



**City of PAE Citizen Science Volunteer Project**  
**Atlas of Living Australia - Port Adelaide Enfield**  
**Flora & Fauna Monitoring Project**

Overview of activity that has been undertaken in the **2022/2023 Autumn bird report**

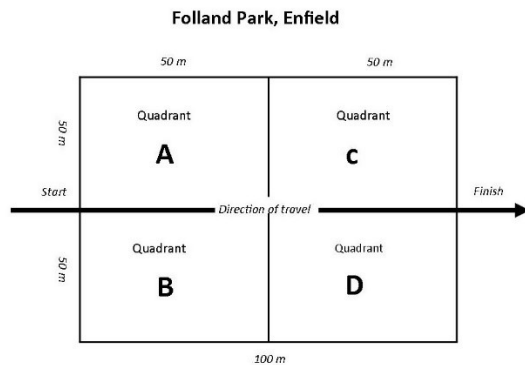
<b>Activity &amp; volunteer information</b>	<b>Numbers</b>
Total number of bird observations	7,966
Dry Creek Bird Survey – Total species number	15
River Torrens Pitman Park – Total species number	17
Magazine Creek Wetland – Total species number	52
Barker Inlet South Wetland – Total species number	43
Barker Inlet North Wetland – Total species number	45
Roy Amer Reserve – Total species number	20
Folland Park – Total species number	13
Other reserves such as Coastal Dunes and Biodiversity Park not surveyed in this Autumn period.	
Total number of surveys	24
Total volunteer hours	36

## 2023 Autumn bird survey results from (1<sup>st</sup> March 2023 to 30<sup>th</sup> May 2023)

The percentage % frequency of bird observations at Dry Creek Linear Park, River Torrens Linear Park, Magazine Creek and Barker Inlet South & North Council, Roy Amer Reserve and Folland Park reserves is the main measuring indicator used for this summary report.

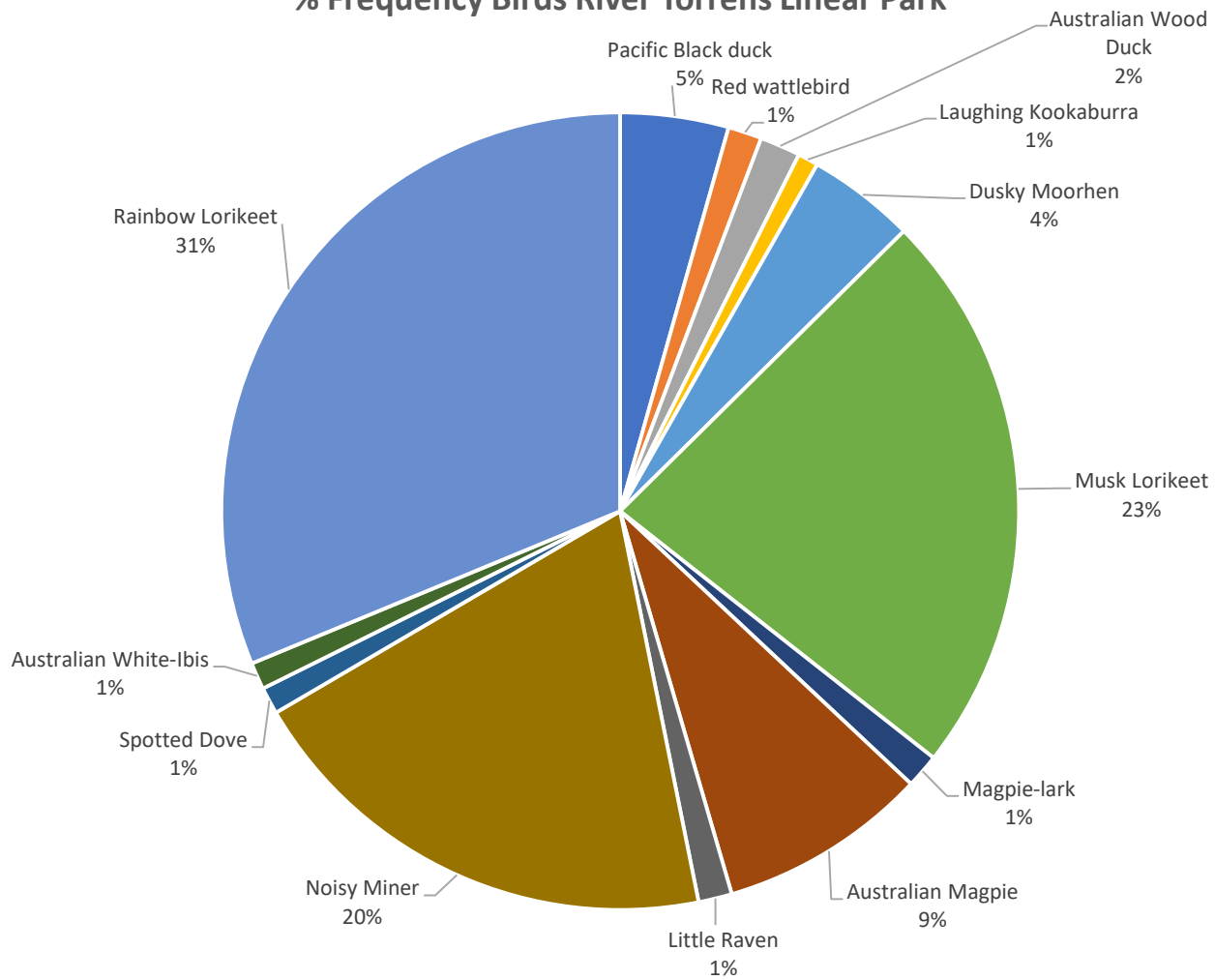
The below **frequency category** defines the frequency size from a given observation sample. For example, the Noisy Miners in the below chart indicates a frequency of 28%, this means that the bird species fits within the **large** observation frequency category. Note that species frequency is calculated by how many times you observe that species in each individual survey and is an **important statistic to measure species abundance in each habitat**.

