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CANBERRA BIRD NOTES

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The year 1982 has been a period of consolidation and steady growth for COG. As our then Editor noted in the April issue of CBN, the Group has taken on a number of new roles in recent years. It is satisfying to note that while we have been expanding into these new areas, our traditional activities have been pursued with increasing vigour. This healthy state of affairs is due entirely to the commitment of the many members, both on and off the Committee, who have organised and participated in the Group's various activities.

The highlights of 1982 were, I think, the return of so many well kept record charts at the end of the first year of our Garden Bird Survey, and the acceptance by the Group of a professional role in undertaking two contracts: for the ACT Schools Authority, to provide an in-service training course for teachers; and for the National Capital Development Commission, to survey the birds of Warrina Inlet, Lake Burley Griffin, during the construction of a cycle path. Other memorable events were our appearance before a Senate Standing Committee, to answer questions on a submission on land use policy, and our participation in an ABC radio talkback program. It was pleasing to note the Group's almost hectic level of activity during spring, when some function, either a field meeting, a survey, a beginners' class, or an exhibition, was being mounted almost every weekend. The consistently high attendance at our evening meetings (audiences ranged between 60 and 90) were also satisfying, and reflect excellently on our invited speakers and on the members who gave the accompanying short talks. In mid-year, these large audiences forced us to abandon the Black Mountain CSIRO site, where our meetings have been held for so long, in favour of more spacious and better appointed accommodation in the Forestry Building at The Australian National University.

In case this report sounds too complacent, I should add that the year has also brought a number of disappointments. We have not yet succeeded in bringing out a new edition of the Field List of the Birds of Canberra and District, and a proposed survey of the bird populations of the natural habitats of the ACT has become stalled, I hope only temporarily, at the planning stage. For these disappointments, however there were consolations: the production at last of a species index for the first four volumes of CBN, and the success of the Garden Bird Survey. In some of our roles - education, conservation, and the raising of interest and awareness among the public, for example - there is an almost unlimited amount of work that could be done, and it is hard not to feel that our present efforts are too feeble. In our scientific work, I personally find it particularly disappointing that we are so often

shorthanded for our waterbird surveys at Lake Bathurst, a wetland of outstanding ornithological interest which surely deserves much more attention from us than it has previously received.

It is easy, of course, to identify areas where more effort is needed; the real problem is finding the time to get the work done. The members of our 1982 Committee have certainly done all that could be asked of them, and their efforts and dedication will be apparent from what has been achieved. But those who do most for COG are usually very busy people who often have extremely demanding careers, and there is always a limit to the amount of time that they can make available. If COG is to pursue its aims more actively, it will be necessary to share the workload still further. I can certainly assure all members that any offers of help will be welcomed, and that no-one need ever fear that there is nothing for them to do. This has been said often enough before, of course, but I think it worth repeating here, for I am in no doubt that we have been limited during the last year, not by any shortage of funds or a lack of ideas, but simply by a lack of time on the part of those who have made the most effort to contribute.

Alistair Drake, President 1982

MESSAGE FROM THE RECORDS OFFICER

The Garden Bird Survey is a new concept in Australian ornithology. This is the first time that a large number of people have been involved in an intensive urban observation program of this kind. The results presented in the Annual Report are the distillation of one year's continuous observation on the part of over fifty participants.

These systematic observations enable us to describe the bird population of Canberra more accurately than ever before. We can now measure the annual population fluctuations and describe geographical distribution of our local birds. This year we have established population indices for many species, thus laying the foundation for the measurement of long-term changes in our bird population.

Any COG member is welcome to use the data from the Garden Bird Survey as the basis for further research. A wealth of areas await investigation: how does the age and composition of a garden affect its bird population?, what role does proximity to bushland or permanent water play?, what are the prospects for a Bird Atlas of Canberra?

The response to our original call for participants was quite beyond our expectations and we trust that the results contained in the report will serve as a token of thanks to these contributors. Without their assistance, the report would not have been possible in this form. It is only the support of large numbers of observers that will allow the Garden Bird Survey to continue to flourish.

When filling in a Garden Bird Chart or making any other form of record, please bear the following points in mind:

1. Use only the recommended forms of names. If you are uncertain about the correct form, check it in the Annual Bird Report or Emu.
2. Be precise. Try to avoid entries such as '10+', 'about 20', 'many', etc.
3. Include all breeding information using the conventions set out at the top of the chart.
4. Please record the exact date if any less common species are seen in your garden.
5. Transect and ad hoc records are important because they cover habitats and species not covered by the major surveys. Please submit records of unusual sightings on 15 x 10 cm slips noting species, date, place and observer's name.
6. When filling in a chart, please continue to underline records of species seen overhead or outside a radius of 100 m.
7. Please submit charts and other records as early as possible, and by the end of July at the latest. Analysis cannot begin until all records are in hand.

Keeping a bird chart is straight-forward, informative and enjoyable. We hope the report will also show that it is of significant scientific value. In its first year, the Garden Bird Survey has not begun to answer any questions but now we know what questions to ask. Only you can help answer them.

If you care about Canberra's birds, you should keep a chart.

Ian Taylor, Records Officer

ANNUAL BIRD REPORT: 1 JULY 1981 TO 30 JUNE 1982

Ian Taylor

1. Introduction

Canberra experienced its fourth consecutive year of drought during the period covered by this report. Rainfall for nine months of the year was below average (Table 1). While it is difficult to assess the effect of dry conditions on our terrestrial bird population, water bird numbers were markedly different in 1981-82.

On the urban lakes, numbers for most species were considerably lower than in previous years and numbers for the last six months of 1981 were particularly low. Lake George contained very little water during the period covered by this report and was officially declared dry on 15 July 1982 with the result that very few birds were recorded there. Lake Bathurst had a rich but fluctuating avifauna.

A total of 210 species of land and water birds have been recorded in this report. Some unusual records made in our area during 1981-82 were: Barking Owl, Black-faced Monarch, Caspian Tern, Channel-billed Cuckoo, Crimson Chat, Glossy Black Cockatoo, Gull-billed Tern, Marsh Sandpiper, Osprey, Spotless Crane, Superb Lyrebird -(urban record) and White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike.

2. Methods and Results

a. Garden Bird Survey (GBS): The Garden Bird Survey is based on information from Garden Bird Charts. The charts have a column for each week of the year and a line for each species. Each week, observers noted the maximum number of birds of each species seen at the one time within 100 m of their houses. These figures represent the smallest population of each species which must have been present each week.

Fifty-five charts were received from all parts of Canberra and surrounding areas. Survey sites are marked on Map 1.

For the purposes of analysing the data, the city has been divided into three areas: North (Belconnen, Hall and Mitchell), Central (Inner North and Inner South Canberra) and South (Woden, Weston Creek and Tuggeranong). Griffith was treated as South in 1981-82 but will be treated as Central in future.

To compensate for the fluctuating number of observers each week, all weekly totals have been divided by the number of gardens in which records were kept. This figure was multiplied by 10 to

TABLE
TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FROM CANBERRA CITY, JULY 1981-JUNE 1982

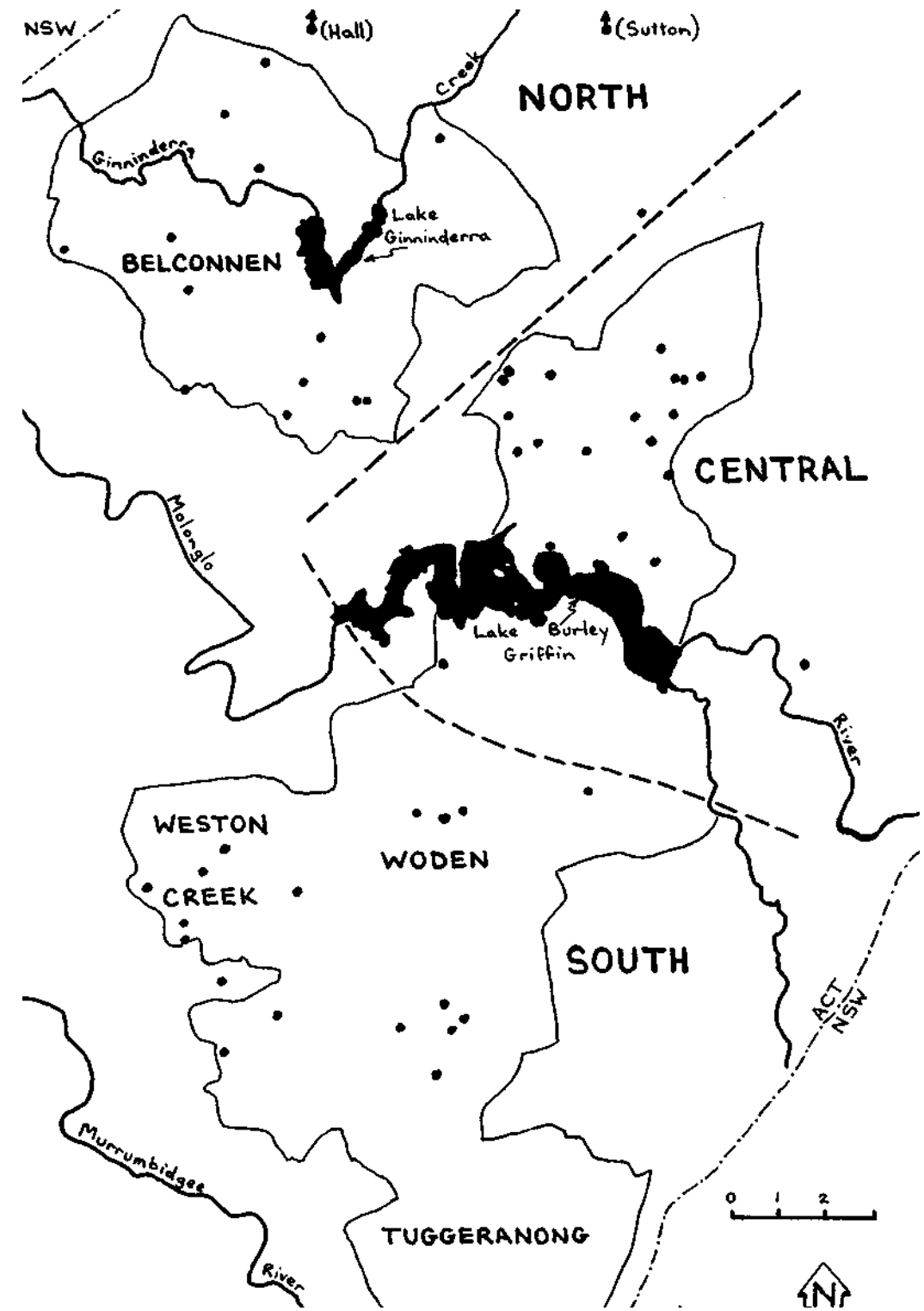
OBSERVATIONS		JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
Mean temperature (°C)	actual	5.9	7.1	11.1	13.9	15.7	19.5	22.9	22.3	18.3	13.6	9.1	5.7	13.8
	normal	6.5	6.7	9.3	12.5	15.3	18.7	20.3	19.8	17.5	13.1	8.9	6.5	12.9
Rainfall (mm)	actual	86.4	62.2	24.0	35.8	44.2	35.0	17.0	17.8	131.0	13.2	0.6	12.2	479.4
	normal	37	45	53	70	61	53	61	61	53	48	49	39	630
Number of days of rain	actual	11	16	6	8	11	10	7	1	10	6	2	10	98
	normal	10	12	10	11	10	8	8	7	7	7	9	9	108
Mean daily sunshine	actual	5.9	6.4	8.6	8.3	7.7	9.4	9.4	10.4	6.2	7.8	6.6	6.4	93.1
	normal	5.2	6.2	6.2	7.9	8.8	9.1	8.9	8.2	7.4	6.9	5.6	4.8	85.2
Number of days of frost	actual	24	21	22	10	5	1	0	0	0	6	26	25	140
	normal	21.1	19.0	13.4	6.1	2.0	0.3	0	0	0.3	5.0	14.2	21.0	102.4

From Monthly Weather Review, Bureau of Meteorology

Jan 1983

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CBN 8 1



MAP 1: Canberra Garden Bird Survey observation points (.)

give the number of birds per 10 gardens per week. These weekly figures were then averaged over the month. The average of these monthly figures for all three geographical regions was calculated. This average is shown graphically at the end of the report for each of the major species and represents the minimum population of birds on average per week that month in 10 garden survey areas or about 30 ha.

For those species, the results in the main body of the report have been marked with an asterisk.

Some records contain a line like this:

N=40 (80%) 05 (10%) S=5 (10%) T=17

'N' represents the total of monthly averages for the North, 'C' for the Central region and 'S' for the South. These are also represented as a percentage of the total and the average of the three, 'T' is given. 'T' is the average annual total of birds in approximately 30 ha. In the above example, the species was recorded in greater numbers in northern Canberra and in much smaller numbers in both the central and southern regions.

'T' provides a convenient index for comparing the overall numbers of different species. For example the Spotted Pardalote (T=122) was slightly more common than the Striated (T=111). T values will be useful for comparing the size of a particular population in subsequent years.

Some species, including many raptors, were only recorded in small numbers and these have been treated rather differently. When averaged out over a month a single record may be rounded off to zero. For this reason, the highest weekly totals from each area were added together to give another kind of index. These figures are labelled 'weekly totals' in the report.

One aim of the Garden Bird Survey is to analyse data in terms of the different types of gardens in which records were made. We had hoped to answer the basic question: which species are found in which gardens? As yet, we have not yet had the opportunity to explore this promising avenue but we hope to consider the question in 1983.

