more regularly in rural areas such as Hoskinstown, Carwoola, Wamboin and Burra. While there were more summer records (31.4%), autumn records were surprisingly low at 19.6%, suggesting that there may have been fewer dispersing young after a wet summer.

Wedge-tailed Eagle				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	159	166	-4	94.4
WR	9	7	29	1.5
G	72	86	-16	47.3
BR	3	1	200	1.9
GA	0.0451	0.0368	22	0.0146
GS	28	25	12	10.9
GBR	1	0	-	0.1



**Little Eagle** *Hieraaetus morphnoides*  
Vulnerable in the ACT.

For a species reported as being in severe decline in the ACT (Olsen et al 2012), this is again a surprising number of records, and may be the consequence of the many exhortations to COG members to submit all records of this species which was declared “vulnerable” in the ACT in 2008.

**General:** 71 records from 24 widespread grid cells. The hotspot for the species was once again JWNR GrL14. Numbers ranged from 1-3, the latter recorded 3 Sep Campbell Park GrM13 (AnI1). Little Eagles were recorded in 35 weeks of the year, throughout the year, with 19.7% of records in winter, 39.4% in spring, 29.6% in summer and 11.3% in autumn. There were 3 records of a single breeding event: ny/30 Nov Land’s End GrI12 (DaC1).

**GBS:** 21 records, compared with a 30YA of 13.7. Little Eagles were recorded between 11 September and 4 June, with 61.9% of those records falling in summer. They were recorded from 7 urban sites in Ainslie, Gilmore, Curtin, Lyneham, Kambah, Turner and Isaacs, though relatively regular only at a site in Gilmore, where 3 birds were recorded on 18 Dec (GrB1).

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Little Eagle				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	71	61	16	44.7
WR	1	0	-	0.7
G	24	18	33	19.2
BR	3	4	-25	1.3
GA	0.0079	0.0077	2	0.0056
GS	7	9	-22	6.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**FALCONIDAE: kestrel, falcons, hobby**

**Nankeen Kestrel** *Falco cenchroides*

Again our most commonly recorded raptor, perhaps in part because it is readily identifiable and inhabits localities frequented by birders.

**General:** 270 records, over 150% higher than the 30YA, but still below the peak of 360 in 1989-90 during the COG Atlas period. The reporting rate of 7 was similar to that of the 30YA. Numbers ranged from 1-14, the latter being recorded on 24 Sep Lower Wallace Block GrI13 (DaC1). The average number recorded was 1.7. Kestrels were recorded in 76 widespread grid cells, and over 50 weeks of the year, with 21.9% of records in winter, 46.7% spring, 18% summer and 15.2% autumn. The relatively low figures for summer and autumn compared with other years were possibly weather-related. There were 14 breeding records, from 6 grid cells, the earliest being co/14 July Narrabundah Hill NR GrI15 (CaJ4) and the latest dy/10 Nov Callum Brae GrL15 (CoE1). While many of the records related to the same breeding event at Callum Brae, other sites to record breeding activity included the Pinnacle NR, Coppins Crossing, West Macgregor, Mt Painter NR and Red Hill NR.

**GBS:** 84 records, 69% up on the 30YA, from 20 mainly urban fringe and rural sites. The reporting rate of 2.6 was also well up (42%) on the 30YA. Numbers ranged from 1-4 birds, with the average 1.1. Kestrels were recorded over 47 weeks throughout the year, 21.4% of records coming in winter, 32.1% in spring, 32.1% in summer and 14.3% in autumn. There was one breeding event, a first for the GBS: dy/25 Dec Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1).

Common, Breeding Resident

Nankeen Kestrel				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	270	206	31	118.7
WR	9	12	-25	4.4
G	76	90	-16	47.7
BR	14	4	250	3.0
GA	0.0303	0.0202	50	0.0214
GS	20	19	5	12.9
GBR	1	0	-	0.2

**Brown Falcon** *Falco berigora*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** 114 records, well up compared with the 30YA of 70.3 but well down on the peak of 308 recorded in 1988-89 during the COG Atlas period. The reporting rate of 2.9%, while down about 33% over the long term, has remained roughly stable since 1995. Records came from 57 widespread grid cells, some urban but the majority semi-rural or rural. Numbers ranged from 1-9, with an average of 1.6. The highest number was 9/11 Nov Hoskinstown Pain GrR16 (BiJ1) and 9/23 Nov at Plains Rd GrR16 (BuM1). Brown Falcons were recorded over 40 weeks throughout the year, with 20.2% of records in winter, 52.6% in spring, 14% in summer and 13.2% in autumn. The comparatively low summer and autumn records, down 36% and 47% respectively against the 30YA, could be again attributable to the wet late summer and early autumn. No breeding was recorded, and in fact has only been recorded in two of the past 10 years.

**GBS:** 14 records similar to its 30YA of 13. Falcons were recorded in all seasons but in only 12 weeks from 5 urban sites, in Curtin, Fraser, Cook, Lyneham and Page; and from 1 rural site at Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) which recorded both the maximum number of birds 3/6 Nov and the only possible breeding, di/4 Sep.

Brown Falcon				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	114	84	36	70.3
WR	7	8	-13	1.3
G	57	52	10	34.4
BR	0	4	-100	1.1
GA	0.0060	0.0027	124	0.0058
GS	6	3	100	5.1
GBR	1	0	-	0.0

**Australian Hobby** *Falco longipennis*

Common, Breeding Resident/Migrant

**General:** Records numbers of the hobby have remained fairly stable over the past 10 years and have not again attained the 1988-89 peak of over 100 during the COG Atlas period. Hobbies were reported from 25 mainly urban grid cells, with the hotspots being GrI13, GrJ13 and GrL14. Groups ranged from 1-2. Summer accounted for 38.3% of the records, followed by autumn 25%, winter 20% and spring 16.7%. The usual peak in February failed to materialise this year, one assumes because of the extremely wet conditions. Unusually, no breeding was recorded, the first such occasion since 2001-02.

**GBS:** 60 records, down on the 30YA of 74. One or two birds were recorded in 20 urban sites, most commonly one in Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4) where the species has bred before. Birds were recorded in 36 weeks throughout the year, with 11.7% records in winter, 20% spring, 35% summer and 33.3% autumn.

Australian Hobby				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	60	57	5	33.3
WR	4	4	0	1.0
G	25	26	-4	18.3
BR	0	2	-100	1.2
GA	0.0202	0.0243	-17	0.0339
GS	20	21	-5	21.4
GBR	0	6	-100	1.0

**Black Falcon** *Falco subniger*

Rare, Visitor

**General:** 10 records, all of single birds, from 8 grid cells mainly to the east of Canberra, covering LBath and LGeo, Carwoola, Mulligans Flat, Goorooyarroo and JWNR. There were 4 spring records and 3 each in summer and autumn. This inland raptor has been recorded in our area in eight of the previous 10 years, albeit infrequently.

Black Falcon				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	10	1	900	1.7
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	8	1	700	1.2
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0000	0.0003	-100	0.0006
GS	0	1	-100	1.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Peregrine Falcon** *Falco peregrinus*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** 33 records, down on its peak of 60 in 1988-89 during the COG Atlas period, but relatively stable since. Peregrines were recorded from 15 widespread both urban and rural grid cells, the hotspot being Shepherds Lookout GrH12 which accounted for almost a third of the year's records. One or two birds were the norm, average 1.2. They were recorded in 27 weeks throughout the year, 27.3% of records falling in winter, 30.3% spring, 15.2% summer and 27.3% autumn. Again, the percentage of records in summer and autumn was much lower than normal. There was one breeding record: cf/29 Oct Turkey Hill GrG17 (AlB1). There were no breeding records from along the Murrumbidgee, possibly because the usual breeding sites were not checked.

**GBS:** 34 records, of 1-2 birds, from 2 rural and 6 urban sites, over 30 weeks between July and May. Summer accounted for 32.4% of the records. There was one breeding record: cf/7 Aug Burra GrM20 (AnI1). The majority of records came from this one site. .

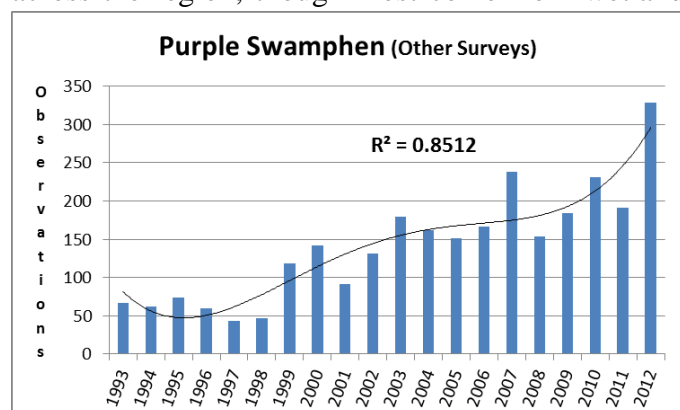
Peregrine Falcon				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	33	37	-11	21.4
WR	0	1	-100	0.5
G	15	22	-32	13.8
BR	1	1	0	0.8
GA	0.0126	0.0107	18	0.0052
GS	8	11	-27	6.0
GBR	1	1	0	0.0

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

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 328 records is a high reporting level; only 5 years in the previous 30 have more than 200 records (the three years of the atlas period 1986-87 through 1988-89, 2006-07 and 2009-10; and the previous highest number of records was 238 in 2006-07. It is possible that increased numbers of suburban bodies of water and recent increased observation effort, particularly through submission of records via Birdline ACT, have contributed to this result. The 10YA average for the species is 179 records. Records come from 38 grid cells spread across the region, though most come from wetlands, lake margins, or well watered areas such as

Purple Swampen				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	328	191	72	122.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	38	26	46	12.9
BR	18	15	20	9.5
GA	0.2345	0.1457	61	0.0694
GS	3	3	0	1.7
GBR	30	23	30	6.4



golf courses in and around Canberra where observer effort is highest. 39% of records came from GrL14 & GrM14 which include JWNr & FSP. More rural records came mainly from the north-east of the COG area including around LBath (including 11 WBS records), Wollogorang, Rose Lagoon and Breadalbane, and scattered records from Kowen, Williamsdale, Foxlow, Namadgi, Uriarra station dam, and Tidbinbilla. Records were throughout the year: spring (30%), summer (32%), autumn (23%) and winter (15%). There were 18 records of breeding (5.5% of all records) which is about the same as the 10YA and nearly twice the 30YA. Indicators included 15 records of dy (and 3 of br) over a relatively tight breeding period between 4 Oct and 1 Feb, and came from JWNr, Fassifern Pond, Yerrabi Pond, LGin, Yarralumla and LTug.

**GBS:** 109 records is higher than average and continues a strong overall increase in records of this species from the GBS over the past decade. However the records all come from just 3 sites (the same 3 sites as last year) in Giralang (McD4), Greenway (HaA2) and Jerrabomberra (HaL2) where the species was recorded throughout the year. Breeding (dy) was reported only from the Jerrabomberra site, over an extended period from 4wk Sep through 4wk Apr.



**Lewin's Rail** *Lewinia pectoralis*

Rare, Breeding Visitor

**General:** a single record this year is fairly typical of the reporting rate for this species. Over the past decade the average number of records is 2.7 (range 0-9), and there have been records in 10 of the past 12 years. Prior to that between 1982 and 2000 there were only two years (1985 and 1991) each with a single record. This year's record was 1/23 Sep Kellys Swamp GrL14 (Birdline ACT).

**Buff-banded Rail** *Gallirallus philippensis*

Uncommon, Breeding Migrant

**General:** 22 records this year is significantly higher than the 10YA (7.5) and 30YA (3.5), and ranks with the 22 records in 2007 as the highest reporting rate. All records were between 4 Sep and 8 Jan, with most (13) coming from JWNR and FSP; others were from Umbagog Park in Latham, Giralang, West Macgregor, LGin, Franklin, and Tuggeranong. No breeding reported.

**GBS:** 6 records of single birds from 2 sites: 3 records from 2wk Sep to 1wk Oct from Gilmore (GrB1) and 3 records between 3wk Oct and 4wk Jan from Giralang (McD4). This is the first time the species has been recorded in the GBS since a single record in 1985.

Buff-banded Rail				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	22	3	633	3.5
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	8	1	700	1.0
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0019	0.0000	-	0.0003
GS	2	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Baillon's Crake** *Porzana pusilla*

Rare, Visitor

**General:** 23 records is above average reporting rates (10YA average of 13.8, 30YA average of 5.7). The number of records per year between 1982 and 2004 was consistently low, ranging from 0 to 8; since 2005 the yearly number of records has alternated on a roughly annual basis between low numbers (0-5) to high numbers (18-52). All records (of up to 4 birds) were between 1 Oct and 30 Jan, and all but 4 came from JWNR or FSP. Of the other four records, three were of 1-3 birds on the same day at the same small pond on Rowland Crescent, Tuggeranong; and 1 came from West Belconnen Pond.

**Australian Spotted Crake** *Porzana fluminea*

Rare, Breeding Resident

**General:** 6 records is well within the normal recording range for this species (range 0-27 over past 30 years, with 10YA average of 8.2 and 30YA average of 4.4). Apart from a peak recording year of 27 in 2006-07 records have been between 0 and 11. All records were between 29 Oct and 30 Jan, with 3 from FSP and 3 from a small pond in Tuggeranong. All records were of single birds except for one of the Tuggeranong records which reported 2 birds.

**Spotless Crake** *Porzana tabuensis*

Rare, Breeding Resident

**General:** 8 records this year is well within the normal recording range for this species (range 0-35 over past 30 years; 10YA average of 11.7, 30YA average of 4.5). The species had peak records of 35 and 21 in 2005-06 and 2006-07. All records were spread between 8 Sep and 5 Apr, with 6 coming from JWNR or FSP, 1 from Norgrove Park in Kingston, and 1 from Belconnen.

**Black-tailed Native-hen** *Gallinula ventralis*

Rare, Visitor

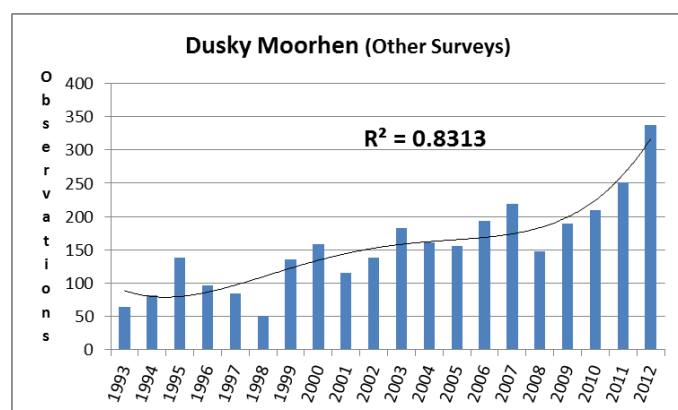
**General:** This is an irruptive species, not usually recorded in the ACT region. There are 2 unconfirmed records this year both from outside Canberra: 1/16 Oct Guise's Creek dam, 3 km north of Williamsdale, GrL20 (LaS1), and 1/30 Oct Uriarra / Mountain Creek Roads junction GrG13 (AnF1). This is the 6<sup>th</sup> year of the past 31 in which the species has been recorded.

**Dusky Moorhen** *Gallinula tenebrosa*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 337 records is well above average (10YA of 185, 30YA of 139.5) and continues a steady increase particularly over the past few years. Only 4 years have previously had more than 200 records (1986-87 and 1987-88 during the atlas period, 1994-95, and 2006-07, the largest being 274 records in 1987-88. Records come from 36 grid cells, mostly from wetlands and lake margins in and around Canberra where observer effort is highest. 39% of records came from JWNR & FSP. Most records outside of Canberra came from the north-east of the COG area

(including 12 WBS records from around LBath), with scattered records from Namadgi VC, Tharwa Sandwash, Uriarra, and Tidbinbilla. Records were throughout the year: spring (30%), summer (32%), autumn (22%) and winter (16%). There were 20 records of breeding (5.9% of all records) from 9 grid cells which is fairly typical but down on last year's 48 records. Indicators included 15 records of dy, 1 of on, and 4 of br, over a relatively tight breeding period between 4 Oct and 5 Feb and came from JWNR, LBG, Fassifern and Jarramlee Ponds, LGin, McKellar and Giralang Ponds, Yerrabi Pond and Norgrove Park, as well as Yass and LBath.



**GBS:** 126 records is higher than average and continues a strong overall increase in records of this species from the GBS over the past decade. However the records all come from just 4 sites (the same 4 sites as last year) in Giralang (McD4), Greenway (HaA2), Jerrabomberra (HaL2) and Murrumbateman (BIJ1) where the species was recorded throughout the year (except Greenway where it was recorded only in Jul and Aug). Up to 114 birds were recorded at the Jerrabomberra site, though the average number of birds across all sites was 8.2. Breeding (dy) was reported only from the Jerrabomberra site, between 1wk Nov and 3wk Feb

**Eurasian Coot** *Fulica atra*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 370 records is well above average (10YA average of 197.6, 30YA average of 174.1). Records came from 47 grid cells (cf 30 cells last year), mainly from lakes and wetlands in and around Canberra where observer effort is highest. 33% of records came from GrL14 & GrM14 which include JWNR & FSP. Most records outside of Canberra came from the north-east of the COG area (including 20 WBS records from around LBath and LGeo), with further records from scattered locations to the south-east and west of Canberra. Records were throughout the year: spring (27%), summer (32%), autumn (27%) and winter (15%). A maximum of 2,750 birds was recorded on a WBS count at LBath Grids Y08, Z08, Y07, Z07 (LeM1) 28 May. There were 14 counts of more than 250 birds, including 14 counts of more than 1000 birds. These values are considerably higher than in previous years. Most of these high counts were from LBath and nearby locations, but there were also counts of 354 and 281 from West Belconnen Pond (CuR1). Overall, the average number of birds recorded was 79.5, and the median 11.5. Local breeding was again reported 10 records (nb, dy and br) between 29 Oct and 21 Mar (cf 17 records

Dusky Moorhen				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	337	252	34	139.5
WR	1	1	0	0.0
G	36	31	16	18.3
BR	20	48	-58	11.2
GA	0.3275	0.2626	25	0.0719
GS	4	4	0	1.5
GBR	17	34	-50	7.4

Eurasian Coot				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	370	131	182	174.1
WR	4	5	-20	0.7
G	47	30	57	24.1
BR	10	17	-41	4.3
GA	0.8944	0.3110	188	0.2170
GS	4	3	33	1.6
GBR	1	21	-95	5.9



between 1 Sep and 20 Apr last year). Locations were Fassifern and Jarramlee ponds in west Belconnen, Yerrabi Pond in Gungahlin, and Norgrove Park in Kingston.

**GBS:** 90 records (from 4 sites) resumes a rapid increase in the number of records for this species in the GBS, following a dip to 48 records last year. Three of the sites (Greenway, Jerrabomberra, and Giralang) reported the species throughout the year, with a site at Murrumbateman recording a single bird from 4wk Dec to 4wk Jan. The site at Jerrabomberra (HaL2) reported up to 127 birds, but the average across all sites was 31.5 and the median 12.5. A single breeding record (dy) came from the Jerrabomberra site in 2wk Nov.

#### **RECURVIROSTRIDAE: stilts, avocet**

##### **Black-winged Stilt** *Himantopus himantopus*

Uncommon, Breeding Visitor

**General:** 15 records is a little below average (10YA of 18.5, 30YA of 21.6), but the number of grid cells and numbers of birds are higher than average. Records came from 6 grid cells, all from around LGeo and LBath, except for 1 record of a single bird on Ginninderra Creek below Gooromon Ponds. Six of the records were WBS and included counts of 187/ 31 Oct LBath GrZ08 (LeM1). 3 other records included counts of 100 or more birds, but the average (mean) number of birds was 49.7, and the median 20.

##### **Red-necked Avocet** *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*

Uncommon, visitor

**General:** A single unconfirmed record this year is the first since 2008-09: 10/8 Sep Lake Burley Griffin GrK14 (Birdline ACT). Low recording rates have been typical over the past decade (10YA average of 1.4), following a higher level of reporting (0-13 records, 30YA average of 3.0 since 1982). Records typically come from LGeo or LBath rather than the ACT.

#### **CHARADRIIDAE: plovers, dotterels, lapwings**

##### **Pacific Golden Plover** *Pluvialis fulva* 2

Rare, Migrant

**General:** A single WBS record again this year: 8/31 Oct LBath GrY07 (LeM1). There have been 1 or 2 records from 5 of the past 10 years.

##### **Red-capped Plover** *Charadrius ruficapillus*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 9 records is not atypical of the reporting rate over the past decade (10YA of 6.0, range 3-13), but the whole of that period represents a significant drop on the average reporting rates for the previous 2 decades (the 30YA is 21.9, with peaks of 48 in 1994-95 and 47 in 1985-86.). This year's records were all from the SW corner of LGeo (mainly in mid-September), and from LBath (WBS) in Oct, Feb and Apr. The species is rarely recorded in the ACT.

Red-capped Plover				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	9	12	-25	21.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	5	4	25	3.1
BR	0	0	-	0.5
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

##### **Double-banded Plover** *Charadrius bicinctus*

Uncommon, Migrant

**General:** Just a single record (not submitted for endorsement) this year (1/10 Jun 2013 Fyshwick turf farm GrM14, BirdlineACT). This continues the low reporting rate typical of the past decade (10YA of 1.6). Previous to that, the species was reported at higher rates (30YA 6.2) 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 wader species that are reported generally only from LBath and LGeo. The species is rarely recorded in the ACT.

**Black-fronted Dotterel** *Elseyaornis melanops*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** 107 records is well above the 10YA of 56 and the 30YA of 49.9) and is second only to a peak of 131 records in 1988-89. Records were spread across the year (29% in spring, 32% in summer, 21% in autumn, 19% in winter) and came from 21 grid cells, mainly covering Canberra's urban lakes and wetlands, and LGeo and LBath (including 12 WBS records). Most records were of just a few birds (median of 1.5, mode of 2) but several large counts, of up to 23 birds and mainly from JWNR or FSP, boost the mean to 4.5. The latter locations contributed 65% of all records. There were 2 breeding records: on/7 Jan FSP GrM14 (CaJ4) and ne/22 Jan Uriarra Crossing (east) GrG12 (CoF1).

**GBS:** The species is rarely recorded in the GBS (it was last recorded in 2001-02), but this year there were 4 records of 1-2 birds from a site in Chapman (HAJ1) from 4wk Jan, 5wk Apr, 4wk May and 2wk Jun.

Black-fronted Dotterel				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	107	40	168	49.9
WR	0	0	-	0.5
G	21	14	50	13.5
BR	2	1	100	1.1
GA	0.0016	0.0000	-	0.0011
GS	1	0	-	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Red-kneed Dotterel** *Erythrogonyx cinctus*

Uncommon, Visitor

**General:** Just 5 records is an increase on last year but is still well down on the 10YA of 19.9, 30YA of 12.4. Two birds were recorded from Kellys Swamp on 22 and 24 Nov and from FSP on 26 Nov. A single bird was again seen at FSP on 19 Jan. The remaining record (WBS) was of a single bird from LBath West Basin on 16 Apr. The last period of high reporting was from 2002-03 to 2004-05 when there were 49, 37 and 40 records respectively.

**Banded Lapwing** *Vanellus tricolour*

Uncommon, Breeding Visitor

**General:** 9 records this year continues the drop from the previous two high record years (29 and 19 records) to average levels (10YA of 8.6, 30YA of 7.6). As is typical for this species, most records came from the north-east of the COG area, including 6 from LBath (5 of which were WBS), 1 from LGeo, and 1 from Wollogorang Lagoon GrU02. The other record was of 4 birds at Yass GrF03 (Birdline ACT). Most records were of 2-6 birds, but two of the LBath counts returned 42 birds on 3 Oct and 16 birds on 31 Oct. The 9 records spanned the period 24 Jul to 25 Jan.

**Masked Lapwing** *Vanellus miles*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 365 records this year continues a steady increase over the past four years which probably reflects increased observer effort over that time particularly reflected in online records. There were just 19 WBS records (down from 37). The number of grid cells from which records derive has remained fairly steady over the past 7 years. Most records were of just a few birds (median and mode both 2), with the average rising to 5.4 due to a number of high counts (12 records of more than 20 birds, the highest count being 70 at LBath on 21 Nov). Records were from throughout the year (38% spring, 18% summer, 25% autumn, 19% winter). 13 breeding records from 8 grid cells, slightly down on last year. These ranged from on/5 Sep to dy/30 Oct, from a variety of locations and habitats including Mackellar Pond, West Belconnen Pond, Mulligans Flat, Kellys Swamp, Stromlo Forest Park, Narrabundah velodrome, and suburban Page and Chapman.

**GBS:** 198 records from 28 sites is very similar to last year (209 from 29) and is to be expected for such a well-established resident species. Records were spread evenly throughout the year and were generally of 1 or 2 birds (average 1.9, median 1.5, mode 2, max 6). There was no breeding reported again this year (following a single record in 2009-10 and 18 records in 2007-08).

Masked Lapwing				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	365	357	2	205.9
WR	3	14	-79	1.6
G	62	64	-3	44.4
BR	13	17	-24	7.3
GA	0.1176	0.1116	5	0.0998
GS	28	29	-3	23.8
GBR	0	0	-	1.5

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

Rare Visitor

Declared endangered in New South Wales and vulnerable in the Commonwealth

**General:** 16 observations from a single location JWNR GrL14 of between 1-3 birds. Reported regularly between 24 Sep and 30 Oct. Reported only once before over the last 30 years 1/14 Oct 2007 JWNR GrL14, see CBN Vol 34 p 26 for further details of previous observation.

**SCOLOPACIDAE: SNIPE, SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES**

No records of:

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

Rare, Migrant

**Common Greenshank** *Tringa nebularia* (last recorded Oct 2009)

Rare, Migrant

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

Rare, Migrant

**Pectoral Sandpiper** *Calidris melanotos* (last record Aug 2006)

Rare, Migrant

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

Rare, Migrant

**Latham's Snipe** *Gallinago hardwickii*

Uncommon, Migrant

**General:** 12 records from Dunlop Ponds GrI11 and 22 from JWNR GrL14, both with up to 5 birds between 22 Aug and 21 Feb. 2 records from different observers LBath GrY08 12/13 Sep (BiL1) and 20/22 Sep (BiL1). The largest concentration previously reported was 23/25 Dec 2009 JWNR GrL14 (AnF1).

**GBS:** Reported from Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2)-1 week, Murrumbateman GrI06 (BIJ1)-2 weeks and Giralang GrK12 (McD4)-15 weeks. Single birds reported from GrM16 and GrI06 with up to 3 reported from GrK12.

Latham's Snipe				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	36	11	227	19.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	3	8	-63	5.5
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0082	0.0012	590	0.0016
GS	3	1	200	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Bar-tailed Godwit** *Limosa lapponica*

Vagrant

**General:** The 3 records, all from LBath GrZ08 (LeM1 and MaD4) were of a single bird reported between 31 Oct and 21 Nov. Last reported 8 records JWNR Sep 2007 of a single bird, see CBN Vol 34 p 27 for details.

**Red-necked Stint** *Calidris ruficollis*

Rare, Migrant

**General:** The 2 records were 1/3 Oct LBath GrY07 (LeM1) and 1/13 Oct FSP GrL14 (RoM1). Previous observation 2 records Sep 2009, see CBN Vol 36 p 24 with 1-2 observations most years before that.

**Sharp-tailed Sandpiper** *Calidris acuminata*

Common, Migrant

**General:** After a reduced number of observations in 2010-11 the 17 sightings has returned to previous levels. First observation 22 Sep and last report on 19 Nov. 4 records from LBath, 11 from JWNR and surrounds and 2 unusual records 1/11 Oct Ginninderra Creek below Gooromon Ponds GrI11 (BiL1) and 4/19 Nov Mulwaree Road GrZ01 (CoF1). Largest concentration 100/7 Nov LBath GrZ08 (MaD4).

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

Rare, Breeding Resident

**General:** 9 records is above average (10YA of 4.6, 30YA of 4.5) but within the normal range for this species (0-13 records over past 30 years). Records were of 1 to 5 birds (average 2.8) and came from scattered locations including Campbell Park, ANBG and Wanniasa Hills in Canberra, as well as more rural or forest sites at Carwoola, Booroomba Rocks, Glendale, Bredbo, and Michelago. There were 4 winter records, 5 in spring, 1 in summer and 1 in autumn. No breeding reported.

**Little Button-quail** *Turnix velox*

Rare, Migrant

**General:** 2 unendorsed records this year continues the recent low levels of reporting beginning in 2006, prior to which there are no records in the database. Whether this is the result of increased occurrence of the species in the area, or increased observer activity, is unknown. This year's records were: x/1 Jul Woodlands GrK03 (SpB1) and 1/12 May Stromlo Forest Park GrI14 (Birdline ACT).

**LARIDAE: gulls and terns**

No records of:

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

Rare, Visitor

**Caspian Tern** *Sterna caspia*

Rare, Visitor

**General:** 2 observations from the same area and on the same day so possibly the same bird. 1/19 Sep LGeo lookout Federal Highway GrR09 (BiL1) and 1/19 Sep LGeo Lakes Road GrR10 (BuM1). Last reported 1/1 Aug 2005 LBath GrY08 (LeM1).

**Whiskered Tern** *Chlidonias hybridus*

Rare, Breeding Visitor

**General:** This species has been regularly reported in the past usually around 5-10 records but a single observation this reporting season only: 7/31 Oct LBath GrZ08 (LeM1) and only a single observation in 2010-11 may reflect a recent decline in the local region from a peak of 22 records in 2002-03.

**Silver Gull** *Larus novaehollandiae*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** A similar number of records from a similar number of grid cells as previous years but with a large decrease in the average number of birds reported (10 in 2011-12 and 41 in 2010-11). No reports of breeding but see CBN 37 p 180-184 for report of breeding on LBG. Largest concentration 150/20 Jun Silver Wattle, Lake Road, Bungendore GrR10 (CoF1).

**GBS:** Reports from 3 grid cells; Giralang GrK12 (McD4)-1 week, Yarralumla GrK14 (OnP1)-1 week, Greenway GrJ16 (HaA2)-2 weeks and Curtin GrK14 (AJR1)-15 weeks. Largest concentration 14/3wk Oct Curtin GrK14 (AJR1), well down on the 40 reported in 2010-11.

Silver Gull				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	92	107	-14	103.0
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	15	14	7	13.5
BR	0	3	-100	1.1
GA	0.0309	0.0552	-44	0.4820
GS	4	4	0	5.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0



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

Rare Visitor

Declared vulnerable in the ACT and NSW.

Most records from Mt Majura (GrM12, GrM13) with two records from Tuggeranong Hill/Rob Roy NR GrL18. No breeding records (1 in 2010-11). Earliest record 2 Jul, latest 3 Dec both Mt Majura GrM12.

**GBS:** Recorded from 1 rural site: 3/11 Dec Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1).

Glossy Black-Cockatoo				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	9	12	-25	7.2
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	3	6	-50	2.2
BR	0	1	-100	0.2
GA	0.0009	0.0024	-60	0.0043
GS	1	1	0	1.6
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo** *Calyptorhynchus funereus*

Common Breeding Resident

**General:** Reporting rate (1.9%) is down from 2.6% last year and 56% less than the 30YA average of 4.3%. Reported from all seasons but most frequently in spring (33.8%) and summer (28.4%). Max 128/30 Aug Bullen Range NR GrH15 (MaM4). 1 breeding record (2 last year): dy/10 May Uriarra Crossing East GrG13 (AWB1).