Below is an example of a 100m transect at Folland Park with 4x (50x50m<sup>2</sup>) quadrant titles:



Observation Frequency category	%
Large	=> 20%
Medium	5 - 20%
Small	=< 5%

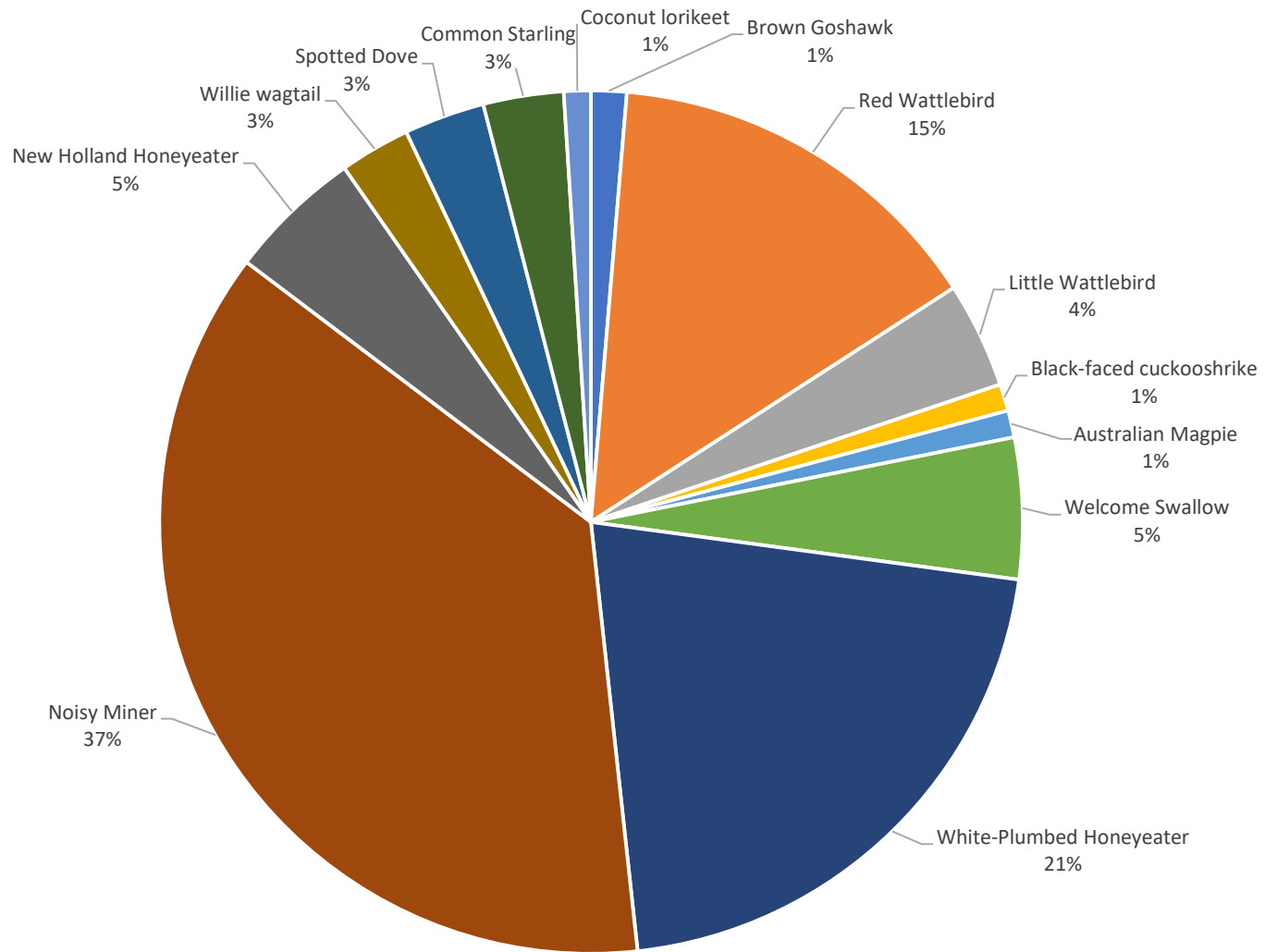
### % Frequency Birds River Torrens Linear Park