Lack of time has also prohibited proper analysis of the breeding data contained in the Garden Bird Charts. It is hoped that notes on breeding records will also be published later in the year.

Records of water birds from the Garden Bird Survey have not been included. It was felt that water birds were adequately covered in the Water Bird Survey and were of little direct relevance to the Garden Bird Survey.

b. Relative Abundance: Below is a list of the 54 most common species of garden birds based on 'T'.

SPECIES	'T'	%	SPECIES	'T'
Common Starling	3321	30		
House Sparrow	1028	9	Willie Wagtail	
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	863	8	White-throated Needletail	59
Galah	813	7	Eastern Spinebill	58
Silvereye	663	6	Noisy Miner White-plumed	47
Pied Currawong	502	5	Honeyeater	41
Australian Magpie	338	3	Weebill	40
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	284	3	Australian King-Parrot	35
Crimson Rosella		2	Welcome Swallow	34
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	250	2	White-winged Chough	31
Australian Magpie-lark	234	2	Grey Fantail	27
White-naped Honeyeater	223	1	Striated Thornbill	24
Feral Pigeon	222	1	Double-barred Finch	21
Eastern Rosella	207	1	Rufous Whistler	20
Red Wattlebird	204		White-eared Honeyeater	19
Noisy Friarbird	161		Common Mynah	18
Blackbird Spotted Pardalote	147		Buff-rumped Thornbill	17
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	147		Red-browed Firetail	14
Striated Pardalote	134		Dollarbird	14
Australian Raven	122		Grey Shrike-thrush	11
European Goldfinch	121		Pallid Cuckoo	11
Gang-gang Cockatoo	111		Southern Boobook	11
Red-rumped Parrot	104		White-winged Triller	8
Fuscous Honeyeater	99		Golden Whistler	5
Laughing Kookaburra	92		Australian Hobby	4
	75		Australian Kestrel	4
	75		Flame Robin	
	74		Leadend Flycatcher	
			Sacred Kingfisher	
			TOTAL	11,083

These figures show the total number of birds of each species one may expect to record in ten garden areas or approximately 30 ha over a year.

The total number of birds for all species recorded in this way is about 11,000.

The Common Starling is by far the most numerous species. Starlings comprise almost one third of the total bird population and out-number the next most numerous species by a factor of three.

Sparrows, Yellow-faced Honeyeaters, Galahs and Silvereyes account for a further thirty percent between them. In fact, the fourteen most numerous species account for a total of 83% and the remaining forty species listed above make up a mere 17%. We have, in effect, one predominant species, a number of moderately common species and a large number with comparatively small numbers.

c. Geographical Distribution; The 'N' values for these species, added together, represent the total number of birds recorded during 1981-82 in a typical 30 ha area in north Canberra. If the same is done for the other two areas, we arrive at the following:

N=5966 (18%) C=11907 (36%) S=14886 (45%)

The number of birds in the South is considerably higher as a result of the very large numbers of starlings recorded in that area. If starlings are discounted the results are as follows:

N=4677 (21%) C=9872 (43%) S=8248 (36%)

If we sum all the 'N' values when expressed as a percentage and average them out, the result is the average percentage of a species one would expect to record in the North. If the same calculations are made for the Central and Southern areas we obtain the following:

N = 24% C=44% S=33%

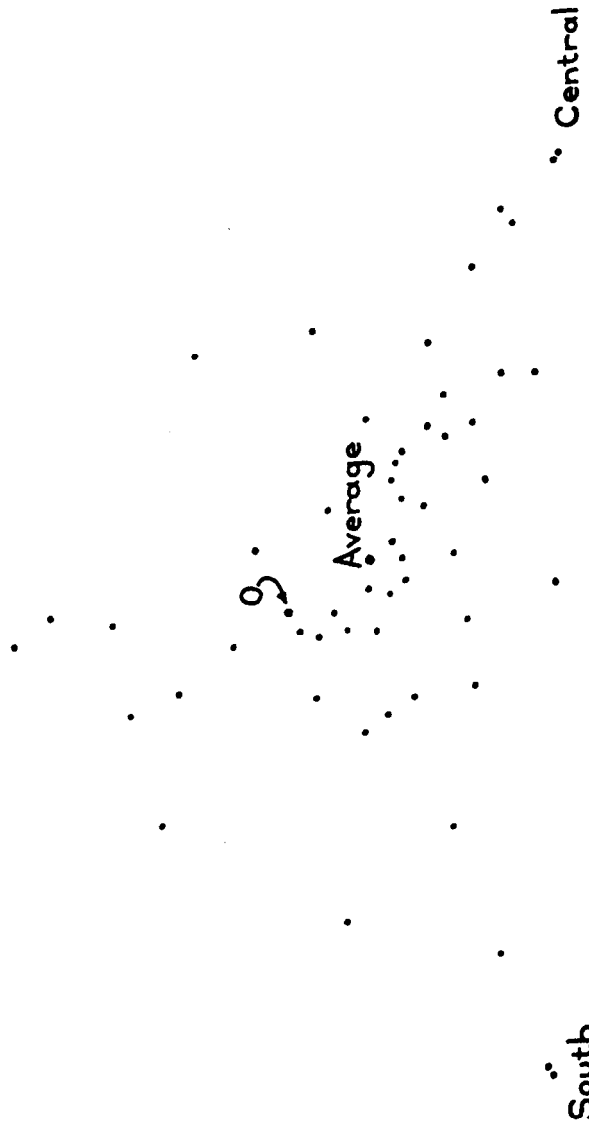
On average the birds of a particular species were more numerous in Central Canberra and least numerous in the North. Species which have distributions closest to this average pattern are: Magpie-lark, Kookaburra, Noisy Friarbird, Pied Currawong and Weebill.

Three species are spread fairly evenly in all areas: Eastern Rosella, Magpie and Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike. Species with the most restricted distribution are: Common Mynah (South), Grey Currawong (Central), Red-browed Firetail and White-winged Chough (North and Central), and Southern Boobook (Central and South). These species may have been recorded outside these areas, but only in small numbers.

This information has been summarised in the following graph. A point which is equidistant from North and South but further from Central represents a species which is equally common in North and South Canberra, but less common in the Central region.

Note how the points cluster around the Average geographical situation. '0' marks the spot where a point would be located if a species were spread evenly throughout the city.

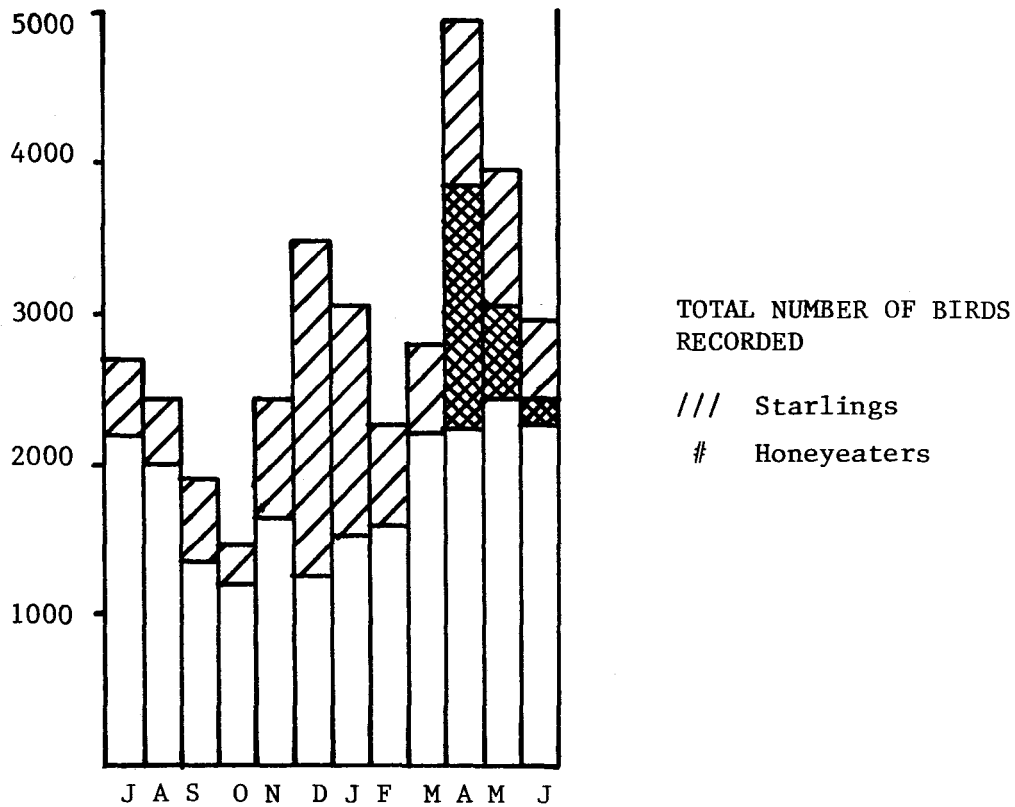
North



3. Seasonal Distribution

The total monthly figures for the fifty-four major garden species are:

JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
2598	2367	1906	1456	1906	3475	3065	2264	2807	4937	3944	2954



Two peaks in population were evident, one in Dec/Jan and the other in Apr/May. The first is due to large numbers of young starlings present at that time, the second is a result of the combined numbers of starlings and Yellow-faced Honeyeaters. The remainder of the bird population was lower overall in the spring and summer and higher in the autumn and winter.

The number of species with a monthly average greater than zero are as follows:

JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
45	49	45	49	45	46	47	50	48	50	47	46

The number of species which are found in peak numbers in each particular month are given below. The greatest number of species reached maximum numbers in May while most species were at minimum population levels in November.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
No of Species at max.	5	4	4	2	2	4	6	5	8	9	14	5
No of species at min.	14	10	15	8	25	13	13	6	6	8	12	12

4. Water Bird Survey (WBS)

Data for the WBS was collected during bi-monthly visits to the major lakes in our area. The total number of each species for each lake was recorded and are given under each waterbird species. Ad hoc observations have been included under 'other'. Abbreviations for lakes: LBG - Lake Burley Griffin; LBGE - Lake Burley Griffin East; LGen - Lake Ginninderra; LBath - Lake Bathurst; LGeo - Lake George.

The names of birds in this report and the order in which species are listed conform with the 'Recommended English Names for Birds', Emu, Vol 77, Supplement, Nix H Nix D Pur Purchase Ross D Ross A Row Rowell J Rox Roxton D Rus Rushton I Tay Taylor K Tha Thaler J Worn Wombey R Woo Woodham

RAOU's Australian May 1978.

Acknowledgements

Many people have contributed in through the Garden Bird Survey, Bird Survey, the analysis of the the preparation of the report. thanks to John Phillips of B S Melbourne, for software design.

many ways: the Water results and Special Microcomp,

Abbreviations Used to Acknowledge Particular Observers

And E Andrew	A Drake
Ben R Bennett	B Fitzgerald
Bra L Braithwaite	R Gregory-Smith
Gre	J Holland
Bro W Brooke	M Larkin
Cal J Calaby	M Lenz
Chi S Chittick	B&D Lindenmayer
Cla M Clayton	J&R Mcllroy
Cow A Cowan	E Metcalf
Dav C Davey	A Morrison
Dig R Digan	Mor

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Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*. Present in similar numbers in previous years. See also Ross, CBN 7:3,72.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBGE	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	5	1	0	0	0
LGIN	0		0		0		1		0		0	
LBath	0		0		-		9		7	20		

Hoary-headed Grebe *Poliiocephalus poliocephalus*. Very low numbers for July to November and generally low for the remainder of the year. Compare LBG numbers with those for Hardhead in the period September-November.

Breeding: 4 adults and 4 chicks at two different ages (possibly 2 pairs with 2 chicks each) on a farm dam on Bidges Road, (Dav).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		24		21		70		151		140		76
LBGE	30	32	15	16	21	100	146	146	160	116	80	54
LBath		305		-		2048		1280		1304		42

Australasian Grebe *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*. LBG population pattern and numbers were similar in previous years, with an autumn/winter peak and lower numbers over the summer. LGIN winter/spring numbers were relatively low. LBGE numbers are usually much greater in July-December.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG	31	1	0		6			57		93		
LBGE	0	1	0	0	1	7	13	14	21	24	20	
LGIN	3		0		0	0		1		5	0	

Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus*. LBG and LBGE numbers were generally lower than 1980-81 but considerably higher than 1979-80.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG	57	112	116			45		26	25			
LBGE	25	40	40	45	55	65	70	25	16	19	13	13
LGIN		2		4		5		4		0		6
LBath		0		-		3		109		15		0

Darter *Anhinga melanogaster*. Only recorded on or around LBG. Numbers for the first 3 months were lower than usual. Breeding: 6 pairs bred successfully on Duntroon Reach. Two pairs bred late and had young in the nest in late April-early May, (Nix).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		0		1		1		4		1		2
LBGE	1	0	0	4	2	4	4	5	5	3	2	2
Other (LBG)								1		1		

Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*. Numbers on LBG and LGIN generally much lower than in previous years. LBGE also significantly lower during July, August, October, May and June.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		27		110		92		70		20		25
LBGE	7	5	70	5	56	53	60	29	45	10	4	5
LGIN		4		20		5		9		5		13
LBath		0		-		1		13		6		0

Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax varius*. More consistent than in previous years. Recorded in 1980-81 on LGIN as well.

JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0

Little Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*. LBG numbers for the period August-December are only a fraction of the numbers present in the previous two years, while the population in April and June was about average. LBGE and LGIN records are fairly typical and show a winter maximum and a summer minimum.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		3		5		5		15		60		56
LBGE	2	13	13	5	4	5	5	16	13	16	16	18
LGIN		2		0		0		0		9		15
LBath		0		-		0		0		1		0

Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*. LBG August population well down on previous years. Otherwise generally comparable.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		6		2		13		18		12		9
LBGE	3	3	1	4	4	2	4	10	11	10	10	6
LGIN		0		0		2		1		1		1
LBath		0		-		4		12		4		0

Pacific Heron *Ardea pacifica*. Only three reports: 1, LBath, 7 Feb, (WES); 1, LBGE, 7 Feb, (Ross); 1, LBGE, 21 April, (Ross). The prolonged drought may be responsible for the apparent steady decline since 1978-79.

White-faced Heron *Ardea novaehollandiae*. Present all months in average numbers. Higher numbers were observed from December onwards as was the case in 1980-81. 19-21 October, one pair with three well-advanced but unfledged chicks, Birrigai, (Lar).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		6		2		13		18		12		9
LBGE	3	3	1	4	4	2	4	10	11	10	10	6
LGIN		0		0		2		1		1		1
LBath		0		-		4		12		4		0

Cattle Egret *Ardeola ibis* Present in typical numbers at LBGE. More plentiful near LBG than in previous years. Note typical November and April-May peak.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		0		12		2		0		17		1
LBGE	5	4	7	6	12	2	0	1	0	30	10	4
LBath		0		-		0		0		4		0
Other										19	2	1

Great Egret *Egretta alba*. Regular at LBGE. Generally similar numbers to 1980-81, but fewer than 1979-80. Two feeding with Little Egrets in paddock near Gungahlin 19 April, (Cla).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		0		1		1		0		5		0
LBGE	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	0	3	2	2	1
Other		1				3			1	2		1

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*. Four records, all by Ross from LBGE: 1, 11 Oct; 1, 1 Nov; 1 (breeding plumage), 31 Jan; 1 to 2, 17-23 Feb.

Intermediate Egret *Egretta intermedia*. One, LBGE, 28 July, (Gre).

Rufous Night Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus* Present in typical numbers.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		0			2		0		2		0	0
LBGE	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0

Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus* Two records: 2, Acacia Inlet, LBG (one adult, one immature), 18 Feb, (WES); 1 to 2, LBGE, Feb, (Ross).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		0		0		4		3		0		0

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*. Normally an occasional visitor, recorded at LBGE throughout the summer.

Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis aethiopica*. Overall, fewer records than in previous years. Present all year in fluctuating numbers.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		2		2		4		36		51		27
LBGE	15	6	2	3	4	10	45	38	70	51	35	27
LBath		24		-		36		242		454		100
Other	12					7	3	4	2	12		

Straw-necked Ibis *Threskiornis spinicollis*. Present in numbers similar to previous years, typically fewer records over the warmer months. 40, Dairy Flat Road, 25 March, (Gre).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		0		1		0		0		24		25
LBGE	8	12	4	0	1	0	2	20	18	50	6	55
LBath		0		-		1		5		5		0

Royal Spoonbill *Platalea regia*. In smaller numbers and less regular than in previous years.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		0		0		1		5		6		0
LBGE	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	5	0	5	6	1
LBath		0		-		5		0		1		0
Other								4	4	6		

Yellow-billed Spoonbill *Platalea flavipes*. Fewer records than usual. March-April maximum has been recorded in previous years.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		0		2		0		0		1		0
LBath		5		-		4		18		15		0
Other	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	3	2	1	0

Black Swan *Cygnus atratus*. LBG numbers about average, LBGE lower than in previous years. Unusually small numbers in LGIN.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		3		17		10		11		14		6
LBGE	4	1	3	5	7	7	14	10	7	4	4	
LGIN		0		0		2		0		0		0
LBath		479		-		2608		687		788		125

Freckled Duck *Stictonetta naevosa*. 1, LBG, Oct; 1, LBGE, Nov; 10, LBath, Feb.

Australian Shelduck *Tadorna tadornoides*. LBGE numbers lower than 1980-81 but similar to 1979-80. Seasonal distribution is comparable with that of previous years.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		0		0		20		5		17		0
LBGE	1	1	0	0	12	25	16	16	16	17	12	8
LBath		2		-		176		886		1101		81
Other		1				12			20	12		

Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa*. LBG population only 25% of its normal size in August but steadily increased throughout the year. Later numbers surpassed normal levels later in the year. LBGE population was also down at first, but was about average in the second half of the year. LGin population was fairly typical.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		82		93		141		389		341		613
LBGE	105	29	22	28	42	40	70	180	76	80	45	190
LGin		10		40		46		79		98		19
LBath		10		-		33		67		100		0

Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*. Present on urban lakes in typical numbers. Some hybrids also sighted.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		19		13		14		9		17		7
LGin												
Othe												
r												

Grey Teal *Anas gibberifrons*. Figures for LBG differ greatly from those of previous years. LBGE numbers for the first 6 months were only a fraction of their normal level. The annual total for LGin is the same as 1980-81 but much lower than 1979-80. 1000, LGeo, 18 April, (WES).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		16		13		87		122		43		52
LBGE	35	10	12	15	33	85	120	120	165	42	60	60
LGin		0		0		0		4		0		0
LBath		16		-		1065		1265		638		183

Chestnut Teal *Anas castanea*. One recorded regularly at LBGE, December to June.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		0		0		0		1		1		0
LBGE	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LBath		8		-		48		0		124		2

Australasian Shoveler *Anas rhynchotis*. LBG numbers for August and October were well down on last year, but March and June were both higher. LBGE numbers for July-December were also considerably lower.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		2		2		4		3	6	51		27
LBGE	15	6	2	3	4	10	45	38	70	51	35	27
LBath		24		-		36		242		454		100
Other	12					7	3	4	2	12		

Pink-eared Duck *Malacorhynchus membranaceus.*, First records for LBG in recent years. LBGE numbers January-June were higher than usual. 6, Fyshwick sewage treatment ponds, 23 June, (Hoi); 30, Dairy Flat Road, 8 July, (Gre); 10, Dairy Flat Road, 28 Jul, (Gre).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		7		2		0		6		0		32
LBGE	12	7	3	3	3	5	12	8	24	0	8	32

Hardhead *Aythya australis.* Records for LBG were quite different from the previous year. LBGE numbers were lower from Jul to Jan (note almost total absence in August and September).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		0		38		153		48		48		0
LBGE	11	3	3	10	77	153	160	62	75	48	37	43
LBath		8	-			22		35		11		26

Maned Duck *Chenonetta jubata.* Present at urban lakes throughout the year. August numbers lower than usual. June numbers higher. This year's maximum was in February, the usual peak is in April. Large flock (approximately 1000) east of LBath, 18 April, (Ben).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		3		40		201		371		173		161
LBGE	2	0	2	20	15	80	170	105	140	53	120	80
LGin		5		0		67		151		21		3
LBath		0		-		2		34		177		0

Blue-billed Duck *Oxyura australis.* Only recorded on Lake

Bathurst.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBath		16		-		3		15		1		1

Musk Duck *Biziura lobata.* On urban lakes throughout the year. LBG figures are similar to previous years. LGin about the same as last year but only one third to one half as many were present as in 1979-80.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		14		30		29		21		44		27
LBGE	2	0	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	6
LGin		14		8		13		10		8		14
LBath		2		-		57		63		26		2

Osprey *Pandion haliaetus.* 20 June, (WES). One very unusual record at LBath,

Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus notatus*. Suburban (GBS) records show a decline in numbers after December. Casual observations (other) show opposite trend. More data is required. Present in similar numbers as in previous years.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Weekly totals	6	2	2	5	6	2	1	1	1	3	1	3
Other	2	3	3	1	1	2	3	5	5	7	3	2

Black Kite *Milvus migrans*. Recorded more often than in previous years. Six records of this species, which is rarely observed in our area. 2, Murrumbidgee River near end of Wallaroo Road, 26 Sept and 3-4 Oct; 1, regularly observed on property near Murrumbidgee via Hall, during January, (Mel); 1, near Bredbo, 22 Jan, (Mel); 1, between Yass and Boorowa, 23 Jan, (Lenz); 1, on property near Murrumbidgee, 4 Feb, (Mel).

Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus*. Less common than in previous years. Two adults and 1 juvenile, Lake George, 17 Jan, (Lenz); 1, mobbed by 30 Sulphur-crested Cockatoos, LBGE, 24 April, (Ross).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Total	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	2

Brown Goshawk *Accipiter fasciatus*. Present in average numbers overall. From February on, there was an apparent increase in the numbers recorded.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBGE	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Weekly total	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	3
Other								2	2	1		

Collared Sparrow-hawk *Accipiter cirrhocephalus*. Recorded during most months in small numbers, as in previous years. Records shown below are the sum of the weekly numbers per area per month.

JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN Total sightings
212500321430

White-bellied Sea-eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*. A typical number of records. Records in recent years have been made in cooler months with one exception (18 Jan 1980). Is this a general trend? 1, LBath, 15 April, (WBS); 2, property near Hall, 21-23 May, (Mel); 1, over Black Mountain, 25 May, (Mel).

Wedge-tailed Eagle *Aquila audax*.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Total	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	4	6	1	1

Little Eagle *Hieraaetus morphnoides*. Fewer than in previous years.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Total sighted	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	3	5	8	3	3

Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*. Only three records: 1, Eurambie wetlands (Village Creek), 30 Dec, (Bro); 1, LBGE, Feb, (Ross); 1, LBGE, June, (Ross).

Black Falcon *Falco subniger*. 1 LBath, 23 Aug, (WBS).

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Total			2		4		1	1	1	1	1	

Australian Hobby *Falco longipennis*. GBS records showed very small numbers during winter, gradually increasing through the spring to a maximum in January and February, followed by a further decline. Geographical distribution: most records from Central Canberra.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
T	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
Other						1	1	1	1		1	1

N = 0; C = 18 (69%); S = 8 (31%); T = 9

Brown Falcon *Falco berigora*. Recorded every month except August and April, in typical numbers.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Weekly	2	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	7	0	1	1
Totals												

Australian Kestrel *Falco cenchroides*. Recorded in small numbers all year. No significant records from Central Canberra, with most sightings being made in South Canberra. Nesting at Campbell Park and Russell Hill Offices, see CBN, 7:4, 97-98.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBGE	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	1
Other		1				4	1					

N = 6 (25%); C = 0; S = 18 (75%); T = 8

Stubble Quail *Coturnix novaeseelandiae*. Three local records: all on LGIN peninsula: 1, Jul; 10, Oct; 1 Dec. Records from country areas: Yass, 25 Nov; Federal Highway north of Collector, 29 Nov; 15 kms south of Goulburn, 27 Dec; 3+, Eurambie Wetlands (Village Creek), 29 Dec; Braidwood/Togganogra/Majors Creek, 31 Dec.

Brown Quail *Coturnix australis*. 1, Lake George North, 23 Aug, (Lenz).

Painted Button-Quail *Turnix varia*. Only three records, all on lower slopes of Mt Ainslie, (Lenz): 2, 29 Dec; 2, 21 Feb; 1, 16 May.

Buff-banded Rail *Rallus philippensis*. Four records of single birds all from Sullivans Creek, ANU, (Lenz): 25 Aug; 12 Oct; 30 Nov; 30 Dec.

Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla*. Later arrival and departure than in previous years.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Total						2	1	2				

Australian Crake *Porzana fluminea*. Only one record: Eurambie Wetlands (Village Creek), 30 Dec, (Bro).

Spotless Crake *Porzana tabuensis*. Two records of this uncommon species: 1, LBGE, 7 Feb, (Ross); 3, Acacia Inlet, LBG, Feb.

Dusky Moorhen *Gallinula tenebrosa*. LBG, Aug and Oct figures are lower than in previous years while LGIN numbers are considerably higher. Marked decline in numbers in Sullivans Creek, ANU. Maximum of 28 on 25 Aug, otherwise no more than 10, (Lenz). Breeding notes: breeding at Gungahlin Jul-Aug. Chicks seen at LGIN on 26 Jan 1982.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		128		31		57		85		100		120
LBGE	21	12	19	13	15	11	22	24	28	33	48	55
LGIN		11		6		13		34		35		35

Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*. Present at LBG and LBGE in similar numbers in previous two years. LGIN 1981-82 records were lower. Fewer records in the summer than in cooler months. One pair with 3 chicks, LGIN, 4 Dec, (Dav).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		123		79		98		58		134		146
LBGE	74	62	35	26	30	42	33	18	32	37	28	65
LGIN		14		10		17		5		17		29

Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*. LBG and LGIN numbers were down by 40-100% on 1980-81 records during all months. LBGE, Sept-Dec records were also down. Generally, the records declined over the late spring and summer. This trend has not been apparent in previous years.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		2046		571		939		1637		1690		1319
LBGE	780	530	400	210	280	520	700	720	950	950	750	600
LGIN		662		30		72		276		377		768
LBath		2162		-		14114		4402		2841		910

Masked Lapwing *Vanellus miles*. The LBG records for Feb, Mar and Apr were about half the usual number. LBGE numbers were generally lower all year, while LGIN figures were about average. Breeding at LGIN, Aug, (Dav): 1 immature with adult, Wallaroo Road, 30 Aug, (Dra); 2 with young, Tidbinbilla, 8 Dec, (Gre).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		16		22		28		25		17		29
LBGE	50	4	5	15	20	26	50	35	34	7	9	100
LGIN		6		4		9		10		4		4
LBath		28		-		151		82		551		55

Banded Lapwing *Vanellus tricolor*. Apparently more common than in previous years. Seven records: 12, in flooded paddock near Bungendore, 11 July, (Hoi); 2, south of Bungendore, 23 July, (Bro); 5 (2 ad, 3 juv), Canberra Airport, 23 Oct, (Row); 50, Bungendore, 13 Mar and 3, same location, 19 Mar, (Hoi); and 3, Shoalhaven River, east of Captains Flat, 24 Jun, (Bro).