**GBS:** 241 records from 43 sites (59%) from 50 weeks of 1-45 individuals. Abundance was 16% higher than the 30YA, 33% higher than last year and much lower than the peak abundance after the 2003 bushfires (A=2.2998 in 2003-04). 36% of records in winter and 26% in autumn. A significant number of records from rural sites. No breeding records (recorded from 3 sites last year).

Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	74	80	-8	69.4
WR	0	3	-100	2.0
G	43	43	0	32.2
BR	1	2	-50	1.1
GA	0.3694	0.2769	33	0.3551
GS	43	45	-4	21.6
GBR	0	5	-100	1.7

**Gang-gang Cockatoo** *Callocephalon fimbriatum*

Common Breeding Resident

Reporting rate (3.6%) was similar to last year (3.7%) and less than half the 30YA of 7.4%. Max 20/30 Oct Corin Rd GrG19 (RoM3). 5 breeding records (2 last year) commencing with ih/4 Sep The Pinnacle NR GrJ13 (AIB1) and concluding with ih/28 Jan Warks Rd GrD16 (BoC4).

**GBS:** 818 records from 60% of sites from all weeks of 1-22 individuals with 31% in autumn. Abundance was well below levels of 2003-04 (A=1.1505) and 5% higher than 30YA. Nearly all records from North and South Canberra and Weston, with only a handful from rural sites in Hoskinstown and Carwoola. First breeding record dy/1wk Jul Curtin GrJ14 (MoM3) and last dy/4wk Jun Curtin GrJ14 (MoM3).

Gang-gang Cockatoo				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	138	117	18	118.9
WR	10	14	-29	5.0
G	49	45	9	39.5
BR	5	2	150	1.8
GA	0.7684	0.6496	18	0.7319
GS	44	49	-10	45.7
GBR	23	16	44	4.8

**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*

## Common Breeding Resident

**General:** There has been a steady increase in records since 2002. Reporting rate 38% lower than last year (41.1%) and is slightly above the 30YA of 35%. Max 1000/25 May Lyneham Yowani Golf Course GrL12 (LeM1). Breeding records: first nb/14 Jul Narrabundah Hill GrI15 (CaJ4) and last dy/26 Jan Namadgi Visitors Centre GrJ19 (PeH2), with some later inspecting hollows, ending with ih/7 Jun Mt Majura GrM13 (AWB1).

**GBS:** 2625 records from all sites in all weeks of 1-450 individuals with little seasonal variation. Second most abundant species recorded in the GBS, down from 1<sup>st</sup> last year. Abundance 2% below last year and 10% above the 30YA. First breeding record was ih/3wk Aug Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) and last dy/4wk Feb Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2).

Galah	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	1467	1287	14	561.5
WR	221	253	-13	83.4
G	134	164	-18	88.6
BR	32	27	19	15.8
GA	7.8695	8.0329	-2	7.1050
GS	73	78	-6	64.8
GBR	63	65	-3	46.7

**Long-billed Corella** *Cacatua tenuirostris*

## Uncommon Breeding Resident

**General:** Records of 1-60 birds this year, the largest number since the Long-billed Corella was first recorded in 1990 and twice the number in 2010-11 (from 7 grids). One breeding record, only the fourth breeding record to date: on/17 Dec Campbell Pk GrM13 (AnI1).

**GBS:** 12 records of 1-4 birds from sites in Hawker (1 record), Chapman (1 record), Turner (6) and Fraser (4), half the number of sites compared with last year. Recorded in 11 weeks, predominately in summer and autumn (66.6%). Abundance of this species throughout the survey has been very low, except for a spike last year of 10 times the usual value. Still this year's A value is 57% higher than the 30YA.

Long-billed Corella	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	20	10	100	3.0
WR	3	3	0	0.3
G	9	7	29	2.0
BR	1	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0088	0.0840	-89	0.0085
GS	4	8	-50	2.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Little Corella** *Cacatua sanguinea*

## Breeding Resident

For a discussion of the spread of this species over recent years see Fennell (2012).

**General:** 10<sup>th</sup> most abundant bird in the GBS. 38% of records in spring. Once confined to the southern suburbs, now reported from the northern suburbs. Reporting rate 3.6% less than last year (5.1%) but still well above the 30YA (1.7%). Max: 125/12 May Philip GrK15 (CaJ4). 4 breeding records (1 last year), the most since 1995-96 (6), from Symonston GrL15 on/27 Sep to ih/31 Mar (HeS1).

**GBS:** The rise in abundance over last year continues a long-term increase (almost 10 times the 30YA). Records of 1-200 individuals come from 62% of sites from all weeks. Breeding first: ih/3wk Aug Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2) and last dy/3wk Mar Chapman GrI15 (HAJ1).

Little Corella	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	141	159	-11	26.5
WR	23	28	-18	4.1
G	34	41	-17	9.3
BR	4	1	300	1.0
GA	2.4103	2.0792	16	0.2775
GS	45	46	-2	14.7
GBR	2	1	100	0.2

**Sulphur-crested Cockatoo** *Cacatua galerita*

Common Breeding Resident

**General:** The reporting rate 39% is 4% lower than last year but 9% higher than 30YA of 36%. There has been a very gradual rise in reporting rates since 1995 (16%) until 2011 (41%). Recorded in all months but twice as many records (42%) are in spring. Max 500/11 Feb Billy Grace Reserve GrA10 (BaL1). Breeding records are well below last year: commencing with ih/3 Aug Mt Ainslie NP GrM13 (BuM1) and concluding with dy/22 Jan Uriarra East GrG12 (COF1).

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	1493	1285	16	570.0
WR	241	243	-1	79.5
G	143	170	-16	101.5
BR	18	25	-28	8.6
GA	8.6833	7.8309	11	5.8044
GS	73	79	-8	63.7
GBR	33	22	50	13.8

**GBS:** Most abundant species recorded in the GBS (2<sup>nd</sup> last year). Records from all sites and all weeks of 1-300 individuals. Abundance was 47% higher than the 30YA, continuing a long-term increase. Abundance peaked in 2003 at A=9.0, which is only slightly above the present value. First breeding record ih/3wk Jul Watson GrL12 (WaK1) and last dy/3wk Jun Fraser GrJ11 (WaS1).

**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:** 2 records, the same as last year: 1/29 Nov Goorooyarroo NR GrM11 (BiL1), 1/30 Apr Callum Brae GrL15 (AnI1)

**GBS:** Recorded from 2 sites (1 last year): 1/2wk Aug Macarthur GrL16 (AHF1), 1/1wk Jun Curtin GrK14 (AJR1)

**PSITTACIDAE: LORIKEETS, PARROTS****Rainbow Lorikeet** *Trichoglossus haematodus*

Uncommon Breeding Resident

**General:** 78 records from 13 grids (68 records from 11 cells last year) mostly from Hawker, Aranda, Cook, Weetangera, Macquarie and adjacent suburbs although a few records from the southside. Reporting rate was 2.0%, just below last year (2.2%) but well above the 30YA (0.6%). Since 2004 the reporting rate has risen steadily from 0.15% to the current value. Most records from summer (34.6%) and spring (25.6%). Max: 14/6 Dec North Kama GrI13 (DaC1). 4 breeding records (1 last year) from on/17 Jul Callum Brae GrL15 (HeS1) to on/18 Dec Callum Brae GrL15 (HeS1).

Rainbow Lorikeet				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	78	68	15	10.4
WR	6	6	0	0.3
G	13	11	18	3.0
BR	3	1	200	0.5
GA	0.3735	0.2537	47	0.0412
GS	22	20	10	6.7
GBR	4	1	300	0.2

**GBS:** Abundance was 47% higher than last years and over 9 times the 30YA. Records from 30 % of sites of 1-10 individuals from 52 weeks with 31% in summer. First breeding record dy/3wk Dec Page GrJ12 (AIB1) and last dy/3wk Mar Page GrJ12 (AIB1).

**Scaly-breasted Lorikeet** *Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*

Rare Visitor

**General:** No records this year (one last year).

**Musk Lorikeet** *Glossopsitta concinna* 424

Rare Visitor

**General:** No records (4 last year).

**GBS:** No records (recorded from 2 sites in 2006-07)

**Little Lorikeet** *Glossopsitta pusilla*

Rare Visitor

**General:** One record (one last year): 6/26 Jan Newline Paddocks GrN14 (BiL1)

**GBS:** No records (three records in 2008-09).



**Australian King-Parrot** *Alisterus scapularis* 430

Common Breeding Resident

**General:** 301 records from 44 grid cells from all months reaching a peak in spring (35.9%), compared with 190 (41 grids) last year. Reporting rate 7.8% is higher than last year (6.1%) and slightly above the 30YA (7.6%). Between 1984 and 1991 the reporting rate was generally around 10%. This dropped to below 5% between 1991 and 1998. From 1998 to 2003 it went up to 10% again, but since 2004 has remained fairly steady at the current value. Max 185/7 Jul Mt Majura NR GrM13 (LeM1). First breeding record ih/30 Sep Campbell Pk GrM13 (LeM1) and last dy/11 Feb Billy Grace Reserve GrA10 (BaL1).

**GBS:** 15<sup>th</sup> most abundant species recorded in the GBS, down from 12<sup>th</sup> in 2009-10. Records from 90% of sites from all weeks of 1-30 individuals. Abundance 2% lower than last year but 3.1% higher than the 30YA. The A value increased steadily from A=0.3187 in 1982 to A=2.5949 in 2003, but since then has declined gradually to its current value. First breeding record dy/1wk Oct Cook GrJ13 (BrM2) and last dy/1wk Mar Weston GrJ15 (BoJ1).

Australian King-Parrot				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	301	190	58	121.3
WR	26	35	-26	8.5
G	44	41	7	26.0
BR	5	2	150	1.9
GA	1.6061	1.6412	-2	1.5800
GS	66	71	-7	50.6
GBR	31	20	55	14.7

**Superb Parrot** *Polytelis swainsonii*

Uncommon Visitor

Nationally regarded as vulnerable.

**General:** Movement of Superb Parrots into Belconnen from 2005-06 continues. Most records in spring (46%) and summer (40%). Reporting rate 4.0%, over twice last year (1.9%) and well above the 30YA (1.4%). Max 54/16 Nov Hartmanns GrI13 (DaC1). 15 breeding records, the largest number reported since 1999-2000 (3 last year), from ih/24 Sep Lower Wallace Block GrI13 (DaC1) to dy/28 Jan Cook GrJ13 (McI1).

**GBS:** Records from 26% of sites of 1-50 individuals from 37 weeks (91.8% of records in spring and early summer, with few records before September and after January). Abundance was 103% higher than last year and over 8 times the 30YA reflecting the increase in movement of birds into urban Canberra. First breeding record dy/2wk Dec Cook GrJ13 (BrM2) and last dy/4wk Jan Cook GrJ13 (TaN1).

Superb Parrot				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	153	59	159	23.1
WR	19	7	171	1.3
G	22	17	29	7.6
BR	15	3	400	3.1
GA	0.2707	0.1335	103	0.0317
GS	19	15	27	5.2
GBR	12	7	71	1.2

**Crimson Rosella** *Platycercus elegans*

Common Breeding Resident

**General:** 1663 records from 191 grid cells from all months (38.5% in spring), compared with 1460 (201 grids) last year. Reporting rate 43%, lower than last year (46.6%) and the 30YA (49.9%). From 1991 to 1998 the reporting rate was fairly steady between 20 and 40%. In 1999 it rose to 53% and since then has gradually declined to the present value. Max 115/12 Mar Mt Majura GrM12 (LeM1), average group size 5, which is 23% above the 30YA. Breeding: First ih/17 Jul Callum Brae GrL15 (HeS1) and last dy/5 Mar Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1) with an early record for next season: ih/23 Jun Majura NP GrM12 (WaK1).

**GBS:** 6<sup>th</sup> most abundant species recorded in GBS, down from 5<sup>th</sup> in 2008-09. Records of 1-60 individuals from 99% of sites from all weeks with almost no seasonal variation. Abundance was 6% higher than last year and 8% 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/5wk Jul Aranda GrK13 (OrP1) and last dy/1wk Feb Chapman GrJ13 (HAJ1).

Crimson Rosella				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	1663	1460	14	800.1
WR	324	339	-4	122.4
G	191	201	-5	129.8
BR	43	38	13	18.9
GA	3.3694	3.1677	6	3.1245
GS	72	79	-9	64.4
GBR	40	22	82	23.5



**Eastern Rosella** *Platycercus eximius*

Common Breeding Resident

**General:** Reporting rate is 26%, similar to last year and slightly lower than the 30YA (29%). Since 1991 the reporting rate for this species has remained fairly stable at about the current rate. Max 100/20 Jul Newline Paddocks GrM14 (COF1), average group size 5.5, 58% above the 30YA. Breeding: first ih/17 Jul Callum Brae GrL15 (HeS1) and last ih/25 Mar Majura NP GrM12 (WaK1).

**GBS:** 18<sup>th</sup> most abundant bird in the GBS, up from 21<sup>st</sup> last year. Records of 1-44 individuals from 96% of sites from all weeks with very little seasonal variation. Abundance increased by 14% from last year, bringing abundance close to (but still 4.3% lower) than the 30YA. The A value has remained steady at around A=1.5000 throughout the survey period (1982-2012). First breeding record ih/1wk Aug Watson GrL12 (WaK1) and last dy/2wk Feb Ainslie GrL13 (HaS3).

Eastern Rosella				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	990	813	22	468.8
WR	197	200	-2	75.3
G	120	134	-10	82.7
BR	19	28	-32	12.2
GA	1.4475	1.2694	14	1.5146
GS	70	72	-3	62.8
GBR	33	29	14	16.4

**Crimson-Eastern Rosella Hybrid**

**GBS:** Records from 3 sites over 4 weeks. Last record 15 Jan.

**Swift Parrot** *Lathamus discolor*

Rare Visitor

Nationally regarded as endangered.

**General:** Only 3 records this year at three sites: 1/2 Oct Cook GrJ13 (BiL1), 17/17 Apr Mulligan's Flat GrL10 (BiL1).

**GBS:** Recorded from 1 site (2 last year): 7/1wk Apr Kambah GrJ15 (HaB2).

**Red-rumped Parrot** *Psephotus haematonotus*

Common Breeding Resident

**General:** 598 records from 65 grid cells from all months (39.8% in spring), compared with 492 (84 grids) in the previous year. Max 90/11 Apr Percy Crescent GrI15 (HoJ1), average group size 6.9, 40% higher than the 30YA. Reporting rate 15.5% almost the same as last year (15.7%) and above the 30YA (12.1%) representing a steady increase (from 5 to 15%) in the reporting rate since 1995. Breeding: first ih/22 Sep Kama GrI13 (BuM1) and last dy/5 Jan Acacia Inlet GrK13 (PeH2).

**GBS:** Records of 1-53 individuals from 51% of sites from all weeks. Abundance was 6.2% higher than last year and 30.5% higher than the 30YA continuing a considerable increase since 2001-02. First breeding record ih/1wk Sep and last ih/2wk May both at Curtin GrK14 (AJR1).

Red-rumped Parrot				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	598	492	22	194.2
WR	34	36	-6	16.7
G	65	84	-23	44.7
BR	9	9	0	4.9
GA	0.6127	0.5766	6	0.4209
GS	37	34	9	26.3
GBR	7	0	-	2.2

**Turquoise Parrot** *Neophema pulchella*

Rare Vagrant

Declared vulnerable in NSW.

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

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

Uncommon, Migrant

2012 records represent a dip after a spike in 2011.

**General:** This year's reporting rates down 66% on last year, down 2% on the 10YA, and up 38% on the 30YA. First: 1/23 Oct Chapman/Stirling GrJ15 (BiL1); last: 1/15 Mar Civic GrL13 (DrC1). Breeding, 2 records, down from 14 records in 2011: first dy/8 Feb Duffy GrI15 (CaJ4); last dy/15 Feb Griffith GrL14 (CoE1).

**GBS:** This year's abundance rate down 11% on last year and up 107% on the 10YA. First record: 1/2wk Oct Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4); last record 1/2wk Apr Lyneham GrL12 (GRM2). Breeding: 9 records, up from 4 last year: first dy/4wk Jan Watson GrL12 (MuT1) [see Munro (2012)] and last dy/1wk Mar Page GrJ12 (AlB1).

Eastern Koel				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	34	81	-58	10.2
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	9	15	-40	3.9
BR	2	16	-88	0.8
GA	0.0914	0.1024	-11	0.0180
GS	33	38	-13	12.2
GBR	9	4	125	0.2

**Channel-billed Cuckoo** *Scythrops novaehollandiae*

Vagrant

**General:** This year there were 6 records of single birds from 5 grids in November and December compared with 7 records of single birds in 6 grids in the previous year. First record: 1/9 Nov Hoskinstown GrS17 (BiL1); last record 1/17 Dec Turner GrK13 (BiL1).

**GBS:** This year there were 3 records of single birds from 3 sites, the same as last year. First record: 1/3wk Oct Curtin GrK14 (AJR1); last record 1/3wk Nov Watson GrL12 (MuT1).

**Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo** *Chalcites basalis*

Common, Breeding Migrant

**General:** This year's reporting rates is up 15% on last year, down 34% on the 10YA and 43% on the 30YA. First record x/1 Sep Woodlands GrK03 (SpB1) and last record 1/1 May Michelago GrG12 (LaS2). Breeding, 2 records: first dy/14 Dec Kama woodlands GrI13 (COF1); last dy/22 Jan Uriarra East Recreation Area GrG12 (COF1).

**GBS:** This year there were 4 records from 3 rural sites compared with 7 records from 2 sites last year: first record: 1/4wk Sep Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1); last record 1/3wk Dec Burra GrM20 (AnI1).

Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	75	53	42	54.7
WR	5	8	-38	4.4
G	27	35	-23	27.8
BR	2	1	100	0.8
GA	0.0013	0.0021	-39	0.0081
GS	3	2	50	6.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.3

**Black-eared Cuckoo** *Chalcites osculans*

Rare, Visitor

Not recorded for the second year in a row. 2 records in 2009-10.

**Shining Bronze-cuckoo** *Chalcites lucidus*

Common, Breeding Migrant

**General:** This year's reporting rate down 20% on last year, up 5% on the 10YA, but down 42% on the 30YA. 94% of records in spring and summer. First record 1/17 Sep LGeo GrR10 (AnF1); last record: 1/11 May ANBG GrK13 (BiL1).

**GBS:** This year's abundance rate is up 6% on last year, 248% on the 10YA, 58% on the 30YA. A large majority of the records are from the small number of rural sites. First record: 1/1wk Sep Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1); last record 1/5wk Apr Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1).

Shining Bronze-Cuckoo				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	65	66	-2	46.4
WR	8	15	-47	3.9
G	39	41	-5	25.1
BR	0	0	-	0.8
GA	0.0104	0.0098	6	0.0068
GS	7	9	-22	6.3
GBR	0	1	-100	0.2

**Pallid Cuckoo** *Cacomantis pallidus*

Common, Breeding Migrant

**General:** There is a significant decline in general records for the second year in a row. This year's reporting rate is down 36% on last year, 55% on the 10YA, and 60% on the 30YA. Notably, there were only 5 WOO records, down from 31 last year which represents an 84% decline on last year and a 79% decline on the ten year value. First record: 1/27 Aug TSR 48 near Gundaroo GrO05 (AnI1); last record 1/20 Jun JWNR GrL14 (HoS1).

**GBS:** This year's abundance rate is up 15% on last year, up 62% on the 10YA, and down 13% on the 30YA. A large majority of the records are from the small number of rural sites First record 1/3wk Aug; last record 1/2wk Feb both from Wamboin GrQ12 (MDN1).

Pallid Cuckoo				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	78	99	-21	81.2
WR	5	31	-84	13.7
G	46	48	-4	34.4
BR	0	3	-100	1.6
GA	0.0240	0.0208	15	0.0283
GS	6	7	-14	15.9
GBR	0	1	-100	0.4

**Fan-tailed Cuckoo** *Cacomantis flabelliformis*

Common, Breeding Migrant

**General:** There was a decline in general records for the second year in a row. Reporting rate is down 25% on last year, 10% on the 10YA, and 48% on the 30YA. Maximum number 4/29 Oct Square Rock Walking Track GrF19 (LaD1) and 4/28 Jan Warks Rd GrD16 (BoC4) is 50% down on last year, 64% lower than the 10YA and 87% lower than the 30YA. 84% of records in spring and summer. First record: x/31 Jul ANBG GrK13 (KiM2); last record: 2/24 Jun Campbell Park GrM13 (BiL1).

**GBS:** 45 records from 6 sites down from 63 records from 13 sites last year. This year's abundance rate is down 31% on last year, but up 156% on the 10YA, and 42% on the 30YA. Nearly all the records are from the small number of rural sites, with only 8 records from 1 suburban site in Turner. First record: 2/4wk Jul Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1); last record: 1/2wk Apr Burra GrM20 (AnI1).

Fan-tailed Cuckoo				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	117	127	-8	93.1
WR	2	5	-60	1.9
G	62	81	-23	43.6
BR	0	1	-100	0.7
GA	0.0145	0.0211	-31	0.0105
GS	6	13	-54	9.1
GBR	0	3	-100	0.2

**Brush Cuckoo** *Cacomantis variolosus*

Uncommon, Breeding Migrant

**General:** This year continues increasing trends which may reflect a recovery from the 2003 fires. Values for abundance, reporting rate, number of grid cells, number of birds, maximum number and average number are all at a decade high. This year's reporting rate is up 41% on last year, 121% on the 10YA, and 18% on the 30YA. First record: 1/23 Aug Dickson District Playing Fields GrL12 (BiL1); last record: 1/1 Apr Newline Paddocks GrN14 (BiL1).

**GBS:** This year there was 1 record from 1 site compared with 7 records from 3 sites the previous year: 2/3wk Sep Wamboin GrQ12 (MDN1).

Brush Cuckoo				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	33	19	74	11.6
WR	0	1	-100	1.3
G	29	18	61	8.9
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0006	0.0030	-79	0.0012
GS	1	3	-67	1.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Rare, Breeding Resident

Declared vulnerable in NSW.

**General:** No records this year. Powerful Owls have been recorded in eight of the previous 10 years, most notably by half of Canberra when a bird took up residence for a time in the Australian National Botanic Gardens in 2006-07. They are thought to be resident in both Tallaganda SF and the Brindabella Range. There has been only one breeding record, dy in 1988.



**Barking Owl** *Ninox connivens*

Rare, Visitor

Declared vulnerable in NSW.

**General:** No records this year. There have only been two endorsed records of this species, both from Shepherds Lookout in autumn, one in 2011 and the other in 1998. The Rarities Panel concedes that some of the reports based on calls might indeed be Barking Owls but in an urban environment there are just too many alternatives that go “woof woof” in the night to be confident of identification based on call alone.

**Southern Boobook** *Ninox novaeseelandiae*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 23 records, including 1 WOO, slightly below the 30YA. Numbers averaged 1.7 and ranged from 1-7, max 7/30 Sep at Harman GrM15 (CuR1). Recorded throughout the year between July and May, with winter accounting for 13% of records, spring 30.4%, summer 26.1% and autumn 30.4%. While boobooks were recorded in 11 widespread grid cells, the hotspot was Cook in GrJ13. There was one breeding record: dy/30 Nov The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AIB1).

**GBS:** 159 records, up 66% on the 30YA, with a range of 1-5 birds, from 29 mostly urban sites. The reporting rate of 5 was up 39% on the 30YA. Boobooks were recorded over 44 weeks throughout the year, with 34% of the records coming in summer. There were 12 breeding records of probably a single breeding event in Cook GrJ13 with dy recorded between 27 Nov and 15 Jan (TaN1, BrM2).

Southern Boobook				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	23	24	-4	26.1
WR	1	2	-50	0.3
G	11	13	-15	12.8
BR	1	0	-	0.9
GA	0.0681	0.0472	44	0.0400
GS	29	27	7	22.2
GBR	12	1	1100	0.5

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

Rare, Visitor

**General:** A spectacular result for this irruptive species which, like the Black-shouldered Kite, thrives during mouse plagues. There were 35 records, with a range of 1-4 birds, from 17 grid cells. The majority of records came in winter (57.1%), followed by spring (28.6%), summer (2.9%) and autumn (11.4%). The previous record peak of 5 was recorded twice, in 1995 and 2003. Barn Owls have never been recorded as breeding here.

**GBS:** 9 records from 6 suburban sites: Turner, Florey, Greenway, Weston, Ainslie and Chifley, each of a single bird. Recorded between 5wk Jul and 5wk Apr.

Eastern Barn Owl				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	35	2	1650	1.4
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	17	2	750	1.2
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0028	0.0000	-	0.0006
GS	6	0	-	1.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**ALCEDINIDAE: kingfishers****Azure Kingfisher** *Ceyx Azureus*

Rare, Visitor

**General:** There were 4 unconfirmed records this year, all via Eremaea Birdline: 21 Nov Kellys Swamp GrL14, 7 Jan + 15 Jan Tidbinbilla GrG17 and 21 Jan Aranda GrJ13. They have only been reported in 7 of the previous 30 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

**General:** Reporting rate (14%) is down 9% on last year, 19% on the 10 YA and 40% 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 (37%). 3 breeding records (4 last year) which does not reflect the common breeding status of Kookaburra in this region: on 2/16 Oct "Cockatoo" near Michelago GrN25 (AIB1), on 1/10 Nov Callum Brae GrL15 (AWB1) and cf 2/11 Nov Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1).

Laughing Kookaburra				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	535	475	13	373.1
WR	57	84	-32	26.4
G	119	145	-18	95.4
BR	3	4	-25	4.5
GA	0.3728	0.3585	4	0.3540
GS	49	53	-8	46.6
GBR	7	12	-42	4.1

**GBS:** 633 records from 49 sites (2/3 of all sites) (644 from 53 last year). Recorded evenly throughout the year. The abundance value ( $A=0.3728$ ) is much the same as last year, 21% greater than the 10YA and about the same as the 30YA. In 1995 the A value was 0.2000. and since then has increased gradually to the current value. This is the reverse of the situation in the other surveys. Breeding at 5 sites: earliest ih/3wk Jul Watson GrL12 (WaK1) (7 consecutive years of breeding records from this site), and latest dy/1wk Jan at a rural block at Wamboin GrQ12 (MDN1).

**Red-backed Kingfisher** *Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*

Rare, Visitor

**General:** For the second year running there was only a single record. This year it was on Settlers Track (southern Namadgi) 22 Sep GrG27 (DaA2). In the last 30 years they have been reported in 2001, 2003 and 2008 onwards.

**Sacred Kingfisher** *Todiramphus sanctus*

Common, Breeding Migrant

**General:** 118 records (down 23% on last year) from 51 grid cells (18% of grid cells surveyed). 8 of these records were WOO (down from 18 last year). Reporting rate is 3.1%, well down on the 10YA of 5.1% and the 30YA of 4.9%. 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 record 20 Sep Pinnacle NR GrJ13 (BiL1) and last 12 Mar Kellys Swamp GrL14 (AnF1). Max birds in a survey 8/29 Oct Jerrabomberra Ck / LBG GrL14 (MaR4). Only a single breeding record this year (down from 7 last year & well below the typical 4 or 5): on/13 Nov COF1 Campbell Park GrM13.

Sacred Kingfisher				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	118	154	-23	78.3
WR	8	18	-56	6.4
G	51	60	-15	34.0
BR	1	7	-86	3.1
GA	0.0079	0.0128	-38	0.0115
GS	14	15	-7	12.2
GBR	1	0	-	0.2

**GBS:** 24 records from 14 sites (significantly fewer than the previous year of 39 from 14 & 49 from 14 for the year before that). 96% of records are in spring and summer with the earliest 1/4wk Aug Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) and latest 1/3wk Feb from 2 sites Weetangera GrJ12 (WoD1) and Holt GrI12 (DwB1). The abundance value ( $A=0.0079$ ) is 38% less than last year, and 32% down on the 10YA and 31% down on the 30YA. One breeding record dy/3wk Jan a rural block at Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1). Only 4 years in the last 31 years have had GBS breeding records.

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

Common, Breeding Migrant

**General:** Reporting rate 1.3%, almost half of last year and almost half the 30YA, but has remained steady around this figure since 1997. Earliest record x/1 Sep Woodlands GrK03 (SpB1) and latest x/24 Mar Shepherds Lookout GrH12 (AnF1). Records in the Oct – Dec period are typically of 1 – 6 birds (with a single record of 15), whereas the records containing 10 or more are generally in March. The highest number was 20/15 Mar Shepherds Lookout GrH12 (AnF1). Only 3 breeding records (down on 7 last year but in line with the 10YA): ih/29 Oct Top Naas GrJ22 (BrM2), cf/5 Jan at TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1) and dy/15 Feb at TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1).

**GBS:** 4 records from 4 sites (down on 5 from 5 last year) – 2 of a single bird, 1 of 2 and 1 of 4 birds. The earliest record was 2/3wk Oct Cook GrI13 (TaN1) and the latest 1/2wk Mar Weston GrJ15 (BoJ1). This is the lowest number of records in 8 years. The abundance value ( $A=0.0025$ ) is down 81% on both the 10-year and 30YAs. No breeding records – the only GBS breeding record in the last 31 years was 1994/5.

Rainbow Bee-eater				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	52	73	-29	37.1
WR	2	2	0	0.5
G	23	32	-28	18.2
BR	3	7	-57	2.5
GA	0.0025	0.0042	-39	0.0151
GS	4	5	-20	5.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

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

Common, Breeding Migrant

**General:** Reporting rate 1.8% is 37% down on last year and 40% down on the 30YA. Since 1990 the reporting rate has ranged between 2% and 4%. Most records are of 1-2 birds, occasionally more, with max 6/29 Oct Mt Ainslie NR GrL13 (LeM1). Earliest record, 1/6 Oct Jerrabomberra Wetlands GrL14 (HeS1) and latest 4/5 Mar Lower Molonglo GrJ14 (CaJ4). 38% of the records are in spring and 61% are in summer with a single record in autumn. There were no breeding records this year – the first time in 11 years.

**GBS:** 75 records from 15 sites (81 from 20 last year). Earliest 1/1wk Oct Ainslie (GrL13 (HaS3) and latest 2/4wk Feb Aranda GrK13 (RoS1). One site recorded them continuously through this period and a couple of other sites almost continuously. The occasional record of 3 or 4 birds, 1/3 of the records are of 2 birds and half the records were of a single bird. The abundance value ( $A=0.0353$ ) is down slightly on last year and the 10YA, but well down (-34%) on the 30YA. No breeding records this year (8 last year) – the first time in 10 years.

Dollarbird				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	71	91	-22	49.2
WR	9	7	29	3.4
G	25	35	-29	19.3
BR	0	4	-100	1.8
GA	0.0353	0.0401	-12	0.0543
GS	15	20	-25	20.8
GBR	0	8	-100	2.4

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

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

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:** 36 records from 27 grid cells (27 records from 19 grid cells last year). The reporting rate 0.9% is the same as last year (due to 23% more surveys being carried out) which is still 30% down on the average over the previous 10 years and down 70% on the long-term average (3.2%). The majority of the records

Superb Lyrebird				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	36	27	33	52.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	27	19	42	23.8
BR	0	0	-	0.2
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

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.