The above indicates that **Rainbow Lorikeet** are the most observed species at River Torrens (31%) falls within large frequency category, followed by Musk Lorikeet (23%) and thirdly Noisy Miner (20%). Complete River Torrens observation species list is below:

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>How many birds did you see?</b>	<b>% Frequency</b>
Pacific Black duck	Anas superciliosa	16	4
Red wattlebird	Anthochaera carunculata	5	1
Australian Wood Duck	Chenonetta jubata	6	2
Rock Dove	Columba livia	1	0
Laughing Kookaburra	Dacelo novaeguineae	3	1
Galah	Eolophus roseicapilla	2	0
Dusky Moorhen	Gallinula tenebrosa	16	4
Musk Lorikeet	Glossopsitta concinna	84	23
Magpie-lark	Grallina cyanoleuca	5	1
Australian Magpie	Gymnorhina tibicen	31	8
Little Raven	Little Raven	5	1
Noisy Miner	Manorina melanocephala	72	19
Eastern Rosella	Platycercus eximius	1	0
Spotted Dove	Streptopelia chinensis	4	1
Striated Pardalote	Striated Pardalote	1	0
Australian White-Ibis	Threskiornis molucca	4	1
Rainbow Lorikeet	Trichoglossus haematodus	114	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>370</b>	