Red-kneed Dotterel *Erythrogonys cinctus*. Present in greater numbers than in previous years. Appeared and departed later than usual.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		0		0		6		12		0		1
LBGE	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	35	10	4	1	1
LBath		0		-		5		40		1		3

Double-banded Plover *Charadrius bicinctus*. One record only: 19, LBath, 18 Apr, (WBS).

Red-capped Plover *Charadrius ruficapillus*.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBath	38			-		136		109		102		15

Black-fronted Plover *Charadrius melanops*. Present in typical numbers, LBGE.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		3		1		1		0		0		0
LBGE	3	1	20	4	2	5	4	15	35	0	0	0
LBath		2		-		0		0		0		28

Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*. Recorded in typical numbers with Dec peak at LBath, as in 1980-81.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		0		2		2		2		0		2
LBGE	3	3	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2
LBath		14		-		383		184		52		7

Little Curlew *Numenius minutus*. 11, LBath, 7 Feb, (WBS).

Greenshank *Tringa nebular-La*. Only three records: 1, LBath, 23 Aug, (WBS); 2, southeast 'extension' of the Morass, LBath, 27 Dec, (Bro); 2, LBGE, 26-29 Dec, (Ross).

Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis*. These are the fifth and sixth records in our area of this species: 2, LBath, 15 Nov, (WBS); 4, LBath, 7 Feb, (WBS).

Latham's Snipe *Gallinago hardwickii*. First record for 1981-82 season was LBG, 23 Aug.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Total		1		9		7		12		5		14

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata*. Significantly fewer records than previous years.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		3		0		0		0		0		0
LBath		7		-		472		1110		0		0
Other						200(LBath)		4(LBGE)				

Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis*. Only two records: 29, LBath, 7 Feb, (WBS); 8, LBath, 18 April, (WBS).

Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*. 11, in full breeding plumage, LBath, 18 April, (WBS).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBath		0		-		0		16		162		4

Silver Gull *Larus novaehollandiae*. Present in numbers comparable with previous years, although the population fluctuated considerably. Regular counts of numbers roosting (by the National Library for example) would be of great value.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBG		215		352		829		1036		559		1735
LBGE	500	500	27	35	200	700	770	600	1000	1000	950	500
LGin		80		0		50		0		0		0
LBath		0		-		0		5		162		4
LGeo								700		2000		

Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida*. Six records: 2, LBGE, Oct; present LBGE, breeding plumage, Nov; 1, LBGE, Dec; several in full breeding plumage, Nov, LBath; 190, LBath, 13 Dec; 1, LBGE, Jan.

Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*. Third and fourth records for our area: 1, southeast 'extension' of the Morass, LBath, 27 Dec, (Bro); 7, LBath, 7 Feb, (WBS).

Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*. The fourth record for our area: 1, LBGE, 8 Sept, (Gre).

Feral Pigeon *Columba livia*. GBS showed a decline in numbers to a minimum in November. This was followed by a rapid increase in records to a peak in May. Monthly maxima at LBGE show a peak in the summer and early autumn. The great bulk of sightings originated in Central Canberra.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	19	17	16	13	8	10	9	11	16	24	34	30
LBGE	56	50	24	33	40	50	120	70	75	60	37	75

N = 102 (16%); C = 444 (71%); S = 75 (12%); T = 1207

Peaceful Dove *Geopelia placida*. This species is usually confined to the coast and is seldom recorded in the ACT. One record: 1, Botanic Gardens, 22 Feb, (Tha).

Common Bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera*. Nine records. Comparable with previous years. From Sutton, Mt Ainslie, Aranda, LBG and Botanic Gardens. Of 5 nests in the Botanic Gardens, only one was successful, (Tha).

Crested Pigeon *Ocyphaps lophotes*. One record of this unusual visitor to our area: 1, O'Connor, first week of May, (GBS).

Wonga Pigeon *Leucosarcia melanoleuca*. Three records: 1, on track at Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve, 5 Sept, (Hoi); 6, Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve, 2 Sept, (Gre); 1, Paddy's River (Murray's Corner), 8 Feb, (Gre).

Glossy Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami*. 1 male and 2 females in casuarinas, Mt Ainslie, 10 Mar, (Rox).

Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus funereus*. Two records: 3, Corin Dam Road, 10 Mar, (Lenz); 25, in flock flying north-west over Queanbeyan River, 30 May, (Bro).

Gang-gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum*. Numbers were greatest in spring and autumn and fell to a minimum over the summer when they returned to the ranges to breed. It is possible that the peak in May represents migrants passing through our area. Geographical distribution in Canberra was almost identical to that of the King Parrot.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	7	15	14	9	3	2	3	3	8	9	11	9

N = 19 (7%); C = 201 (73%); S = 57 (21%); T = 92

Galah *Cacatua roseicapilla*. GBS records showed that numbers declined to a minimum in October/November after which there was an increase with a peak in population in June. Numbers were greatest in the Southern Canberra region.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	61	59	49	38	40	59	67	68	82	76	86	127

N = 590 (24%); C = 597 (24%); S 1252 (51%); T = 813

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita*. Present in large numbers in the winter months when they conspicuously feed on the fallen fruit of the pinoaks around Central Canberra. The exodus to the higher country commenced in September and only a few remained in Canberra over the summer. The bulk of the population returned to our area in May. Greatest numbers were recorded in Central Canberra. While the Northern region had the smallest numbers.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	42	46	23	13	7	12	9	13	14	23	41	43

N = 80 (9%); C = 510 (60%); S = 262 (31%); T = 284

Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus haematodus*. Flying with 2 galahs, Ainslie, 23 Aug, (Lenz); 2, Griffith, Oct; 2 records of single bird in Ainslie, during Dec; 2, Macquarie, 3 Feb, (Lin).

Australian King-Parrot *Alisterus scapularis*. Numbers declined steadily through the spring and summer. No records for January. Small numbers returned to our area in the late summer/early autumn and great influx took place in May. Very few recorded in North Canberra, with main numbers present in the Central area.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	6

N = 3 (3%); C = 77 (75%); S = 23 (22%) ; T = 34

Superb Parrot *Polytelis swainsonii*. One, near Sutton, second week in Oct; 1, Dog Trap Road near Murrumbateman, 1 Nov and 25 Nov, (Bro); 1, near Hall, fourth week in Nov, near Hall, (GBS).

Cockatiel *Nymphicus hollandicus*. Two records both in Kambah, Mar and May, (GBS).

Budgerigar *Melopsittacus undulatus*. One record, from GBS: 1, Kambah, Nov.

Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor*. Only one record, the first for several years: 1, Gungahlin, 24 May, (Rus).

Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans*. GBS records showed a decline to a minimum in November which coincides with the onset of the breeding season. Numbers then increased to a peak in autumn. Some migration may have taken place. Central Canberra was clearly favoured over the Northern and Southern areas. The ANU figures also reflect this annual pattern but Mt Ainslie has a much longer minimum. 1, Yellow Rosella, with Crimson Rosella, ANU, 25 Aug, (Lenz); 2 juv out of nest, Ainslie, 9 Dec, (Lenz); 1, Crimson/Eastern hybrid, Mt Ainslie, 16 May, (Lenz).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
ANU (transect)	-	7	4	4	3	8	14	15	10	30	16	32
Mt Ains (transect)		20	18	13	11	10	12	9	10	6	20	11
GBS*	23	18	20	13	11	15	20	23	25	25	28	25

N = 160 (21%); C = 406 (54%); S = 185 (25%); T = 250

Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius*. GBS records showed a maximum in August followed by a steady decline to a minimum in Nov. There was a general rise in numbers through to the end of the year. ANU and Mt Ainslie transect numbers were very low compared with previous years (Lenz). Is the prolonged minimum on

Mt Ainslie indicative of different population patterns in the wild? Evenly distributed throughout Canberra. Less common than the Crimson Rosella overall but it was the dominant species in the Northern and Southern regions.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
ANU	-	7	4	4	3	8	14	15	10	30	16	32
Transect												
Mt Ains		20	18	13	11	10	12	9	10	6	20	11
Transect												
GBS	23	18	20	13	11	15	20	23	25	25	28	25

N = 180 (29%); C = 197 (32%); S = 234 (38%); T = 204

Red-rumped Parrot *Psephotus haematonotus*. Numbers declined slightly from July-Sept then built up to a peak over Nov-Dec. Another minimum in April. This pattern is unique among the species surveyed. Will it be repeated next year? The great majority were recorded in Southern Canberra.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
N GBS*	5	4	4	6	11	11	8	5	5	4	7	6

N = 15 (7%); C = 21 (9%); S = 189 (84%); T = 75

Pallid Cuckoo *Cuculus pallidus*. Records tend to be of calls rather than sightings, so figures may not be completely representative of population change. No significant numbers remained in our area later than March. Greatest numbers in North and South Canberra. Calling at CCAE at midnight, 21 Sept, (Hoi); 1 juv from Regent Honeyeater's nest, Mt Ainslie, near Pistol Club, 28 Dec, (Lenz).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	0	0	2	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

N = 18 (53%); C = 4 (12%); S = 12 (35%); T = 11

Brush Cuckoo *Cuculus variolosus*. One record, Torrens, Oct, (Bro).

Fan-tailed Cuckoo *Cuculus pyrrhophanus*. One to two recorded almost every week from August to early November at Ainslie, one recorded during six weeks over the same period, also in Ainslie. Several other records for the spring and three unusual autumn records. Figures below are the sum of the highest weekly total per area per month.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Weekly totals		2	3	3	2	0	0	0	1	2		
Other			1	1	1		2					

Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx basalis*- Recorded July-Feb. Numbers were usually small but a peak in Oct may have occurred. Earliest record, first week in July, at Chapman. Latest record, third week in Feb, at O'Connor.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Weekly totals	1	2	3	7	4	5	1	1				
Other		3		2	3	3	2	2				

Shining Bronze Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx lucidus*. Regular records of 1 to 2 in six suburban gardens from last week in Aug until the last week of Nov. Also 1 present Feb to Apr at Ainslie. Summer maxima for various gardens per month are given below. One juv fed by Buff-rumped Thornbill, Mt Ainslie, 12 Dec, (Lenz).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Maxima		1	5	5	1			1	1	1		
Other				1		3						

Channel-billed Cuckoo *Scythrops novaehollandiae*. This species is a rare visitor to our area. One confirmed and one possible record: 1 (?) calling, Macgregor, 6 Dec, (Worn); 1, in flight, Kaleen, 11 Dec, (Cla).

Powerful Owl *Ninox strenua*. One heard, Blundells Creek, 7 June, (Gre).

Southern Boobook *Ninox novaeseelandiae*. Present in most months. Records are mainly aural and the figures may reflect calling activity more clearly than population change. Peak in records over the autumn. Not in significant numbers in North Canberra, populations in South and Central regions were comparable. One pair and juv, Botanic Gardens, (Tha).

N = 0; C = 17 (53%); S = 15 (47%); T = 11

Barking Owl *Ninox connivens*. One recorded on two occasions at O'Connor: second week in Aug and first week in Sept, (Met). Seldom recorded in our area, considered rare in urban areas.

Tawny Frogmouth *Podargus strigoides*. Three pairs nested in Botanic Gardens in 1981-82; 2 pairs re-nested after the first nests were destroyed. One pair has had three juveniles, three seasons running but only two of each brood have fledged, (Tha). Recorded regularly in Ainslie garden.

Australian Owlet-nightjar *Aegotheles cristatus*. Two, O'Connor, Aug, (GBS); 1, Cook, Aug, (GBS); 1, Ainslie, Feb/Mar, (GBS); 1, Mt Ainslie, Apr, (Fit/Mor).

White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus*. Significant numbers were only present in summer and autumn, before they departed for Japan and northeast Asia where they breed. Its appearance in Canberra is usually associated with the passage of cold fronts. A high proportion of records originate in Northern Canberra. See also CBN, 7:4, 100.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	23	22	3	0	0
Other					12		1	20	472			

N = 110 (63%); C = 31 (18%); S = 32 (19%); T = 58

Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguineae*. Late spring-early summer minimum coincides with breeding season then numbers rise rapidly to a peak in Feb. The degree of fluctuation seems high for a species thought to be sedentary. Further data will throw light on the GBS figures. Rather lower numbers in Northern Canberra. Populations in Central and Southern areas were roughly comparable. One nest in Chapman as in previous years, (Hoi). 2, LGin, July, (Dig).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	7	6	7	5	4	5	8	9	8	6	5	5
LBGE	6	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	2

N = 47 (21%); C = 90 (41%); S = 85 (38%); T = 74

Sacred Kingfisher *Halcyon sancta*. Small numbers only. A peak in Nov and a second maximum in Feb-Mar. This suggests that sightings may be of birds migrating through our area. Note unusually late record: 1, LBGE, 15 May, (Ross). Apparently more common in North Canberra. 1-2 pairs breeding ANU, (Lenz); 4-5 pairs breeding on Mt Ainslie transect, (Lenz).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Other			2	2	3	2	4	3	1		1	

Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus*. Recorded Oct-Nov and Jan-Apr with peaks in Oct and Mar. (Migrating birds were recorded as late as May in 1980.) Suburban records are generally of birds migrating in the spring and autumn. Summer records are usually from country areas eg. 6+, Naas Valley, 24 Jun; 20, Apollo Road, Naas Valley, , Feb, (Lar). Figures below represent total number of birds recorded per month, all areas.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Total*	0	0	0	71	1	0	11	50	97	2	0	0

Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis*. Numbers built up to a peak in Feb then fell rapidly. More common in the Central Region.