### CLIMACTERIDAE: treecreepers

#### White-throated Treecreeper *Cormobates leucophaea*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 584 records from 143 grid cells (51.4%), from all months, 17% more records than the previous year. Reporting rate 15.1%. continues the previously reported steady decline from the 30 YA (25.6%). Group size: mean 1.8, median 1, max. 12/11 Apr Deua NP (BoC4). Only 1 breeding record (6 last year): nb/29 Oct Mt Ainslie GrL13 (LeM1).

**GBS:** 186 records from 9 sites (12.3%), from all weeks. Abundance (A=0.0801) was 3% lower than the previous year and trending down towards the 30 YA. Reporting rate (R=5.9%), was a drop of 16% from last year. Average group size 1.4 but nearly all sightings were of 1 bird except for a site in Burra where groups of 2 and 4 were reported (AnI1).

White-throated Treecreeper				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	584	500	17	410.8
WR	96	89	8	50.8
G	143	162	-12	100.8
BR	1	6	-83	2.4
GA	0.0801	0.0828	-3	0.0569
GS	9	10	-10	11.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

#### Red-browed Treecreeper *Climacteris erythrops*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** 7 records from only 3 grid cells (1%), in each season except spring. Broadly in line with the 30 YA. Reporting rate 0.2% continues to be well below the 30 YA 0.8%. Group size: mean 1.2, median 1, max. 2/25 June ANBG GrK13 (BiL1).

#### Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Declared vulnerable in the ACT and NSW.

**General:** 110 records from 26 grid cells (9.4%), from all months, 32% increase in the 10 YA and an increasing trend since 2002. 16% more records than the previous year. Reporting rate 2.8%, down on previous years and the 30 YA (4.2%). Group size: mean 3.1, median 2, max 12/12 Nov and 12/18 Jun, both at TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1). 5 breeding records, increase on 30 YA (2.8). Commencing with ih/10 Oct Mulligans Flat NE GrM10 (WiT1) and concluding with dy/14 Dec Hartmanns GrI13 (DaC1).

Brown Treecreeper				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	110	95	16	67.3
WR	14	13	8	7.4
G	26	28	-7	22.9
BR	5	6	-17	2.9
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0019
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

### PTILONORHYNCHIDAE: bowerbird

#### Satin Bowerbird *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 64 records from 31 grid cells (11%) from all months, marginally more than last year. Winter records double those of last year. Reporting rate 1.7% lower than the 30 YA of 2.9%. Group size: mean 2.4, median 1.5, max 15/7 May Shepherds Lookout GrH12 (BiL1). 1 breeding record: di/22 Sep ANBG GrK13 (AWB1).

**GBS:** 356 records from 31 sites (42%), from all weeks. Abundance (A=0.3114) was 31% higher than the previous year

Satin Bowerbird				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	64	62	3	43.1
WR	4	3	33	0.4
G	31	33	-6	18.4
BR	2	1	100	0.9
GA	0.3114	0.2386	31	0.1251
GS	31	28	11	12.2
GBR	9	7	29	1.9



and 150% above the 30 YA. Reporting rate 11.2%, 33% higher than last year. Average group size 2.8 but groups of up to 20 were again seen in spring at a single site in Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1). 9 breeding records (7 last year) from 3 sites all south of LBG, continuing an increasing trend, commencing with cf/2wk Oct Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4) and concluding with dy/1wk April Hughes GrK14 (AnI1).

### **MALURIDAE: fairy-wren**

#### **Superb Fairy-wren** *Malurus cyaneus*

Common, Breeding Resident

ABS rank by number of records 5 of 242 and for GBS 14 of 161.

**General:** 1463 records from 43.6% of sites, from all weeks. Reporting rate is 37% which is close to both 10 and 30YA. Group size: mean 7.5, median 4.5, max in a 500 m search 100/18 Jun Narrabundah Hill GrI14 (CaJ4). 15 breeding records (29% fall from last year) and only in 16 grid cells (down 63% from last year) commencing with co/16 Sep and concluding with dy/22 Jan both The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AIB1)

**GBS:** 1542 records from 67 sites (92%), from all weeks. Abundance ( $A=1.92$ ) was 7% higher than last year and 104% above the 30 YA. Average group size 4 max 24/2wk Oct Turner GrK13 (MiP1) 23 breeding records commencing with nb/3wk Sept Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1) and concluding with dy/1wk Feb Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4). Breeding started later and finished earlier than last year.

Superb Fairy-wren				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	1463	1231	19	648.7
WR	148	120	23	42.9
G	190	218	-13	114.8
BR	15	21	-29	12.6
GA	1.9266	1.7994	7	0.8858
GS	67	70	-4	47.1
GBR	23	21	10	9.1

### **ACANTHIZIDAE: scrubwrens, thornbills and allies**

#### **Pilotbird** *Pycnoptilus floccosus*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** 9 records from 5 grid cells (2%), from Oct to Feb. Reporting rate 0.2% but continues to be less than half the 30 YA (0.5%). Group size: mean 1.5, median 1.5 and max of 2 on four occasions, three on 29 Oct Old Mill Road GrD15 (McD1 and BiL1) and fourth 5 Nov Blundells Creek GrE15 (AnF1).

#### **White-browed Scrubwren** *Sericornis frontalis*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** Reporting rate 9.9% a little more than the 30 YA. Group size: mean 2.7, max in a 500 m search 20/16 Jun Tidbinbilla NR GrG18 (LaS1). 13 breeding records: first nb/31 Aug The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AIB1) and last with br/23 Jan Yarralumla Nursery GrK14 (KiM2)

**GBS:** 677 records from 48 sites (66%), from all weeks. Abundance ( $A=0.3958$ ) was 29% higher than the previous year and 156% above the 30 YA, continuing a general trend starting in about 2000. Average group size 1.9 which is constant over 30 years. Max 8/2wk Mar Turner GrK13 (MiP1). 17 breeding records (136% increase on 10 YA). First on/3wk Oct Isaacs GrK15 (HoA1) and last dy/1wk May Weston GrJ15 (BoJ1).

White-browed Scrubwren				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	381	311	23	252.4
WR	8	6	33	1.2
G	96	113	-15	72.0
BR	13	8	63	5.7
GA	0.3958	0.3059	29	0.1442
GS	48	36	33	18.0
GBR	17	14	21	3.4

#### **Chestnut-rumped Heathwren** *Calamanthus pyrrhopygia*

Uncommon, Resident

**General:** 3 records from 3 grid cells (1.1%), fewer than last year (4) but still more than the 30 YA. From 3 months Oct Apr and May. Reporting rate 0.1% which is the same as the 30 YA. Group size: mean 2, median 2, max 3/9 Oct Namadgi VC GrJ19 (BiL1).



**Speckled Warbler** *Chthonicola sagittata*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** 231 records from 53 grid cells (19%), from all months, 23% more records than the previous year continuing a ten year increasing trend. Reporting rate 6% almost exactly the 30 YA. Group size: mean 1.9, median 1.5, max 14 on 16 Aug The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AIB1). 8 breeding records (higher than 30 YA 1.9) from 3 locations. Earliest cf/29 Oct Farrer Ridge GrK16 (HeS1) and latest dy/27 Apr Shepherds Lookout GrH12 (AIB1 & WaS1).

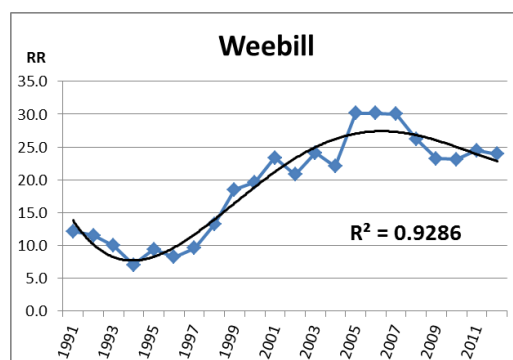
**GBS:** 13 records from 2 rural sites (2.7%), from 8 months, with 11 records from a single site Burra NSW GrM21 (AnI1). Abundance (A=0.005) was 43% lower than the previous year and about half (47%) the 30 YA. Mean group size 1.2. No breeding records.

Speckled Warbler				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	231	188	23	94.7
WR	39	46	-15	13.1
G	53	48	10	28.1
BR	8	2	300	2.0
GA	0.0050	0.0089	-43	0.0098
GS	2	3	-33	3.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

**Weebill** *Sericornis brevirostris*

Common, Breeding Resident

ABS rank by number of record 14 of 242 and for AGS 19 of 161



**General:** 1014 records from 94 grid cells (34%), from all weeks, 32% more records than the previous year and 201% higher than 30 YA. Reporting rate 26.27% (see graph) is above the 30 YA (21.8%). Group size: mean 3.7, median 2, max 25/25 14 June Tuggeranong Sports Oval GrJ17

(FrM1). 8 breeding records commencing with nb/16 Oct Guises Creek GrL19 (LaS1) and concluding with dy/4 Feb The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AIB1).

**GBS:** 958 records from 47 sites (64%), from all weeks. Abundance (A=1.02) was 35% higher than last year and 136% above the 30 YA. Average group size 3.4. 15 breeding records from five sites the earliest nb/4wk Aug Florey GrJ12 (BrJ3) and the last dy/1wk Feb Curtin GrK14 (RJA1)

Weebill				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	1014	769	32	336.5
WR	262	250	5	99.4
G	94	98	-4	53.9
BR	8	9	-11	4.6
GA	1.0202	0.7576	35	0.5003
GS	47	46	2	32.7
GBR	15	1	1400	3.2

**Brown Gerygone** *Gerygone mouki*

Rare, Visitor

**General:** 3 records of up to 4 birds at 2 locations on 3 consecutive days. 30 YA 1.4 per year: 24 Jun (1 bird), 25 Jun (4 birds) (BiL1) and 26 Jun (2 birds) (LeM1) ANBG GrK13 .

**Western Gerygone** *Gerygone fusca*

Uncommon, Breeding Migrant

**General:** 61 records from 27 grid cells (9.7%), and, like last year, from all months except July and May. 27% fewer records than last year (84 records). Reporting rate 1.6% down from last year (2.7%) and the 30 YA (3.7%). Group size: mean 1.3, median 1, max in a 5 km search 5/29 Oct Mulligans Flat GrM11 (AnF1).

**GBS:** 3 records each of single birds from 2 rural (Burra and Carwoola) and one suburban (Turner) sites (4% of sites). Continues pattern of few garden records in past 2 decades compared to first decade of GBS.

Western Gerygone				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	61	84	-27	59.0
WR	24	30	-20	18.7
G	27	31	-13	18.6
BR	0	1	-100	1.0
GA	0.0009	0.0009	6	0.0044
GS	3	2	50	3.8
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**White-throated Gerygone** *Gerygone albogularis*

Common, Breeding Migrant

**General:** 184 records from 66 grid cells (24%), in all months from Sep to Apr, and one in Jun. 14% more records than the previous year. Reporting rate 4.8% again well down on recent previous years and the 30 YA (7.8%). Number observed: mean 1.6, median 1, max. 12/13 Nov Campbell Park GrM13 (AnI1). 28% increase in autumn records over 10 YA. Only one breeding record ne/13 Nov Campbell Park GrM13 (COF1).

**GBS:** 44 records from 4 rural and a couple of records from 2 suburban sites (8%), from 28 weeks. Abundance (A=0.0170) was 15% higher than the previous year but 8% below the 30 YA. Average group size 1.2. One breeding record: dy/3wk Jan Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1).

White-throated Gerygone				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	184	161	14	125.9
WR	53	51	4	33.4
G	66	48	38	36.7
BR	1	5	-80	2.9
GA	0.0170	0.0148	15	0.0182
GS	6	6	0	11.0
GBR	1	0	-	0.2

**Striated Thornbill** *Acanthiza lineata*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 365 records from 121 grid cells (43%), from 49 weeks. 57% more records than last year. Reporting rate 9.4% more than last year (7.4%) but less than half the 30 YA (14.3%). Group size: mean 5.5, median 3.5, max 30/28 July Pine Is GrJ17 (HeS1). 17 breeding records 113% higher than the 10 YA and 185% more than the 30 YA. First breeding record nb/20 Aug The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AlB1) and concluding with dy/1 Jan Camel Back Tidbinbilla NR GrF17 (BoC4).

**GBS:** 179 records from 19 sites (26%), from all weeks, Abundance (A=0.3375) was 36% higher than the previous year and 52% above the 30 YA. Average group size 6.0, max 20/1wk Jun Lyons GrJ15 (KoL1). 1 breeding record dy/2wk Dec Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1)

Striated Thornbill				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	365	233	57	228.9
WR	50	43	16	24.1
G	121	104	16	77.0
BR	17	19	-11	6.0
GA	0.3375	0.2487	36	0.2193
GS	19	19	0	22.2
GBR	1	0	-	1.1

**Yellow Thornbill** *Acanthiza nana*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** 94 records from 47 grid cells (17%), from 33 weeks. Reporting rate 2.4% is lower than the 30 YA (2.6%). Group size: mean 4.5, median 3.0, max in a 5 km search 25/25 Jan LBath GrY08 (LeM1). 3 breeding records (3 last year), commencing with dy/3 Oct and concluding with dy/16 April both LBath GrY08 (LeM1).GoldenGolden

**GBS:** 38 records from 8 sites (11%), from 30 weeks, with 24 of all records from a single site Lyneham GrL12 (LeM1). Winter records down and summer records up against 30 YAs. Abundance (A=0.0236) was up 206% on the previous year and up 14% on the 30 YA. Average group size 2.0. 1 breeding record: dy/1wk Dec Gilmore GrL16 (GrB1).

Yellow Thornbill				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	94	56	68	41.1
WR	0	1	-100	1.3
G	47	30	57	21.6
BR	3	3	0	0.9
GA	0.0236	0.0077	206	0.0202
GS	8	6	33	5.2
GBR	1	0	-	0.1

**Yellow-rumped Thornbill** *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*

Common, Breeding Resident

ABS rank by number of record 13 of 242 and for GBS 20 of 161

**General:** 1024 records from 146 grid cells (52%) for all weeks, 19% more records than last year. Reporting rate 26.5% is slightly higher than recent years and the 30 YA (25.9%). Group size: mean 6.4, median 4, max 40/24 July North Morass GrZ07 (LeM1). 23 breeding records commencing with nb/3 Aug Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1) and concluding with nb/28 Jun The Pinnacle NR GrJ13 (AlB1).

**GBS:** 919 records from 58 sites (79%), from all weeks.

Yellow-rumped Thornbill				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	1024	860	19	416.1
WR	83	85	-2	30.3
G	146	166	-12	92.5
BR	23	33	-30	19.3
GA	1.4453	1.5148	-5	1.4358
GS	58	61	-5	55.0
GBR	14	30	-53	22.4

Abundance ( $A=1.4453$ ) was similar to the previous year and the 30 YA. Average group size 5. 14 breeding records commencing with nb/4wk Aug Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) and concluding with dy/15 Jan Turner GrK13 (BoC4).

### **Buff-rumped Thornbill** *Acanthiza reguloides*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 566 records from 112 grid cells (40%), from all weeks. 20% more records than last year and 114% higher than the 30 YA. Reporting rate 14.6% just under the 30 YA of 16.5%. Group size: mean 5.6, median 3.5, max 30/9 Jul Wamboin GrP14 (McD1). 21 breeding records 12 fewer than last year but 119% higher than the 30 YA. First breeding nb/24 Sep Majura NP GrM16 (WaK1) and concluding with dy/24 Mar Hall GrJ11 (BeD1).

Buff-rumped Thornbill				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	566	470	20	264.6
WR	121	123	-2	48.4
G	112	117	-4	68.1
BR	21	33	-36	9.6
GA	0.2572	0.2430	6	0.1287
GS	11	13	-15	10.3
GBR	11	8	38	1.1

**GBS:** 164 records from 11 sites (15%) but nearly all records from 4 rural sites in Burra, Hoskinstown, Carwoola and Wamboin, from all weeks. Abundance ( $A=0.2572$ ) was 6% higher than the previous year and 84% above the 30 YA, undoubtedly due to the more recent presence of these rural sites. Reporting rate 5.2%. Average group size 5.0 max 15/8 Jan Wamboin GrQ12 (MDN1). 11 breeding records of a single breeding event between 16 Jul and 16 Oct Wamboin NSW GrQ13 (MDN1).

### **Brown Thornbill** *Acanthiza pusilla*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 446 records from 132 grid cells (47%), from 51 weeks, 52% more records than the previous year. Reporting rate 11.5% shows a steady downward trend over the last 10 years and is less than half the 30 YA 18.1%. Group size: mean 2.8, median 2, max 40/18 Jun Narrabundah Hill GrI14 (CaJ4). 4 breeding records (4 last year) commencing with ny/18 Sep Riverview Gundaroo GrM05 (TaN1) and concluding with dy/30 Oct at 3 sites: Rock Pit Road GrF15 and Vanitys Crossing (BoC4), and Cuumbeyan NR (HeS1).

Brown Thornbill				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	446	293	52	291.0
WR	34	33	3	9.5
G	132	124	6	90.0
BR	4	4	0	4.2
GA	0.4453	0.3261	37	0.2656
GS	46	44	5	30.1
GBR	4	4	0	2.1

**GBS:** 739 records from 46 sites (63%), from all weeks. Abundance ( $A=0.4453$ ) was 37% higher than the previous year and 64% above the 30 YA. Reporting rate 23.3% was 71% higher than the 30 YA, the rise mainly attributable to the prevalence of reports from rural sites. Average group size 1.9. 4 breeding records (same as last year) commencing with dy/5wk Oct Florey GrJ12 (BrJ1) and concluding with dy/4wk Nov Isaacs GrK16 (MaC2).

### **Southern Whiteface** *Aphelocephala leucopsis*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** 98 records from 34 grid cells (12%), from all months, marginally lower (2%) than last year. Reporting rate 2.5% lower than the average over the last 10 years (3%) and lower than the 30 YA of 2.7%. Spring records increased from last year, from 10 YA and 30 YA. Group size: Mean 3.6, median 2, max 50/28 Apr Foxlow Station GrS18 (KaJ1). 2 breeding records first ih/16 Oct "Stonehouse" Williamsdale GrL21 (HoJ1) and last dy/21 Nov LBath GrY07 (LeM1).

Southern Whiteface				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	98	100	-2	43.4
WR	3	6	-50	2.4
G	34	43	-21	19.7
BR	2	2	0	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*

Common, Breeding Resident/Migrant

ABS rank by number of records 20 of 242 and GBS 17 of 161

**General:** 690 records from 137 grid cells (49%), from all weeks, 4% records fewer than last year but 76% higher than 30 YA. Reporting rate 27% is less than the 30 YA (24.5%). Group size: mean 3.1, median 1.5, max 34/29 Mar TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1). 10 breeding records (11 last year) commencing with nb/15 Aug Aranda GrJ13 (RoS1) and concluding with on/27 Dec Pierces Ck GrF15 (BoC4).

**GBS:** 1145 records from 55 mainly suburban sites (75%), from all weeks. Abundance ( $A=0.9905$ ) was 32% lower than the previous year but 44% above the 30 YA. Reporting rate 36.1%. Average group size 2.7 but many reports of groups over 20 with max 84/19 Mar Turner GrK13 (MiP1). 25 breeding records, 3½ times the 30YA, commencing with ih/2wk Aug Aranda GrJ13 (HaK1) and concluding with dy/1wk Feb Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4).

Spotted Pardalote				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	690	717	-4	393.1
WR	119	170	-30	52.7
G	137	162	-15	89.7
BR	10	11	-9	5.6
GA	0.9905	1.4513	-32	0.6570
GS	55	58	-5	49.9
GBR	25	4	525	8.3

**Striated Pardalote** *Pardalotus striatus*

Common, Breeding Resident/Migrant

ABS rank by number of record 12 of 242 and GBS ranked 21 of 161

**General:** 1036 records from 167 grid cells (60%), from 51 weeks., a 22% increase on last year and 114% higher than the 30 YA. 247 were WOO. Reporting rate 26.8% similar to last year (27.1%) and a little less than the 30 YA of 30.1%. Group size: mean 4.0, median 2, max 41/28 Sep Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1). 23 breeding records (21 last year) commencing with ih/4 Aug The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AlB1) and concluding with on/1 Jan Camel Back Tidbinbilla NR GrF17 (BoC4).

**GBS:** 857 records from 53 sites (73%), from all weeks. Abundance ( $A=0.5783$ ) was 33% lower than the previous year and 4% below the 30 YA. Reporting rate 27%. Average group size 2.1 with max 32/12 Feb Aranda GrK13 (RAJ1). 33 breeding records (43 last year and 293% higher than the 30 YA) commencing with ih/5wk July Aranda GrK13 (OrP1) until ih/4wk Mar at the same site.

Striated Pardalote				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	1036	849	22	483.2
WR	247	252	-2	99.6
G	167	165	1	102.1
BR	23	21	10	13.0
GA	0.5783	0.8570	-33	0.5974
GS	53	60	-12	48.4
GBR	33	43	-23	12.3

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

Common, Breeding Resident

Altitudinal migrant, common in gardens during autumn and winter.

**General:** A significant increase in records this year over last year with a 17% increase in reporting rate. Since 1992 the reporting rate has oscillated gently around 10%. There were fewer summer records (7% cf 15% last year) and more winter records (36% cf 26% last year). There have been very few breeding records over the last 30 years, quite different from the GBS picture.

**GBS:** Recorded from 90% of sites, similar to last year. Abundance is 35% above the 30YA. The seasonal pattern is more even than for the general surveys with 33% in winter and in autumn and 17% in spring and in summer. Since 1982 the abundance has ranged between  $A=0.4$  and  $A=0.8$ . Since a low point of  $A=0.4$  in 2006 there has been a steady rise to the current level ( $A=0.71$ ). Breeding records: first, dy/3wk July and last dy/4wk March both at Aranda GrK13 (RoS1).

Eastern Spinebill				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	273	189	44	183.0
WR	14	18	-22	6.7
G	70	61	15	53.1
BR	0	0	-	1.2
GA	0.7482	0.6056	24	0.5552
GS	66	69	-4	56.5
GBR	11	6	83	2.3



**Lewin's Honeyeater** *Meliphaga lewinii*

Vagrant

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

**General:** one record this year, of a single bird/6 Dec MFR (WOO Survey) (AIB1). Since 1998 there are generally 1-3 records each year, except for 2002 and 2004 when there were no 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 16.5% is the same as last year's, but below the 22.6% for the previous 30 years. The average group size was 11, down from 14 last year. 58.5% of all records were in spring and nearly 25% in autumn. Since 1999 the reporting rate has moved very little, hovering around 20%. Autumn movement started in the last week of March; the largest number recorded during autumn migration was 1000/12 Apr Narrabundah Hill GrI14 (AWB1). The first breeding record was nb/19 Oct Michelago GrL25 (COF1) and the last ny/1 Feb Urila GrO20 (BuM1).

**GBS:** Recorded at 71% of sites in 51 weeks, slightly less than last year. Overwintering records from 11 sites during July, same as last year. For a species considered to be passing through the suburbs to and from the Brindabellas the seasonal statistics are interesting: winter 16% of records, spring 36%, summer 14% and autumn 34%. Spring return migration records continue to be quite sporadic: the earliest larger groups being 30/4wk Aug, 40/1wk Sep, and 35/2wk Sep, all at Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1). The bulk of migration appears to have been complete by the beginning of November, but there were records throughout summer from 3 rural sites (Burra, Carwoola and Hoskinstown) and one suburban site (Jerrabomberra). Main autumn migration: 55/2wk Mar Jerrabomberra (HaL2), started 2 weeks earlier than last year and increased in 4wk Mar, and continued until 5wk Apr. The largest flocks of up to 400 birds were seen at rural sites, but groups of 100+ regularly seen in Weston, Duffy, Gleneagles and Pearce during this period. Abundance was just below the 30YA. 6 breeding records this year: earliest dy/2wk Dec Gilmore GrL16 (GrB1) and latest dy/5wk Jan Burra GrM20 (AnI1).

Yellow-faced Honeyeater				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	639	501	28	362.7
WR	47	58	-19	25.0
G	169	183	-8	101.1
BR	7	3	133	2.9
GA	2.2279	1.4742	51	2.5463
GS	52	60	-13	55.1
GBR	6	0	-	0.5

**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. No records this year.

**Little Wattlebird** *Anthochaera chrysoptera*

Vagrant

Rare vagrant from coastal districts.

**General:** 1 unconfirmed record of a single bird 1/6 Sep Rose Lagoon GrU04.

**GBS:** No records this year. 1 record, 1/4wk May Ainslie GrL13 in 2010.

**White-eared Honeyeater** *Lichenostomus leucotis*

Common, Breeding Resident

Altitudinal migrant, generally irregular in the suburbs.

**General:** Reporting rate of 7.9% this year is lower than last year and 43% less than the 14.0% 30YA. Since 1991 the reporting rate has each year been a little above or a little below 10%, with a high of 13.4% in 2001 and a low of 4.73% in 1997. Similar to last year there were considerably more records in autumn and winter (64% of records), with 13% in summer and 23% in spring. Only 1 breeding record: dy/15 Jan TNR GrF18 (PeH2), the same as last year, compared with 4 the year before.

White-eared Honeyeater				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	306	290	6	224.5
WR	34	38	-11	12.4
G	127	125	2	80.3
BR	1	1	0	2.5
GA	0.0867	0.1104	-21	0.1004
GS	21	31	-32	32.0
GBR	2	3	-33	0.3

**GBS:** Recorded at 29% of sites, down from 39% last year and 12% less than the 30YA. 72% of records occurred in winter and autumn, and 14% in spring and in summer. The bulk of sightings (123) are from rural sites in Carwoola, Hoskinstown and Burra, while the remainder (68) were from suburban sites. In the period September to March there was 1 sighting in September and 3 in March for the entire Canberra suburban area. In 1998 abundance was at a peak ( $A=0.1585$ ) but began a significant decline to 2005 where it was just over  $A=0.05$ . Owing to the addition of rural sites in more recent years  $A$  increased until 2010 ( $A=0.1260$ ) but has subsequently declined to its present value. 2 breeding records this year: dy/2wk Dec Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) and dy/4wk Jan GrT16 Hoskinstown (KaJ1).

**Yellow-tufted Honeyeater** *Lichenostomus melanops*

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

**General:** Reporting rate 0.3% is half that for last year and half the 30YA. Most records (7) from Tinderry area GrP21 and GrQ21 (BrM2) in spring and autumn, with a maximum of 12 birds. Only two ACT records: Naas Rd (October) and Kambah Pool (August). 2 breeding records, both dy from Tinderry GrQ21 (BrM2) on 4 Jan and 31 Mar.

**GBS:** Only 1 record this year from 1 rural site 1/4wk Apr Hoskinstown GrS17 (KaJ1) compared with 2 records from 2 sites last year.

Uncommon, Breeding Visitor

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	11	19	-42	10.2
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	6	9	-33	4.2
BR	2	2	0	0.5
GA	0.0003	0.0006	-50	0.0040
GS	1	2	-50	2.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Fuscous Honeyeater** *Lichenostomus fuscus*

Altitudinal migrant, breeding in the mountains over summer.

**General:** The reporting rate of 1.4% is down from 2.2% of last year and well below the 3.1% of the 30YA. As with last year, about a third of the records coming from Blitz surveys in the mountains in Oct, leading to a high spring count of 53.7% of records. There were only 2% of records in summer. Highest number 18/18 Mar Yankee Hat car park GrH25 (PeH2). No breeding records (1 last year).

**GBS:** 22 records from only 8% of sites, down 54% from last year and down 78% from the 30YA. It is interesting to note that there were no reports from rural sites. The Abundance value was around  $A=0.1$  for the period 1991 to 2002, with lows of practically zero in 1994 and 1997, and a peak of  $A=0.23$  in 2000. Since then the  $A$  value has dropped quite sharply to a low of  $A=0.005$  in 2007, then recovering slightly to its present value. 68% of records were in winter, none in summer, 14% in spring and 18% in autumn. There were no sightings at all in the months October to February. Average group size was 7.2 with max 24/2wk Jul Turner GrK13 (MiP1). Groups of about 11 seen from 1wk May to 4wk June at Turner GrK13 (MiP1). No breeding. There has been only 1 breeding record in the 30 years of the survey, in 2002.

Common, Breeding Resident

Fuscous Honeyeater				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	54	68	-21	49.0
WR	1	3	-67	2.0
G	32	39	-18	23.2
BR	0	3	-100	2.4
GA	0.0498	0.0718	-31	0.1217
GS	6	10	-40	19.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**White-plumed Honeyeater** *Lichenostomus penicillatus*

Non-migratory honeyeater of woodlands in lowland areas.

**General:** Reporting rate of 9.6% slightly higher than last year. Since 1991 the reporting rate has not moved far from 10%. Recorded throughout the year in suburban and rural areas, with more records in spring. Largest group was 21/18 Oct LGin Peninsula GrJ12 (AlB1). Breeding records: first cf/17 Oct Strathearn GrN08 (CoD2) and last dy/29 Mar TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1).

**GBS:** Recorded at 36% of sites, 15% less than the 30YA.

Similar to last year, 75% of records were in autumn and winter, with only 10% in spring and 15% in summer, while most consistent records were again from Greenway GrJ16 (HaA2). Abundance has varied from year to year, and since 1990 has moved regularly between highs of up to A=0.15 and lows of A=0.05, with the last 3 years being on the low side. A single breeding record nb/9 Oct Greenway GrJ16 (HaA2)

Common, Breeding Resident

White-plumed Honeyeater				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	372	295	26	201.0
WR	39	42	-7	21.7
G	68	79	-14	46.6
BR	15	16	-6	9.4
GA	0.0734	0.0608	21	0.1408
GS	26	22	18	27.4
GBR	1	0	-	1.1

**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. 1 unconfirmed record this year: 4/21 Aug Belconnen Golf Club GrI12.

**Noisy Miner** *Manorina melanocephala*

Common sedentary species of woodlands.

**General:** Only 28% of WOO records this year down from 40% last year, but still the most commonly reported honeyeater in the Woodland Survey. Reporting rate 16.3%, is slightly lower than last year (16.7%). Since 1991 the reporting rate has gradually increased from 4.3%, with a peak of 21.1% in 2010. The largest number observed was 42/22 Apr Michelago GrL23 (LaS1). Breeding: first dy/25 Aug Turner GrK13 (BoC4) and last dy/29 Dec ANU and at LBG GrK13 (BoC4).

**GBS:** Recorded at 44% of sites (42% last year) 79% 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 this year. This is a suburban phenomenon, not caused by the addition of rural sites in recent years. Largest group reported 80/1wk Jul Jerrabomberra GrM16 (LaS2). Breeding at 5 sites: first nb/1wk Aug Watson GrL12 (WaK1) and last nb/5wk Apr Macarthur GrL16 (AHF1).

Common, Breeding Resident

Noisy Miner				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	631	523	21	226.4
WR	176	196	-10	59.6
G	73	95	-23	45.9
BR	30	28	7	8.5
GA	0.9559	0.7709	24	0.2837
GS	32	33	-3	16.4
GBR	27	28	-4	5.0

**Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater** *Acanthagenys rufogularis*

Vagrant

Very rare vagrant from inland districts. A single record: 5/7 Aug Gundaroo GrO07 (BoC4). Most recent previous records: Oct 2010 Michelago and Feb 2010 Mt Ainslie.