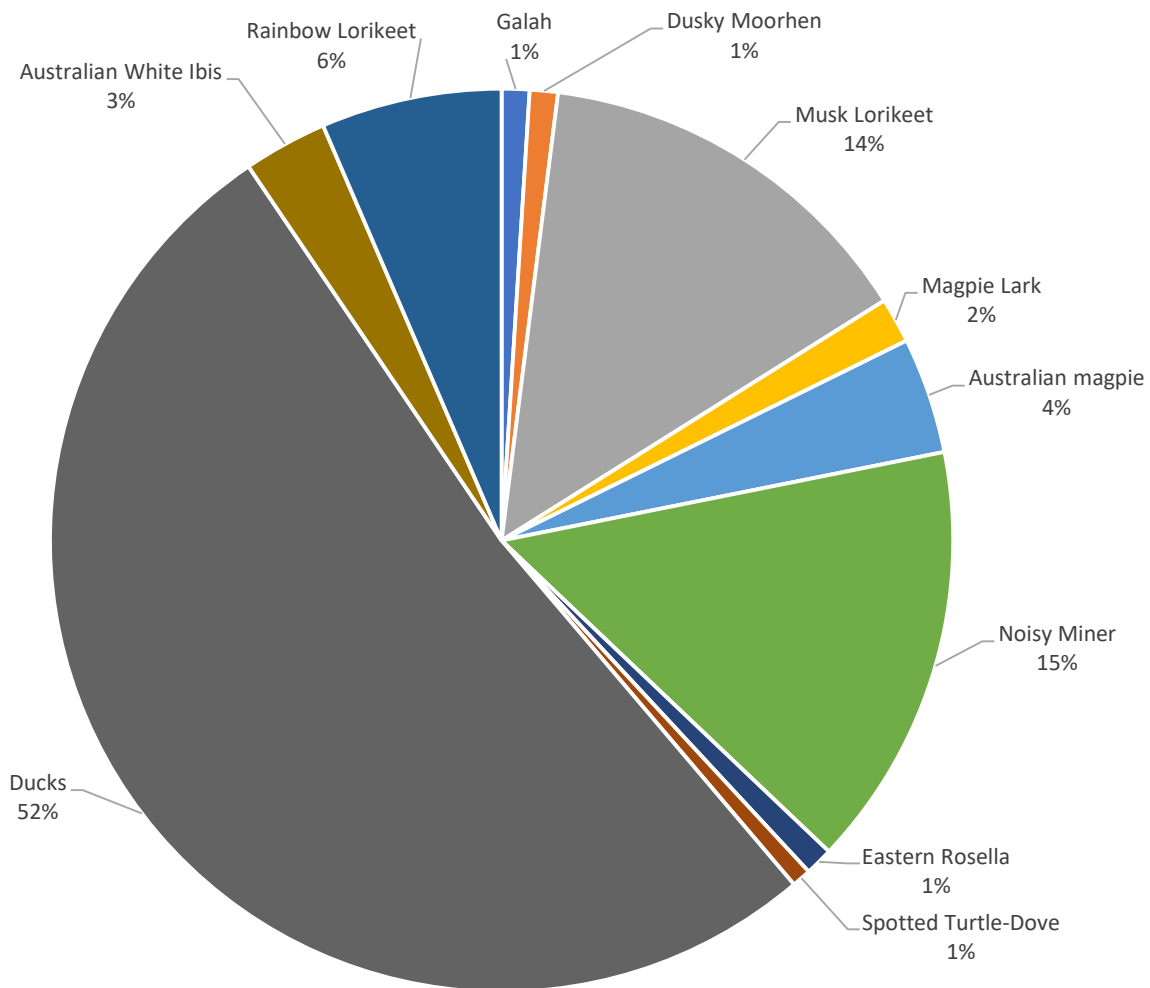
% Frequency Birds at Folland Park



The above chart indicates that **Noisy Miner** are the most observed species at Folland Park (37%) and falls within large frequency category, followed by White-Plumed Honeyeater (21%) and thirdly Red Wattlebird (15%). Complete Folland Park observation species list is below:

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>How many birds did you see?</b>	<b>% Frequency</b>
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	1	1
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	11	14
Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	3	4
Black-faced cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	1	1
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	1	1
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	4	5
White-Plumed Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	16	21
Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	28	37
New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	4	5
Willie wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	2	3
Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	2	3
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	2	3
Coconut lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>76</b>	

