As you walk along the Organ Pipes track, you might spot some of these species. Learn about them and our other indicator species at [http://www.climatewatch.org.au](http://www.climatewatch.org.au) or on our free mobile app, and record your observations of their presence and behaviour. You can contribute to our scientific understanding of how climate change is affecting our wildlife.

ClimateWatch is a citizen science initiative of Earthwatch Institute.
Use this recording sheet on your walk of the Organ Pipes trail. Write abbreviations of observed behaviour and phenophase in the appropriate boxes. Record up to 3 instances per species.

Remember to upload your sightings to the ClimateWatch website at http://www.climatewatch.org.au.

![Birds Images](image1.png)  

**Behaviour Abbreviations**
- **C**: Calling
- **CM**: Courting/mating
- **BC**: Bird on chicks
- **BE**: Bird on eggs
- **BN**: Bird on nest
- **FY**: Feeding young
- **NP**: Nest present
- **LE**: Laying eggs
- **Ch**: Chrysalis
- **S**: Swarm
- **P**: Present

**Birds**
- Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike (*Coracina novaehollandiae*)
- Common Blackbird (*Turdus merula*)
- Common Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)
- Dusky Moorhen (*Gallinula tenebrosa*)
- Eastern Spinebill (*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*)
- Golden Whistler (*Pachycephala pectoralis*)
- Magpie-lark (*Grallina cyanoleuca*)
- Masked Lapwing (*Vanellus miles*)
- Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*)

**Behaviour**
- **Time**
- **Latitude/Longitude**
- **Count**
- **Notes**

**Date:**
Use this recording sheet on your walk of the Organ Pipes trail. Write abbreviations of observed behaviour and phenophase in the appropriate boxes. Record up to 3 instances per species.

Remember to upload your sightings to the ClimateWatch website at http://www.climatewatch.org.au.
Use this recording sheet on your walk of the Organ Pipes trail. Write abbreviations of observed behaviour and phenophase in the appropriate boxes. Record up to 3 instances per species.

Remember to upload your sightings to the ClimateWatch website at [http://www.climatewatch.org.au](http://www.climatewatch.org.au) or on our free mobile app, where you can also learn more about them and find more comprehensive information, species guides and recording sheets. As part of the ClimateWatch community, you can help advance scientific understanding of how climate change is affecting Australian wildlife.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Behaviour</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hickory Wattle</td>
<td>Acacia implexa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ribwort Plantain</td>
<td>Plantago lanceolata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silver Banksia</td>
<td>Banksia marginata</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sweet Bursaria</td>
<td>Bursaria spinosa</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phenophase Abbreviations**

- **1F**: First fully open flower
- **FF**: Full flowering
- **EF**: End of flowering
- **NF**: Not flowering
- **1LO**: First fully open leaf
- **1LC**: First leaf to change colour
- **LC**: Leaves changing colour
- **1LD**: First leaf to fall this year
- **LD**: >50% leaves fallen
- **NL**: No leaves
- **LO**: Leaves open
- **OSP**: Open seed pods

Data collected contributes to [ATLAS OF LIVING AUSTRALIA](http://www.ala.org.au)