**Regent Honeyeater** *Anthochaera phrygia*

Rare, Breeding Visitor

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

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

**General:** No records this year.

**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 across the region.

**General:** Reporting rate 33.7%, down from 36.5% last year. From 1992 to 1996 the reporting rate declined from 20.2% to 10.5%. Between 1997 and 1999 it tripled to 32.5%, and since then has remained stable at around that figure. Records from all seasons, slightly lower in winter and higher in spring, when the young are particularly vociferous. Largest number recorded 90/16 Nov Lyneham ridge GrK13 (LeM1). Breeding: first dy/25 Aug Turner GrK13 (BoC4) with breeding generally recorded until January; last record dy/2 Feb ANBG GrK13 (COF1). The observed breeding season was much shorter this year than last year when breeding was recorded in April.

**GBS:** Recorded at all of the 73 sites in all weeks. Since the beginning of the survey in 1982, when the abundance was A=1.3652, the value has steadily increased to its present value, with a peak of 3.2573 in 2005. The Red Wattlebird is the 8<sup>th</sup> most abundant species in the GBS and the most abundant honeyeater. Breeding at 36 sites: first nb/2wk Aug Giralang GrK12 (RoM3) and last dy/2wk Mar Aranda GrK13 (OrP1).

Red Wattlebird				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	1302	1143	14	483.7
WR	98	95	3	40.3
G	152	169	-10	92.2
BR	33	29	14	18.4
GA	2.7958	2.8555	-2	2.2688
GS	73	79	-8	63.8
GBR	213	184	16	100.6

**White-fronted Chat** *Epthianura albifrons*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Uncommon resident, now rarely reported except at Lakes George and Bathurst and Stromlo Forest Park. Declared vulnerable in NSW.

**General:** 15 records from the LBath Grids Y07 and Z08 (about the same as last year), and 14 records from Stromlo Forest Park GrI14, with most records in spring. Greatest number recorded 41/20 Feb LBath E GrY07 (LeM1). No breeding records this year, but last year recorded breeding in September at Breadalbane GrT02 and Currawang GrT06.

White-fronted Chat				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	39	33	18	19.9
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	11	15	-27	5.9
BR	0	2	-100	1.1
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-

**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. No records this year.

**Crescent Honeyeater** *Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Altitudinal migrant, reported mostly during the winter months.

**General:** Reporting rate 0.4%, less than half last year and about a quarter of the 30YA of 1.6%. 44% of records in winter, down from last year, but twice as many (31.3%) in spring. Since 1991 there has been a long term decline from a reporting rate of 1.74% to the present rate. Like last year there were only 4 records from ANBG GrK13, and 12 records from different sites in the Brindabellas.

**GBS:** Only 4 records from 2 sites (5 sites last year and 12 the year before). There were 3 records at a single site in August and September at Chapman GrI15 (HAJ1), and in 1 record in April at Scullin GrI12 (FeP1).

Crescent Honeyeater				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	16	27	-41	25.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	10	11	-9	11.2
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0013	0.0071	-82	0.0211
GS	2	5	-60	6.8
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 2.9% well up from last year, but less than the 30YA average of 3.5%. Between 1992 and 2002 reporting rates were between 2 & 3%, with a low in 2001 of 1.65%. There was a slight rise since then with a peak of 5.41% in 2007. Recorded mostly in spring this year and lower in autumn and winter. Highest number recorded 25/28 Aug JWNr GrL14 (HeS1). 67 records from JWNr or Norgrove Park GrL14, 25 from ANBG GrK13 and 20 from elsewhere (15 grid cells). No breeding records this year, 2 last year.

**GBS:** Recorded at only 6 sites this year (13 last year) nearly all the records come from 2 sites: Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH1) and Gilmore GrK17 (GrB1). Other sites include Chapman (2 sites), Turner, and Duffy. Abundance for this species has fluctuated greatly over the years. Abundance was highest between 1996 and 2001 (peaking at A=0.0921). Then there was a dramatic decline until 2008, with the extremely low value of A=0.0011 in 2005. Since then there has been a recovery to the present value. 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				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	112	69	62	56.7
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	17	8	113	10.7
BR	0	2	-100	1.0
GA	0.0463	0.0445	4	0.0364
GS	6	13	-54	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 Newline Grids M14-N14. No records this year.

**Brown-headed Honeyeater** *Melithreptus brevirostris*

Common, Breeding Resident

A species of drier forests at all altitudes.

**General:** Reporting rate of 3.5% slightly below the 3.7% of last year. Between 1991 and 1998 the reporting rate hovered around 3.0%. It then rose steadily until 2007, peaking at 6.2%. Since then it has declined to its present value. Half the records were in spring with fewer in winter and summer. Average group is size 3.3, with max 22/18 Mar Yankee Hat car park GrH25 (PeH2). 4 breeding records: first dy/16 Oct Michelago GrN25 (AlB1) and last dy/20 Feb LBath GrZ07 (LeM1).

**GBS:** Recorded only at 3 rural sites: Hoskinstown, Carwoola and Burra, throughout the year.

Brown-headed Honeyeater				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	135	118	14	74.4
WR	25	25	0	11.2
G	58	54	7	33.9
BR	4	1	300	1.5
GA	0.0905	0.0398	127	0.0350
GS	3	6	-50	4.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

**White-naped Honeyeater** *Melithreptus lunatus*

Common, Breeding Migrant

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

**General:** The reporting rate of 3.3% is again lower than that of the previous year (3.8%). This is the lowest reporting rate since 1986. Since 1991 the rate has been around (generally slightly above) 5%. But there has been a steady decline from a peak of 7.64% in 2008. Only 4 records in Jul-Aug indicate many fewer overwintering birds than last year. 56% of records from spring, and 26% from autumn. Only 2 records in late May and 3 in Jun, indicate few overwintering birds. Average group size was 9.3 with max 300/3 May Williamsdale GrL19 (TaN1). Only 1 breeding record (same as last year, but well down on previous years): cf/15 Jan TNR Wetlands GrF18 (PeH2).

White-naped Honeyeater				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	127	119	7	141.4
WR	9	8	13	3.8
G	63	69	-9	55.7
BR	1	1	0	3.9
GA	0.0596	0.1077	-45	0.5439
GS	18	26	-31	31.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**GBS:** Unlike the Brown-headed Honeyeater, records of this species have come from a wide variety of suburban sites and only 1 rural site (Carwoola). There was only a handful of records of overwintering birds this year. 50% of records were in autumn and 34% in spring. Abundance has declined from A=0.5 in 1990 to the present value which is an all-time low for this species.

**Blue-faced Honeyeater** *Entomyzon cyanotis*

Rare, Vagrant

Very rare vagrant from inland districts. One bird at ANU May-Jul 2007. No records this year.

**Noisy Friarbird** *Philemon corniculatus*

Common, Breeding Migrant

Common summer migrant mostly to the lowland woodland regions.

**General:** Reporting Rate of 12.6% about the same as last year and slightly below the 30YA of 15.3%. Since 1991 the reporting rate has remained steady around 10%, with high points in 1999 and 2000 (22.2%). The high number of WOO records make it to the 2<sup>nd</sup> most reported honeyeater in the Woodland Survey after the Noisy Miner. Nearly all records were in spring and summer (95%). Earliest confirmed record 2/25 Aug Turner GrK15 (BoC4) and last x/20 Apr Lake Tuggeranong GrJ16 (FrM1). Average group size was 2.8 with max 52/9 Oct TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1). As with last year, there is little evidence of any significant autumn migration this year with a sighting of 1 group of 26/11 Mar TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1). Breeding records: earliest on/13 Oct Cook GrJ13 (AWB1) and latest dy/15 Feb TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1).

**GBS:** Recorded at 85% of sites, down slightly from last year. Earliest record: 1/2wk July Curtin GrK14 (AJR1). Recorded all through the year but only 2 records after 4wk Apr with the last record 1/2wk May Hoskinstown GrT16(KaJ1). There has been a steady decline in Abundance since 1984 (A=1.00), with some respite in the period 1995 to 2000 when it peaked at 1.23. Since then the decline has continued year by year until A has reached its present level. Breeding was reported at 11 sites, 5 fewer than last year. First breeding record nb/1wk Oct and last dy/2wk Mar both at Ainslie GrL13 (HoS1).

Noisy Friarbird				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	488	417	17	246.1
WR	93	98	-5	41.8
G	76	101	-25	56.9
BR	19	29	-34	13.9
GA	0.4141	0.4107	1	0.8220
GS	62	69	-10	59.5
GBR	33	49	-33	33.2

**Little Friarbird** *Philemon citreogularis*

Uncommon, Migrant

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

**General:** 6 records from 4 grid cells: first 1/30 Sep Murrumbateman GrI06 (RoM1) plus two other records of probably the same bird on the two following days and last x/4 Feb Eagle Hawk GrM11 (BuA3). Largest group was 3/21 Jan LGin GrJ12 (PeH2). Although one or two of the species turn up in nearly every ABR, there has been no breeding recorded since 2001. Prior to that there were 12 breeding events since 1986.

**GBS:** No records this year. 1 record in 2010 O'Connor GrK13.

**Striped Honeyeater** *Plectorhyncha lanceolata*

Rare, vagrant

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

**General:** A single bird 1/17 Sep Weeroona ESE of Yass GrI04 (TaN1).

**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:** No records this year.

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

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

Vagrant

**General:** One very unusual record this year: 1/6 May Gundaroo Common GrO07 (BeL2). The previous endorsed records were for a single bird at Duntroon Golf Course, GrM14, during the three years from 2004-05; they were the first endorsed records since 1968.

**White-browed Babbler** *Pomatostomus superciliosus*

Vagrant

**General:** No records this year. Recorded in 2000-01 at Gundaroo GrM05 and in 2005-06 and 2006-07 at Aranda paddocks GrJ13/GrK13, 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

**General:** Number of records this year (20) similar to last year (18) and to the 30YA (18.2) though more than the 10YA (11.8). Recorded Jul-Oct, Jan, Feb and Apr-Jun, with more records in autumn and winter (both 35%) than spring (20%) or summer (10%). Reporting rate identical to the previous 10 years (0.5%) but half that of the previous 30 years (1.1%). Recorded from 6.5% of grid cells surveyed, up from 4.4% last year and the 10YA of 4.1, and similar to the 30YA of 6.4%. Max 4, mean 1.9, median 1.5. 1 breeding record (none last year): cf/10 Oct Booroomba Rocks Car Park GrH20 (WiR2).

Spotted Quail-thrush				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	20	18	11	18.2
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	18	13	38	11.8
BR	1	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0003
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Eastern Whipbird** *Psophodes olivaceus*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

This species appears to have recovered from the Jan 2003 fires.

**General:** Number of records this year (13) fewer than last year (16) though similar to the 10YA (11.7) and the 30YA (12.6). Recorded every month Sep-Jan, plus Apr, with more records in spring (39%) and summer (46%) than autumn (15%), and no winter records. Reporting rate (0.3%) less than that of last year and the previous 10 years (both 0.5%) and one-third of that of the previous 30 years (0.8%). Recorded from 2.2% of grid cells surveyed (3.0% last year), similar to the 10YA of 2.5% but fewer than that of the 30YA of 3.8%. Max 3, mean 1.8, median 2. No breeding recorded.

Eastern Whipbird				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	13	16	-19	12.6
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	6	9	-33	7.0
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA			-	-
GS			-	-
GBR			-	-



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

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

**General:** Number of records this year (73) fewer than last year (89) though similar to the 10YA of 77 and the 30YA of 65. 12% WOO. Recorded in every month with a marked spring peak (40% of records), compared with summer (23%), autumn (19%) and winter (18%). Reporting rate (1.9%) well below that of last year (2.8%), the 10YA (3.3%) and the 30YA (4.0%). Recorded from 14% of grid cells surveyed, up from 10% last year and similar to the 10YA of 12% and the 30YA of 15%. Max 12, mean 3.5, median 3. 2 breeding records (13 last year): dy/26 Dec Michelago GrL25 (LaS2) and dy/4 Feb Casuarina Sands GrG14 (MaM4).

**GBS:** 4 records all from the rural area, compared with 7 last year, far fewer than the 10YA of 9 and the 30YA of 18: 6/21 Aug Wamboin GrQ12 (MDN1), 4/5 Feb and 10/4 Jun Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) and 4/30 Apr Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1).

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Varied Sittella				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	73	89	-18	64.5
WR	9	12	-25	4.7
G	38	31	23	26.9
BR	2	13	-85	4.3
GA	0.0076	0.0086	-12	0.0352
GS	3	4	-25	6.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.3

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

A widespread, easily identified, largely summer migrant.

**General:** Number of records this year (684) similar to last year (647) though well above the 10YA of 440 and the 30YA of 332. 13% WOO. Recorded in every month with a marked spring peak (46% of records), compared with summer (28%), autumn (22%) and winter (4%). Reporting rate (17.7%), similar to last year (20.7%) and that of the previous 10 (18.4%) and 30 years (20.7%). Recorded from 46% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year's 48% and the 10YA of 41% and the 30YA of 42%. Max 11, mean 1.9, median 2. 15 breeding records (13 last year), from nb/30 Sep Campbell Park GrM13 (LeM1) to on/18 Mar LBath GrZ07 (LeM1).

**GBS:** 721 records, similar to last year (753), more than the 10YA of 580 and similar to the 30YA of 799. Recorded in all weeks of the year with higher proportions in spring and summer (both 34%) than autumn (22%) and winter (10%). Records from 64 sites (88%), reporting rate R=22.7% similar to last year's 22.3% and the 10YA of 19.9%, though below the 30YA of 30.0%. Frequency (F=88%) similar to last year (82%) and the 10YA (83%) and 30YA (90%). Abundance (A=0.3416) similar to last year (0.3356) though higher than the 10YA (0.2818) and lower than the 30YA. Max 14, mean 1.5, median 1. 5 breeding records (11 last year) from 3 sites from first nb/16 Oct Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) to last on/18 Dec Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1).

Common, Breeding Res/Migrant

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	684	647	6	332.0
WR	91	112	-19	37.2
G	128	143	-10	77.2
BR	15	13	15	10.3
GA	0.3416	0.3356	2	0.4700
GS	64	65	-2	58.3
GBR	5	11	-55	8.3



**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 usual pattern of low numbers of records of this rare species continued this year.

**General:** 2 records (8 last year), lower than the 10YA of 3.2 and the 30YA of 2.5: 1/31 Oct Coppins Crossing/Uriarra Rd junction GrI14 (BiL1) and 1/29 May The Pinnacle Nature Reserve GrJ13 (HoS1).

**GBS:** 1 record (none last year) similar to the 10YA of 1.5 and the 30YA of 1.2: 1/30 Oct Turner GrK13 (MiP1).

White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	2	8	-75	2.5
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	2	6	-67	1.7
BR	0	0	-	0.0
GA	0.0003	0.0000	-	0.0010
GS	1	0	-	1.8
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:** Just 2 records (5 last year), fewer than the 10YA and 30YA (both 3.4): 3/28 Jan Blundell's Creek and Warks Roads GrE15 (BiL1) and 3/8 Jan Warks Rd GrD16 (BoC4).

**White-winged Triller** *Lalage sueurii*

Uncommon, Breeding Migrant

Declared vulnerable in the ACT in Dec 2003.

**General:** Number of records this year (77) one-third higher than last year (46) though below the 10YA of 90 and above the 30YA of 58. 16% WOO. Recorded in every month from Sep to Mar, first 1/24 Sep Red Hill GrK14 (PeH2) and last 2/24 Mar Callum Brae GrL15 (COF1). Reporting rate (2.0%), similar to last year (1.5%) and well below the 10YA (3.8%) and the 30YA (3.6%). Recorded from 9.7% of grid cells surveyed, a higher proportion than last year's 4.7% but well below the 10YA of 14.3% and the 30YA of 13.1%. Max 6, mean 1.7. 6 breeding records (5 last year), from nb/13 Nov Campbell Park GrM13 (COF1) to on/5 Feb Callum Brae GrL15 (CoE1).

**GBS:** 8 records compared with none last year, well below the 10YA of 14 and the 30YA of 20. Recorded in just two sites from 1/11 Sep Wamboin GrQ12 (MDN1) (1 record from this site) to 1/27 Nov Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) (7 records from this site). 4 breeding records (none last year), all from the same site Curtin GrK14 (AJR1), from nb/30 Oct to on/20 Nov.

White-winged Triller				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	77	46	67	58.3
WR	12	4	200	5.7
G	27	14	93	24.1
BR	6	5	20	6.4
GA	0.0060	0.0000	-	0.0133
GS	2	0	-	5.0
GBR	4	0	-	1.1

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

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

A sparsely but widely distributed species. ACT watching brief. Numbers returning to the levels of the early- and mid-2000s.

**General:** Number of records this year (35) higher than last year (23) and above the 10YA of 30 and the 30YA of 25. Recorded in every month except Aug with more records in autumn (40%) and spring (34%) than summer (17%) and winter (7%). Reporting rate (0.9%), similar to last year (0.7%) but below that of the previous 10 (1.3%) and 30 years (1.6%). Recorded from 3.6% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year's 3.4% though below the 10YA of 5.5% and the 30YA of 7.8%. Max 5, mean 1.9, median 2. 3 breeding records (the same as last year), more than the 10YA of 2.3 and the 30YA of 1.4, all from the same site and same observer: TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1) dy/15 Feb, dy/11 Mar and dy/11 Apr.

Crested Shrike-tit				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	35	23	52	25.3
WR	0	1	-100	1.5
G	10	10	0	14.3
BR	3	3	0	1.4
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0054
GS	0	0	-	1.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Olive Whistler** *Pachycephala olivacea*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

A bird of the ranges, though altitudinal migration occurs.

**General:** Just 2 records contrasted with 9 last year, the 10YA of 3.3 and the 30YA of 7.1: 3/30 Oct Bushrangers Creek Bridge Cotter River below Bendora Dam GrE16 (FeP1) and 1/25 Dec Blundells Creek and Warks Roads GrE16 (AnF1). No breeding recorded.

**Golden Whistler** *Pachycephala pectoralis*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** Many more records this year (320) than last year (220) the 10YA of 205 and the 30YA of 162. 13% WOO. Recorded in every month with a relatively low proportion in summer (3.4%) compared with autumn (45%), winter (24%) and spring (28%). Reporting rate (8.3%) higher than last year (7.0%), similar to that of the previous 10 (8.6%) and 30 years (10.1%). Recorded from 34% of grid cells surveyed, more than last year's 24% and the 10YA of 28% and marginally more than the 30YA of 31%. Max 25, mean 1.7, median 1.

**GBS:** 321 records, more than last year (274), similar to the 10YA of 334 and the 30YA of 314. Recorded in 42 weeks of the year with a relatively low proportion in summer (2%) compared with autumn (50%), winter (38%) and spring (10%). Frequency (F=62%) similar to last year (56%) and the 10YA (62%) and 30YA (60%). Abundance (A=0.1116) higher than last year (0.0905) though lower than the 10YA (0.1311) and the 30YA (0.1372). Max 6, mean 1.1, median 1. 1 breeding record (none last year): di/31 Jul Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1).

Golden Whistler				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	320	220	45	162.2
WR	40	30	33	9.4
G	95	70	36	56.1
BR	1	0	-	0.7
GA	0.1116	0.0905	23	0.1408
GS	45	44	2	38.5
GBR	1	0	-	0.0

**Rufous Whistler** *Pachycephala rufiventris*

Common, Breeding Migrant

**General:** Number of records this year (495) similar to last year (506) and to the 10YA of 436, though higher than the 30YA of 326. 14% WOO. Recorded in every month except July, with a marked spring peak (61% of records) and relatively low proportions in summer (24%), autumn (14%) and winter (0.8%). Reporting rate (12.8%) below that of last year (16.2%) and of the previous 10 (18.3%) and 30 years (20.3%). Recorded from 55% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year's 56% and the 10YA of 50% and the 30YA of 48%. Max 13, mean 2.1, median 1. 6 breeding records (11 last year) from nb/13 Nov Campbell Park GrM13 (COF1) to dy/20 Feb LBath reGr Y08 (LeM1).

**GBS:** 96 records compared with 138 last year, similar to the 10YA of 102 but well below the 30YA of 195. Recorded in every month except July, with a marked spring peak (44%) and relatively low proportions in summer (34%), autumn (18%) and winter (4%). Frequency (F=21.9%) similar to last year (19.0%) though below the 10YA (30.1%) and 30YA (49.5%). Abundance (A=0.0403) below last year (0.0573) and the 10YA (0.0463) and the 30YA. Max 4, mean 1.3, median 1. 1 breeding record (none last year): di/18 Sep Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1).

Rufous Whistler				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	495	506	-2	326.3
WR	70	100	-30	49.4
G	154	167	-8	89.1
BR	6	11	-45	6.1
GA	0.0403	0.0573	-30	0.0899
GS	16	15	7	32.0
GBR	1	0	-	0.5

**Grey Shrike-thrush** *Colluricincla harmonica*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** Many more records this year (487) than last year (339), the 10YA (373) and the 30YA (334). Recorded in every month, with a marked spring peak (40% of records) with lower proportions in summer (10%), autumn (30%) and winter (20%). Reporting rate (12.6%) more than last year (11%) but well below that of the 10YA (15.6%) and the 30YA (20.8%). Recorded from 61% of grid cells surveyed, more than last year's 51% and the 10YA and 30YA, both 53%. Max 8, mean 1.6, median 2. 3 breeding records (2 last year): cf/9 Oct TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1), nb/2 Nov 'Belili' near Murrumbateman GrL05 (BrJ3) and dy/15 Dec TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1).

Grey Shrike-thrush				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	487	339	44	333.9
WR	38	16	138	18.2
G	169	151	12	97.9
BR	3	2	50	3.5
GA	0.0747	0.0611	22	0.0766
GS	12	10	20	22.9
GBR	1	5	-80	0.3

**GBS:** 178 records compared with 170 last year, similar to the 10YA of 175 and the 30YA of 178. Recorded in every week, evenly distributed throughout the year. Records from 12 sites (16%). Reporting rate (R=5.6%) similar to last year's 5.0% and the 10YA of 6.0% and the 30YA of 6.7%. Frequency (F=16.4%) greater than last year (12.7%) though well below the 10YA (26%) and 30YA (36%). Abundance (A=0.0747) higher than last year (0.0611) though similar to the 10YA (0.0719) and the 30YA (0.0766). Max 4, mean 1.3, median 1. 1 breeding record (5 last year): dy/5 Feb Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1).

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

Very rare, vagrant

**General:** No records of this coastal 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 return to the Canberra region, and some over-winter in Canberra, as occurred this year.

**General:** Number of records (144) similar to last year (166) and to the 10YA of 129, though many more than the 30YA of 88. 15% WOO. Recorded in every month except Aug, with a marked spring peak (52% of records) and lower proportions in summer (27%), autumn (19%) and winter (2%). Reporting rate (3.7%) lower than that of last year (5.3%) and that of the previous 10 years (5.4%) and the previous 30 years (5.5%). Recorded from 16.5% of grid cells surveyed, fewer than last year's 20.8% though similar to the 10YA of 17.6% and the 30YA 16.2%. Max 4, mean 1.2, median 2. 1 breeding record (5 last year): nb/27 Nov Black Mountain GrK13(DaC1).

Olive-backed Oriole				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	144	166	-13	88.3
WR	22	30	-27	16.0
G	46	62	-26	29.9
BR	1	5	-80	2.9
GA	0.0633	0.0748	-15	0.0601
GS	35	32	9	26.4
GBR	3	1	200	2.2

**GBS:** Number of records (181) fewer than last year (231), identical to the 10YA of 181 and higher than the 30YA of 144. Recorded in 40 weeks in every month but Jun, with a marked summer peak (47% of records) and lower proportions in autumn (13%), winter (5%) and spring (3%). Records from 35 sites, frequency (F=48%) higher than last year (41%), the 10YA and the 30YA (both 41%). Abundance (A=0.0633) lower than last year (0.0748) though similar to the 10YA (0.0706) and the 30YA (0.06031). Max 3, mean 1.1, median 1. 3 breeding records (1 last year): dy/3wk Jan Aranda GrK13 (OrP1), dy/3wk Jan Ainslie GrL13 (HoS1) and dy/4wk Jan Watson GrL12 (WaK1).



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

Rare, Breeding Visitor

**General:** 8 records similar to the 10YA of 8.8 though many more than the 30YA of 3.6. Recorded in Sep, Oct and Jan from 6 grid cells. First x/19 Sep The Pinnacle Nature Reserve GrJ13 (BiL1) and last 1/5 Jan TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1). Max 15, mean 3.8, median 2. No large flocks as seen in some earlier years. No breeding records since 2004-05.

**GBS:** 3 records (none last year): 30/18 Sep Hawker GrI13 (OvA1), 6/6 Nov Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1) and 2/6 Nov Gundaroo GrO07 (NiA1). No breeding records.

Masked Woodswallow				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	8	2	300	3.6
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	6	2	200	2.6
BR	0	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0120	0.0000	-	0.0126
GS	3	0	-	1.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**White-browed Woodswallow** *Artamus superciliosus*

Uncommon Breeding Migrant

**General:** Number of records (14) many more than last year (3) but well below the 10YA of 26 and similar to the 30YA of 13. Recorded from 9 grid cells, from Sep to Nov, first x/19 Sep The Pinnacle Nature Reserve GrJ13 (BrJ3) and last 40/7 Nov Shepherds Lookout GrH12 (BiL1). Max 80 (18 last year), compared with the previous 10 years and 30 years (both 500), mean 28, median 23. No breeding records this year nor last year.

**GBS:** 4 records (none last year) all on the same date though from dispersed locations, all in the first week of November: 4 Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1), 20 Gundaroo GrO07 (NiA1), 60 Giralang GrK12 (RoM3) and 1 Ainslie GrL13 (HoS1). No breeding records.

White-browed Woodswallow				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	14	3	367	13.4
WR	0	0	-	0.5
G	9	3	200	7.5
BR	0	0	-	2.8
GA	0.0268	0.0000	-	0.0490
GS	4	0	-	2.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Dusky Woodswallow** *Artamus cyanopterus*

Common, Breeding Migrant

**General:** A migrant woodland species; with some over-wintering. The number of records remains high, though far below the 1988-89 irruption of 426 records. ACT watching brief.

**General:** Fewer records this year (217) than last year (286), number similar to the 10YA of 216 and higher than the 30YA of 154. 9% WOO. Recorded every month from Sep to May, with a marked spring peak (59%) compared with summer (26%), autumn (14%) and winter (nil). First 4/2 Sep Narrabundah Hill GrI15 (BiL1) and last 8/10 May Mount Painter GrJ13 (DrC1).

Reporting rate (5.6%) lower than last year (9.1%) and that of the previous 10 years (also 9.1%) and the previous 30 years (9.6%). Recorded from 24% of grid cells surveyed, a lower proportion than last year's 31% and a little lower than the 10YA of 29% and the 30YA of 28%. Max 25, mean 4.4, median 3. 18 breeding records (32 last year) fewer than the 10YA of 27 and similar to the 30YA of 19. First nb/9 Oct off Willows Road, Michelago GrL23 (TaN1) and last dy/18 Mar Yankee Hat car park GrH24 (PeH2).

**GBS:** Number of records (24) fewer than last year (36) and the 10YA of 57 and the 30YA of 32. Recorded in 19 weeks, with a marked autumn peak (46% of records) and lower proportions in winter (4%), spring and summer (both 25%). Records from 11 mostly rural sites (15%), frequency (F=15%) same as last year (15%), lower than the 10YA (21%) and similar to the 30YA (16%). Reporting rate (R=0.8%), lower than last year's 1.1% and the 10YA (2%) and the 30YA (1.2%). Abundance (A=0.0542) similar to last year (0.0513) though lower than the 10YA (0.1318) and the 30YA (0.0772). Max 30, mean 7.2, median 3.5. 4 breeding records (none last year) all from the same site at Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1), from dy/3wk Feb to dy/2wk Mar.

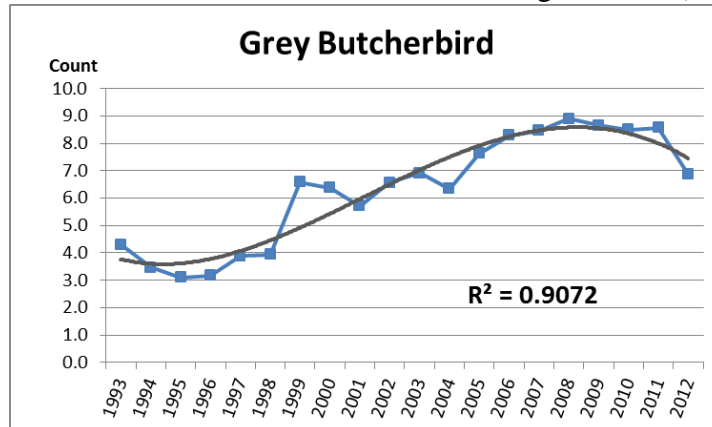
Dusky Woodswallow				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	217	286	-24	153.9
WR	19	17	12	7.5
G	67	92	-27	52.3
BR	18	32	-44	18.8
GA	0.0542	0.0513	6	0.0772
GS	11	12	-8	10.2
GBR	4	0	-	0.6



**Grey Butcherbird** *Cracticus torquatus*

A woodland species, also found in the suburbs, with many more records in recent years than in the past.

**General:** Recorded in every week of the year, with a marked autumn peak (41%) compared with winter (15%), spring (26%) and summer (18%). Reporting rate (7.6%) similar to last year (8.6%) and the 10YA (8.0%) and the 30YA (6.9%) (see graph). Recorded from 31% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year's 30% and the 10YA of 27% but higher than the 30YA of 24%. Max 4, mean 1.2, median 1. 2 breeding records (5 last year):



on/29 Oct Farrer Ridge GrK16 (HeS1) and dy/11 Dec Lake Burley Griffin near Yacht Club GrK14 (HoJ1). **GBS:** Number of records (623) far higher than last year (434) and the 10YA of 175 and the 30YA of 63. Recorded in all weeks, with more records in summer (29%) and autumn (36%) than winter and spring (both 18%). Records from 51 sites, frequency (F=70%) far higher than last year (49%) and the 10YA (33%) and the 30YA (15%). Abundance (A=0.2197) twice that of last year (0.1389) and well above the 10YA (0.0663) and the 30YA (0.0227). Max 3, mean 1.1, median 1. 3 breeding records (1 last year): dy/30 Oct Cook GrJ13 (TaN1), dy/1 Jan Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1) and dy/23 Apr Turner GrK13 (MiP1).

## Common, Breeding Resident

Grey Butcherbird				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	293	269	9	110.0
WR	58	67	-13	20.0
G	87	89	-2	43.5
BR	2	5	-60	1.8
GA	0.2197	0.1389	58	0.0227
GS	51	39	31	10.5
GBR	3	1	200	0.1

**Pied Butcherbird** *Cracticus nigrogularis*

Rare, Visitor

**General:** 2 records (6 last year): 1/20 Aug Cotter Road by Camp Cottermouth GrH14 (MaM4) and 1/24 Sep Holt GrH12 (BiL1).

**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 far above the long-term means on key parameters. Number of records higher than last year though markedly higher than the 10YA (1,299) and the 30YA of 884. 16% WOO. Recorded in all weeks, more records in spring (39%) than summer (19%), autumn and winter (both 21%). Records from 70% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year (77%) and the 10YA (71%) and the 30YA (72%). Reporting rate (R=58%) similar to last year's 63% and the 10YA of 54% and the 30YA of 55%. Max 80, mean 4.6, median 3. 106 breeding records (129 last year) from each month Jul to Jan, from nb/17 Jul Belconnen Golf Club Holt GrI12 (WiT1) to dy/31 Mar Red Hill GrK14 (PeH2).

