



	Code	Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Code	Behaviour
BIRDS	AM	Australian Magpie (<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>)	C	Courting/mating
	ChC	Channel-billed Cuckoo (<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>)	Ca	Calling
	CBlack	Common Blackbird (<i>Turdus merula</i>)	F	Feeding
	CP	Crested Pigeon (<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>)	BoC	Bird on chicks
	EK	Grey Fantail (<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>)	BoE	Bird on eggs
	GF	Eastern Koel (<i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>)	BoN	Bird on nest
	EYR	Eastern Yellow Robin (<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>)	BfY	Bird feeding young
	FR	Flame Robin (<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>)	O	Other
	GW	Golden Whistler (<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>)	NP	Nest Presence
	GF	Grey Fantail (<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>)		
	ML	Magpie-lark (<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>)		
	MLw	Masked Lapwing (<i>Vanellus miles</i>)		
	RBBE	Rainbow Bee-eater (<i>Merops ornatus</i>)		
	SP	Swift Parrot (<i>Lathamus discolor</i>)		
	SKF	Sacred Kingfisher (TBC)		
	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
	HB	Honey Bee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)	E	Presence of eggs
	EW	European Wasp (<i>Vespa germanica</i>)	PN	Presence of nymphs
	HB	Honey Bee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)	MO	Mass outbreak
	FB	Fiddler Beetle (<i>Eupoecila australasiae</i>)	SE	Synchronised emergence
		EL	Egg laying	
		Ch	Chrysalis	
		Sw	Presence of a swarm	
REPTILES	AWD	Australian Water Dragon (<i>Intelligama lesueurii</i>)	P	Basking
	EBD	Eastern Bearded Dragon (<i>Pogona barbata</i>)	C	Feeding
	GS	Garden Skink - southern (<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>)	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>Exoparcos cupressiformis</i>)	FF	Full flowering
	GB	Grey Box (<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>)	EF	End of flowering
	SB	Sweet Bursaria (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>)	NF	Not flowering
	WC		OSP	Open seed pods
			FR	Fruit fully ripened
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:

We encourage you to record your observations using the free ClimateWatch app to avoid missing information. Alternatively, mark each observation on the map in this format:

Species / HowMany / Behaviour / Comments

Additional pages can be used.

Don't forget to enter your observations through the free ClimateWatch mobile app or webpage:
www.climatewatch.org.au/trails/cumberland-land-conservancy-thornbill

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



Monitoring climate change impacts in Western Sydney

Cumberland Land Conservancy (CLC) is a volunteer operated not-for-profit organisation working to protect and recover the Critically Endangered Cumberland Plain Woodlands of Western Sydney. Their core purpose is to acquire and conserve land locally for wildlife conservation. ClimateWatch is one of their citizen science activities. Contact CLC to help monitor and revegetate their four reserves: <https://cumberlandlc.org.au/contact/>

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 130 species to monitor across Australia including birds, plants, reptiles, insects,

mammals and marine creatures. ClimateWatch has engaged over 20,000 people across Australia and contributed over 75,000 records to the Atlas of Living Australia.

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 Scientist



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climatewatch.org.au