One juv, out of nest, Hall, 9 Jan, (Lenz); 1 juv, out of nest, Mt Ainslie, 16 Jan, (Lenz); breeding in similar numbers to last year, Mt Ainslie, (Lenz); 15 migrating, Ainslie, 6 Mar, (Lenz).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	6	2	0	0	0

N = 6 (14%); C = 26 (62%); S = 10 (24%); T = 14

Superb Lyrebird *Menura novaehollandiae*. One female, Rainforest Gully, Botanic Gardens, 22 Feb, (Woo); 1 calling, Black Mt Peninsula 22 June.

Singing Bushlark *Mirafra javanica*. Four records: 1, south of Goulburn, 27 Dec, (Bro); 2+, Tuggeranong silt trap, 29 Dec, (Bro); 8, LBath, 18 Apr, (WBS); 4, LBath, 20 June, (WBS).

Skylark *Alauda arvensis*. Present most months on LGin peninsula. More data is needed for an accurate picture of population. Observed collecting food near Tuggeranong silt trap, 14 Nov, possibly breeding nearby, (Bro).

LGin

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
	6	5	9	13	7	15	8	0	4	3	9	13

Welcome Swallow *Hirundo neoxena*. Present in significant numbers all year. GBS showed a build up from Sept to a peak in Jan followed! by a rapid decline. This contrasts sharply with the LBGE counts. Obviously more data is needed for this species. It showed a clear preference for South Canberra, very few records from the Central region. 40, LGin, Jun, (Dig); 60, over dam near Federal Highway, 24 Jun, (Lenz).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	1	1	3	3	3	5	7	2	2	3	1	1
LBGE	11	25	65	3	20	2	10	15	7	30	35	20

N = 24 (26%); C = 3 (3%); S = 67 (71%); T = 31

Tree Martin *Coreopsis nigricans*. In smaller numbers than in previous years. Note Aug and summer peaks in records. Birds seen in or around nest sites between Sept and Dec, (Hoi and Lenz).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Total	0	10	5	5	5	4	8	14		5		

Fairy Martin *Coreopsis ariel*. Present in small numbers Aug to Dec. Fewer records than in previous years. One, sewage ponds, Jerrabomberra wetlands, 30 Aug; 2, LBGE, Sept; 30, LBGE, Oct; 2, south

of LBath, 27 Dec; 16, Hughes, Feb. Breeding colony of approximately 30 birds present from Sept to Dec near Tuggeranong Telephone Exchange. Nests found under foot bridge over silt trap. Also above dam wall and under culvert below dam, (Bro and Lar).

Richard's Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae*. LGIN figures showed a minimum in Jan and Feb followed by a clear build up of numbers in May-June. This peak has been noticed in previous years. The population status of this species is difficult to assess with current records.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LGIN	2	3	3	8	2	6	0	2	6	4	20	24
LBGE	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Other				2			4			8		13

Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae*. Numbers built up gradually through the year to a peak in March. Evenly distributed throughout Canberra.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	7	8	11	11	10	12	13	14	16	11	4	4

N = 117 (32%); C = 113 (31%); S = 132 (36%); T = 121

White-bellied Cuckoo Shrike *Coracina papuensis*. One record: a call heard near Gungahlin, 11 May, (Cla).

White-winged Triller *Lalage sueurii*. Present in substantial numbers from Aug-Feb with peak in Nov-Dec. This may partly reflect peak in calling activity when the species is conspicuous. Clearly favours Northern Canberra. One nest, Chapman, possibly first for the area, in the same tree as Magpie-larks and Willie Wagtails, (Hoi); one pair, male building nest, Birrigai, 19-21 Oct, (Lar); female with two dependent juveniles, ANU, 11 Feb, (Lenz).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0

N = 20 (68%); C = 3 (12%); S = 6 (20%); T = 10

Blackbird *Turdus merula*. High degree of stability in population throughout the year. Does this mean that the fledglings leave the area immediately after independence? The greatest numbers recorded in Central Canberra. More common in the South than in the North.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	11	12	9	10	11	12	12	10	12	11	12	11
Other	2	2	2	4	3	1	2	3	3	4	2	2

N = 44 (11%); C = 262 (65%); S = 97 (24%); T = 134

Rose Robin *Petroica rosea*. One to two recorded sporadically in Ainslie garden, June-Oct and Mar-May. Also 1 recorded weekly in O'Connor garden, June. One record, Aranda, June. These winter records are unusual. More common than in previous year. Records all tend to be in autumn and spring.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Weekly	1	2	1	1					1	1	1	2
totals												

Flame Robin *Petroica phoenicea*. Only present in our area during the cooler months. This species moves to the ranges for the summer. It was more common this year. Most records are from the Northern part of Canberra.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Other	11	21	2									7

N = 8 (55%); C = 3 (21%); S = 3 (24%); T = 5

Scarlet Robin *Petroica multicolor*. Recorded in small numbers in all! months. Significant numbers present from July-Aug and Apr-Jun. Two! unusual summer records: 1 male, Mt Ainslie, 29 Dec, (Lenz); 1 male,; Mt Ainslie, 10 Jan, (Lenz). Figures below represent the sum of the highest Weekly Total for each] of the three suburban areas per month.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Weekly	7	4	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	8	6	7
totals												
Other	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	9	5

Red-capped Robin *Petroica Goodenovii* Two records: 1 pair, possibly breeding near Sutton, 25 Nov, (Lenz); 1, Birrigai, 8 Jun, (lar); 2, Tidbinbilla, 20 Jun (And)

Hooded Robin *Melanodryas cucullata*. Note unusual suburban record. In previous years records have all been from rural areas. Five records: 3 males, near Sutton, 3 Jul, (Lenz); 1 O'Connor, 1 Aug, (Nix); 1 pair, near Sutton, 14 Dec, (Lenz); 1, Birrigai, 8 Jun, (Lar); 2, Tidbinbilla, 20 Jun, (And).

Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria australis*. Recorded regularly in one Ainslie garden.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Monthly	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	1
maximum												

Jacky Winter *Microeca leucophaea*. One Ainslie, Jul/Aug; 2, O'Connor, Aug; 1 pair, Mt Ainslie, Pistol Club, 5 Oct and 9 Dec; also 1 ad feeding 1 juv, 16 Jan; 1, observed over five weeks, Kambah, Apr; 1, Aranda, June.

Crested Shrike-tit *Falcunculus frontatus*. One (heard), Mt Ainslie, Pistol Club, 28 Dec, (Lenz); single bird seen on three occasions, Hall, Apr-May, (Chi).

Olive Whistler *Pachycephala olivacea*. 3+, Cabramurra, 1 Jan, (Gre); 1 male, Mt Ainslie, 16 May, (Lenz).

Golden Whistler *Pachycephala pectoralis*. Fewer summer records than usual. As in previous years, whistlers with female plumage persist further into the summer than those with male plumage. Important to specify type of plumage for all records (including GBS records). Overall, considerably more common in Central Canberra.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Other-male			1							1	1	
Other-female		6	5	4	1				2	1	1	3
Total-inc unspec		6	6	4	1					3	14	3

N = 4 (15%); C = 18 (67%); S = 5 (19%); T = 9

Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*. Some present in July and Aug. Influx recorded in Sept and the population was highest in Oct. Figures suggest a second peak before migration in Apr. This twin-peak curve has been noticed in previous years. A larger population in South Canberra.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	0	0	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0
LGIN	0	0	11	13	7	14	6	5	9	1	0	0
Other	2	3	2	3	4	3	4	2	2	4	3	

N = 13 (22%); C = 18 (31%); S = 28 (47%); T = 19

Grey Shrike-thrush *Colluricincla harmonica*. Absent from our area over the summer. In previous years it has not been generally recorded in Oct (this year at LGIN) or Feb (LBGE). Equal numbers recorded in North and Central areas, lower numbers in the South.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Other	1			1				1		1	1	

N = 13 (38%); C = 13 (38%); S = 8 (24%); T = 11

Black-faced Monarch *Monarcha melanopsis*. One immature, feeding with Striated Thornbills and silvereyes, Duffy Street, Ainslie, 28 Feb, (Dra); 1 immature, Duffy Street, Ainslie, (same tree as Feb record), 6 Mar, (Dra). See also CBN, 7,3.

Leaden Flycatcher *Myiagra rubecula*. As in previous years, present Oct to early Apr with a maximum in Jan and Feb. Records mainly from Central and South Canberra. Second brood just off nest, (1 juv), 14 Feb, (Lenz).

N=1 (4%); C = 6(47%); S = 6 (49%); T = 4

Satin Flycatcher *Myiagra cyanoleuca*. 1 male, Gungahlin, 3 Nov, (Cla); adults and young, Orroral River crossing, 13, 14 Feb, (Cow); 1 female and juv, out of nest, Gibraltar Falls, 10 Mar, (Lenz).

Restless Flycatcher *Myiagra inquieta*. In similar numbers to those of previous two years. One bird recorded weekly from mid-Apr to June in Kambah. One also recorded weekly for four weeks May to June elsewhere in Kambah.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Total			1	1		1		3		1	3	3

Rufous Fantail *Rhipidura rufifrons*. More suburban records than in previous years. Six records, all of single birds: Ainslie, Oct; Ainslie, Reid, Nov; Ainslie, Feb; Ainslie, Mar; O'Connor, May.

Grey Fantail *Rhipidura fuliginosa*. Recorded throughout the year. GBS records show spring and autumn peaks with fewer present over the summer. Mt Ainslie figures also reflect this but LBGE and LGIN showed different population patterns. Further records are required. Largest numbers recorded in the Central region, with similar smaller populations in North and South Canberra.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1
LBGE	1	1	9	10	7	9	7	4	3	2	1	1
LGIN	1	1	37	33	30	22	15	13	18	5	0	0
Mt Ainslie	-	11	4	4	2	2	2	6	7	5	4	2

N = 21 (29%); C = 34 (47%); S = 18 (25%); T = 24

Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*. Numbers were greatest in Sept and Mar to Apr, with a minimum in Nov. More data is needed. Distributed fairly evenly throughout Canberra, slightly more numerous in the Southern area. Probably two broods, Chapman, (Hoi).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	5	4	7	4	3	4	6	5	7	6	5	3
LBGE	6	4	6	4	6	4	5	4	5	6	6	6
ANU		5	6	6	6	7	5	6	6	1	1	1

N53 (30%); C = 45 (25%); S = 79 (45%); T = 5959

Clamorous Reed-Warbler *Acrocephalus stentoreus*. Present all months at LBGE. LGIN figures and ad hoc records showed a clear maximum Oct to Nov as in the previous year. As records are mainly aural, this may not give an accurate picture of population change.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBGE	P	P	P	P	170	120	P	P	P	P	P	P
LGIN		2	16	22	21	16	11	3				
Other		1		58	17		11			3		1

P = present

Little Grassbird *Megalurus gramineus*. Present all months in average numbers at LBG. Fewer records for other areas.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBGE	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	2	1	2	1	5
Other				1		1						

Golden-headed Cisticola *Cisticola exilis*. Population seems to fluctuate with possible spring and autumn peaks. The spring peak coincides with increased calling activity associated with the breeding season and has been noted in previous years. More data is needed.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBGE				9	8	5	8	3	1	1	4	2
LGIN	0	0	4	6	6	0	2	3	4	6	1	6
Other		1			1	2			4	4	2	

Rufous Songlark *Cinclorhamphus mathewsi*. Small numbers recorded regularly in five areas (max 5, usually 1 to 3) between last week of Sept and Dec. 1 ad and 1 juv, Mt Ainslie, Pistol Club, 16 Jan, (Lenz). Totals of highest weekly records per month per area are shown below.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*			1	10	3	3						
Other			1	7	10	1	10					

Brown Songlark *Cinclorhamphus cruralis*. Present Sept to Jan. Numbers were considerably lower than in the preceding year.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Total			1	3	6	5	1					

Superb Fairy-wren *Malurus cyaneus*. Numbers fell steadily from June and reached a minimum in Nov. Thereafter, the population expanded rapidly (quadrupling in two months) and reached its highest levels

in Jan and Feb. Figures showed a rapid decline between Feb and Mar but the population remained fairly stable over the remainder of the autumn. LGIN transect figures do not clarify the picture. More data is needed. Highest numbers in Central Canberra.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	5	4	3	2	1	4	7	6	4	4	3	5
LGIN	52	76	73	72	82	96	80	66	75	64	62	39
Other 38	9	64	20	57	18							

N = 28 (-19%); C = 75 (52%); S = 41 (28%); T = 48

White-browed Scrub-wren *Sericornis frontalis*. Present most months, LBGE. Present Sept, Dec and Mar in Red Hill garden.

Speckled Warbler *Sericornis sagittatus*. A small but permanent population. How widespread is this species? Two very active, probably breeding, near Tuggeranong Pine Plantation, east of Monaro Highway, 19 Oct, (Bro); present, Mt Ainslie, 19 June, (Fit).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Other	2	2	2		1		1					1

Weebill *Smicrornis brevirostris*. Numbers fell to a prolonged minimum from Sept/Oct then built up rapidly, peaking in Feb and Apr. Are these fluctuations typical? Slightly less common in Northern Canberra. Not as regular in Red Hill garden as in previous year, (Cow). Present all months on LGIN peninsula.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	3	2	1	1	0	2	3	5	4	6	4	5
LGIN	7	10	10	6	10	11	12	15	15	11	21	17

N=25 (24%); C = 43 (41%); S = 38 (36%); T = 35

Western Gerygone *Gerygone fusca*. Small numbers only. Population is difficult to assess. Following records from Lenz and Holland: 1, Mt Ainslie near Pistol Club with eight White-naped Honeyeaters, 8 Aug; 1, calling, Chapman Ridge, 23 Aug; 1, Mt Ainslie transect, 14 Sept; 1, Chapman, Jan; 1 Chapman, 16 May.