**GBS:** Number of records (2,914) similar to last year (3,046) and the 10YA of 2,694, though higher than the 30YA of 2,321. Recorded in all weeks, with similar numbers of records in each season. Records from all 73 sites. 5<sup>th</sup> most abundant species (A=3.7025), abundance similar to that of last year (3.0849) and the 10YA (3.4184), though higher than the 30YA (2.9340). Max 60, mean 4, median 2.5. 260 breeding records (326 last year) from 42 sites (58%) from all months except Apr & May.

Australian Magpie				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	2225	1961	13	884.1
WR	348	371	-6	136.8
G	194	230	-16	132.4
BR	106	129	-18	65.1
GA	3.7025	3.0849	20	2.9340
GS	73	79	-8	64.9
GBR	260	326	-20	186.3

**Pied Currawong** *Strepera graculina*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** More records this year (1,330) than last year (1,126) and many more than the 10YA of 728 and the 30YA of 554. 7% WOO. Recorded in every week, with a marked spring peak (40% of records) compared with summer, autumn and winter (each 20%). Reporting rate (34%) similar to last year (36%) and to the 10YA (31%) and the 30YA (35%). Recorded from 54% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year's 57% and to the 10YA and 30YA (both 57%). Max 411 (316 last year) similar to the 10YA and the 30YA (both 521), mean 4.6, median 2.

Pied Currawong				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	1330	1126	18	553.8
WR	97	115	-16	40.9
G	150	170	-12	104.4
BR	27	38	-29	24.2
GA	4.1762	3.8347	9	3.9605
GS	73	77	-5	64.4
GBR	191	206	-7	131.3

27 breeding records (38 last year), similar to the 10YA of 30 and the 30YA of 24, first dy/25 Aug Turner and Lake Burley Griffin GrK13 (BoC4) and last dy/26 Jan Tharwa Sandwash GrJ19 (PeH2).

**GBS:** Number of records (2,829) similar to last year (2,960) and the 10YA of 2,577, though higher than the 30YA of 2,179. Recorded in all weeks, similar numbers of records in each season. Records from all 75 sites. 4<sup>th</sup> most abundant species, abundance (A=4.1762) similar to last year (3.8347), the 10YA (3.8062) and the 30YA (A=3.9605). Max 60, mean 4.7, median 3. 191 breeding records (206 last year) from 38 sites (52%) from nb/1wk Jul Curtin GrJ14 (MoM3) to dy/5wk Jan Fraser GrJ11 (WaS1).

**Grey Currawong** *Strepera versicolor*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** Many more records this year (154) than last year (107) and more than the 10YA of 129 and the 30YA of 121. 10% WOO. Recorded in every month, with more records in autumn (36% of records) compared with winter (16%), spring (30%) and summer (18%). Reporting rate (4.0%) higher than last year (3.4%) though well below the 10YA (5.4%) and the 30YA (7.6%). Recorded from 21% of grid cells surveyed, more than last year's 16% though similar to the 10YA of 19% and 30YA of 23%. Max 5, mean 1.3, median 1. 4 breeding records (5 last year), similar to the 10YA of 3.4 and the 30YA of 3.7, first on/19 Sep Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) and last dy/5 Jan Stony Creek NR GrP15 (BoC4).

Grey Currawong				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	154	107	44	121.2
WR	16	19	-16	10.7
G	58	48	21	42.3
BR	4	5	-20	3.7
GA	0.0646	0.0481	34	0.0813
GS	22	18	22	22.0
GBR	0	3	-100	2.0

**GBS:** Number of records (178) higher than last year (138) though similar to the 10YA of 197 and the 30YA of 180. Recorded in all but one week, with more records in autumn (25%), winter (34%) and spring (25%) than summer (15%). Records from 22 sites, frequency (F=30%) higher than last year (23%) though similar to the 10YA and 30YA (both 34%). Abundance (A=0.0646) higher than that of last year (0.0481) though lower than the 10YA (0.0790) and the 30YA (0.0813). Max 2, mean 1.2, median 1. No breeding records, 3 last year.

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

**General:** No records this year. 4 records from two sites last year: Dec ANBG and Jan JWNR.

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

Uncommon, Breeding Migrant

**General:** 16 records (down from 24 last year) from 10 grid cells (15 last year). The reporting rate, 0.4%, is half of last year and only 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the 30YA. 3 earliest records: 29 Oct Bulls Head GrD16 (McD1), Mt Ainslie NR GrL13 (LeM1) and Mt Rogers GrJ11 (BIR1); latest 1/19 Apr ANBG GrK13 (AWB1). About half the records were from the Canberra nature reserves and parks and the other half from the Brindabella ranges. No breeding records. There have only been breeding records in 8 of the last 30 years (last 2005/6).

Rufous Fantail				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	16	24	-33	17.0
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	10	15	-33	11.4
BR	0	0	-	0.3
GA	0.0019	0.0033	-42	0.0031
GS	4	7	-43	5.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**GBS:** 4 records from 4 sites (10 from 7 last year). Usually this species is considered a passage migrant with records concentrated in late spring and autumn; however this year there was 1 record in each season: 2/3wk Jul Aranda GrJ13 (GeJ1), 2/5wk Oct Florey GrJ12 (BrJ3), 1/2wk Dec Ainslie GrL13 (HoS1) and 1/3wk Mar Aranda GrK13 (RoS1). The abundance value (A=0.0019) is down slightly on the 10YA (0.0022) but down 37% on the 30YA (0.0030).

**Grey Fantail** *Rhipidura albiscapa*

Common, Breeding Resident/Migrant

**General:** Reporting rate (32%) remains much the same as the previous year (31%) (due to a 23% increase in surveys this year), and is consistent with the 10YA and the 30YA. 10% of the records are from winter which indicates that some of the birds don't migrate, 43% 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 (quite a lot of the records have no quantity recorded). Max was 30/5 Mar The Pinnacle GrI13 (AlB1) (from a 2ha survey). 10 breeding records (about half of last year), earliest nb/22 Sep at "Springfield" (south of Goulburn) GrY04 (DeD2) and latest ny/4 Feb The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AlB1).

Grey Fantail				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	1248	964	29	551.9
WR	200	196	2	76.7
G	202	211	-4	112.6
BR	10	18	-44	10.7
GA	0.3479	0.2418	44	0.3239
GS	59	54	9	49.9
GBR	3	0	-	1.9

**GBS:** 728 records from 59 sites (3/4 of all sites) (551 from 54 last year) – a 32% increase. The seasonal distribution is quite different in the GBS to the general survey – winter, spring and summer each had about 20% of the records whereas autumn had 40%. Max of 6 at 3 sites: 4wk Sep Chapman GrI15 (HAJ1), 3wk Mar Burra (a rural block) GrM20 (AnI1) and 2wk May Jerrabomberra GrM16 (LaS2). The abundance value (A=0.3479) is up 44% on last year, 36% on the 10YA but only 10% on the 30YA. 3 nb breeding records from the same site over the first 3 weeks of Dec. Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) (no breeding records last year).

**Willie Wagtail** *Rhipidura leucophrys*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** Reporting rate (25%) is much the same as last year but is 30% higher than the 10YA (19%) and slightly higher than the 30YA (23%). Recorded throughout the year but 65% are recorded in the spring-summer period and tapering off in winter (13%). While a large number of the records are of a single bird, numbers vary up to the max (in a 500 m survey) 20/28 Jan from ANU/Turner GrK13 (YiT1). 27 breeding records (down 25% on last year). Earliest nb/2 Oct North Kama & Bottom Pinnacle GrI13 (BrJ3), latest dy/18 Mar LBath GrY08 (LeM1).

Willie Wagtail				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	983	802	23	363.9
WR	49	50	-2	20.1
G	150	164	-9	86.0
BR	27	36	-25	16.1
GA	0.2918	0.2801	4	0.2633
GS	54	59	-8	49.2
GBR	18	19	-5	6.9

**GBS:** 657 records from 54 sites (3/4 of all sites) (641 from 59 last year), recorded evenly through all seasons. The abundance value (A=0.2918) is almost the same as last year, up a huge 54% on the



10YA, but only up 11% on the 30YA ( $A=0.2629$ ). 3 sites recorded breeding (4 last year): (1) nb/2wk Oct through to dy 4/2wk Greenway GrJ16 (HaA2), (2) first brood attempt nb/3wk through to on/3wk Nov and second brood attempt nb/4wk Nov through to dy 5/3wk Jan Curtin GrK14 (AJR1), and (3) on/1wk Dec and on 2/2wk Dec Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1).

## CORVIDAE: ravens

### Australian Raven *Corvus coronoides* 737

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** The reporting rate, 35%, is down 12% on last year, only slightly below the 10YA and 8% below the 30 year-average. They were recorded at the same rate through 3 of the seasons but were double in spring (38%), whereas last year they were even in each season. Australian Ravens do not usually flock together in large numbers, with the most common count being one bird per record, however in a 5km radius survey a total of 24 were encountered: 29 Dec LBG/Acton GrK13 (BoC4). There were 21 breeding records (exactly the same as 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 the previous Jun to Oct & again in the following Jun, and dy from Oct to Jan.

Australian Raven				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	1341	1239	8	610.8
WR	173	186	-7	67.3
G	147	178	-17	110.7
BR	21	21	0	11.8
GA	1.4636	1.4923	-2	1.1071
GS	73	79	-8	61.4
GBR	17	64	-73	25.3

**GBS:** 2059 records from 75 sites (i.e. all GBS sites) (2148 from all 79 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 with a notable record of 25/4wk Aug Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1). The abundance value (1.4636) is up is about the same as last year and the 10YA but up 31% on the 30YA. 17 breeding records from 10 sites (down a huge number from 64 from 12 sites last year): earliest was nb/1wk Jul Gilmore GrL16 (GrB1) and latest dy/1wk Jan Ainslie GrL13 (HaS3).

### Little Raven *Corvus mellori* 739

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** Reporting rate (4.2%) is down 15% on last year, up 14% on the 10YA and slightly down on the 30YA. This species is generally considered a flocking species in this region. This understanding is reinforced with one record containing 350 birds (a 5km radius survey at Lake Bathurst west basin, 24 Jul GrY07 (LeM1) and 13 others with > 50 birds. However the range of birds per survey is huge with dozens of records of 1-2 birds. Little Ravens are recorded throughout the year; however there is a noticeable seasonal variance with 2 peaks and 2 lows: spring 38%, autumn 29%, summer 13%, and winter 20%. a quarter of the records come from the water bird surveys around Lake Bathurst. There were 9 breeding records (up from 1 last year): earliest co/22 Sep "Springfield" (near Goulburn) GrY04 (DeD2) and latest dy/25 Jan LBath/Tarago Tip GrY08 (LeM1).

Little Raven				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	161	153	5	71.7
WR	2	4	-50	1.7
G	70	67	4	37.9
BR	9	1	800	0.8
GA	0.1689	0.2567	-34	0.0951
GS	13	13	0	6.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**GBS:** 78 records from 13 sites (85 from 13 last year). While the abundance value ( $A=0.1689$ ) is down on last year's spike, it is up 17% on the 10YA and 74% on the 30YA, so numbers are steadily increasing in GBS surveys over the years. This is because of the increase in the number of rural GBS sites in recent years, with 64 observations from rural sites. Contrary to the reporting regime in the General surveys, records of the Little Raven occur much more evenly throughout the year. Also contrary to the General surveys, in the GBS most records are of small numbers (1-5) with a



scattering of records with larger numbers of 20-40 and one notable record of 50/1wk Apr Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2). No GBS breeding records for the last 31 years of GBS records.

### MONARCHIDAE: flycatchers, monarchs

#### Leaden Flycatcher *Myiagra rubecula*

Common, Breeding Migrant

**General:** Reporting rate (3.8%) is down 39% on last year, and about 30% on both the 10YA and the 30YA. The earliest were 1/16 Oct at "Cockatoo" (near Michelago) GrN25 (AIB1) as well as 6/16 Oct at Umbagog Park, Latham GrI12 (BiL1) and latest 2/11 Jun Michelago GrL25 (LaS2). This is very late with typical last reports in the March-April period. Most records (95%) are in spring and summer, tapering off in autumn and (usually) none in winter. Max number in one survey 9/13 Nov Campbell Park GrM13 (COF1). 13 breeding records (return to average levels after a spike last year): earliest di/29 Oct Campbell Park GrM13 (WiK2) as well as nb/29 Oct Mt Ainslie NR GrL13 (LeM1), and latest dy/26 Dec Michelago GrL25 (LaS2).

Leaden Flycatcher				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	146	195	-25	90.8
WR	19	35	-46	11.9
G	53	63	-16	34.5
BR	13	24	-46	7.6
GA	0.0221	0.0175	26	0.0314
GS	10	11	-9	13.3
GBR	0	1	-100	1.5

**GBS:** 54 records from 10 sites (45 from 11 last year). 89% of records are in spring and summer. Earliest record: 1/2wk Oct Ainslie GrL13 (HoS1) and latest 1/3wk Mar Wamboin GrQ12 (MDN1). Two rural sites recorded them continuously for the whole period and 2 other rural sites had them for a couple of months at a time – these 4 sites accounted for about ¾ of the 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=0.0221) is up 26% on last year, and down approximately 30% on both the 10YA and the 30YA (A=0.0309). No breeding records this year (one last year). Breeding has only been recorded 10 years in the past 30.

#### 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 (0.6%) repeats last year's low rate and remains less than half the 30YA. Earliest records usually start in mid-late October (this year half of all records were in this period), however unusually, this year there were 2 reports on 2 July: around Goodwin Hill and Ballow Cres, Macgregor (within a couple of hundred metres of each other) GrI11 (BiL1 and KiM2). The latest 1/27 Mar Kellys Swamp (GrL14) (AnF1). The records were from a wide variety of areas this year including the mountainous areas of ACT as well as the urban parks of Canberra and one record from a property near Michelago. No breeding records for the second year running – breeding has been recorded in 17 of the last 31 years.

Satin Flycatcher				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	22	18	22	20.7
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	14	15	-7	14.2
BR	0	0	-	2.0
GA	0.0009	0.0003	219	0.0031
GS	2	1	100	4.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**GBS:** 2 records from 2 sites (1 last year) both in the same week: 1/4wk Oct Turner GrK13 (MiP1) and 2/4wk Oct Florey GrJ12 (BrJ3). Oct is the month they are most frequently recorded in GBS. They are in a steady decline in GBS records, especially in the last 10 years (in the 1980s they were typically greater than 10 records per year & up to 26). In the last 5 years they have been 0, 1 or 2.

**Restless Flycatcher** *Myiagra inquieta*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** Reporting rate (1.3%) is slightly up on last year, the same as the 10YA, but only half the 30YA. The seasonal distribution was much different this year with 42% of records in winter (half of these were observations were through many reports by a single observer from one area of Macgregor). Of the records that had a count of the number of birds, most were of a single bird. Most of the last 27 years have had breeding records however there haven't been any since 2006/7.

**GBS:** 3 records from 2 sites (none last year): 3wk + 5wk Jul Hawker Gr I13 (OvA1) and 3wk Oct Wamboin GrQ12 (MDN1). They have previously been recorded in all seasons although more commonly in winter. They are in a steady decline in GBS records, especially in the last 5 years (in the 1980s and mid 1990s they were typically greater than 10 records per year & up to 27). For most of the last 10 years there have only been 0, 1, 2 or 3 records per year. There have been no breeding records in GBS.

Restless Flycatcher				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	50	36	39	40.9
WR	2	0	-	1.0
G	23	20	15	21.7
BR	0	0	-	1.0
GA	0.0009	0.0000	-	0.0042
GS	2	0	-	3.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Black-faced Monarch** *Monarcha melanopsis*

Rare, Visitor

**General:** No records this year. They have been reported most years between 1989/90 and 2005/06 and then there was a gap until last year.

**Magpie-lark** *Grallina cyanoleuca*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** Reporting rate (35%) is down slightly on last year, up 21% on the 10YA and up slightly on the 30YA. While most records are of 1-4 birds there are quite a number of records (11) with 20 or more birds with the highest being 40/26 Apr Tuggeranong Sports Oval Dam GrJ17 (FrM1) (in a 500m radius survey). Magpie Larks are recorded throughout the year with a peak in spring. 26 breeding records (down 38% on last year) with earliest dy/25 Aug Turner + LBG (5km survey) GrK13 (BoC4). The next breeding record was (at a more typical timing) of br/14 Oct Holt GrJ12) (KiM2). Latest on/21 Mar Mulligans Flat Big Dam GrL11 (COF1).

**GBS:** 2449 records from 75 sites (2593 from 78 last year) - again recorded from all of the GBS sites and for all weeks of the year 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 (18 – 28) through Feb - Mar. The abundance value (A=1.9032) is almost the same as last year and slightly down on the 10-year and 30YAs. 106 breeding records from 13 sites (108 from 23 last year) (one of the most frequently recorded GBS breeding species): earliest was nb/1wk Jul Greenway GrJ16 (HaA2) and latest at 2 sites dy/1wk Mar Hawker GrI13 (OvA1) and dy 4/1wk Mar Weston (GrJ15 (BoJ1).

Magpie-lark				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	1359	1273	7	502.8
WR	70	103	-32	35.6
G	113	151	-25	81.6
BR	26	42	-38	29.4
GA	1.9032	1.8614	2	2.0467
GS	73	78	-6	63.9
GBR	106	108	-2	72.8

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

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** Reporting rate (10%) is down slightly on last year and down 17% on the 10YA and down 21% on the 30YA (13%). 6 birds is the most typical in a survey with max of 57 1 Jul (5 km radius survey) Lyneham Ridge GrK12 (LeM1). While the birds are recorded all year, 39% of the records are in spring. 57 breeding records (up slightly on last year). Earliest nb/17 Jul Callum Brae GrL15 (HeS1) and latest nb/15 Jun Pine Island GrJ17 (HeS1). These very early July and June records are quite rare – most breeding records are in the Sep to Dec period.

**GBS:** 218 records from 36 sites (246 records from 34 last year). Recorded in all weeks with higher rates in winter and summer. Most common group size is 6 with a max of 50/1wk May Hoskinstown (a rural site) GrT16 (KaJ1). The abundance value ( $A=0.5380$ ) is up 13% on last year, down 10% on the 10YA and up 29% on the 30YA. 31 breeding records from 5 sites (23 from 6 last year with a much larger spread of dates): earliest (probably the same event) at 2 sites dy/1wk Oct Cook GrJ13 (BrM2) and dy/1wk Oct Cook GrJ13 (TaN1). Latest dy/3wk Feb Cook GrJ13 (TaN1).

White-winged Chough				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	389	361	8	205.4
WR	50	63	-21	22.8
G	89	95	-6	53.4
BR	57	52	10	20.2
GA	0.5380	0.4772	13	0.3999
GS	36	34	6	20.4
GBR	31	23	35	6.6

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

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** Reporting rate (1.1%) is down on the 30YA (1.5%) and is the lowest since 1999 (1.0%). Recorded throughout the year with the seasonal distribution closer to the long term picture than last year having 57% of records in spring and summer (85% last year, long term 57%). No one location dominated the reports as Campbell Park did last year. Breeding records, as for last year, remain above the 30YA (1.6) and included one new grid cell (GrN24, Tinderry Rd). First on/13 Nov Campbell Park GrM13 (COF1) and last dy/15 Feb TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1).

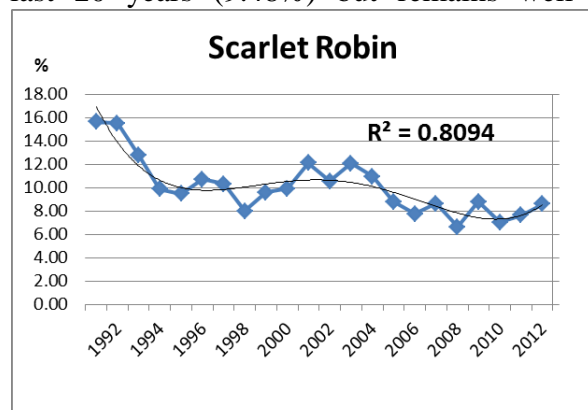
Jacky Winter				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	44	46	-4	24.1
WR	6	6	0	2.4
G	15	13	15	11.3
BR	6	4	50	1.6
GA	0.0000	0.0003	-100	0.0016
GS	0	1	-100	1.4
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Scarlet Robin** *Petroica boodang*

Common, Breeding Resident

Declared vulnerable in NSW.

**General:** Reporting rate (8.6%) is up on last year and consistent with the average for the last 10 years (8.75%) and last 20 years (9.48%) but remains well below the 30YA



(12.4%) which includes higher reporting rates from 1986 to 1992 (see graph). While present throughout the year, the majority of records were in autumn (51%) and winter (28%) compared to the 30YA of 37% in autumn and 31% in winter. Earliest breeding was ny/16 Sep and the latest dy/10 Jan both at The Pinnacle NR GrI13 (AlB1). 4 of the 6 breeding records were from The

Scarlet Robin				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	332	239	39	199.3
WR	49	45	9	20.0
G	105	83	27	64.2
BR	6	6	0	3.4
GA	0.0335	0.0101	232	0.0394
GS	9	7	29	16.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.1



Pinnacle NR. Breeding was recorded in 2 new grid cells, GrL05 (Yass River Rd) and GrN25 (SE of Michelago).

**GBS:** Reporting rate (2.1%) is well up on last year's (0.9%), above the average for the last 10 years (1.27%), but down 18% on the 30YA. Recorded throughout the year. Autumn had the most records (42%) and spring the fewest (17%). Nearly all records are from rural sites with only 1 or 2 sightings from sites in Glen Eagles, Scullin, Turner and Yarralumla. No breeding recorded.

### Red-capped Robin *Petroica goodenovii*

Rare, Breeding Visitor

**General:** The reporting rate (0.8%) returned to the average for the last 10 years after a low point last year. Recorded from 11 Sep to 1 Jun, but there were no records in Feb or May, and only 1 in Jan. The majority of records were in spring (55%), which is similar to the long term picture (47%). Like last year, the percentage of autumn records (32%) is higher than the 30YA (18%). One breeding record br/11 Jan Mulligans Flat NR GrL10 (HoS1).

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

Red-capped Robin				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	31	9	244	10.2
WR	3	3	0	1.4
G	16	5	220	5.9
BR	1	1	0	0.5
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0005
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

### Flame Robin *Petroica phoenicea*

Common, Breeding Resident

This species is declared vulnerable in NSW.

**General:** The reporting rate has steadily declined from 5.1% in 2007 (the highest since 1994) to 2.6% in the current year (the lowest since 1997). The average number of birds per record (3.9) is up on last year (2.4) and up on the 30YA (2.3). The seasonal distribution of records has a low point in summer (7.9%), which is consistent with the long term picture, and reasonably even (around 30%) for the other seasons. The absence of WOO records is not unique, with 4 being the maximum number of WOO records in any year. Although the number of breeding records (3) is 50% lower than last year, the 30YA is only 4. First nb/17 Sep Tallaganda NP GrV17 (COF1) and last cf/28 Jan Warks Road GrD16 (BoC4). The other breeding record was cf/30 Oct Cotter Hut Rd GrF21 (AIB1). GrV17 and GrF21 are new grid cells for breeding records.

**GBS:** 5 records from 3 sites in winter and autumn. The A value has declined in recent years when compared to the 30YA of A= 0.0099 and the 10YA of A= 0.0044. 3 records from Holt GrI12 (DaC1) (1/1wk 1/3wk Jul, 1/1wk Aug), and one each from Wamboin GrQ12 (MDN1) 1/3wk Aug and Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) 1/5wk Apr.

Flame Robin				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	101	98	3	101.3
WR	0	4	-100	0.7
G	55	60	-8	50.2
BR	3	6	-50	4.0
GA	0.0016	0.0033	-52	0.0114
GS	3	2	50	4.2
GBR	0	0	-	0.3

### Rose Robin *Petroica rosea*

Uncommon, Migrant

**General:** The reporting rate of 0.6%, although lower than last year, is within the range of 0.55%-1.01% recorded for the previous 10 years but just under half the 30YA of 1.1%. Like last year, present throughout the year but with only one summer record 1/19 Dec Warks Rd GrE15 (MoM3). 3 is the highest number of WOO records (1 is previous highest). No breeding records, with the last one reported in 2006-2007.

**GBS:** 11 records from 7 sites, up from last year's 6 from 4. Recorded in Aranda GrJ13 1/3wk Jul (GeJ1), GrK13 1/4wk Apr (RoS1), Wamboin GrQ12 1/3wk Aug (MDN1), Cook GrJ13 1/1wk Sep, 1/4wk Mar, 1/2wk Apr, 1/3wk May, 1/1wk Jun (TaN1), Ainslie GrL13 1/3wk May (HoS1), Burra GrM20 1/3wk Jun

Rose Robin				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	25	26	-4	16.9
WR	3	0	-	0.1
G	14	10	40	9.9
BR	0	0	-	0.3
GA	0.0035	0.0021	67	0.0120
GS	7	4	75	8.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

(AnI1), Lyneham GrK12 1/3wk Jun (UpA1). All records in the cooler months, between late March and early September.

### **Pink Robin** *Petroica rodinogaster*

Rare, Breeding Migrant

This species is declared vulnerable in NSW.

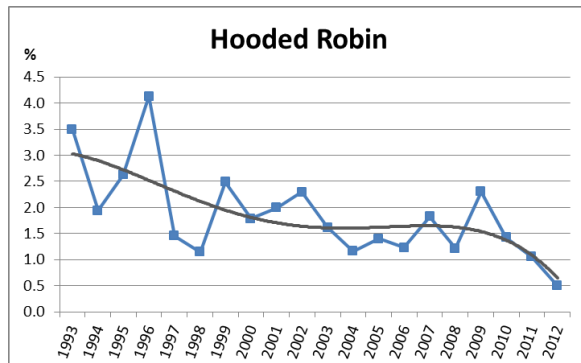
**General:** Only 2 records this year compared with 12 last year, but in line with the 10 year and 30YA. The reporting rate (0.05%) returned closer to the 10YA (0.08%) and the 30YA (0.08%) after a higher value last year (0.38%). 1 record of 2 birds, 2/22 Apr Shepherds Lookout GrH12 (WaS1) and the other being 1/29 Jun ANBG GrK13 (BiL1).

### **Hooded Robin** *Melanodryas cucullata*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

Declared vulnerable in the ACT in May 1997, and in NSW.

**General:** The reporting rate (0.5%) is the lowest since 1986 and about half the revised reporting rate for 2011 (1.01%) (see graph). For the first time since 1997, there were no winter records. The majority of records were in spring (81%) which is



very different to the long term seasonal distribution which

is fairly even across the seasons. 8 of the spring records were from Scottsdale Reserve (GrL28). There was a single breeding record of 3 birds dy/30 Oct Tidbinbilla NR GrG17 (WiJ2), a new grid cell for breeding. As with last year, the number of breeding records and the breeding reporting rate (0.03%) are well below the 30YA of 2.9 records and a reporting rate of 0.2%.

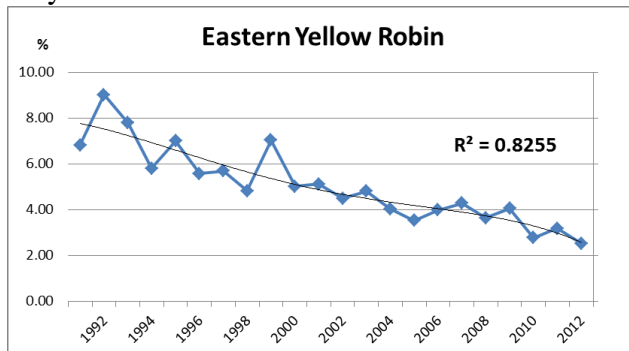
**GBS:** No records since 2004/05.

Hooded Robin				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	21	33	-36	33.8
WR	1	2	-50	2.4
G	10	18	-44	17.4
BR	1	1	0	2.9
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0040
GS	0	0	-	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

### **Eastern Yellow Robin** *Eopsaltria australis*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** The reporting rate (2.5%) is the lowest since 1982 when no bird was recorded (see graph). There has been a declining trend to the reporting rate since 1990. The long term seasonal pattern is a fairly even spread of records across the seasons but in the last 5 years there has been a move towards spring and autumn with the current year having 37% of records in spring and 30% in autumn. The lack of breeding records is not unusual as breeding is recorded in only 17 of the previous 30 years.



Eastern Yellow Robin				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	98	100	-2	121.4
WR	0	1	-100	0.8
G	47	58	-19	45.2
BR	0	1	-100	2.2
GA	0.0180	0.0086	109	0.0060
GS	2	2	0	1.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**GBS:** 43 records only from the same 2 rural sites that have provided most of the records in recent years: Carwoola GrQ16 (BuM1) and Burra GrM20 (AnI1). 1 to 4 birds recorded throughout the year in Burra, 1 to 3 birds recorded from July to October and February to June in Carwoola. The reporting rate of 1.3% is up on the 10 year average (0.22%) and the 30YA (0.4%).

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

Rare, Visitor

**General:** 12 records this year up from 9 last year and compared with 3.5 for the 30YA. The reporting rate (0.3%) is similar to last year. There is a high percentage of summer records (67%, 30YA 45%). 4 records were from Gundaroo and vicinity (GrO07), 2 from Uriarra Rd (GrG13) and 6 from LBath (grid cells Y07, Y08, Z07 and Z08). The earliest record was 2/31 Oct LBath GrZ08 (LeM1) and the latest 1/25 Jan LBath E GrY07 (LeM1). No breeding records. This is not unusual with breeding only recorded in 3 of the last 31 years.

**Eurasian Skylark** *Alauda arvensis*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** The reporting rate of 2.9% is up on last year (2.5%) but still less than the 30YA (3.6%). Spring records predominate (54.4%) but there are records in every month. The species is mostly recorded in small numbers (median 2, mode 1) but larger numbers are recorded in some 5km radius surveys, 50/28 May LBath E GrY07 (LeM1). The lack of breeding records is not unusual as there are only 5 years in the last 31 in which breeding was recorded.

**GBS:** 18 records from a site in Curtin GrK14 (AJR1), cf 1 to 3 records from the same site in previous 3 years. Recorded from August to April. Most records are of a single bird except 4/4wk Apr, 2/3 & 4wk Oct, 2/1wk Dec.

Eurasian Skylark				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	114	77	48	58.5
WR	0	0	-	0.2
G	30	30	0	18.5
BR	0	0	-	0.5
GA	0.0082	0.0009	820	0.0278
GS	1	1	0	1.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**CISTICOLIDAE: cisticolas****Golden-headed Cisticola** *Cisticola exilis*

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

A cryptic grassland bird.

**General:** The reporting rate of 3.5% is higher than last year and continues the upward trend since the 2008 low of 1.2%. The largest number recorded was 13/8 Nov JWNR GrL14 (NiA1). The number of grid cells with records (31) is much higher than any of the previous 10 years (average 8.4) and the 30YA (11.0). There are records in every month with the seasonal distribution similar to last year, the highest percentage in summer and spring (45% & 29%). The only breeding record was of 3 birds, cf/7 Dec FSP GrL14 (HeS1).

