

As you enjoy the natural environment at the Australian National Botanic Gardens, you might spot some of these ClimateWatch species. Record your sightings through the free ClimateWatch app. Alternatively, you can record your observations using this recording sheet, referring to the species behaviour abbreviations and marking each observation on the map in this format:

Species/ HowMany/ Behaviour/Comments. Don't forget to enter your observations through the ClimateWatch mobile app or webpage after your walk: climatewatch.org.au/trails/australian-national-botanic-gardens

Date: _____ Time: _____ Observer: _____



	Common name (Scientific name)	Code	Behaviour
Birds	Australian Magpie (<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>)	C	Courting/mating
	Common Blackbird (<i>Turdus Merula</i>)	Ca	Calling
	Eastern Yellow Robin (<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>)	F	Feeding
	Flame Robin (<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>)	BoC	Bird on chicks
	Golden Whistler (<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>)	BoE	Bird on eggs
	Grey Fantail (<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>)	BoN	Bird on nest
	Magpie-lark (<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>)	BfY	Bird feeding young
	Welcome Swallow (<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>)	O	Other
	White-cheeked Honeyeater (<i>Phylidonyris nigra</i>)	NP	Nest Present
	Willie Wagtail (<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>)		
Frogs	Southern Brown Tree Frog (<i>Litoria ewingi</i>)	Ca	Calling
	Southern Bullfrog, Eastern Banjo, Eastern Pobblebonk (<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>)	C	Courting/mating
	Striped Marsh Frog (<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>)	T	Tadpoles present
		E	Eggs present
Plants	1 Firewheel Tree (<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>)	1F	First fully open flower
	2 Silky Oak (<i>Grevillea robusta</i>)	FF	Full flowering
	3 7 8 12 Gynea Lily (<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>)	EF	End of flowering
	4 Gold-Dust Wattle (<i>Acacia acinacea</i>)	NF	Not flowering
	5 Corkwood or Bootlace Oak (<i>Haakea lorea</i>)	1LO	First fully open leaf
	6 NSW Christmas Bush (<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>)	LO	Leaves open
	9 Fuchsia Heath (<i>Epacris longiflora</i>)	1LC	First leaf to change colour
	10 Red Spider Flower (<i>Grevillea speciosa</i>)	LC	Leaves Changing Colour
	11 White Cedar or Cape Lilac (<i>Melia azedarach</i>)	1LD	First leaf to drop this year
	13 Native Wisteria (<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>)	LD	50% or more of leaves dropped
	14 Coastal Tea Tree (<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>)	NL	No Leaves
		OSP	Open seed pods
		FR	Fruit fully ripened
Insects	Cabbage White Butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>)	P	Presence
	Common Brown Butterfly (<i>Heteronympha merope</i>)	C	Courting/mating
	European Wasp (<i>Vespula germanica</i>)	E	Presence of eggs
	Fiddler Beetle (<i>Eupoecila australasiae</i>)	PN	Presence of nymphs
	Honey Bee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)	MO	Mass outbreak
		Ch	Chrysalis
	Sw	Presence of a swarm	
Mammals	Grey-headed Flying-fox (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>)	P	Presence
	Sugar glider (<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>)	YinP/B	Young in pouch / on back
Reptiles	Australian Water Dragon (<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>)	B	Basking
	Southern Garden Skink (<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>)	F	Feeding
		C	Courting/mating
		EH	Eggs hatched
		juv	Presence of juveniles

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 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

Download
Explore
Collect
Share



Be part of the solution



climatewatch.org.au

www.climatewatch.org.au/trails/australian-national-botanic-gardens