White-throated Gerygone *Gerygone olivacea*. Present in small numbers only. A possible peak in late summer and autumn. No significant records from Northern region, the population was evenly spread between Central and Southern Canberra.

Brown Thornbill *Acanthiza pusilla*. GBS figures showed this species was present in small numbers most months. Records came almost exclusively from the Central region.

Buff-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza reguloides*. Recorded all months in small numbers. GBS numbers were particularly low in the spring but the population seemed to grow over the summer and reached a peak in May-June. Mt Ainslie transect figures fluctuated greatly. Recorded in greatest numbers in Central and Northern areas, very few Southern records.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	3	2
Mt Ainslie		8	16	12	5	10	9	7	5	8	13	11
Other				8		2		8		1	1	1

N = 14 (32%); C = 29 (66%); S = 2 (5%); T = 15

Yellow-rumped Thornbill *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*. The population declined over the winter and spring to a minimum in Nov and then climbed again over the summer and autumn. Two features are: a very sudden drop in numbers in Aug and a smaller decline in Feb. Smaller numbers in Northern Canberra. A half-completed nest in *Pinus Radiata*. Gungahlin, 13 July, (Cla); fewer nests than in previous years, Chapman, (Hoi); feeding young, Melba, 23 Oct, (Pur).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	24	14	14	12	10	16	21	18	25	25	27	29
LGin	12	10	25	21	14	11	26	13	2	1	13	13

N = 181 (26%); C = 247 (35%); S = 275 (39%); T = 234

Yellow Thornbill *Acanthiza nana*. An average number of records (various observers). The first breeding record of this species in our area was made only the previous year: CBN, 7, 1, p 32).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Total	3	2	1					1	3		5	1

Striated Thornbill *Acanthiza lineata*. The population was certainly larger from Dec to June although it fluctuated markedly. More data is needed for this species. The great majority of GBS records were made in the Central region.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	3	2	3	3	2
LGin	20	14	5	28	28	12	22	18	6	19	20	29

N = 3 (5%); C = 57 (90%); S = 3 (4%); T = 21

Southern Whiteface *Aphelocephala leucopsis*. Records from Sutton, Lake George and Birrigai and two local records: 1, Scullin, first week of May; 5, east side of Mt Ainslie, 26 May.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Total		1	5	3	4						6	5

Varied Sitella *Daphoenositta chrysoptera*. Probably present in small numbers all months. Highest numbers recorded in Central Canberra. More data is needed for a full picture. Three, Chapman, 3 Sept, (Hoi) - first record for area for over four years.

White-throated Treecreeper *Climacteris leucophaea*. Probably present in small numbers all months. GBS figures show a higher population in Feb/Mar. Some immature with very rufous rumps, Orroral River Crossing, 13-14 Feb, (Cow).

Red-browed Treecreeper *Climacteris erythroptera*. First breeding record for the ACT, Oct 1981: CBN, 7, 3, p 70. Adults and young, Orroral River Crossing, 13-14 Feb, (Cow).

Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus*. Only two records: 1, Melba, second week in Jan, (GBS); adults and young, Orroral River crossing, 13-14 Feb, (Cow).

Red Wattlebird *Anthochaera carunculata*. Numbers remained fairly constant through the year except during autumn when the population grew suddenly. There may be some evidence for a drop in numbers in the spring. ANU figures give a slightly different picture. Largest numbers were recorded in Central Canberra. 40, Ainslie, Corroboree Park, 28 Feb, (Lenz); 20, Point Hutt, 1 May, (Lar); 2 nests, Chapman, (Hoi).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	10	11	11	8	9	12	10	11	18	22	23	14
ANU		7	11	8	15	24	17	24	20	27	12	5

N = 94 (20%); C = 279 (58%); S = 109 (23 %); T - 161

Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus*. Present in substantial numbers in all months except June. There was an influx in Sept. Some may have migrated further resulting in a drop in the numbers present in Oct. The population climbed steadily over the breeding season and soared to a peak in March. This high figure may partly be a result of flocking behaviour which precedes migration. Most left by Apr and the remainder left in May. The ANU figures also reflect these movements. Population peaked earlier (Dec) on Mt Ainslie, then declined slowly. Largest numbers recorded in Central Canberra.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	0	2	15	12	13	15	19	17	39	14	1	0
ANU		0	6	1	1	2	8	6	4	0	0	0
Mt Ains		0	6	8	9	10	6	7	3	2	0	0

N=93 (21%); C = 206 (47%); S = 143 (32%); T = 147

Little Friarbird *Philemon citreogularis*. Two records: 1, Goulburn Street, Macquarie, 30 Mar, (GBS); 1, Ainslie, 2 Apr, see CBN, 7, 4, p 107.

Regent Honeyeater *Xanthomyza phrygia*. Eight records: 1, Mt Ainslie, near Pistol Club, 9 Dec, (Lenz); 1 pair, Mt Ainslie, Pistol Club, 12 Dec, (Lenz); 1 pair with Pallid Cuckoo just out of nest, 28 Dec (Lenz); 1 imm, Orroral River crossing, 13-14 Feb, (Cow); 2, Black Mountain Peninsula, 12 Apr, (Lenz); 2, Melba garden, 27 Apr, (Pur); 1, Melba, 8 May, (Pur); 1, Melba, 19 May, (Pur).

Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala*. This species seemed to be more common than in previous years and its range may be spreading. Numbers were lowest in Aug-Sept and reached a strong maximum during autumn. Note even distribution. Four, Mt Ainslie, Defence Office, 5 Aug., (Lenz); 2 LGin, Oct, (Dig); 1, Corroboree Park, Ainslie, 1-3 Jan, (Lenz); 4, near War Memorial, Apr to June, (Fit); 26, Campbell Park, Defence Office, 26 May, (Lenz).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	3	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	4	6	6	5

N = 61 (49%); C = 2 (2%); S = 61 (49%); T = 41

Yellow-faced Honeyeater *Lichenostomus chrysops*. Canberra's most spectacular migrant species. A number remained in our area through the winter and some were seen passing through on their way south in spring. A very small population appeared to be permanent over the summer and the great migrations north, usually triggered by frosts in the ranges took place in Apr and May. Note permanent population at LGin. Over half the total number were recorded in South Canberra. Note low numbers in the North. 2300, Ainslie, 10 Apr, (Lenz); 500, Ainslie, 11 Apr, (Lenz); 83, Ainslie, 1 May, (Lenz).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	19	14	19	3	5	2	1	1	15	571	200	52
LGin	12	9	7	5	10	6	4	2	22	22	14	0

N = 246 (10%); C = 963 (37%); S = 1379 (53%); T = 863

White-eared Honeyeater *Lichenostomus leucotis*. Absent during the warmer months. Follows a typical honeyeater migration pattern of arrival in Apr and departure in Oct. Is the first maximum in Aug a regular occurrence? Note preference for South Canberra.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4
Other	5	4					2			6	14	18

N = 10 (18%); C = 17 (32%); S = 26 (50%); T = 18

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater *Lichenostomus melanops*. Only three records: several, property near Hall, 9 May, (Mel); 1, Botanic Gardens, 14 May, (Lenz), 1, ANU, 13 May, (Lenz).

Fuscous Honeyeater *Lichenostomus fuscus*. Passed through Canberra in large numbers in the autumn and some remained through the winter. See CBN, 4, 8, p 18 and 7, 2, p 58 on the summer activities of this species in the ranges. See also CBN, 6, 2, p 64 on the colour of the gape of migrating birds. By far the greatest numbers were recorded in North Canberra. On 13-14 Feb, Cowan observed large numbers foraging on the ground in the Orroral River crossing area, where they represented the dominant honeyeater species. Many young were present.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	30	27

N = 54 (24%); C = 132 (59%); S = 38 (17%); T = 75

White-plumed Honeyeater *Lichenostomus penicillatus*. Present all the year in significant numbers except Sept. Population declined over the winter and then built up steadily from summer onwards and reached a peak in June. Significantly lower numbers recorded in Central Canberra. Showed a marked preference for the Northern region. Single bird feeding young, Fyshwick, 20 Oct.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	7	9	11

N = 56(47%); C = 20 (17%); S = 43 (36%); T = 40

Brown-headed Honeyeater *Melithreptus brevirostris*. Only a few records, mostly from GBS: 2, Cook, first week July; 2, O'Connor, for 4 weeks, Aug-Sept; 6 (with fledglings), Kambah, for four weeks, Feb-Mar; 1 heard, Chapman, Apr; 6+, Chapman, May; 3, Kambah, for two weeks, June. More common in the South.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
Other	1p+2j	1	8	1	13

White-naped Honeyeater *Melithreptus lunatus*. A considerable population may be resident in Canberra over the winter. Large numbers passed through on migration in Aug and the stragglers left by Oct. There was a unusual record of a flock in the last week of Dec. Significant numbers begin to build up again in Mar and large flocks passed through our area in May. North Canberra recorded the lowest numbers.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS	36	49	23	1	0	2	0	0	1	30	59	23

N = 85 (13%); C = 331 (50%); N = 249 (37%); T = 222

Crescent Honeyeater *Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera*. Records from suburban gardens are restricted to July and June. Five single records, July, (GBS); 4, Botanic Gardens, 6 Sept, (Lenz); 1, Gibraltar Falls, 10 Mar, (Lenz); 3, Botanic Gardens, 14 May, (Lenz); 7, June, (GBS), Observed regularly in Mt Stromlo but no record of numbers.

New Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*. Present in small numbers throughout the year. Summed weekly maxima per month for suburban gardens are given below. More data is needed.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Weekly totals	3	1	5	0	1	2	3	2	3	4	1	1
ANU		4	4	5	4	2	5	11	5	6	4	7

Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*. Numbers fell rapidly from July onwards and this species had virtually disappeared by Nov-Dec. There is a rapid influx in Apr and the population peaked in June. The ANU figures agree with GBS data. Most common in Central Canberra with roughly equal but lower numbers in the North and South.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	11	12
ANU		5	3	2	0	3	4	3	3	6	7	11

N = 28 (20%); C = 79 (56%); S = 34 (24%); T = 47

Crimson Chat *Epthianura tricolor*. Second record for our area (last in 1957): 1 male near Gunning, 19 Oct to 10 Dec, (Wea). See CBN, 7, 3, p 74.

White-fronted Chat *Epthianura albifrons*. Present most months in small numbers. More common than in previous years.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Total	2	2			1	9	2	1	6	2	3	1

Mistletoebird *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*. Recorded in small numbers from Aug until Mar. Transect figures suggest a peak in spring. It was less common on Mt Ainslie than in previous years. No records from suburban Ainslie during breeding season, (Lenz). One successful nest, Chapman, (Hoi).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Mt Ainslie		1	1	7	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0

Spotted Pardalote *Pardalotus punctatus*. Population declined to a minimum in Oct-Nov. There was a great influx in Mar and a peak in Apr after which numbers fell off again. ANU and Mt Ainslie transect figures also reflect this pattern. Clearly present in greatest numbers in Central Canberra.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	8	7	3	2	1	3	7	8	23	28	17	15
ANU		3	2	1	1	2	11	12	20	67	14	15
Mt Ainslie	15	13	2	4		0	0	5	24	39	12	38

N = 40 (11%); C = 299 (82%); S = 27 (7%); T = 122

Striated Pardalote *Pardalotus striatus*. Population changes were very similar to those of the Spotted Pardalote. Note that more are present over the summer and that the influx also occurred in Mar but numbers declined in Apr. The peak population levels of the two species were comparable but the Striated reached its peak earlier. Overall it was less common than the Spotted but both occurred in greatest numbers in Central Canberra. It was slightly less common in the Central region than the Spotted but was the more common species in the South.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	6	7	4	4	3	6	7	12	28	15	9	9
ANU		5	3	1	1	5	5	27	19	3	2	7
Mt Ainslie		8	9	10	10	7	4	8	30	6	20	23

N = 53 (16%); C = 207 (62%); S = 72 (22%); T = 111

Silvereye *Zosterops lateralis*. Population declined rapidly from July until Oct and remained fairly stable until an influx in Jan. Numbers climbed steadily and reached a peak in Mar-Apr and then declined again. Is this drop in May-June the usual pattern? Largest numbers in Central Canberra. Twelve individuals, Tasmanian sub-species, Dairy Flat Road, 7 Apr, (Gre).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	90	66	39	25	23	25	44	61	82	84	63	61
ANU		48	16	7	13	22	17	28	4	40	24	23
Mt Ainslie		34	25	22	8	30	14	37	24	15	27	47

N = 345 (17%); C = 1057 (53%); S = 587 (30%); T = 663

European Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*. The GBS showed that the population declined from Sept to a minimum in Apr. This pattern seems to be unique among the species surveyed- Both sets of figures suggest a second minimum in Aug. Numbers at LGIN reached

a maximum in Dec - rather later than would be expected from the GBS data. Next year's data may throw light on this discrepancy. Preferred South Canberra. Two adults with juv, just out of nest, Melba, 13 Dec, (Pur).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	15	11	16	11	9	6	8	4	4	3	5	7
LGin	18	6	43	50	39	59	44	38	36	5	9	12

N = 61 (21%); C = 83 (28%); S = 152 (51%); T = 99

European Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris*. One suburban record: 5, Acton, first week Nov, (GBS), This is one of the few records of this species away from the LBGE area. Juveniles present, LBGE, May. LBGE figures are comparable with those of previous years.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
LBGE	6	10	23	0	6	3	6				10	8

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*. Numbers dropped to a minimum in Sept then climbed steadily to a peak in Mar. Slightly more common in Central Canberra. First records of House Sparrow around LGin, Apr, June, (Dig).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	89	81	54	68	77	81	98	96	103	92	91	99

N = 887 (29%); C = 1307 (42%); N = 890 (29%); T = 1028

Red-browed Firetail *Emblema temporalis*. The population declined over the winter and spring and no significant numbers remained in Canberra from Nov to Jan. The population seemed to fluctuate through the late summer and autumn. This species was thought to be resident throughout the year but these figures suggest that some migration may occur. More data required. Clearly favoured North and Central Canberra, no significant records from the South.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	3

N = 18 (45%); C = 23 (55%); S = 0; T = 14

Diamond Firetail *Emblema guttata*. Four records, fewer than in previous years: 1, Mt Ainslie, Pistol Club, 6 Dec, (Lenz); 1, 'Oakdale' near Sutton, 14 Dec, (Lenz); small flock, Bundong near LBath, 18 Apr, (WBS); 1, Kambah, May, (GBS).