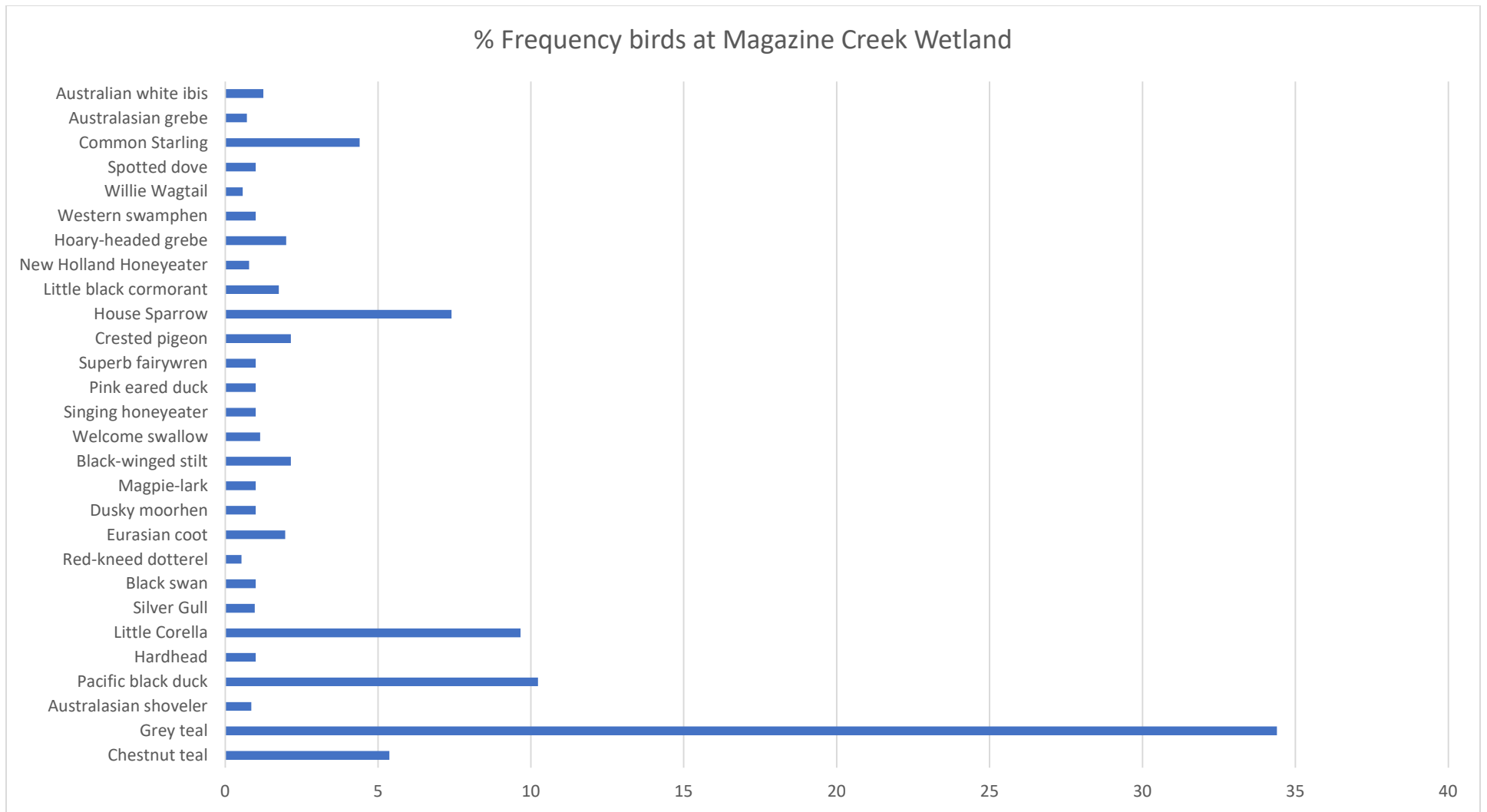
### % Frequency of birds Dry Creek Linear Park



The above chart indicates that **Ducks (various species)** are the most observed species at Dry Creek Linear Park (52%) and falls within large frequency category, followed by Noisy Miner (15%) and Musk Lorikeet (14%). Complete Dry Creek Linear Park observation species list is below:

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Species name</b>	<b>No. of individuals</b>	<b>% Frequency</b>
Pacific Black Duck	Anas superciliosa	1	0
Laughing Kookabura	Dacelo novaeguineae	1	0
Galah	Eolophus roseicapilla	2	1
Dusky Moorhen	Gallinula tenebrosa	3	1
Musk Lorikeet	Glossopsitta concinna	61	14
Magpie Lark	Grallina cyanoleuca	7	2
Australian magpie	Gymnorhina tibicen	18	4
Noisy Miner	Manorina melanocephala	66	15
Little Pied Cormorant	Microcarbo melanoleucos	1	0
Crested pigeon	Ocyphaps lophotes	1	0
Eastern Rosella	Platycercus eximius	3	1
Spotted Turtle-Dove	Spilopelia chinensis	3	1
Ducks	Swans, Geese, Ducks	224	52
Australian White Ibis	Threskiornis moluccus	13	3
Rainbow Lorikeet	Trichoglossus haematodus	28	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>432</b>	