**GBS:** 30 records from 3 sites, well up on last year's 2 records from 2 sites. All sites are near water. The reporting rate of 0.9% is well up on the 10YA (0.16%) and 30YA (0.2%). 27 records of up to 8 birds from Curtin GrK14 (AJR1), including 4 breeding records cf/2wk Jan, dy/3wk Jan to 2wk Feb. Also recorded in Giralang GrK12 1/1wk Oct (McD4) and Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2) 1/2wk Dec, 1/3wk Jan.

Golden-headed Cisticola				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	135	63	114	42.1
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	31	13	138	11.0
BR	1	1	0	0.4
GA	0.0230	0.0006	3777	0.0045
GS	3	2	50	1.3
GBR	4	0	-	0.1



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

Common, Breeding Migrant

**General:** The reporting rate (6.4%) is lower than last year (7.8%) but close to the 30YA (6.1%). The reporting rate for this species is reasonably consistent over the past 22 years, being between 4.1% and 7.8% in all but 3 years when it fell as low as 2.9% (1998). Records this year cover all months except July, with the majority in spring and summer (93%). Like last year, some high numbers were recorded again with 6 records of 20 or more birds. The largest number was 40/29 Nov LBG GrL14 (MaR4), 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/29 Oct LBG GrL14 (MaR4) and the last dy/19 Feb Lyneham GrL12 (LeM1).

**GBS:** Recorded regularly from 3wk September to 3wk March from 3 sites near water at Greenway GrJ16 (HaA2), Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2) and Giralang GrK12 (McD4). Also recorded in Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2) from late January to March, a site some 300 m from water. Highest count: 14/4wk Oct from the Jerrabomberra site. Earliest record 2/3wk Sep (McD4), latest records 1/3wk Mar (HaL2 & PeH2). The reporting rate of 1.6% is slightly lower than last year's 1.8% but well above the 30YA of 0.4%, a reflection of the inclusion in the GBS of more recent sites near water.

Australian Reed-Warbler				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	249	244	2	98.4
WR	0	0	-	0.6
G	37	48	-23	20.8
BR	4	9	-56	4.1
GA	0.0561	0.0697	-20	0.0134
GS	4	3	33	1.9
GBR	0	4	-100	0.3

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

Uncommon, Breeding Resident

**General:** The reporting rate (2.5%) is close to the highest recorded in the last 24 years (2.61%, 2007) and 53% above the 30YA of 1.7%. The number of grid cells was up on last year and well above the 30YA (5.3). The species is reported this year in 4 new grid cells: GrF03 (Yass), GrK17 (Tuggeranong), GrL20 (near Williamsdale) and GrX08 (LBath). Recorded in all months except July and August, with 89% in spring and summer (30YA 81%). 2 breeding records is more than any year in the previous 30 years, with only one breeding event recorded in 4 of these years. Both breeding records were from Norgrove Park. The earliest cf/17 Dec Kingston GrL14 (LeM1) and the latest cf/7 Jan (LeM1).

**GBS:** 14 records from the same 2 sites that have provided all but one previous GBS records: Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2) and Giralang GrK12 (McD4). Up from 3 records from last year. Recorded nearly every week in Jerrabomberra 4wk Sep to 3wk Nov and in Giralang from 2wk Nov to 4wk Jan. All records were of a single bird. Recorded in the GBS since 2007/08.

Little Grassbird				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	98	48	104	26.6
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	13	6	117	5.3
BR	2	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0044	0.0009	396	0.0042
GS	2	2	0	1.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Rufous Songlark** *Cincloramphus mathewsi*

A woodland summer migrant.

Common, Breeding Migrant

**General:** The reporting rate (3.1%) returned to levels of the average for the previous 10 years (2.9%) and the 30YA (3.0%) after lower values last year. The maximum number of birds recorded (20) was recorded twice in 0.5 km surveys: 20/29 Oct Castle Hill GrI18 (VeP1) and 20/5 Jan TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1). Three of the four breeding records were at TSR 48. The earliest breeding record was on/29 Oct West Macgregor GrH11 (CuR1) and the latest dy/11 Jan TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1).

Rufous Songlark				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	119	66	80	48.5
WR	13	11	18	4.2
G	38	31	23	22.8
BR	4	4	0	1.7
GA	0.0006	0.0003	102	0.0060
GS	1	1	0	2.3
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**GBS:** 2 records from 1 site in Curtin GrK14 (AJR1), up from 1 record from the same site last year. 1/3wk Sep and 1/5wk Oct. The reporting rate of 0.1% is down on the 30YA of 0.3%, probably due to the decline in the number of GBS sites near suitable habitat.

### **Brown Songlark** *Cincloramphus cruralis*

An infrequently recorded summer migrant.

**General:** The reporting rate of 0.4% is a return to near the average for the past 10 years (0.45%) and long term (0.5%) after low values last year. The higher number of records compared to last year is also not unusual with 10 of the previous 30 years having 11 or more. The reports from 8 grid cells, although above the 30YA (5.2), is not unusual in the past 10 years. Nine records were of a single bird, with up to 5 birds recorded in the remaining records. The lack of breeding records is not unusual with records in only 4 of the previous 30 years.

**GBS:** No records this year. Last recorded in 2007/08.

Rare, Breeding Migrant

Brown Songlark				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	16	4	300	7.7
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	8	4	100	5.2
BR	0	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*

**General:** The 18<sup>th</sup> most frequently recorded species. Marginally more records this year (727) than last year (662) and many more than the 10YA of 321 and the 30YA of 289. 5% WOO. Recorded in every week, with a marked spring peak (42% of records) compared with summer (21%), autumn (23%) and winter (14%). Reporting rate (18.8%) similar to last year (21.1%), higher than the previous 10 years (13.5%) though similar to the previous 30 years (18.0%). Recorded from 43% of grid cells surveyed, similar to last year's 37% and to the 10YA (33%) and 30YA (35%). Max 50 (100 last year), mean 6.2, median 4. Just 1 breeding record (1 last year as well), lower than the 10YA of 2.3 and the 30YA of 5.3: dy/7 Dec Pine Island South GrJ17 (HeS1).

**GBS:** 1,760 records, similar to last year (1,699), the 10YA of 1,588 and the 30YA of 1,690. Recorded in all weeks, with slightly fewer records in winter (20%) than in spring (25%), summer (29%) and autumn (27%). Records from 70 of the 75 sites. 3<sup>rd</sup> most abundant species (A=4.4333), abundance similar to last year (4.0855) and the 10YA (4.0653) though lower than the 30YA (5.3854). 19 breeding records (15 last year) from 11 sites, records in each month from Oct to Mar, commencing with dy/5wk Oct Florey GrJ12 (BrJ3) and ending with dy/2wk Mar Turner GrK13 (BoC4).

Common Breeding Resident

Silvereye				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	727	662	10	288.6
WR	35	26	35	9.2
G	119	111	7	64.4
BR	1	1	0	5.3
GA	4.4333	4.0855	9	5.3854
GS	70	74	-5	62.4
GBR	19	15	27	17.1

### **HIRUNDINIDAE: swallows**

#### **Welcome Swallow** *Hirundo neoxena*

**General:** The 19<sup>th</sup> most frequently recorded species. More records this year (696) than last year (574) and many more than the 10YA of 357 and the 30YA of 296. Recorded in every week, with many more records in spring (48% of records) than in summer (21%), autumn (19%) or winter (12%). Reporting rate (18.0%) similar to last year (18.3%) though higher than the previous 10 years (15.0%) and similar to the previous 30 years

Common, Breeding Resident

Welcome Swallow				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	696	574	21	295.6
WR	6	11	-45	3.3
G	107	143	-25	78.0
BR	11	10	10	9.1
GA	0.4166	0.3018	38	0.2354
GS	36	36	0	25.2
GBR	3	3	0	1.8

(18.4%). Recorded from 39% of grid cells surveyed, fewer than last year's 48% though similar to the 10YA of 41% and 30YA of 42%. Max 200 (272 last year), mean 7.9, median 3. 11 breeding records (10 last year), more than the 10YA of 7.8 and the 30YA of 9.1: first on/19 Oct Strike-a-Light TSR GrN29 (COF1) and last dy/29 Dec Baroona Road Michelago GrL25 (LaS2).

**GBS:** Number of records (373) more than last year (298) and well above the 10YA of 223 and the 30YA of 192. Recorded in all weeks, with a marked spring peak (34%) compared with summer (27%), autumn (23%) and winter (16%). Records from 37 of the 75 sites, frequency F=49% similar to last year (46%) though above the 10YA (40%) and the 30YA (38%). Abundance (A=0.4166) higher than last year (0.3018), the 10YA (0.2525) and the 30YA (0.2354). 3 breeding records (3 last year): nb/4wk Sep Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1), and dy/5wk Oct and dy/1wk Nov, both Greenway GrJ16 (HaA2).

### **Fairy Martin** *Petrochelidon ariel*

Uncommon, Breeding Migrant

**General:** More records this year (58) than last year (48) and many more than the 10YA of 37 and the 30YA of 25. Recorded from Aug to Mar, with many more records in spring (64% of records) than in summer (26%), autumn (2%) or winter (9%). Reporting rate (1.5%) the same as last year and the 10YA and the 30YA. Recorded from 6.5% of grid cells surveyed, fewer than last year's 8.1% though similar to the 10YA (7.0%) and 30YA (6.6%). Max 30 (the same as last year), mean 7.6, median 6. 5 breeding records (6 last year): first on/16 Oct Williamsdale area GrL20 (LaS1) and last on/30 Oct Uriarra Rd - Mountain Creek Rd junction GrG13 (AnF1).

**GBS:** 5 records (1 last year): 2 in Sep, 2 in Oct and 1 in Jan, from just 2 sites, commencing with 26/4wk Sep and ending with 12/1wk Jan, both records from Jerrabomberra GrM16 (HaL2).

Fairy Martin				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	58	48	21	24.6
WR	0	0	-	0.1
G	18	24	-25	12.1
BR	5	6	-17	2.9
GA	0.0211	0.0119	78	0.0085
GS	2	1	100	1.9
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

### **Tree Martin** *Petrochelidon nigricans*

Common, Breeding Migrant

**General:** Many more records this year (155) than last year (106) and many more than the 10YA of 101 and the 30YA of 86. Although a migratory species, recorded in all months with many more records in spring (52% of records) than in summer (28%), autumn (10%) or winter (9%). Reporting rate (4.0%) higher than last year (3.4%) though similar to the previous 10 years (4.2%) and below that of the previous 30 years (5.3%). Recorded from 19.4% of grid cells surveyed, more than last year's 15.8% and the 10YA of 16.4%, and similar to the 30YA of 18.6. Max 60 (100 last year), mean 10, median 4.5. 8 breeding records (6 last year): first ih/5 Oct 'Euroka' Brittle Gum remnant site GrV09 (CIM1) and last dy/15 Feb TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1).

**GBS:** 11 records (3 last year), less than the 10YA (14) and 30YA (15). Recorded Aug to Mar except for Jan. Records from 5 sites (3 last year). Abundance (A=0.0145) much higher than last year (0.0047) though below the 10YA (0.0199) and the 30YA (0.0251).

Tree Martin				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	155	106	46	85.6
WR	19	17	12	9.3
G	54	47	15	34.2
BR	8	6	33	5.6
GA	0.0145	0.0047	205	0.0251
GS	5	3	67	5.1
GBR	0	0	-	0.0



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

Uncommon Breeding Resident

**General:** There were 7 records from 4 grid cells compared with 5 records from 5 grid cells last year. The reporting rate this year (0.2%) is about the same as the 10YA but 55% below the 30YA.

**GBS:** No records. Last recorded in 2006-07.

**Common Blackbird** *Turdus merula*

Common Breeding Resident

**General:** The 2012 reporting rate is down 4% on 2011, up 22% on the 10YA, and 15% on the 30YA. 2 breeding records on the same date: cf/29 Oct Crace Grasslands NR GrL12 (RoM3) and nb/29 Oct LBG East and Jerrabomberra Creek GrL14 (RoM3).

**GBS:** The 2012 abundance rate is down 12% on 2011, down 35% on the 10YA, and 47% on the 30YA. 23 breeding records: first, cf/4wk Sep Chapman GrI15 (HAJ1); last: dy/2wk Feb Giralang GrK12 McD4.

Common Blackbird				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	438	370	18	214.0
WR	0	4	-100	1.6
G	47	56	-16	36.4
BR	2	0	-	5.7
GA	0.8118	0.9240	-12	1.5845
GS	65	69	-6	60.0
GBR	23	37	-38	35.0

**STURNIDAE: starling, myna****Common Starling** *Sturnus vulgaris*

Common Breeding Resident

**General:** This year's reporting rate is down 6% on last year, 5% on the 10YA, and 3% on the 30YA. The maximum flock size of 800/31 Mar FSW GrM14 (AnF1) compares with 1700 over the previous 10 years and 3,000 over the previous thirty years. Breeding: first, 9 ih/4 Sep GrJ16 Urambi Hills (PeH2); last: cf/15 Dec TSR 48 GrO05 (LeM1) plus an early record for next year co/23 Jun GrM14 New Line Quarry (LaS1).

**GBS:** This year's abundance rate is down 22 % on last year, 48% on the 10YA, and 78% on the 30YA. Breeding, 9 records: first ih/1wk Sep Watson GrL12 (WaK1); last: dy/2wk Jan Page GrJ12 (AlB1).

Common Starling				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	1094	945	16	462.7
WR	97	139	-30	50.3
G	104	139	-25	84.2
BR	44	57	-23	35.0
GA	1.7829	2.2953	-22	8.6781
GS	50	54	-7	58.6
GBR	9	20	-55	46.4

**Common Myna** *Sturnus tristis*

Common Breeding Resident

**General:** This year's reporting rate is down 3% on last year, but up 33% on the 10YA, and down 58% on the 30YA. The figures may reflect the distribution of observer effort as many of the records were by a single observer. Max 25/11 Apr Chapman GrI15 (HoJ1) is 14% up on the previous year, down 69% on the 10YA and down 97% on the 30YA. Breeding, 6 records: down from 19 last year: first, nb/29 Oct JWNR GrL14 (AnF1); last: ih/24 Mar Majura NR GrM12 (WaK1).

**GBS:** This year's abundance rate is down 15% on last year, 58% on the 10YA, and 47% on the 30YA. 13 breeding records compared with 48 records last year: first ih/3wk Jul Watson GrL12 (WaK1); last: ny/1wk Mar Kambah GrJ16 (VeP1).

Common Myna				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	649	541	20	170.1
WR	21	35	-40	17.3
G	45	49	-8	24.4
BR	6	19	-68	7.7
GA	1.3835	1.6353	-15	2.8099
GS	59	63	-6	46.3
GBR	13	48	-73	31.3

**NECTARINIIDAE: mistletoebird****Mistletoebird** *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*

**General:** There was a sharp decline in records for this year. This year's reporting rate is 61% down on last year, 59% on the 10YA, and 59% on the 30YA. Breeding, a single record: nb/13 Nov Campbell Park GrM13 (COF1).

**GBS:** This year's abundance rate is down 11% on last year, but up 12% on the 10YA, and 26% on the 30YA. The majority of records come from rural sites.

Common Breeding Resident

Mistletoebird				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	97	203	-52	98.8
WR	30	60	-50	20.6
G	38	79	-52	35.0
BR	1	4	-75	1.6
GA	0.0309	0.0347	-11	0.0250
GS	14	15	-7	9.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**ESTRILDIDAE: WEAVER FINCHES****Zebra Finch** *Taeniopygia guttata*

Rare Visitor

**General:** Not recorded in the ACT this year. There was 1 record: 2/21 Nov LBath GrY07 (LeM1).

**Double-barred Finch** *Taeniopygia bichenovii*

Uncommon Breeding Resident

**General:** This year's reporting rate is up 47% on last year, 28% on the 10YA, and 11% on the 30YA, a recovery to levels close to expected levels after diminished returns over the past 3 years. The maximum number 50/22 Apr Bredbo GrL29 (McD1) is 67% higher than last year, 14% higher than the 10YA and the 30YA.

**GBS:** This year's abundance rate is up 20% on last year, up 99% on the 10YA, but down 12% on the 30YA. All records are from Canberra or Queanbeyan suburban gardens, not rural sites.

Double-barred Finch				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	161	92	75	60.0
WR	14	2	600	1.8
G	36	33	9	20.3
BR	1	0	-	1.2
GA	0.1245	0.1039	20	0.1149
GS	12	18	-33	12.7
GBR	0	0	-	0.1

**Red-browed Finch** *Neochmia temporalis*

Common Breeding Resident

**General:** This year's reporting rate is up 32% on last year, 53% on the 10YA, and 7% on the 30YA. Largest group 60/13 May Mt Painter NR GrJ13 (AnF1), half as many as last year, 18% lower than the 10YA and 25% lower than the 30YA. Breeding, 15 records: first, nb/22 Sep "Springfield", 18 km S of Goulburn GrY04 (DeD2); last: nb/28 Jan Kama NR GrI13 (WiT1).

**GBS:** This year's abundance rate is up 32% on last year, 96% on the 10YA, and 110% on the 30YA. While the bulk of records are from suburban gardens, there is a strong representation from rural sites, which could contribute significantly to the long term increase. 15 breeding records: first nb/4wk Aug Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4) and last dy/3wk Apr Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2).

Red-browed Finch				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	444	272	63	172.6
WR	16	12	33	1.7
G	88	86	2	49.0
BR	15	10	50	6.0
GA	0.6637	0.5015	32	0.3370
GS	28	22	27	15.7
GBR	15	16	-6	2.0

**Diamond Firetail** *Stagonopleura guttata*

Uncommon Breeding Resident

Watching brief for the ACT and declared vulnerable in NSW. In marked contrast to both the Double-barred Finch and the Red-browed Finch, this year was a bad year for the Diamond Firetail.

**General:** This year's reporting rate is down 27% on last year, the same as the 10YA, and up 11% on the 30YA. It was recorded from 57 grids, (58 last year). The maximum number 40/11 Jul Narrabundah Hill GrO17 (CaJ4) is down from 60 for both the 10 year and 30YA. Breeding, 6 records: first on/4 Oct "Lyndfield Park", 12 Km W of Gunning GrL02 (TaN1); last dy/22 Jan Michelago (LaS2).

**GBS:** This year there were 5 records from 1 rural site at Hoskinstown GrT16 (KaJ1) between 4wk Jul and 3wk May, compared with 4 records from 3 sites in the previous year.

Diamond Firetail				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	154	170	-9	57.8
WR	10	8	25	2.9
G	57	58	-2	24.7
BR	6	7	-14	3.1
GA	0.0019	0.0015	27	0.0074
GS	1	3	-67	1.5
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Beautiful Firetail** *Stagonopleura bella*

Rare Vagrant

**General:** Not reported this year after the first ever report in the AOI in 2008/09.

**PASSERIDAE sparrows****House Sparrow** *Passer domesticus*

Common Breeding Resident

ABS rank by number of records 34 of 242 and GBS ranked 18 of 161

**General:** 466 records from 42 grid cells (15%) from 50 weeks, an increase of 19% of records from the previous year. There is an increase in the number of spring records (45%) and a decline in the number of autumn records (60%) compared to the 30 YA. Reporting rate 12.1%, slightly more than the 30 YA of 11.4%. Group size: mean 5.2, median 3, max in a 500 m search 40/24 Jul GrZ08 (LeM1). Only 2 breeding records: first on/29 Oct West Macgregor GrH11 (CuR1) and other dy/15 Feb TSR48 GrO05 (LeM1).

**GBS:** 1129 records from 51 sites (70%), from all weeks. Abundance (A=2.5408) was 12% lower than the previous year and 55% below the 30 YA, indicating a decline from A=9.0 in 1984 to the present value. Average group size 7.1 max 56/5wk April Gleneagles GrI16 (PeH2). 11 breeding records from 3 sites commencing with cf/4wk Oct Gilmore GrL16 (GrB1) and concluding with nb/4wk Feb Red Hill GrK14 (WaR4).

House Sparrow				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	466	390	19	182.6
WR	0	2	-100	1.9
G	42	65	-35	36.9
BR	2	7	-71	6.3
GA	2.5408	2.8715	-12	5.8668
GS	51	58	-12	58.8
GBR	11	20	-45	30.7

**Eurasian Tree Sparrow** *Passer montanus*

Rare Visitor or Resident

**General:** One 2012 record but not presented to Rarities Panel for appraisal: 20 Apr Strathnairn GrH12 (KiM1). Species may be under-recorded.



**MOTACILLIDAE: pipit****Australasian Pipit** *Anthus novaeseelandiae*

Common, Breeding Resident

**General:** 174 records from 56 grid cells (20%), from 40 weeks. Reporting rate 4.5% is slightly below the 10YA (4.7%) but well below the 30 YA of 7.6%. Group size: mean 2.5, median 1, max in a 5 km search 15/7 Nov LBath GrZ08 (MaD4). 1 breeding record: nb/29 Oct JWNR GrL14 (LaS1)

**GBS:** 16 records from 2 sites (2.7%), from 16 weeks. 15 records from one location Curtin GrK14 (AJR1) and 1 record from a rural site in Burra. Abundance (A=0.0091) was 47% higher than the previous year but 38% below the 30 YA. Average group size 1.8. One breeding record di/3wk Nov Curtin GrK14 (AJR1).

Australasian Pipit				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	174	167	4	122.6
WR	1	1	0	0.5
G	56	78	-28	44.3
BR	1	6	-83	3.5
GA	0.0091	0.0062	47	0.0164
GS	2	1	100	2.2
GBR	1	0	-	0.2

**FRINGILLIDAE finches****European Goldfinch** *Carduelis carduelis*

Common Breeding Resident

**General:** 291 records from 63 grid cells (23%) from 49 weeks, 26% more records than the previous year. Reporting rate 7.5% is 24% higher than the previous 10 YA, but only half the 30YA of 11.8%. Group size: mean 3.5, median 2, max 40/28 May LBath GrY07 (LeM1). 5 breeding records commencing with dy/14 Jan Norgrove Park GrL14 (LeM1) and concluding with dy/28 Jan Narrabundah Hill GrI15 (HoJ1).

**GBS:** 71 records from 9 sites (12%), from 43 weeks. Abundance (A=0.0772) was similar to the previous year but 66% below the 30 YA. Average group size 3.5 max 15/4wk Jun Curtin GrK14 (AJR1). Many key measures down on 30 year trend except autumn records which were 81% higher. No breeding records.

European Goldfinch				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	291	231	26	188.8
WR	2	2	0	0.8
G	63	61	3	49.8
BR	5	2	150	2.6
GA	0.0772	0.0757	2	0.2420
GS	9	8	13	23.1
GBR	0	0	-	1.0

**Common Greenfinch** *Carduelis chloris*

Uncommon Breeding Resident

**General:** 34 records from 4 cells, 48% more records than the previous year and 234% higher than 30YA (10.2). Number of birds reported is 543% higher than 30YA. Reporting rate 0.9% is higher than 30 YA (0.6%). Group size: mean 4.5, which is 77% higher than 30YA (2.5). 2 breeding records: first di/1 Oct Norgrove Park GrL14 (LeM1) and last dy/7 Jan Norgrove Park GrL14 (LeM1).

Common Greenfinch				
	11/12	10/11	%Chng	30YA
R	34	23	48	10.2
WR	0	0	-	0.0
G	4	1	300	2.7
BR	2	0	-	0.1
GA	0.0000	0.0000	-	0.0009
GS	0	0	-	1.0
GBR	0	0	-	0.0

**Table 1: Number of records for each species segregated by survey type 2011-2012**

**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.

Rank	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	WBS	INC	WOO	WOO %
1	Australian Magpie	2225	878	576	377	38	8	348	15.6%
2	Crimson Rosella	1663	777	311	225	24	2	324	19.5%
3	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	1492	566	428	242	12	3	241	16.2%
4	Galah	1467	583	400	249	13	1	221	15.1%
5	Superb Fairy-wren	1463	797	202	282	31	3	148	10.1%
6	Magpie-lark	1359	480	499	285	24	1	70	5.2%
7	Australian Raven	1341	601	267	297	2	1	173	12.9%
8	Pied Currawong	1329	571	399	254	6	2	97	7.3%
9	Red Wattlebird	1302	576	399	220	6	3	98	7.5%
10	Grey Fantail	1246	670	146	200	27	3	200	16.1%
11	Common Starling	1094	420	332	219	25	1	97	8.9%
12	Striated Pardalote	1035	522	130	129	7		247	23.9%
13	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	1024	534	208	162	34	3	83	8.1%
14	Weebill	1014	423	170	159			262	25.8%
15	Eastern Rosella	990	491	129	160	11	2	197	19.9%
16	Willie Wagtail	983	503	173	218	37	3	49	5.0%
17	Crested Pigeon	942	335	328	210	16	2	51	5.4%
18	Silveryeye	727	252	272	156	12		35	4.8%
19	Welcome Swallow	696	335	181	150	21	3	6	0.9%
20	Spotted Pardalote	689	402	77	87	4		119	17.3%
21	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	684	349	79	158	6	1	91	13.3%
22	Common Myna	649	189	308	129	1	1	21	3.2%
23	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	637	411	58	113	5	3	47	7.4%
24	Noisy Miner	631	256	97	100		2	176	27.9%
25	Red-rumped Parrot	598	266	140	150	5	3	34	5.7%
26	White-throated Treecreeper	583	359	27	92	9		96	16.5%
27	Australian Wood Duck	575	292	102	132	9	6	34	5.9%
28	Pacific Black Duck	567	281	66	177	26	1	16	2.8%
29	Buff-rumped Thornbill	566	357	18	63	7		121	21.4%
30	Laughing Kookaburra	535	307	59	107	5		57	10.7%
31	Rufous Whistler	495	299	18	78	26	4	70	14.1%
32	Noisy Friarbird	488	222	107	65	1		93	19.1%
33	Grey Shrike-thrush	485	316	38	72	21		38	7.8%
34	House Sparrow	466	93	285	75	13			0.0%
35	Brown Thornbill	445	286	19	89	16	1	34	7.6%
36	Red-browed Finch	444	214	104	91	10	9	16	3.6%
37	Common Blackbird	438	96	232	110				0.0%
38	White-winged Chough	389	214	33	62	6	24	50	12.9%
39	White-browed Scrubwren	379	216	60	90	5		8	2.1%
40	White-plumed Honeyeater	372	190	42	99	1	1	39	10.5%
41	Eurasian Coot	370	162	27	152	24	1	4	1.1%
42	Masked Lapwing	365	121	86	123	19	13	3	0.8%
43	Striated Thornbill	364	285	5	21	2	1	50	13.7%
44	Little Pied Cormorant	352	165	30	127	17	5	8	2.3%

Rank	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	WBS	INC	WOO	WOO %
45	Dusky Moorhen	337	160	32	131	12	1	1	0.3%
46	Scarlet Robin	332	231	4	40	3	5	49	14.8%
47	Australasian Grebe	329	139	23	124	22	5	16	4.9%
48	Purple Swampphen	328	158	29	130	11			0.0%
49	Golden Whistler	320	188	16	73	2	1	40	12.5%
50	White-eared Honeyeater	305	225	18	27	1		34	11.1%
51	Australian King-Parrot	300	124	84	64		2	26	8.7%
52	Black Swan	296	117	23	130	25		1	0.3%
53	Grey Butcherbird	293	138	24	66	5	2	58	19.8%
54	European Goldfinch	291	105	86	66	29	3	2	0.7%
55	Eastern Spinebill	273	124	84	50	1		14	5.1%
56	Nankeen Kestrel	270	161	17	68	9	6	9	3.3%
57	Australian Reed-Warbler	249	102	49	88	9	1		0.0%
58	White-faced Heron	247	111	24	86	22	3	1	0.4%
59	Grey Teal	245	98	16	96	25	4	6	2.4%
60	Black-shouldered Kite	242	124	7	73	15	16	7	2.9%
61	Speckled Warbler	231	141	17	32		2	39	16.9%
62	Rock Dove	222	65	111	46				0.0%
63	Dusky Woodswallow	217	133	30	31	2	2	19	8.8%
64	Hardhead	203	88	17	83	13		2	1.0%
65	White-throated Gerygone	184	105		22	4		53	28.8%
66	Australasian Pipit	174	78	29	38	26	2	1	0.6%
67	Double-barred Finch	161	69	49	22	1	6	14	8.7%
68	Little Raven	161	84	10	23	42		2	1.2%
69	Wedge-tailed Eagle	159	102	9	30	5	4	9	5.7%
70	Tree Martin	155	91	7	34	2	2	19	12.3%
71	Diamond Firetail	154	103	10	19	5	7	10	6.5%
72	Grey Currawong	154	68	10	60			16	10.4%
73	Superb Parrot	153	49	23	54		8	19	12.4%
74	Australasian Darter	152	59	10	79	1	3		0.0%
75	Leaden Flycatcher	146	107	1	18		1	19	13.0%
76	Olive-backed Oriole	144	75	9	35	2	1	22	15.3%
77	Little Corella	141	74	9	28	5	2	23	16.3%
78	Gang-gang Cockatoo	138	89	10	28		1	10	7.2%
79	Little Black Cormorant	136	60	5	69	2			0.0%
80	Brown-headed Honeyeater	135	82	3	19	5	1	25	18.5%
81	Golden-headed Cisticola	135	45	10	72	6	2		0.0%
82	White-naped Honeyeater	127	96	4	17	1		9	7.1%
83	Common Bronzewing	124	82	10	20	5		7	5.6%
84	Australian White Ibis	123	49	10	55	5	3	1	0.8%
85	Brown Goshawk	122	71	5	22	8	4	12	9.8%
86	Great Cormorant	119	70	9	38	1	1		0.0%
87	Rufous Songlark	119	59	25	17		5	13	10.9%
88	Sacred Kingfisher	118	74	6	27		3	8	6.8%
89	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	116	84	6	23		1	2	1.7%
90	Brown Falcon	114	66	6	18	12	5	7	6.1%
91	Eurasian Skylark	114	45	17	26	24	2		0.0%
92	New Holland Honeyeater	112	54	17	41				0.0%
93	Brown Treecreeper	110	76		18		2	14	12.7%
94	Black-fronted Dotterel	107	31	3	57	12	4		0.0%
95	Flame Robin	100	63	12	16	3	6		0.0%