Star Finch *Nechmia ruficauda*. One male, Botanic Gardens, 13 Feb, (escapee?), (Tha).

Zebra Finch *Poephila guttata*. One record: 1, feeding with flock of Double-barred Finches, LGin peninsula, May, (Tay). Not recorded recently. This species is said to visit in times of drought.

Double-barred Finch *Poephila bichenovii*-. The population appeared to decline over the spring and reached a minimum in Dec and Jan. Numbers then climbed again to a peak in Mar. In the last three months of the year the LGin and GBS figures differ markedly. More date required. GBS records are almost exclusively from Central Canberra. 40, Mt Ainslie, lower slopes, 26 May, (Lenz).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	3
LGin	40	55	38	24	26	13	26	23	72	16	47	27

N = 4 (8%); C = 53 (91%) ; S = 1 (2%) ; T = 20

Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*. Population remained fairly constant except for a sudden increase in Dec-Jan, as juveniles formed huge flocks and Apr-May when a secondary maximum occurred. Bulk of records came from the Southern region. Flock of 300, LGin, rose out of grassed area, July, (Dig).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	181	146	178	83	268	735	505	187	191	368	308	170

N = 1289 (13%); C = 2035 (20%); S = 6638 (67%); T = 3321

Common Mynah *Acridotheres tristis*. Smaller numbers recorded Nov-Dec with possible maximum in May. Two Northern records: 1, Chamwood Petrol Station, 25 Oct; 1, Macquarie, third week Dec. Otherwise all records from south of the lake. Pair and 1 juv, Waramanga, Nov; 4, Manuka, Nov-Dec; 1 pair at AME School, Weston, Jan-July; 3, including 1 dependent chick, National Circuit, Barton, 3 Feb; 1 pair, Pandanus Cres, Fisher, 14 Apr; 1 pair, Waramanga, 24 June; regularly present, LBGE; (several observers).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	1	2	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	2	3	2

N = 0; C = 0; S = 52 (100%); T = 17

Olive-backed Oriole *Oriolus sagittatus*. Recorded in small numbers all months except July. Figures given below represent the sum of highest weekly totals per month for the GBS. (The regular GBS index used elsewhere fails to present a fair picture when numbers are so low). The bulk of records come from Central Canberra. There were also some records from the North but very few from Southern gardens.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Weekly totals	0	1	4	6	5	4	3	1	5	4	2	0
Other		1	5	2	1	1	1	3		5		1

Satin Bowerbird *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*. Unusual suburban record; (no date) female or immature feeding in Hawthorn with King-Parrots in Yarralumla, (Cal).

White-winged Chough *Corcorax melanorhamphos*. Present in small numbers all months. Figures show great fluctuations although this is unlikely to reflect accurately the true population changes. Prefers Central Canberra. No GBS records from the South. One group nested three times successfully in the same nest, Botanic Gardens, (Tha); 8, LGin, Apr, (Dig).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS	1	2	2	0	3	2	3	3	3	1	5	4
Other	20			14		8	3		8	15	6	25

N = 24 (29%); C = 57 (71%); S = 0; T = 27

Australian Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca*, GBS records showed a strong peak in spring which coincided with the appearance of the first brood with a drop in Dec followed by a gradual build up to a further maximum in Mar. Present in greater numbers in Central and Southern Canberra.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	13	14	14	25	25	14	17	18	23	20	20	20
LBGE	49	35	39	28	31	26	19	29	43	45	52	48

N = 127 (19%); C = 293 (44%); S = 249 (37%); T = 223

Masked Woodswallow *Artamus personatus*. Three individual records, all from Farrer, July, Oct, Mar, (GBS).

White-browed Woodswallow *Artamus superciliosus*. Only one record: 20, near Sutton, 14 Dec, (Lenz).

Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus*. Only two spring records. The rest are from the summer and autumn months. Figures showed peaks in Feb and Apr. Similar numbers were recorded in all areas. Juveniles out of nest, Dec and Jan, (Lenz). Weekly totals are based on GBS data. They represent total of the highest weekly totals per area per month.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Weekly totals	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	4	5	24	0	0
Other			1	1		16	3	42	6	13		

Grey Butcherbird *Cracticus torquatus*. Only two records:
 1, O'Connor, third week Sept, (GBS); 1, O'Connor, no date, (GBS).
 Well down on recent years.

Australian Magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen*. Fairly steady population
 all year, evidence of increase over summer when fledglings are
 present. Evenly distributed in all regions.

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	27	23	26	27	32	30	32	30	33	26	25	26

N = 289 (28%); C = 361 (36%); S = 365 (36%); T = 338

Pied Currawong *Strepera graculina*. Numbers declined rapidly
 through summer then climbed rapidly to a peak in May. It seems
 likely that a small population is resident in Canberra throughout
 the year while the bulk of the population are altitudinal
 migrants. Most recorded in Central and Southern Canberra. Seven
 nests in Botanical Gardens in 1981-82, (Tha); one nest in the same
 tree as 1980-81, Chapman, (Hoi).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	80	47	20	10	9	11	10	14	34	83	106	78

N = 295 (20%); C = 688 (46%); S = 522 (35%); T = 502

Grey Currawong *Strepera versicolor*. While the Grey Currawong is
 far less common than the Pied its numbers change in a similar
 fashion. Far fewer birds were recorded over the period Oct-Feb
 and the population reached a peak in May. Like the Pied Currawong
 it was concentrated in Central Canberra.

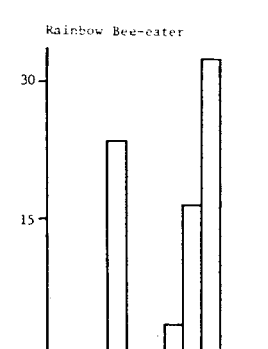
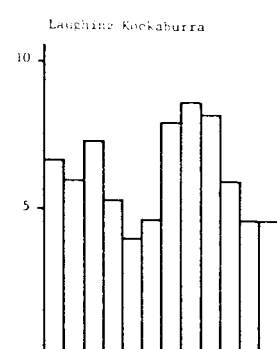
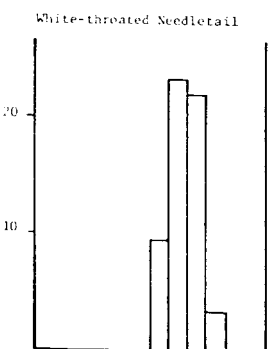
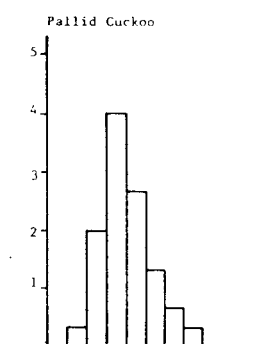
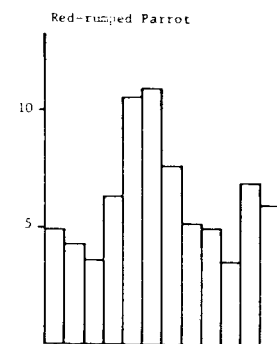
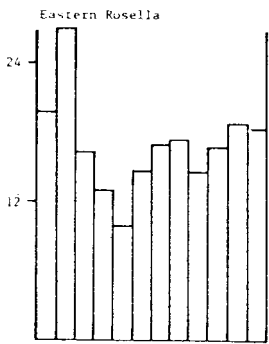
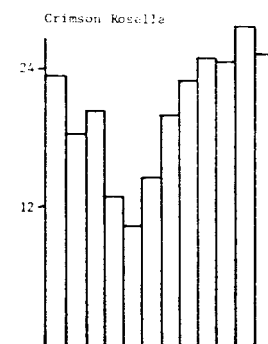
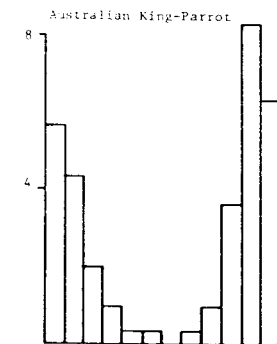
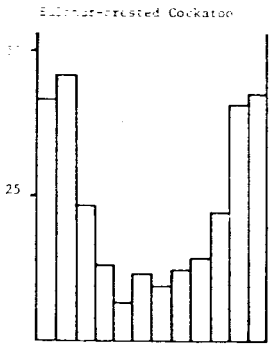
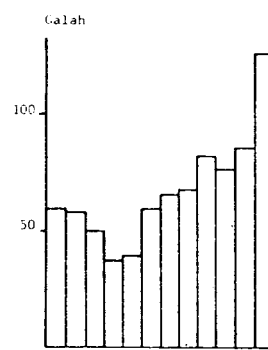
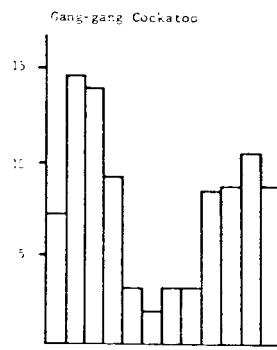
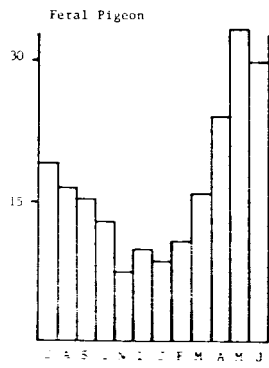
N = 0; C = 21 (100%); S = 0; T = 7

Australian Raven *Corvus coronoides*. Numbers were fairly stable
 throughout the year. Fluctuations are difficult to interpret.
 Very few records from the North. One pair, copulating, CSIRO
 Wildlife Research, Gungahlin, 10 May, (Bra).

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
GBS*	9	8	8	9	10	6	9	9	10	11	8	9

N = 35 (11%); C = 134 (43%); S = 142 (46%); T = 104

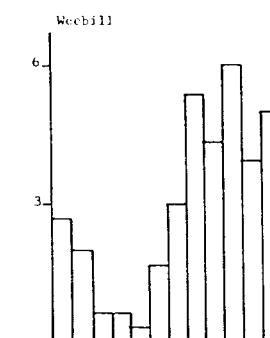
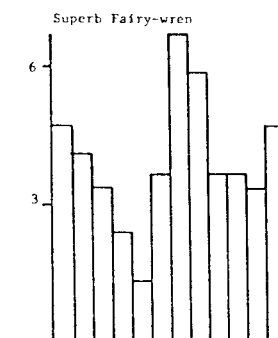
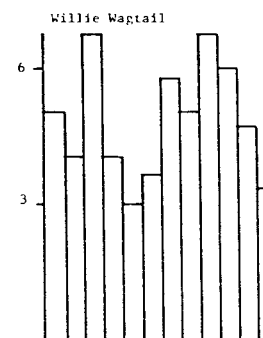
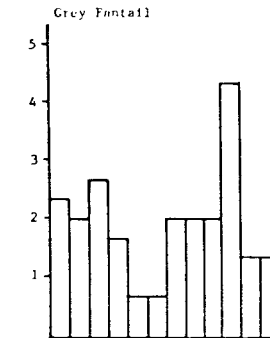
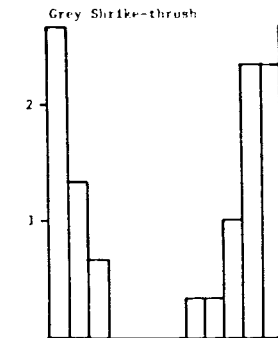
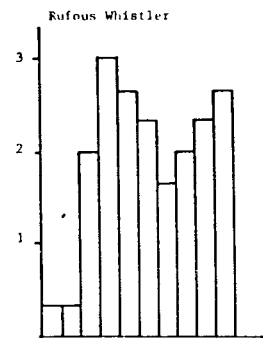
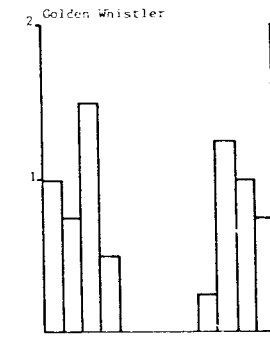
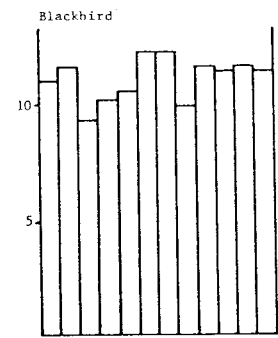
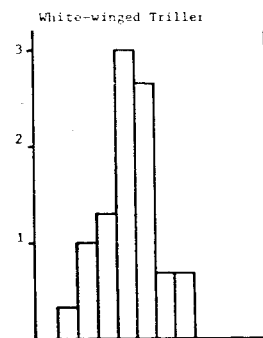
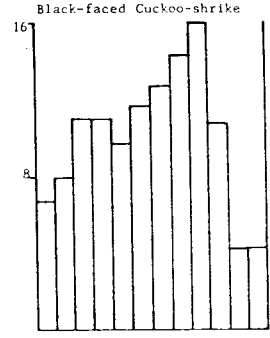
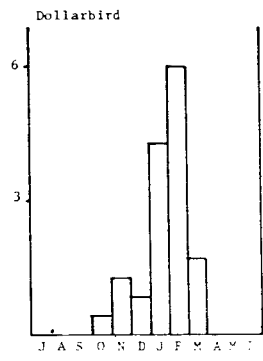
Little Raven *Corvus mellori*. Unusual record: 150 in a flock,
 Naas Valley, 24 Jan, (Gre). Other records: 28, Torrens, Apr,
 (GBS); 1-3, Ainslie, May-June, (GBS).