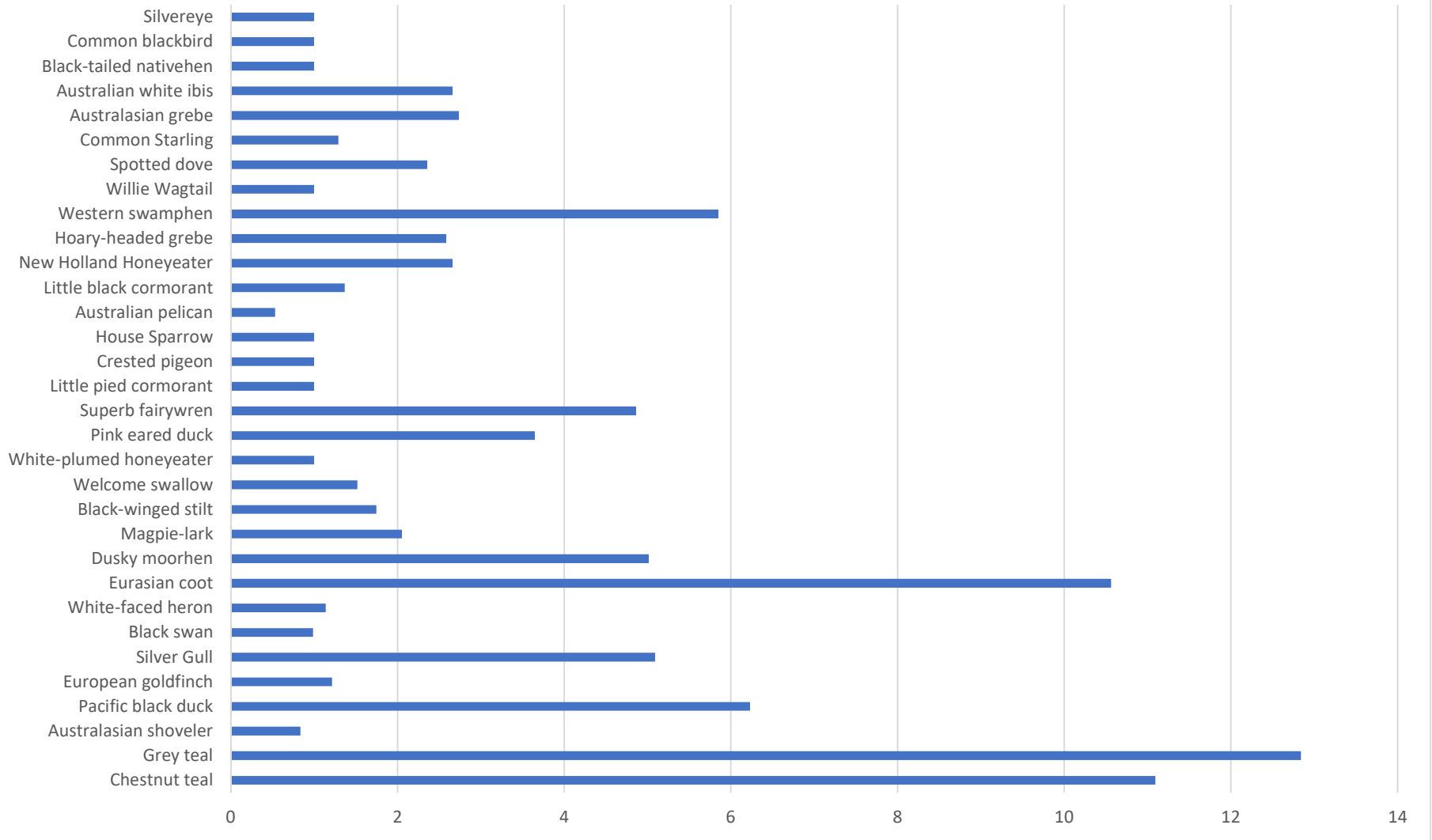
The above chart indicates that **Grey Teal** are the most observed species at Magazine Creek Wetland (34%) and falls within large frequency category, followed by Pacific Black Duck (10%) and Little Corella (10%). Complete Magazine Creek Wetland observation species list is below:

Common name	Species	How many birds did you see?	% Frequency
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Brown Goshawk	Accipiter fasciatus	3	0
Common sandpiper	Actitis hypoleucos	1	0
Chestnut teal	Anas castanea	150	5
Grey teal	Anas gracilis	961	34
Australasian shoveler	Anas rhynchotis	24	1
Pacific black duck	Anas superciliosa	286	10
Red wattle bird	Anthochaera carunculata	5	0
Hardhead	Aythya australis	23	1
Little Corella	Cacatua sanguinea	270	10
Silver Gull	Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae	27	1
Rock Dove	Columba livia	8	0
Black-faced cuckooshrike	Coracina novaehollandiae	3	0
Black swan	Cygnus atratus	23	1
Little egret	Egretta garzetta	8	0
White-faced heron	Egretta novaehollandiae	8	0
Black-shouldered kite	Elanus axillaris	4	0
Black-fronted dotterel	Elseya melanops	6	0
Red-kneed dotterel	Erythrogonys cinctus	15	1
<b>Common name</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>How many birds did you see?</b>	<b>% Frequency</b>
Peregrine falcon	Falco peregrinus	1	0
Eurasian coot	Fulica atra	55	2
Dusky moorhen	Gallinula tenebrosa	24	1
Magpie-lark	Grallina cyanoleuca	15	1
Black-winged stilt	Himantopus himantopus	60	2
Welcome swallow	Hirundo neoxena	32	1
White-plumed honeyeater	Lichenostomus penicillatus	10	0
Singing honeyeater	Lichenostomus virescens	20	1
Pink eared duck	Malacorhynchus membranaceus	28	1
Superb fairywren	Malurus cyaneus	23	1
White-winged fairwren	Malurus leucopterus	5	0
Noisy Miner	Manorina melanocephala	2	0
Little pied cormorant	Microcarbo melanoleucos	5	0

Crested pigeon	Ocyphaps lophotes	60	2
House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	207	7
Australian pelican	Pelecanus conspicillatus	2	0
Tree martin	Petrochelidon nigricans	10	0
Little black cormorant	Phalacrocorax sulcirostris	49	2
New Holland Honeyeater	Phylidonyris novaehollandiae	22	1
Royal spoonbill	Platalea regia	10	0
Hoary-headed grebe	Poliiocephalus poliocephalus	50	2
<b>Common name</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>How many birds did you see?</b>	<b>% Frequency</b>
Western swamphen	Porphyrio porphyrio	22	1
Australian Crake	Porzana fluminea	1	0
Willie Wagtail	Rhipidura leucophrys	16	1
Spotted dove	Spilopelia chinensis	39	1
Common Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	123	4
Australasian grebe	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae	20	1
Australian white ibis	Threskiornis moluccus	35	1
Sacred kingfisher	Todiramphus sanctus	2	0
Black-tailed nativehen	Tribonyx ventralis	3	0
Wood sandpiper	Tringa glareola	2	0
Common greenshank	Tringa nebularia	2	0
Common blackbird	Turdus merula	3	0
Masked lapwing	Vanellus miles	11	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2794</b>	