Rank	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	WBS	INC	WOO	WOO %
96	Little Grassbird	98	35	8	54	1			0.0%
97	Southern Whiteface	98	58	6	14	14	3	3	3.1%
98	Eastern Yellow Robin	97	61	8	25	3			0.0%
99	Mistletoebird	97	42	17	7	1		30	30.9%
100	Yellow Thornbill	94	65	6	5	18			0.0%
101	Silver Gull	92	33	11	30	18			0.0%
102	Hoary-headed Grebe	83	16	3	48	15	1		0.0%
103	Brown Quail	81	36	13	24		8		0.0%
104	Pallid Cuckoo	78	54	4	14	1		5	6.4%
105	Rainbow Lorikeet	78	24	12	35		1	6	7.7%
106	White-winged Triller	77	51	3	8	1	2	12	15.6%
107	Eastern Great Egret	76	28	4	39	4	1		0.0%
108	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	75	46	8	11	5		5	6.7%
109	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	74	43	11	11	4	5		0.0%
110	Stubble Quail	72	30		30	9	3		0.0%
111	Varied Sittella	72	50	1	11		1	9	12.5%
112	Dollarbird	71	41	3	13		5	9	12.7%
113	Little Eagle	71	34	7	23	2	4	1	1.4%
114	Australasian Shoveler	70	20	4	32	14			0.0%
115	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	64	33	4	19			8	12.5%
116	Satin Bowerbird	63	39	7	11		2	4	6.3%
117	Western Gerygone	61	29		8			24	39.3%
118	Australian Hobby	60	23	7	20	2	4	4	6.7%
119	Chestnut Teal	60	16		25	19			0.0%
120	Fairy Martin	58	28	10	20				0.0%
121	Fuscous Honeyeater	54	45	1	7			1	1.9%
122	Rainbow Bee-eater	52	21	8	19		2	2	3.8%
123	White-necked Heron	49	25	5	14	3	1	1	2.0%
124	Cattle Egret	48	15	2	26	2	3		0.0%
125	Restless Flycatcher	48	20	14	11		3		0.0%
126	Straw-necked Ibis	47	11	5	20	10	1		0.0%
127	Jacky Winter	44	30	1	7			6	13.6%
128	Collared Sparrowhawk	41	25	4	10			2	4.9%
129	White-fronted Chat	39	5	6	8	16	4		0.0%
130	Nankeen Night-Heron	37	15	3	17		2		0.0%
131	Australian Shelduck	36	9		7	20			0.0%
132	Latham's Snipe	36	14	3	18		1		0.0%
133	Superb Lyrebird	36	28	2	5		1		0.0%
134	Crested Shrike-tit	35	24		10		1		0.0%
135	Eastern Barn Owl	35	4	5	25		1		0.0%
136	Common Greenfinch	34	19		10	3	2		0.0%
137	Eastern Koel	34	2	3	17		12		0.0%
138	Brush Cuckoo	33	24	2	7				0.0%
139	Peregrine Falcon	33	9	2	17	3	2		0.0%
140	Red-capped Robin	31	15		11	2		3	9.7%
141	Australian Pelican	28	7	2	16	3			0.0%
142	Pink-eared Duck	28	2		18	5	3		0.0%
143	Tawny Frogmouth	26	16	2	5		3		0.0%
144	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	26	5	1	16	1	3		0.0%
145	Rose Robin	25	8	2	11		1	3	12.0%
146	White-throated Needletail	25	9		15			1	4.0%

Rank	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	WBS	INC	WOO	WOO %
147	Blue-billed Duck	24	3		18	2	1		0.0%
148	Musk Duck	24	11	1	8	4			0.0%
149	Baillon's Crake	23	3		19		1		0.0%
150	Southern Boobook	23	3	2	12	1	4	1	4.3%
151	Buff-banded Rail	22	3	1	17		1		0.0%
152	Intermediate Egret	22	9	2	11				0.0%
153	Satin Flycatcher	22	11	1	10				0.0%
154	Hooded Robin	21	11		9			1	4.8%
155	Long-billed Corella	20	12		3		2	3	15.0%
156	Spotted Quail-thrush	20	14	1	1		4		0.0%
157	Spotted Dove	19	9	4	4		2		0.0%
158	Spotted Harrier	19	7	1	8	1	2		0.0%
159	Northern Mallard	17	8		9				0.0%
160	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	17	3		11	3			0.0%
161	Swamp Harrier	17	3		11	3			0.0%
162	Australian Painted Snipe	16	3	2	10		1		0.0%
163	Brown Songlark	16	5		5	6			0.0%
164	Crescent Honeyeater	16	8	1	7				0.0%
165	Rufous Fantail	16	7		9				0.0%
166	Black-winged Stilt	15	2		6	7			0.0%
167	Glossy Ibis	15	5	3	4	3			0.0%
168	Australian Owlet-nightjar	14	6	1	3		1	3	21.4%
169	White-browed Woodswallow	14	7	1	4	1	1		0.0%
170	Eastern Whipbird	13	8		5				0.0%
171	Horsfield's Bushlark	12	4		2	6			0.0%
172	Freckled Duck	11	0		10	1			0.0%
173	Painted Button-quail	11	7		4				0.0%
174	Royal Spoonbill	11	0	1	9		1		0.0%
175	Whistling Kite	11	1	2	7		1		0.0%
176	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	11	11						0.0%
177	Black Falcon	10	1		7	2			0.0%
178	Pied Cormorant	10	5		4			1	10.0%
179	Banded Lapwing	9	0	1	3	5			0.0%
180	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	9	2		7				0.0%
181	Peaceful Dove	9	2		6		1		0.0%
182	Pilotbird	9	3		6				0.0%
183	Red-capped Plover	9	2		4	3			0.0%
184	Emu	8	4		2		2		0.0%
185	Masked Woodswallow	8	3		4	1			0.0%
186	Spotless Crake	8	1	1	5		1		0.0%
187	Bassian Thrush	7	3		4				0.0%
188	Domestic Duck_Muscovy	7	6	1					0.0%
189	Plumed Whistling-Duck	7	2		4		1		0.0%
190	Red-browed Treecreeper	7	2		5				0.0%
191	Australian Spotted Crake	6	2		4				0.0%
192	Channel-billed Cuckoo	6	3		3				0.0%
193	Eastern Osprey	6	2		4				0.0%
194	Little Friarbird	6	4	2					0.0%
195	Yellow-billed Spoonbill	6	1		2	3			0.0%
196	Red-kneed Dotterel	5			4	1			0.0%
197	Wonga Pigeon	5	3		1		1		0.0%

Rank	Species	Total	ABA	BA	ERE	WBS	INC	WOO	WOO %
198	Azure Kingfisher	4			4				0.0%
199	Brush Bronzewing	4			4				0.0%
200	Bar-tailed Godwit	3				3			0.0%
201	Brown Gerygone	3	1		2				0.0%
202	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	3			3				0.0%
203	Diamond Dove	3			3				0.0%
204	Grey Goshawk	3	1		2				0.0%
205	Swift Parrot	3	1		2				0.0%
206	White-headed Pigeon	3	1		2				0.0%
207	Black Kite	2	1		1				0.0%
208	Black-tailed Native-hen	2	2						0.0%
209	Caspian Tern	2	1		1				0.0%
210	Cicadabird	2	1		1				0.0%
211	Cockatiel	2	1		1				0.0%
212	Great Crested Grebe	2			1	1			0.0%
213	Lewin's Honeyeater	2			1			1	50.0%
214	Little Button-quail	2		1	1				0.0%
215	Little Egret	2	2						0.0%
216	Olive Whistler	2	1		1				0.0%
217	Pied Butcherbird	2			1		1		0.0%
218	Pink Robin	2	1		1				0.0%
219	Red-necked Stint	2	1			1			0.0%
220	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	2			2				0.0%
221	Black Duck-Mallard hybrid	1		1					0.0%
222	Grey-crowned Babbler	1	1						0.0%
223	Lewin's Rail	1			1				0.0%
224	Little Lorikeet	1			1				0.0%
225	Little Wattlebird	1		1					0.0%
226	Pacific Golden Plover	1				1			0.0%
227	Red-backed Kingfisher	1					1		0.0%
228	Red-necked Avocet	1			1				0.0%
229	Regent Honeyeater	1	1						0.0%
230	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	1	1						0.0%
231	Spotted Nightjar	1					1		0.0%
232	Striped Honeyeater	1	1						0.0%
233	Whiskered Tern	1				1			0.0%
234	White-fronted Honeyeater	1	1						0.0%
235	Zebra Finch	1				1			0.0%

**Table 2: Garden Bird Survey Statistics 2011-12**

Values for 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 (Year 31), together with percentage change when compared with the mean of all previous years (years 1-30). The Long-term Average Values of each summary statistic are posted on the COG Website <http://canberrabirds.org.au/index.htm> under "Maps, Forms and Lists" see the "Lists" section.

Rk (rank) = rank of the species

A (abundance) = mean number of birds/site/week

F (distribution) = % of sites with record(s)

W (weeks) = number of weeks with records

R (recording rate) = % of observer weeks with record(s)

G (group size) = mean number of individuals/observation

B (breeding) = % of sites with one or more breeding obs

### Legend for Table 2

An indication of the status of a species for the GBS year, relative to the average for all previous GBS years, is provided by a + or – prefix when  $\Delta A\%$  and  $\Delta R\%$  are both greater than  $\pm 25\%$ . This may be indicative of a general increase or decrease over the 29 years of the GBS, or may simply reflect a particularly good or poor reporting year for that species. In cases where A and R values are small, this indicator may be misleading.

\* indicates a species for which both endorsed and unendorsed records contribute to the statistics.

\*\* indicates a species for which there were only unendorsed record(s).

	Rk	Species	A	$\Delta A\%$	F	$\Delta F\%$	W	R	G	B
	1	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	8.6833	50.02	100.00	2.25	52	87.65	9.91	31.51
	2	Galah	7.8695	10.28	100.00	0.57	52	82.73	9.51	32.88
	3	Silvereye	4.4333	-16.25	95.89	0.09	52	55.47	7.99	28.77
	4	Pied Currawong	4.1762	5.61	100.00	1.09	52	89.16	4.68	60.27
	5	Australian Magpie	3.7025	26.20	100.00	0.41	52	91.84	4.03	65.75
	6	Crimson Rosella	3.3694	8.58	98.63	-0.30	52	85.69	3.93	32.88
+	7	Crested Pigeon	3.1967	121.91	98.63	78.14	52	79.39	4.03	39.73
	8	Red Wattlebird	2.7958	22.91	100.00	2.14	52	86.29	3.24	56.16
-	9	House Sparrow	2.5408	-56.31	69.86	-22.58	52	35.58	7.14	12.33
+	10	Little Corella	2.4103	785.32	61.64	228.54	52	19.45	12.40	9.59
	11	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	2.2279	-12.20	71.23	-15.76	51	17.52	12.71	13.70
+	12	Superb Fairy-wren	1.9266	112.45	91.78	27.14	52	48.60	3.96	27.40
	13	Magpie-lark	1.9032	-5.60	100.00	1.93	52	77.18	2.47	35.62
-	14	Common Starling	1.7829	-78.97	68.49	-23.88	52	23.79	7.49	17.81
	15	Australian King-Parrot	1.6061	3.38	90.41	16.42	52	51.47	3.12	34.25
	16	Rock Dove	1.5143	23.10	47.95	-6.03	52	17.24	8.78	6.85
	17	Australian Raven	1.4636	32.98	100.00	6.07	52	64.89	2.26	28.77
	18	Eastern Rosella	1.4475	-4.37	95.89	-0.50	52	55.72	2.60	34.25
	19	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	1.4453	1.08	79.45	-5.93	52	28.96	4.99	26.03
	20	Common Myna	1.3835	-48.09	80.82	13.65	52	41.63	3.32	20.55
+	21	Weebill	1.0202	98.09	64.38	28.24	52	30.19	3.38	16.44
	22	Spotted Pardalote	0.9905	46.98	75.34	-1.75	52	36.09	2.74	20.55
+	23	Noisy Miner	0.9559	213.15	43.84	74.27	52	20.01	4.78	13.70
+	24	Eurasian Coot	0.8944	637.67	5.48	365.99	49	2.84	31.53	2.74
-	25	Common Blackbird	0.8118	-47.67	89.04	-3.30	52	49.07	1.65	23.29
	26	Gang-gang Cockatoo	0.7684	5.32	60.27	-14.01	52	25.78	2.98	16.44



	Rk	Species	A	ΔA%	F	ΔF%	W	R	G	B
+	27	Eastern Spinebill	0.7482	37.06	90.41	4.33	52	42.89	1.74	20.55
+	28	Australian Wood Duck	0.6829	155.00	30.14	14.46	52	12.89	5.30	13.70
+	29	Red-browed Finch	0.6637	98.22	38.36	58.95	52	10.18	6.52	12.33
+	30	Red-rumped Parrot	0.6127	41.03	50.68	25.33	52	13.21	4.64	10.96
	31	Striated Pardalote	0.5783	-4.37	72.60	-2.40	52	27.01	2.14	12.33
+	32	White-winged Chough	0.5380	30.18	49.32	57.61	52	6.87	7.83	20.55
+	33	Brown Thornbill	0.4453	68.92	63.01	36.34	52	23.29	1.91	15.07
+	34	Welcome Swallow	0.4166	75.79	49.32	27.59	52	11.76	3.54	10.96
-	35	Noisy Friarbird	0.4141	-48.44	84.93	-7.09	43	22.79	1.82	26.03
+	36	White-browed Scrubwren	0.3958	173.53	65.75	138.17	52	21.34	1.86	16.44
+	37	Pacific Black Duck	0.3917	182.18	20.55	76.28	52	8.26	4.74	9.59
+	38	Rainbow Lorikeet	0.3735	710.40	30.14	203.86	52	11.57	3.23	4.11
	39	Laughing Kookaburra	0.3728	4.80	67.12	-6.15	52	19.95	1.87	17.81
	40	Yellow-t Black-Cockatoo	0.3694	17.18	58.90	97.29	50	7.60	4.86	10.96
	41	Grey Fantail	0.3479	10.33	80.82	5.46	52	22.94	1.52	15.07
	42	Black-f Cuckoo-shrike	0.3416	-26.25	87.67	-2.12	52	22.72	1.50	17.81
	43	Striated Thornbill	0.3375	54.96	26.03	-23.67	52	5.64	5.98	4.11
+	44	Dusky Moorhen	0.3275	754.34	5.48	435.89	52	3.97	8.25	4.11
+	45	Australian White Ibis	0.3234	106.99	21.92	75.70	48	3.56	9.08	2.74
+	46	Satin Bowerbird	0.3114	165.70	42.47	133.98	52	11.22	2.78	12.33
	47	Willie Wagtail	0.2918	11.59	73.97	-2.04	52	20.71	1.41	15.07
+	48	Superb Parrot	0.2707	813.21	26.03	327.81	37	4.98	5.44	9.59
+	49	Buff-rumped Thornbill	0.2572	90.45	15.07	-5.23	52	5.17	4.98	2.74
+	50	Purple Swampphen	0.2345	592.85	4.11	301.92	48	3.44	6.83	1.37
+	51	Grey Butcherbird	0.2197	751.06	69.86	349.51	52	19.63	1.12	13.70
+	52	Little Raven	0.1689	79.81	17.81	83.33	41	2.46	6.87	2.74
+	53	Little Pied Cormorant	0.1472	482.38	16.44	257.26	52	5.52	2.67	2.74
+	54	Hardhead	0.1358	480.66	4.11	703.84	30	1.10	12.31	1.37
	55	Double-barred Finch	0.1245	12.44	16.44	-16.05	41	2.36	5.27	1.37
+	56	Little Black Cormorant	0.1204	993.12	12.33	460.82	39	2.65	4.55	2.74
	57	Masked Lapwing	0.1176	16.94	38.36	5.22	52	6.24	1.88	5.48
	58	Golden Whistler	0.1116	-19.18	61.64	4.39	42	10.12	1.10	9.59
	59	Woodswallow sp	0.1009		2.74		5	0.16	64.00	
+	60	Black Swan	0.0945	431.78	9.59	346.58	48	2.52	3.75	2.74
+	61	Spotted Dove	0.0939	313.44	36.99	335.81	52	7.09	1.32	6.85
+	62	Eastern Koel	0.0914	447.63	45.21	202.81	27	7.82	1.17	6.85
+	63	Brown-headed Honeyeater	0.0905	150.48	4.11	-45.32	50	2.49	3.63	1.37
	64	White-eared Honeyeater	0.0867	-12.47	28.77	-41.33	52	6.02	1.44	6.85
	65	White-thr Treecreeper	0.0801	38.02	12.33	-26.92	52	5.86	1.37	4.11
-	66	European Goldfinch	0.0772	-66.55	12.33	-65.25	43	2.24	3.45	1.37
	67	Grey Shrike-thrush	0.0747	-2.23	16.44	-53.27	52	5.61	1.33	2.74
-	68	White-plumed Honeyeater	0.0734	-47.90	35.62	-15.35	49	4.51	1.63	9.59
+	69	Southern Boobook	0.0681	72.92	39.73	16.85	44	5.01	1.36	8.22
	70	Grey Currawong	0.0646	-19.38	30.14	-10.82	51	5.61	1.15	5.48
+	71	White-faced Heron	0.0646	108.68	23.29	47.89	52	4.88	1.32	2.74
	72	Olive-backed Oriole	0.0633	5.39	47.95	18.56	40	5.70	1.11	9.59

	Rk	Species	A	ΔA%	F	ΔF%	W	R	G	B
-	73	White-throated Needletail	0.0611	-64.57	17.81	-15.04	11	0.60	10.21	
-	74	White-naped Honeyeater	0.0596	-88.72	24.66	-49.07	21	1.39	4.30	4.11
+	75	Common Bronzewing	0.0580	54.22	17.81	55.50	50	3.03	1.92	2.74
+	76	Australasian Grebe	0.0577	513.74	5.48	312.22	52	2.93	1.97	2.74
+	77	Australian Reed-Warbler	0.0561	369.81	5.48	161.41	26	1.70	3.30	
-	78	Dusky Woodswallow	0.0542	-29.22	15.07	-3.36	19	0.76	7.17	1.37
+	79	Great Cormorant	0.0511	414.50	9.59	106.11	28	1.39	3.68	1.37
-	80	Fuscous Honeyeater	0.0498	-56.15	8.22	-72.47	15	0.69	7.18	
+	81	New Holland Honeyeater	0.0463	31.49	8.22	-23.81	48	2.30	2.01	
-	82	Straw-necked Ibis	0.0454	-86.12	4.11	-80.44	6	0.19	24.00	
+	83	Wedge-tailed Eagle	0.0451	199.24	38.36	129.43	47	3.21	1.40	4.11
+	84	Tawny Frogmouth	0.0425	131.63	12.33	78.63	49	2.17	1.96	2.74
+	85	Grey Teal	0.0407	474.29	6.85	252.56	27	1.36	3.00	2.74
-	86	Rufous Whistler	0.0403	-55.37	21.92	-55.39	41	3.03	1.33	6.85
-	87	Dollarbird	0.0353	-34.33	20.55	-35.80	22	2.36	1.49	8.22
	88	Scarlet Robin	0.0353	-11.80	12.33	-52.53	44	2.24	1.58	2.74
	89	Mistletoebird	0.0309	27.00	19.18	32.09	37	2.55	1.21	2.74
-	90	Silver Gull	0.0309	-93.93	5.48	-33.01	17	0.60	5.16	1.37
+	91	Nankeen Kestrel	0.0303	41.46	27.40	38.83	47	2.65	1.14	2.74
	92	White-br Woodswallow	0.0268	-13.86	5.48	106.11	1	0.13	21.25	1.37
+	93	Black-shouldered Kite	0.0255	85.89	12.33	26.26	34	1.99	1.29	2.74
	94	Pallid Cuckoo	0.0240	-12.99	8.22	-66.37	22	1.70	1.41	2.74
	95	Yellow Thornbill	0.0236	14.40	10.96	38.29	30	1.20	1.97	1.37
+	96	Golden-headed Cisticola	0.0230	800.09	4.11	234.93	28	0.95	2.43	1.37
+	97	Brown Quail	0.0224	1452.93	2.74	234.93	25	0.82	2.73	
	98	Leaden Flycatcher	0.0221	-29.29	13.70	-32.68	23	1.70	1.30	2.74
	99	Collared Sparrowhawk	0.0217	5.76	27.40	12.35	37	2.14	1.01	4.11
+	100	Fairy Martin	0.0211	369.43	2.74	84.79	4	0.16	13.40	
-	101	Australian Hobby	0.0202	-39.05	27.40	-16.66	36	1.89	1.07	1.37
+	102	Australasian Darter	0.0186	610.07	8.22	359.33	25	0.98	1.90	1.37
+	103	Eastern Yellow Robin	0.0180	296.06	2.74	24.63	37	1.36	1.33	
	104	White-throated Gerygone	0.0170	-8.35	8.22	-51.43	28	1.39	1.23	1.37
+	105	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	0.0145	44.99	8.22	-36.71	26	1.42	1.02	2.74
-	106	Tree Martin	0.0145	-43.03	6.85	-13.00	9	0.35	4.18	1.37
	107	Brown Goshawk	0.0132	15.46	21.92	6.12	27	1.26	1.05	6.85
+	108	Peregrine Falcon	0.0126	145.40	10.96	19.09	30	1.07	1.18	2.74
+	109	Masked Woodswallow	0.0120	187.90	4.11	435.89	2	0.09	12.67	1.37
+	110	Nankeen Night-Heron	0.0104	1496.26	5.48	1239.73	17	0.66	1.57	1.37
+	111	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	0.0104	61.49	9.59	3.06	19	0.98	1.06	1.37
-	112	Australasian Pipit	0.0091	-38.60	2.74	-17.56	16	0.50	1.81	1.37
+	113	Long-billed Corella	0.0088	62.28	5.48	143.59	11	0.38	2.33	1.37
+	114	Eastern Great Egret	0.0085	759.67	4.11	209.17	19	0.69	1.23	
	115	Eurasian Skylark	0.0082	-62.93	1.37	-27.58	18	0.57	1.44	
+	116	Latham's Snipe	0.0082	2415.32	4.11	1507.67	16	0.57	1.44	1.37
-	117	Australian Pelican	0.0079	-49.97	2.74	-69.38	2	0.09	8.33	
+	118	Little Eagle	0.0079	41.63	9.59	-1.28	18	0.66	1.19	

	<b>Rk</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>ΔA%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>ΔF%</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>B</b>
-	119	Sacred Kingfisher	0.0079	-31.57	19.18	2.21	15	0.76	1.04	2.74
-	120	Varied Sittella	0.0076	-79.13	4.11	-55.34	4	0.13	6.00	1.37
	121	Brown Falcon	0.0060	6.68	8.22	5.08	12	0.44	1.36	1.37
-	122	White-winged Triller	0.0060	-53.01	2.74	-63.30	8	0.25	2.38	1.37
+	123	Australian Owlet-nightjar	0.0054	121.56	4.11	91.39	14	0.54	1.00	1.37
-	124	Speckled Warbler	0.0050	-48.27	2.74	-42.99	12	0.41	1.23	
+	125	Little Grassbird	0.0044	528.83	2.74	793.15	13	0.44	1.00	
+	126	Stubble Quail	0.0041	130.28	4.11	323.07	9	0.32	1.30	
-	127	Rose Robin	0.0035	-68.98	9.59	-21.52	10	0.35	1.00	
+	128	White-necked Heron	0.0032	383.71	8.22	418.60	8	0.28	1.11	1.37
+	129	Cattle Egret	0.0028	27.90	2.74	182.05	5	0.16	1.80	
	130	Chestnut Teal	0.0028	-15.21	1.37	167.95	5	0.16	1.80	1.37
+	131	Eastern Barn Owl	0.0028	805.51	8.22	703.84	7	0.28	1.00	
+	132	Northern Mallard	0.0025	347.17	1.37	143.59	8	0.25	1.00	
-	133	Rainbow Bee-eater	0.0025	-81.74	5.48	-27.09	4	0.13	2.00	
+	134	Swift Parrot	0.0022	128.67	1.37	78.63	1	0.03	7.00	
+	135	Buff-banded Rail	0.0019	14991.90	2.74	5258.90	6	0.19	1.00	
	136	Diamond Firetail	0.0019	-60.90	1.37	-4.31	5	0.16	1.20	1.37
-	137	Rufous Fantail	0.0019	-37.38	5.48	-32.17	4	0.13	1.50	
+	138	Black-fronted Dotterel	0.0016	1696.65	1.37	569.86	4	0.13	1.25	
-	139	Flame Robin	0.0016	-84.59	4.11	-33.57	5	0.16	1.00	
	140	Pink-eared Duck	0.0016		1.37		1	0.03	5.00	
-	141	Crescent Honeyeater	0.0013	-93.87	2.74	-73.73	4	0.13	1.00	
-	142	Horsfield's Br-Cuckoo	0.0013	-83.48	4.11	-58.78	3	0.13	1.00	2.74
+	143	Hybrid Crim-East Rosella	0.0013	43.73	4.11	402.40	4	0.13	1.00	
+	144	Channel-billed Cuckoo	0.0009	343.88	4.11	402.40	3	0.09	1.00	1.37
-	145	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	0.0009	-36.59	1.37	91.39	1	0.03	3.00	1.37
-	146	Restless Flycatcher	0.0009	-73.62	2.74	-49.44	3	0.09	1.00	1.37
-	147	Satin Flycatcher	0.0009	-68.82	2.74	-53.80	1	0.06	1.50	
-	148	Western Gerygone	0.0009	-78.19	4.11	-29.49	3	0.09	1.00	
-	149	Brush Cuckoo	0.0006	-27.09	1.37	-21.19	1	0.03	2.00	
-	150	Cockatiel	0.0006	-65.78	2.74	-22.33	2	0.06	1.00	
+	151	Grey Goshawk	0.0006	118.72	2.74	282.78	2	0.06	1.00	
-	152	Rufous Songlark	0.0006	-84.80	1.37	-44.18	2	0.06	1.00	
+	153	White-headed Pigeon	0.0006	93.49	2.74	346.58	2	0.06	1.00	
+	154	Black Kite	0.0003	259.33	1.37	282.78	1	0.03	1.00	
+	155	Intermediate Egret	0.0003	319.22	1.37	435.89	1	0.03	1.00	
+	156	Musk Duck	0.0003	738.44	1.37	2579.45	1	0.03	1.00	
+	157	Pied Cormorant	0.0003	93.49	1.37	435.89	1	0.03	1.00	1.37
+	158	Spotted Harrier	0.0003	2415.32	1.37	2579.45	1	0.03	1.00	
-	159	Whistling Kite	0.0003	-44.10	1.37	-4.31	1	0.03	1.00	
-	160	White-bell Cuckoo-shrike	0.0003	-33.81	1.37	7.18	1	0.03	1.00	
+	161	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	0.0003	109.61	1.37	143.59	1	0.03	1.00	
-	162	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	0.0003	-87.10	1.37	-41.75	1	0.03	1.00	1.37

Note: Some of these values are extreme, for species that have undergone big changes in populations since the start of the GBS.

**DATA, METHODOLOGIES, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES****SOURCES OF DATA****General records**

All records other than the GBS records have been included this year as 'General' records. The preferred survey method is that of Birds Australia Atlas 2 hectare search, although other types of search (Area searches) are also acceptable. See full instructions for BA searches at:

<http://cogatlas.org.au> and COG

Observation Record Forms can be downloaded from:

[http://canberrabirds.org.au/Forms/COG\\_obs\\_form.pdf](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. 85-88. 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  $(9/50 \times 100) = 18\%$ .



**W Measure of weekly presence**

The number of weeks in the year for which a species was recorded at any site. In the case of a resident species such as the Crested Pigeon, which is present throughout the year, W=52; whereas a migrant such as the Dollarbird, was present only for 19 weeks, for example, W=19.

**R Measure of the recording rate**

This is the number of observer-weeks during which a species was recorded, expressed as a percentage of the total number of observer-weeks for the year. For example, if the Noisy Miner were recorded during 111 of the observer-weeks and the total number of observer-weeks for the year was 2156, for the Noisy Miner R=5.15%.

**G Measure of group size**

Average number of individuals of a species recorded in each observation. If the calculated G value for the Silver Gull was 134.3, it is an indication that the Silver Gull was usually observed in sizeable flocks.

**Explanatory notes on the text**

The names and sequence of birds in the Systematic List conform to *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. 92-93)

Note that x indicates presence of the species instead of the number of individuals.

When sufficient data are available, breeding records giving the first and last nest and/or dependent young records are often included. In these cases the breeding code, e.g. 'ne' (nest with eggs) or 'dy' (dependent young), or other abbreviation as appropriate, takes the place of the number of individuals. For breeding records of cuckoos, the host species, if recorded, is shown in brackets immediately following the breeding indicator, e.g. dy (Eastern Spinebill) /18 Dec.

The words 'record(s)' are not used to indicate the number of birds involved. Where available and appropriate the number of individuals is included. Numbers and distribution of birds are often compared with the previous year. Unless indicated otherwise, a statement in this report such as 'overall numbers lower' should be taken to mean lower than in the immediately preceding year.

Because the Garden Bird Survey works on a weekly basis, GBS data have no specific dates, but are of the form '2wk May', '2wk' referring to the second week of the month. The first day of the first week rarely starts on the first day of the month, however. The dates of each GBS week are shown at the top of the GBS chart and are also listed by Veerman (2003).

Abbreviations for the Woodland Survey sites (CAS CMP GOO GOS HAL JER KAM MAJ MJF MUL NAS NLN RED SYM TUG) are only used when the Woodland Surveys are being referred to.