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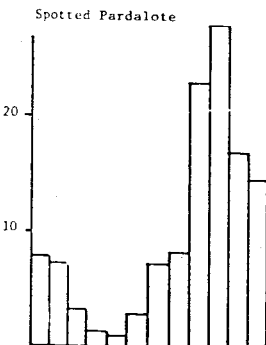
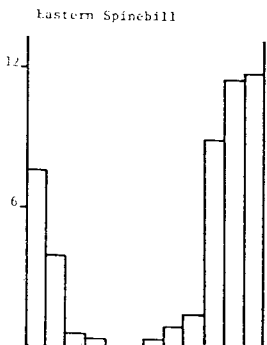
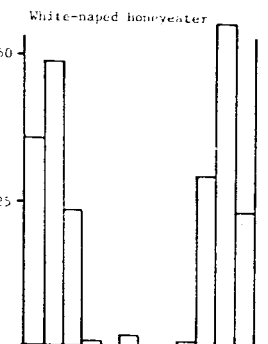
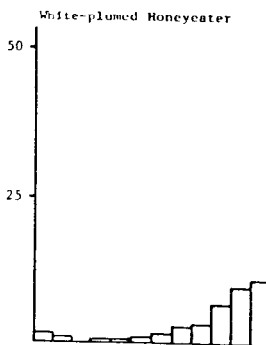
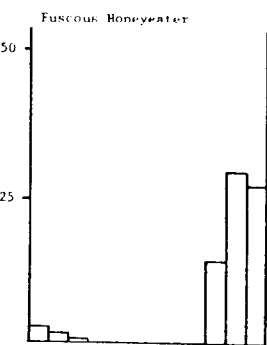
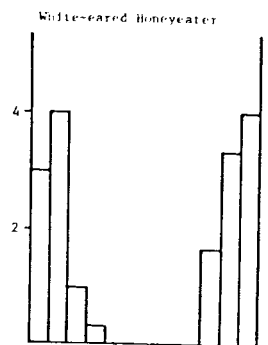
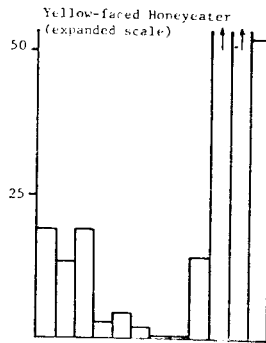
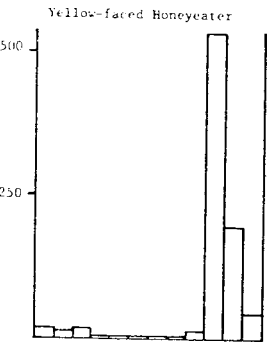
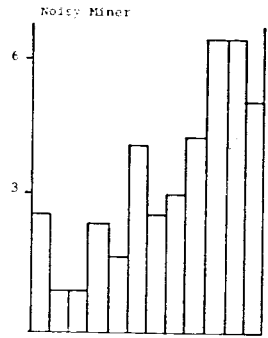
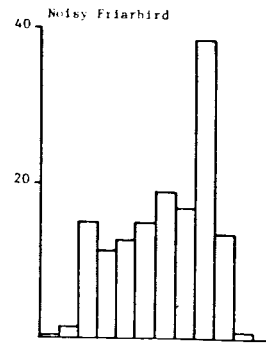
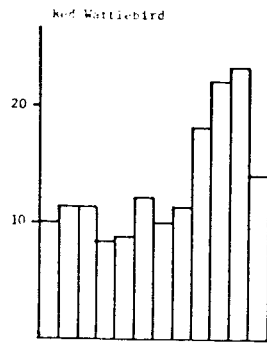
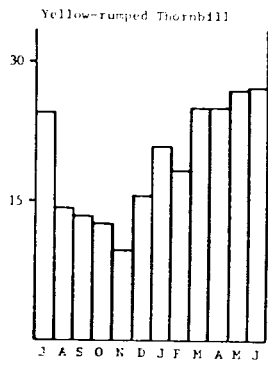
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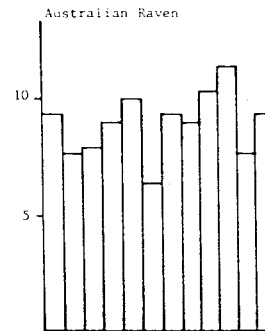
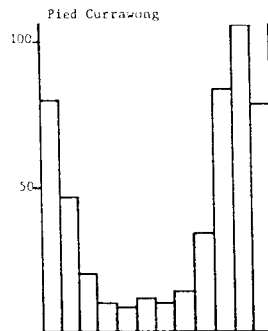
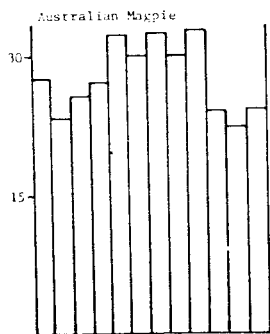
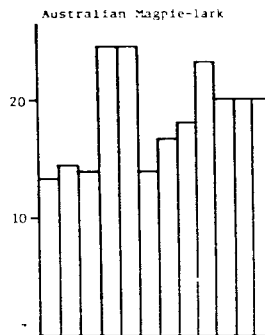
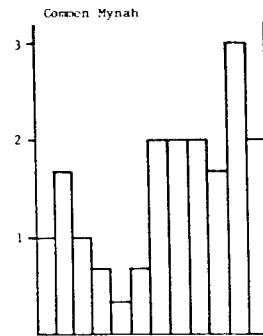
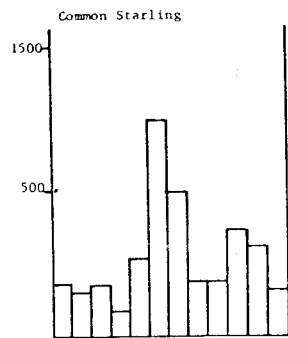
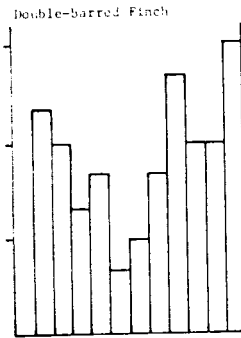
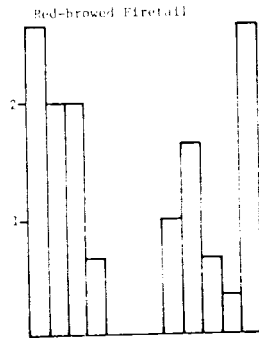
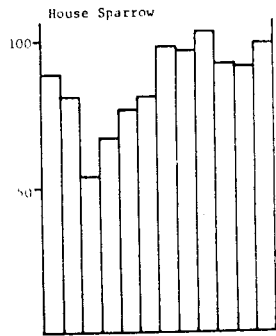
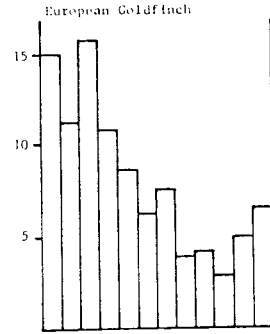
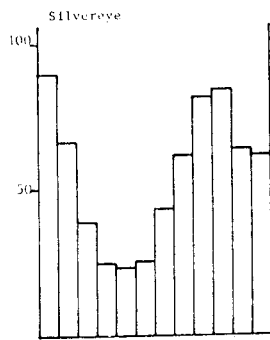
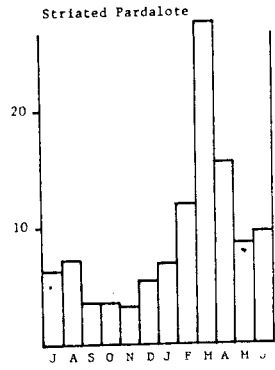
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THE PINK ROBIN IN THE RANGES

Steve Wilson

The Pink Robin *Petroica rodinogaster* is one of the rarer birds and was first recorded in the ACT from New Chum's Road in the Brindabella Ranges on 1 April 1962. The first record for New South Wales was a bird banded at Lake George on 23 April 1963.

The 1960's saw a total of 20 birds of this species banded at New Chum's Road. One of these was retrapped in 1970, there was a new bird banded in 1972 and then the species was not seen despite regular banding until 1977 when there were two more new birds. A further four birds were banded during the winter of 1978. In all 27 Pink Robins have been netted at New Chum's Road and 7 birds have been retrapped on 10 occasions. Three birds were retrapped a winter after banding, one was retrapped in two successive winters and another retrapped two years after banding.

Most of the records have been in the cooler months but the earliest and latest were much earlier and much later than normal occurrences and these were 23 February 1963 and 2 October 1965. The 27 new bandings and 10 retrappings were distributed in the following months as follows:

FEB	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	OCT
1	6	8	10	7	4	1

The question arises as to where is the nearest breeding area of this species? The records show breeding in southern Victoria and Tasmania but the fairly regular occurrence of this species in the Ranges and the retrapping of individuals in later seasons, together with other local records seems to indicate a much closer breeding locality - possibly in the damp gullies on the western (east facing) slopes of the Goodradigbee River upstream from Brindabella. Such areas are worth investigating in the late months of the year.

S J Wilson, 56 Harrington Circuit., KAMBAH, ACT, 2902

HAVE YOU SEEN ANY CATTLE EGRETS WEARING WING TAGS?

In an effort to learn more about their movements, wing tags are being attached to Cattle Egrets by Neil McKilligan of the Darling Downs Institute of Advanced Education, Toowoomba; and Darryl Reimer of the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service, Warwick. For the past three years banders in south-east Queensland and north-east New South Wales have been applying colour bands to the legs of Cattle Egret chicks. It is hoped that the use of patagial tags will result in a greater number of sightings of marked birds than has been the case with colour bands.

Each Cattle Egret colony has been allocated its own tag colour and each tag bears a combination of two letters or numbers. Persons sighting a tagged Cattle Egret are asked to notify David Purchase, Australian Bird-Banding Scheme, Division of Wildlife and Rangelands Research, CSIRO, PO Box 84, Lyneham, ACT, 2602, supplying him with details of the place and date of the sighting, the tag colour and its inscription and the appearance of the bird (eg. if in breeding plumage). David will convey this information to the banders and acknowledge each report.

These Cattle Egrets also wear a conventional metal CSIRO bird band on one leg. Reports of the recovery of Cattle Egrets wearing these bands have come from as far south as Tasmania and as far east as New Zealand.

PUBLICATIONS

The Secretary holds a large but incomplete stock of back numbers of CBN from Vol 1 onwards. These are available at 50c each.

He also has Vols 74-82 of RAOU journal 'The Emu' for sale to the highest bidder.

Pocket list of Australian birds is still available at 50c/copy plus 27c postage, or at discount for quantities. Contact Publications Officer.

BABBLERS AT INGALBA NATURE RESERVE

Bruce Lindenmayer

Whilst birdwatching at Ingalba about 5.15 pm on 3 October 1981, I came across a group of very noisy birds in a stand of *Callitris* trees a few hundred metres along the perimeter fence from the intersection to the farmhouse. I thought initially that they were Apostlebirds *Struthidea cinerea*, but was puzzled by their light-coloured heads and longer bills. Their behaviour was extraordinary. Whilst I was perfectly still the birds remained reasonably silent, but immediately I moved they started calling and appeared to follow me at the tops of the trees until I had moved out of the trees. There were about 8-12 birds and I also noticed a number of stick nests and a larger stick nest about 3-5 metres above the ground in some of the trees.

After some intensive homework, I revisited the area about 8.00 am the following morning. The group of birds were still there and exhibited the same type of behaviour. It took me a few minutes to get a good view of them for positive identification. Finally three sat together on an exposed limb preening one another's feathers, paying particular attention to the area under the chin. From the whitish grey crown, white throat and chestnut breast it was apparent that they were Grey-crowned Babblers *Pomatostomus temporalis*.

About 8.30 am I visited a second group of trees about 500 m further along the track and quite close to the campsite. There were similar nests in this stand also, but it took me several minutes to locate the second group of babblers. I saw one on its own, and then a group of about five smaller babblers with a dark brown head, distinct white eyebrow and grey underparts. These were obviously the White-browed Babbler *Pomatostomus superciliosus* and proved to be much shyer than the other species, rapidly disappearing from view.

Bruce Lindenmayer, 31 Goulburn Place, MACQUARIE, ACT, 2614

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