



Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

	Latitude	Longitude	Expected Species
1	-32.2148667	115.82985	Slender Banksia, Willie Wagtail, Australian Magpie
2	-32.2151667	115.83015	Slender Banksia, Native Wisteria, Native Buttercup, Australian Magpie, Grey Fantail, Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike, Honey Bee, Lesser Wanderer Butterfly, Western Jewel Butterfly
3	-32.21575	115.8298	Slender Banksia, Native Wisteria, Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike, Australian Magpie, Pied Butcherbird, Grey Fantail, Willie Wagtail, Splendid Fairy Wren
4	-32.2168667	115.8296167	Native Wisteria, Australian Magpie
5	-32.2168	115.8302	Native Buttercup, Slender Banksia, Grey Fantail, Native Wisteria, Wild Gladiolus, Marri, Australian Magpie
6	-32.2167667	115.8309	Slender Banksia, Native Buttercup, Native Wisteria, Grey Fantail, Wild Gladiolus, Australian Magpie
7	-32.2166667	115.8319333	Slender Banksia, Willie Wagtail, Splendid Fair Wren, Jewel Spider, Lesser Wanderer Butterfly, Western Jewel Butterfly, Bobtail
8	-32.2148167	115.8322	Moaning Frog, Quacking Frog, Motorbike Frog, Pobblebonk Frog, Bobtail

	Code	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Code	Behaviour
BIRDS	AM BfCs GF PB SFW WW	Australian Magpie ( <i>Cracticus tibicen</i> ) Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike ( <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i> ) Grey Fantail ( <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i> ) Pied Butcherbird ( <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i> ) Splendid Fairy-wren ( <i>Malurus splendens</i> ) Willie Wagtail ( <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i> )	C Ca F BoC BoE BoN BfY O	Courting/mating Calling Feeding Bird on chicks Bird on eggs Bird on nest Bird feeding young Other
			NP	Nest Presence
PLANTS	M NB NW SB WG	Marri ( <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> ) Native Buttercup ( <i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i> ) Native Wisteria ( <i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i> ) Slender Banksia ( <i>Banksia attenuata</i> ) Wild Gladiolus ( <i>Gladiolus caryophyllaceus</i> )	1F FF EF NF OSP FR SDG	First fully open flower Full flowering End of flowering Not flowering Open seed pods Fruit fully ripened Seeds dropped to the ground
	INSECTS	LW WJ HB	Lesser Wanderer ( <i>Danaus chrysippus</i> ) Western Jewel ( <i>Hypochrysops halyaetus</i> ) Honey Bee ( <i>Apis mellifera</i> )	P C PE EL Ch Sw
SPIDERS		CJS	Christmas or Jewel Spider ( <i>Austracantha minax</i> )	Ma ES
FROGS	MF QF MF WBF	Moaning Frog ( <i>Heleioporus eyrei</i> ) Quacking Frog ( <i>Crinia georgiana</i> ) Motorbike Frog ( <i>Litoria moorei</i> ) Western Banjo or Pobblebonk Frog ( <i>Limnodynastes dorsalis</i> )	Ca C T E	Calling Courting/mating The appearance of tadpoles Presence of eggs
REPTILES	B	Bobtail ( <i>Tiliqua rugosa</i> )	B F C HE J	Basking Feeding Courting/mating Hatched eggs Presence of juveniles

#### How to record:

Marking on the map and using the codes above, record like this:

*Species/How Many?/Behaviour*

On [climatewatch.org.au](http://climatewatch.org.au) press

RECORD TRAIL SIGHTINGS 

The Spectacles Wetlands in Kwinana, WA is approximately 33km south of Perth CBD. The trail is approximately 950 m. Please ensure you are safe and carry adequate water and wear sunscreen.

This trail was developed with the Friends of the Spectacles group. Bush care days are every 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday, 9am-12pm. All are welcome.



### Become a citizen scientist

Suburban 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 online.

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

Become a regular ClimateWatcher by recording near home, work, school and when you travel and together with the rest of the nation, help scientists shape Australia’s response to climate change.



### How can ClimateWatch help scientists?

“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, Senior Researcher**  
Centre for Australian Weather and Climate Research – Bureau of Meteorology  
ClimateWatch Science and Technical Advisor.

“Whales (cetaceans) are the “canaries in the coal mine” that will alert us to fundamental changes in the oceans food web. They are large, easily monitored animals that provide us with an early warning system on the potential decline in ocean productivity, caused by changes in our climate.”

**Curt Jenner,**  
Managing Director for the Centre for Whale Research (WA) Inc

## Register and start recording at [climatewatch.org.au](http://climatewatch.org.au)

### Want to create a ClimateWatch Trail?

Through creating a ClimateWatch trail you can involve your local community group, school, university or workplace in recording at a location that is important to you.

You can record observations as frequently as you like and walking a trail is great way to involve your friends, family and colleagues in discovering your local environment and contributing to national research.

#### To make it easy we will:

- Create a survey and webpage for your trail on [climatewatch.org.au](http://climatewatch.org.au)
- Compile an id sheet with labelled species diagrams
- Create a printable recording sheet

#### For Schools

There are classroom lessons online and links to the Australian Curriculum

**Discover how to create a trail at [climatewatch.org.au](http://climatewatch.org.au)**

