



- 1 Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*)
- 2 Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*)
- 3 Firewheel Tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*)
- 4 Gymea Lily (*Doryanthes excelsa*)
- 5 Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*)
- 6 London Plane Tree (*Platanus x acerifolius*)
- 7 English Oak (*Quercus robur*)

Code	Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Code	Behaviour
AM	Australian Magpie (<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>)	C	Courting/mating
CbC	Channel-billed Cuckoo (<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>)	Ca	Calling
CK		F	Feeding
CP	Common Koel (<i>Eudynamis orientalis</i>)	BoC	Bird on chicks
DM	Crested Pigeon (<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>)	BoE	Bird on eggs
GB	Dusky Moorhen (<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>)	BoN	Bird on nest
GF	Grey Butcherbird (<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>)	BfY	Bird feeding young
ML	Grey Fantail (<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>)	O	Other
MLw	Magpie-lark (<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>)	NP	Nest Presence
WS	Masked Lapwing (<i>Vanellus miles</i>)		
WW	Welcome Swallow (<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>)		
WFH	Willie Wagtail (<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>)		
	White-faced Heron (<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>)		
SMF	Striped Marsh Frog (<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>)	Ca	Calling
		C	Courting/mating
		T	Tadpoles present
CW	Cabbage White (<i>Pieris rapae</i>)	P	Presence
CBB	Common Brown Butterfly (<i>Heteronympha merope merope</i>)	C	Courting/mating
DSB		E	Presence of eggs
MS	Dainty Swallowtail Butterfly (<i>Papilio anactus</i>)	PN	Presence of nymphs
OSB	Macleay's Swallowtail (<i>Graphium macleayanus</i>)	MO	Mass outbreak
	Orchard Swallowtail Butterfly (<i>Papilio aegaeus</i>)	SE	Synchronised emergence (Cicadas only)
EW	European Wasp (<i>Vespula germanica</i>)	EL	Egg laying (butterflies only)
FB	Fiddler Beetle (<i>Eupoecila australasiae</i>)	Ch	Chrysalis (butterfly emerging from its shell)
HB	Honey Bee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)	Sw	Presence of a swarm (Bees only)
AWD	Australian Water Dragon (<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>)	P	Basking
		C	Feeding
		Y	Courting/mating
			Hatched eggs
			Presence of juveniles
EO	English Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	1F	First fully open flower
FT	Firewheel Tree (<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>)	FF	Full flowering
GL	Gymea Lily (<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>)	EF	End of flowering
IFT	Illawarra Flame Tree (<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>)	NF	Not flowering
J	Jacaranda (<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>)	1LO	First fully open leaf
LPT	London Plane Tree (<i>Platanus x acerifolius</i>)	LO	Leaves open
SO	Silky Oak (<i>Grevillea robusta</i>)	1LC	First leaf to change colour
		LC	Leaves Changing Colour
		1LD	First leaf to drop this year
		LD	50% or more of leaves dropped
		NL	No Leaves
		OSP	Open seed pods
		FR	Fruit fully ripened
SACS	St Andrew's Cross Spider (<i>Argiope keyserlingii</i>)	M	Number of Males
		E	Number of egg sacs

Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney Recording Sheet

Date: _____

Time: _____

Observer: _____

How to Record

Mark each observation on the map in this format:

Species/How Many/
Behaviour/Comments

Don't forget to enter your observations through the free ClimateWatch mobile app or webpage:
www.climatewatch.org.au/trails/royal-botanic-garden-sydney

There is no set direction for this ClimateWatch trail. The botanic gardens can be explored for short walks or long walks - it's up to you. Multiple individuals of each species can be monitored.

Data collected contributes to



Become a regular ClimateWatcher by recording at home, on the way to work, or on one of our many ClimateWatch trails in gardens and parks across Australia.

This ClimateWatch trail was developed by





Become a citizen scientist

Streets, parks, backyards and bushland – nature is all around us. We are calling on you to take notice of what’s happening in your neighbourhood and record what you see.

ClimateWatch was developed by Earthwatch with the Bureau of Meteorology and the University of Melbourne in 2009 to understand how changes in temperature and rainfall are affecting Australia’s plants and animals.

There are over 106 species to monitor across Australia including birds, plants, reptiles, insects, mammals and marine creatures. Since 2009, ClimateWatch has engaged over 20,000 people from across Australia in recording over 100,000 sightings.



How can ClimateWatch help scientists?

Become a regular ClimateWatcher at home, on the move, or on one of our many ClimateWatch trails in gardens and parks across Australia. Record sightings online, or through the free ClimateWatch app and help scientists shape Australia’s response to climate change.

“Changes in rainfall and temperature across Australia are already triggering changes in the established flowering times, breeding cycles, migrations and distributions of the country’s flora and fauna, both native and introduced. Citizen scientists play a very important role as we do not have enough dedicated scientists to monitor different areas.”

Dr Lynda Chambers
ClimateWatch Science and Technical Advisor

Make a difference

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