**Abbreviations****General**

10YA	10 year average
30YA	30 year average
ANBG	Australian National Botanic Gardens
ANU	Australian National University
BA	Birds Australia
br	breeding (unspecified)
BSP	Bungendore Sewage Ponds
CAS	Castle Hill (WOO site)
CBN	Canberra Bird Notes
CIMAG	Canberra Indian Myna Action Group
Ck	creek
CMP	Campbell Park (WOO site)
CNP	Canberra Nature Park
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation. The abbreviation is followed by the location, e.g. CSIRO Black Mtn
E	East
f	female
FSP	Fyshwick Sewage Ponds
GA	Greening Australia
GBS	Garden Bird Survey
GOO	Gooroo/Goorooyarroo (WOO site)
GOS	Goorooyarroo South (WOO site)
Gr[A01]	COG grid cell (number A01)
GunL	Gungahlin Lakes
HAL	Hall/Gold Creek (WOO site)
HS	Homestead
Hwy	Highway
incl	including
juv	juvenile
JER	Jerrabomberra (WOO site)
JWNR	Jerrabomberra Wetlands Nature Reserve
KAM	Kama (WOO site)
km	kilometre
LBath	Lake Bathurst
LBG	Lake Burley Griffin
LGeo	Lake George
LGin	Lake Ginninderra
LGin Pen	Lake Ginninderra Peninsula
LJerr	Lake Jerrabomberra
LTug	Lake Tuggeranong
Ln	lane
m	male
MAJ	Mt Majura (WOO site)
max	maximum

MJF	Majura Firing Range (WOO site)
MUL	Mulligans Flat (WOO site)
MJF	Majura Firing Range (WOO site)
MUL	Mulligans Flat (WOO site)
N	North
NAS	Naas (WOO site)
NLN	Newline Quarry (WOO site)
NP	National Park
nr	near
NR	Nature Reserve
QSP	Queanbeyan Sewage Ponds
R	River
Ra	Range
Rd	Road
RED	Red Hill (WOO site)
Res	Reserve
S	South
SF	State Forest
SP	sewage ponds
SYM	Symonston (WOO site)
TNR	Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve
TSR	Travelling Stock Reserve
TUG	Tuggeranong (WOO site)
TUGH	Tuggeranong Hill Nature Reserve
W	West
WBS	Waterbird Survey
WOO	Woodland Survey
wk	week
x	presence of species (BA records)

**Breeding codes**

br	unspecified breeding (BA records)
cf	carrying food
co	copulation
di	display
dy	dependent young
ih	inspecting hollow
nb	nest building
ne	nest with eggs
ny	nest with young
on	bird on or observed leaving nest
fs	faecal sac

**List of contributors**

Code	Observer	COG	BA	ERE	GBS	Code	Observer	COG	BA	ERE	GBS
AHF1	F & H Allsop				*	FyM1	Malcolm Fyfe	*	*		
AJR1	R & J Allen				*	GaS1	S Gardiner	*			
AlB1	Barbara Allan	*			*	GeJ1	J Geue				*
AlM2	Mark Allen	*				GoK2	K Gosbell			*	
AlR2	R & M Alcorn			*		GrB1	Bill Graham	*			*
AnF1	Frank Antram	*		*		GrJ3	Jane Green	*			
AnI1	Ian Anderson	*			*	GrK1	Kate Graham			*	
AsM1	M C Aston				*	GRM2	M Gregory				*
AWB1	ANU WBC	*				HaA2	A Hall				*
BaG1	G Barwell		*			HaB2	Bill Handke	*			*
BaI1	I A Baird				*	HAJ1	J & A Holland				*
BaJ1	Joe Barr	*				HaJ3	Joss Haiblen			*	
BaL1	Lia Battison	*				HaK1	Kay Hahne	*			*
BeD1	D Beaumont	*				HaL2	L & R Hansch				*
BeL2	Leo Berzins	*				HaR1	Roy Harvey	*			*
BeL3	L Bester		*			HaS3	S Haygarth				*
BeS1	Sue Beatty	*				HaS4	Stuart Harris	*			
BiJ1	John Bissett	*				HeS1	S Henderson	*			*
BiL1	Birdline Act			*		HoA1	A Howarth				*
BIJ1	J & N Black				*	HoD2	Daniel Hoops	*			
BIR1	R Blemings	*				HoJ1	Jack Holland	*			
BoC4	Con Boekel	*			*	HoJ3	John Hodgetts	*			
BoJ1	Jenny Bounds	*			*	HoJ4	J Hopwood	*			
BrE4	Erin Brown	*				HoS1	Steve Holliday	*		*	*
BrJ3	John Brannan	*			*	HuL1	Leanne Huxley		*		
BrM2	M Brookfield	*			*	JaN1	Neville James		*		
BuA3	A Bushell		*			KaJ1	J Kamprad	*			*
BuJ3	John Buckley	*				KiM2	M Kingsford	*	*	*	
BuM1	M Butterfield	*			*	KoL1	L Kosseck				*
BuS1	Suzanne Burgin		*			KrS1	Shirley Kral	*			*
CaA3	A Carlson		*			LaD1	David Landon	*			
CaJ4	Jean Casburn	*			*	LaG1	Geoff Larmour		*	*	
ClM1	Mark Clayton	*			*	LaS1	Sue Lashko	*			
ClS1	S Cleland				*	LaS2	Sandra Lauer	*			*
CoB6	B Collins		*			LaT2	Tony Lawson	*			
CoD1	Del Cowley	*				LeA1	S Henderson	*			
CoD2	David Cook	*				LeC1	C Ledger	*			
CoE1	E Compston	*				LeM1	Michael Lenz	*			*
COF1	COG Outing	*				LeM2	M Leggoe	*			
CoM4	Maurice Cowan		*			LiB1	B Lindenmayer	*			*
CoR4	Ray Comer	*				MaA2	A Mackerras	*			*
CuR1	Roger Curnow	*				MaC2	C & K Macleay				*
DaA2	A Dalziell	*				MaD4	Daniel Mantle	*			
DaC1	Chris Davey	*			*	MaM4	M Maconachie	*			
DaJ1	Joan Dawes		*			MaR4	Rob Magrath	*			
DeD2	Dianne Deans	*				McD1	David McDonald	*	*		
DiB1	R Digan				*	McD4	D Mccaskill	*			*
DoM1	M Doyle				*	McI1	Ian J McMahon	*			
DrC1	Carmen Drake			*		McJ2	J McDonnell	*			
DrP1	PDrakeBrockman		*			McJ4	Julie McGuinness	*			
DwB1	B & K Dwyer				*	MDN1	D N McDonald				*
EmL1	L Emerton				*	MiP1	P Milburn				*
EyC1	C & R Ey				*	MoA2	Alan Morris		*		
FeP1	Paul Fennell	*		*	*	MoE1	Euan Moore		*		
FoE1	Euan Fothergill		*			MoK1	K Moore				*
FrM1	Matt Frawley	*				MoM1	M Moncur				*
FuP1	Peter Fullagar	*				MoM3	Martyn Moffat	*			*

Code	Observer	COG	BA	ERE	GBS	Code	Observer	COG	BA	ERE	GBS
MuT1	Terry Munro	*			*	ScK1	Ken Schaefer		*		
NeG1	Gail Neumann	*				SpB1	Bob Spiller		*		
NiA1	Nick Nicholls	*			*	SvJ1	J Svensson				*
NoA1	A Norris				*	TaN1	Nicki Taws	*			*
OnP1	P & A O'Neil				*	ThA1	Alan Thomas	*			
OrP1	Peter Ormay	*			*	UpA1	Hone & Upitiss				*
OvA1	A Overs				*	VeM1	Maret Vesk		*		
PeH2	Harvey Perkins	*			*	VeP1	Philip Veerman	*			*
PeJ1	J Penhallurick	*				WaJ3	J Waldron	*			*
PhR1	R Phillips		*			WaK1	Kathy Walter	*			*
PiV1	Vivien Pinder	*				WaK2	K Walter J Goldie	*			
PoD1	David Pool		*			WaL2	L Wangerer	*			
PoH1	H Possingham		*			WaR4	R Walcott	*			*
PoS1	S Powell		*			WaS1	S Wallace	*			*
RAJ1	A & J Russell				*	WiD4	D Winterbottom		*		
RaL1	Lucy Randall	*				WiJ2	J Wiles	*			
ReD2	David Rees	*				WiK2	Kevin Windle	*			*
REJ5	Julian Reid	*				WiR2	Roger Williams	*			
RoA1	Alison Rowell	*				WiT1	Tony Willis	*			
RoD2	David Rosalky	*				WoD1	D Wood				*
RoG2	G Robertson				*	YiT1	Tim Yi	*			
RoM1	Michael Robbins	*				YoL1	L Young				*
RoM3	M Robertson	*			*						
RoS1	S Robertson	*			*						



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- Barbara Allan (raptors, cormorants and night birds)
- Con Boekel (pigeons, cuckoos, frogmouths, nightjars, swifts, thrushes, starlings and finches)
- Ian McMahon (cockatoos & parrots,)
- John Goldie (kingfishers and allies, lyrebird, fantails, flycatchers, chough and ravens)
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- Waterbirds Survey: Michael Lenz
- Woodland Survey: Jenny Bounds.

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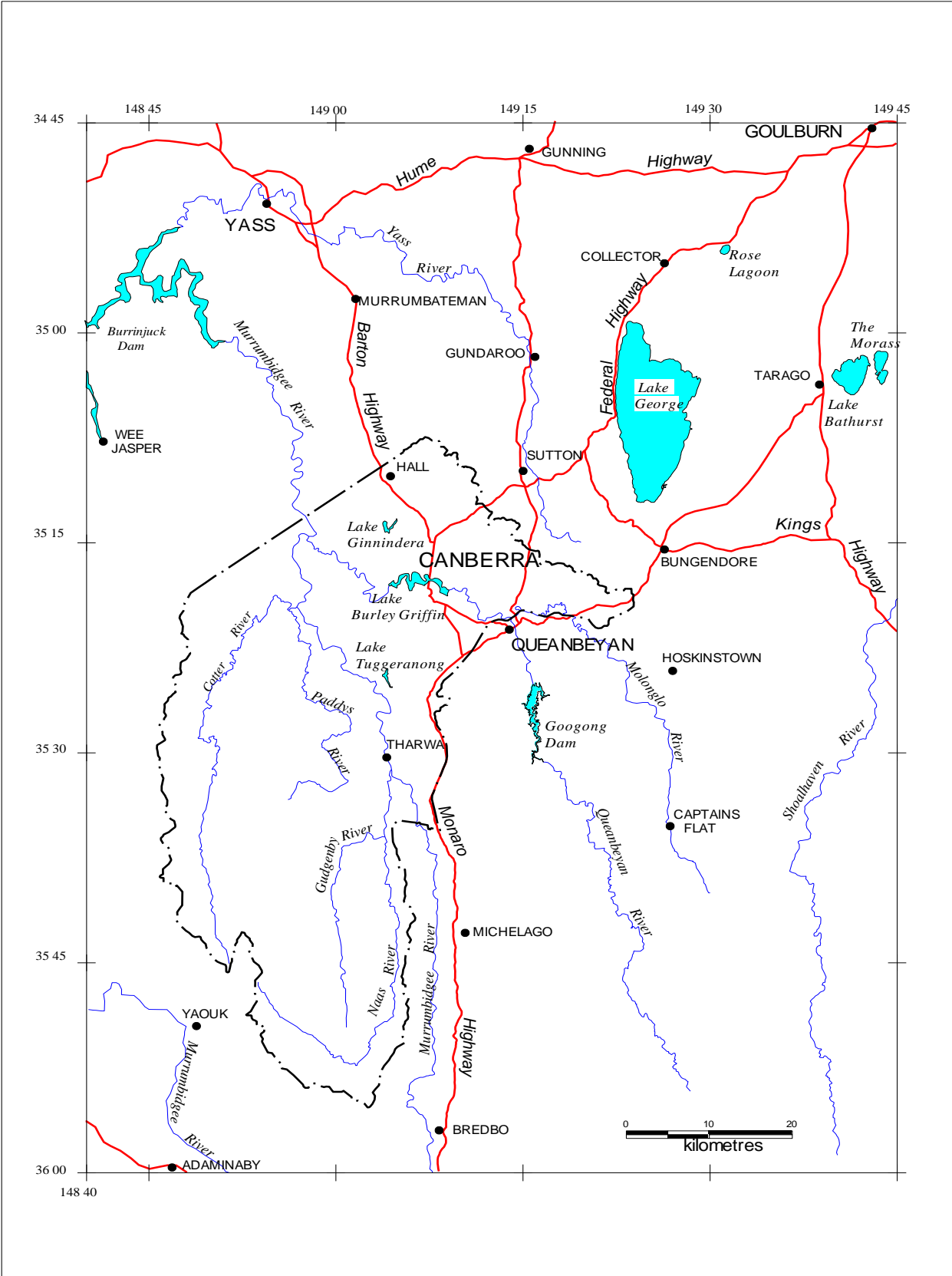
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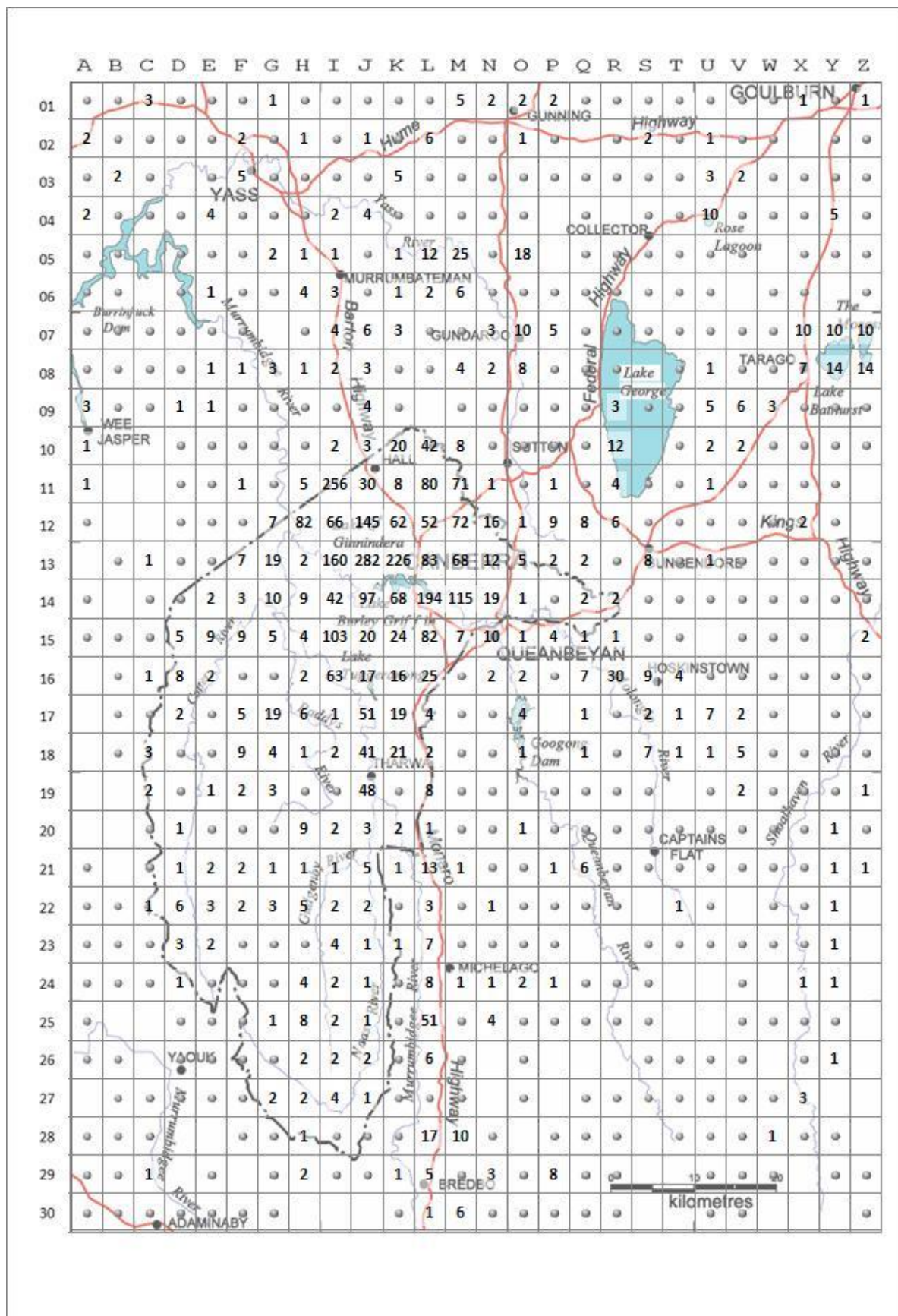
Final responsibility for quality control rests with the ABR editor, Paul Fennell, in conjunction with the Canberra Bird Notes editor, Michael Lenz.

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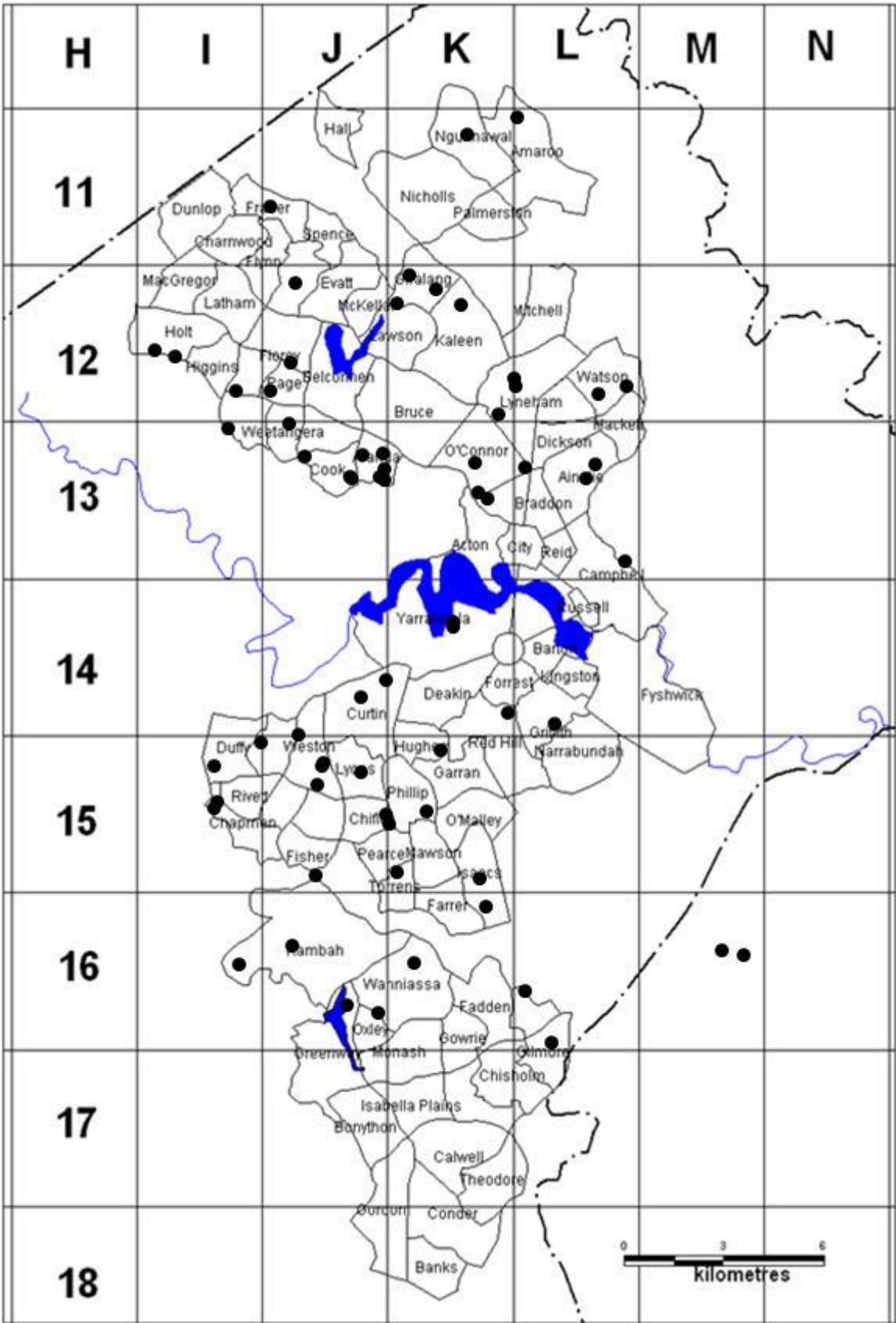
**Map 1. The Canberra Region (COG’s Area of Interest)**

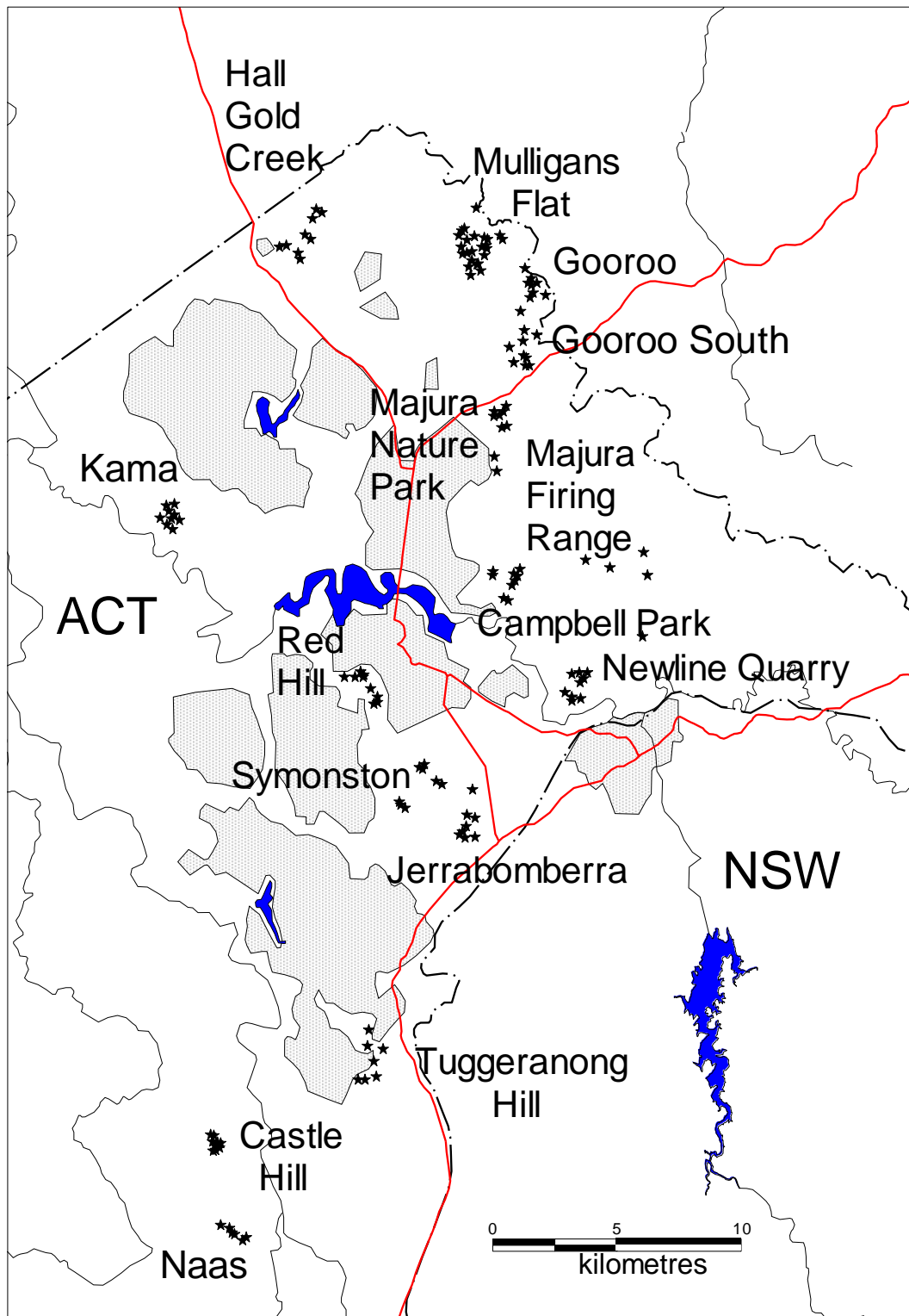


**Map 2: Number of record sheets per grid cell for 2011-12**



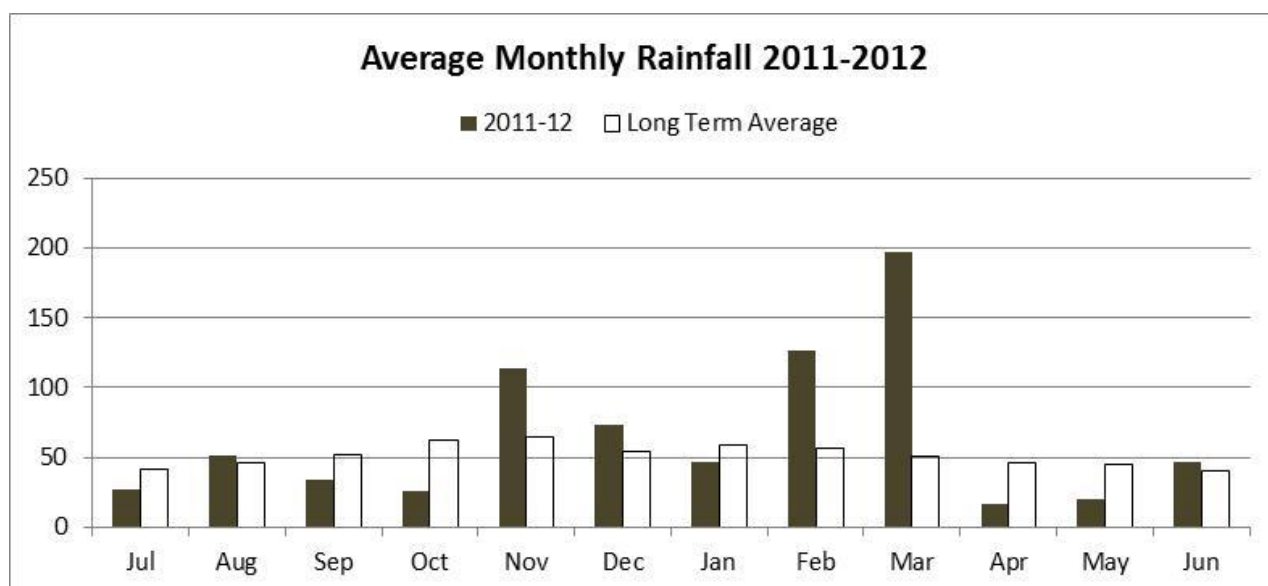
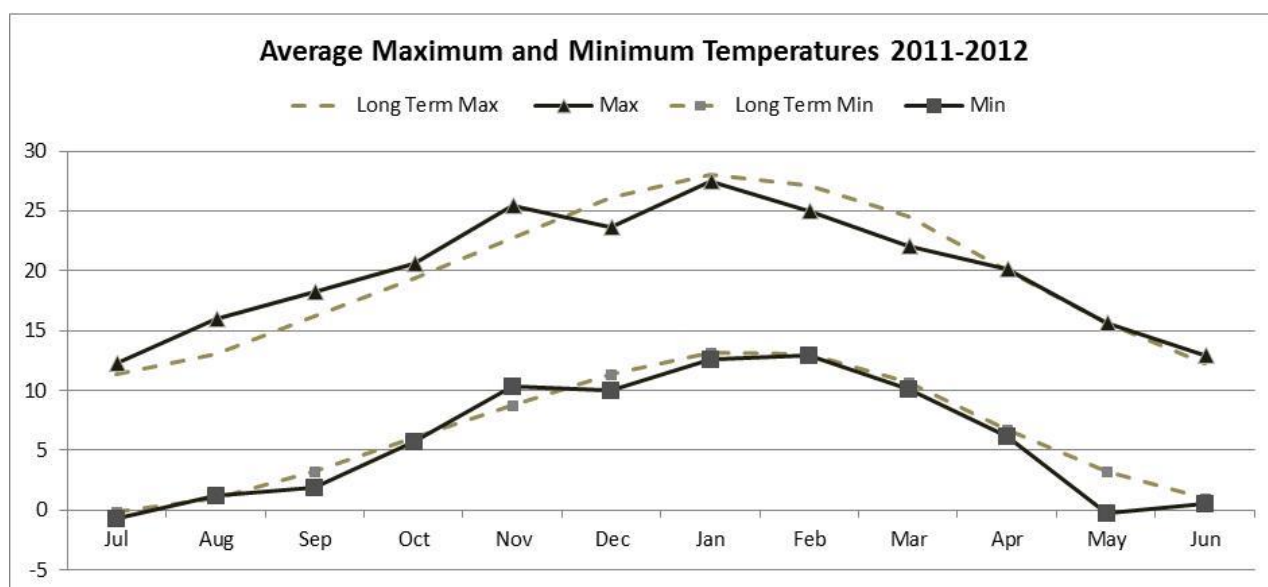
Map 3: Location of Garden Bird Survey Sites for 2011-12



**Map 4. Location of Woodland Survey Sites for 2011-12**

**Appendix 1****2011-2012 Weather Summary**

- Canberra experienced its warmest winter on record during 2011, with an average maximum temperature of 14.0 °C at Canberra Airport, with less than average rainfall.
- This was the 9<sup>th</sup> warmest spring on record, but the coolest since 2005. September and October were dry, but heavy November rain brought rainfall up to the long term average of 180 mm.
- Summer was the 14<sup>th</sup> wettest summer on record, but much drier than the previous year. It was cooler than usual, the coolest since 1195-68.
- While most of the rain fell in March, this was the 8<sup>th</sup> wettest autumn on record for Canberra, while April and May had very little rain. It was the coldest May since 1961.



## Appendix 2: List of “unusual” birds in the Canberra region

The current list of unusual or “rare” species for which there have been confirmed sightings within the last 35-40 years is now maintained on the COG Website (<http://canberrabirds.org.au/Unusuals.htm>). The list does not include species which have been classified purely as escapees. The COG standard Observation Form is obtainable from [http://www.canberrabirds.org.au/Forms/COG\\_obs\\_form.pdf](http://www.canberrabirds.org.au/Forms/COG_obs_form.pdf). It lists all species classified as “usual”, so if any species is observed that is not on that form, it is classified as “unusual”. All “unusual” species require endorsement by the COG Rarities Panel. The Panel would appreciate records of unusual species on the Unusual Bird Report form available from the COG website <http://www.canberrabirds.org.au/Unusuals.htm>.

## Appendix 3: List of threatened or vulnerable species in COG’s Area of Interest 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](mailto:cbn@canberrabirds.org.au).

Please note that the views expressed in the articles published in Canberra Bird Notes are those of the authors. They do not necessarily represent the views of the Canberra Ornithologists Group. Responses to the views expressed in CBN articles are always welcome and will be considered for publication as letters to the editors.

# Canberra Bird Notes 38 (1) April

## Annual Bird Report: 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012

<b>Introduction and overview .....</b>	<b>1</b>
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### Systematic list

Casuariidae: emu .....	9	Climacteridae: treecreepers .....	45
Phasianidae: quail .....	9	Ptilonorhynchidae: bowerbird .....	45
Anatidae: ducks, swan .....	10	Maluridae: fairy-wren .....	46
Podicipedidae: grebes .....	14	Acanthizidae: thornbills .....	46
Columbidae: pigeons, doves .....	14	Pardalotidae: pardalotes .....	50
Podargidae: frogmouth .....	16	Meliphagidae: honeyeaters .....	50
Caprimulgidae: nightjar .....	17	Pomatostomidae: babbler .....	57
Aegothelidae: owl nightjar .....	17	Eupetidae: whipbird, quail-thrush .....	57
Apodidae: swifts .....	17	Neosittidae: sittella .....	58
Anhingidae: darter .....	17	Campephagidae: cuckoo-shrikes etc .....	58
Phalacrocoracidae: cormorants .....	18	Pachycephalidae: whistlers etc .....	59
Pelecanidae: pelican .....	19	Oriolidae: oriole .....	61
Ardeidae: herons, egrets, bitterns .....	19	Artamidae: woodswallows, magpie etc .....	63
Threskiornithidae: ibises, spoonbills .....	21	Dicruridae: drongo .....	64
Accipitridae: kites and eagles .....	24	Rhipiduridae: fantails .....	65
Falconidae: kestrel, falcons, hobby .....	26	Corvidae: ravens .....	66
Rallidae: rails, crakes, etc .....	28	Monarchidae: flycatchers .....	67
Recurvirostridae: stilts, avocet .....	31	Corcoracidae: chough .....	69
Charadriidae: plovers, dotterels etc .....	31	Petroicidae: robins .....	69
Rostratulidae: painted snipe .....	33	Alaudidae: larks .....	72
Scolopacidae: snipe, sandpipers .....	33	Cisticolidae: cisticola .....	72
Turnicidae: button-quail .....	34	Acrocephalidae: reed warblers .....	73
Laridae: gulls, terns .....	34	Megaluridae: grass birds and songlarks .....	73
Cacatuidae: cockatoos .....	35	Timaliidae: white-eyes .....	74
Psittacidae: lorikeets, parrots .....	37	Hirundinidae: swallow, martins .....	74
Cuculidae: cuckoos, koel .....	40	Turdidae: thrushes .....	76
Strigidae: hawk owls .....	41	Sturnidae: starling, myna .....	76
Tytonidae: masked owls .....	44	Nectariniidae: mistletoebird .....	77
Alcedinidae: kingfisher .....	42	Estrildidae: weaver finches .....	77
Halcyonidae: kookaburra, kingfishers .....	43	Passeridae: house-sparrow .....	78
Meropidae: bee-eater .....	44	Motacillidae: pipit .....	79
Coraciidae: dollarbird .....	44	Fringillidae: finches .....	79
Menuridae: lyrebird .....	46		

Table 1 Species by survey type .....	80
Table 2 GBS statistics .....	85
Data, Methodologies, and Explanatory Notes .....	89
Abbreviations and Breeding Codes .....	92
List of survey contributors .....	93
Acknowledgements .....	94
References .....	95
Maps .....	96
Appendix 1: Weather Summary 2010-11 .....	100
Appendix 2: Unusual birds in the Canberra Region .....	101
Appendix 3: List of threatened or vulnerable species in COG's Area of Interest 2012 .....	101