



	Code	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Code	Behaviour
Birds	AM	Australian Magpie (<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>)	C	Courting/mating
	BS	Black Swan(Black Swan (<i>Cygnus atratus</i>))	Ca	Calling
	ChC	Channel-billed Cuckoo (<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>)	F	Feeding
	CB	Common Blackbird (<i>Turdus merula</i>)	BoC	Bird on chicks
	CK	Common Koel (<i>Eudynamis orientalis</i>)	BoE	Bird on eggs
	CP	Crested Pigeon (<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>)	BoN	Bird on nest
	DM	Dusky Moorhen (<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>)	BfY	Bird feeding young
	GF	Grey Fantail (<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>)	O	Other
	EYR	Eastern Yellow Robin (<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>)	NP	Nest Presence
	ML	Magpie-lark (<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>)		
	MLw	Masked Lapwing (<i>Vanellus miles</i>)		
	SP	Swift Parrot (<i>Lathamus discolor</i>)		
	WS	Welcome Swallow (<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>)		
	WFH	White-faced Heron (<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>)		
WW	Willie Wagtail (<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>)			
Frogs	EPF	Eastern Pobblebonk Frog (<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>)	Ca	Calling
	SBTF	Southern Brown Tree Frog (<i>Litoria ewingi</i>)	C	Courting/mating
	SMF	Striped Marsh Frog (<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>)	T	Tadpoles present
			E	Eggs present
Insects	CWB	Cabbage White Butterfly(<i>Pieris rapae</i>)	P	Presence
	CBB	Common Brown Butterfly (<i>Heteronympha merope merope</i>)	C	Courting/mating
			E	Presence of eggs
	DSB	Dainty Swallowtail Butterfly (<i>Papilio anactus</i>)	PN	Presence of nymphs
	MS	Macleay's Swallowtail (<i>Graphium macleayanus</i>)	MO	Mass outbreak
	OSB	Orchard Swallowtail Butterfly (<i>Papilio aegeus</i>)	SE	Synchronised emergence (Cicadas only)
	HB	Honey Bee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)	EL	Egg laying (butterflies only)
	EW	European Wasp (<i>Vespa germanica</i>)	Ch	Chrysalis (butterfly emerging from its shell)
HB	Honey Bee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)	Sw	Presence of a swarm	
FB	Fiddler Beetle (<i>Eupoecila australasiae</i>)			
Reptiles	AWD	Australian Water Dragon (Intellagama lesueurii)	P	Basking
	GS	Garden Skink - southern (<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>)	C	Feeding
			Y	Courting/mating Hatched eggs Presence of juveniles
Plants	BAFL	Black-anther Flax-lily (<i>Dianella revoluta</i>)	1F	First fully open flower
	CB	Cherry Ballart (<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>)	FF	Full flowering
	GB	Grey Box (<i>Eucalyptus macrocarpa</i>)	EF	End of flowering
	GDW	Gold-Dust Wattle (<i>Acacia acinacea</i>)	NF	Not flowering
	GW	Golden Wattle (<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>)	OSP	Open seed pods
	RIB	Red Ironbark (<i>Eucalyptus tricarpa</i>)	FR	Fruit fully ripened
	RRG	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>)		
	SE	Sticky Everlasting (<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>)		
Spiders	CS	Christmas or Jewel Spider (<i>Austracantha minax</i>)	M	Number of Males
	SACS	St Andrew's Cross Spider (<i>Argiope keyserlingii</i>)	E	Number of egg sacs

Recording Sheet

Date: _____

Time: _____

Observer: _____

How to Record

Mark each observation on the map in this format:

Species/HowMany/Behaviour/
Comments

Or additional pages can be used.

Don't forget to enter your observations through the free ClimateWatch mobile app or webpage:
<http://www.climatewatch.org.au/trails/newhaven-college>

There is no set direction for this ClimateWatch trail. The trail can be explored for short walks or long walks. Multiple individuals of each species can be monitored.

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

Data collected contributes to



This ClimateWatch trail was developed in partnership with



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.

ClimateWatch has engaged over 20,000 people 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

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