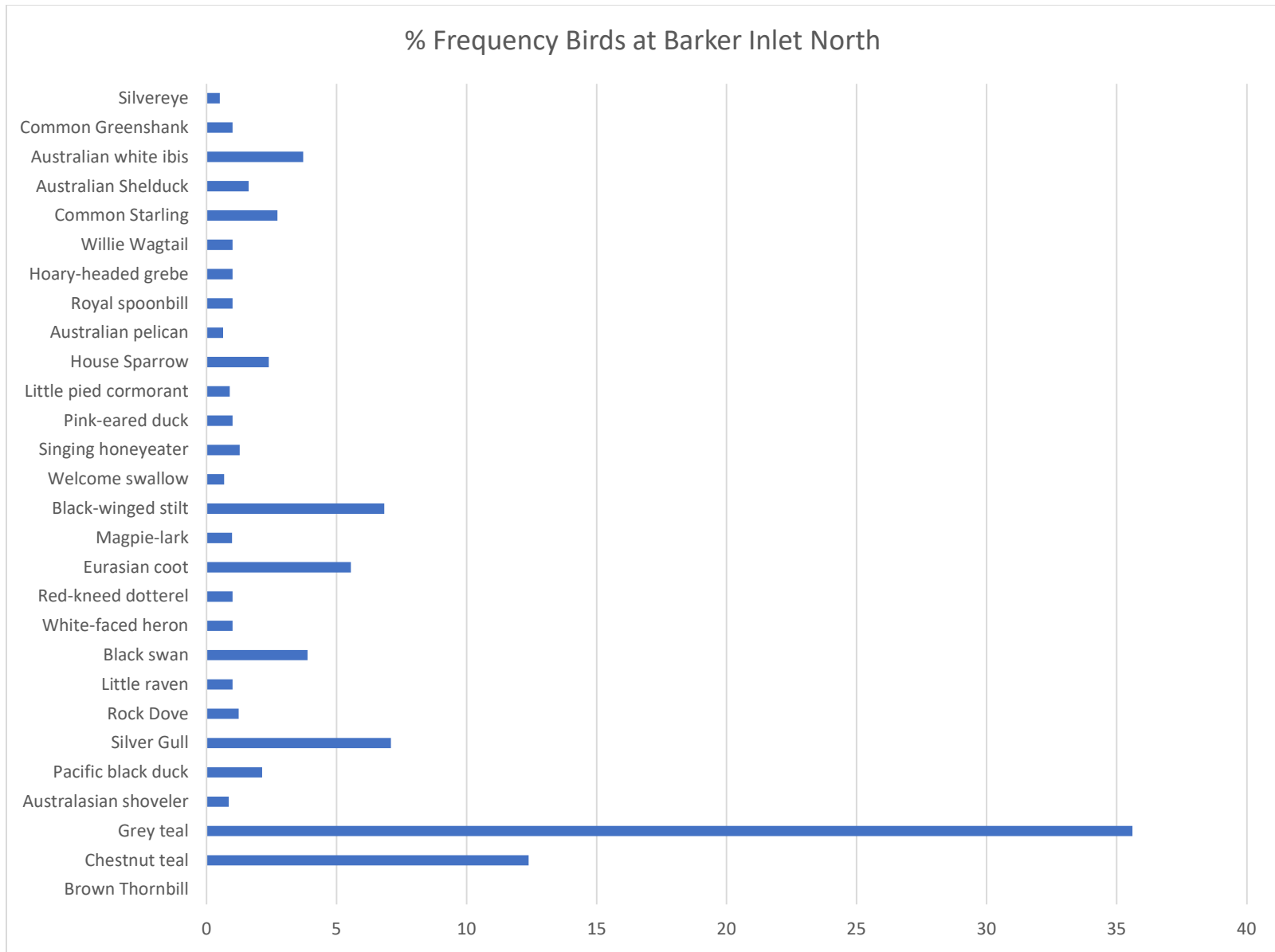
% Frequency birds of Barker Inlet South Wetlands



The above chart indicates that **Grey Teal** are the most observed species at Barker Inlet South Wetlands (13%) and falls within medium frequency category, followed by Chestnut teal (11%), and Eurasian coot (11%). Complete Barker Inlet South Wetland observation species list is below:

Common name	Species	How many birds did you see?	% Frequency
Chestnut teal	Anas castanea	146	11
Grey teal	Anas gracilis	169	13
Australasian shoveler	Anas rhynchotis	11	1
Pacific black duck	Anas superciliosa	82	6
Red wattle bird	Anthochaera carunculata	1	0
Hardhead	Aythya australis	1	0
Musk duck	Biziura lobata	1	0
European goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	16	1
Silver Gull	Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae	67	5
Rock Dove	Columba livia	4	0
Little raven	Corvus mellori	5	0
Black swan	Cygnus atratus	13	1
Little egret	Egretta garzetta	3	0
White-faced heron	Egretta novaehollandiae	15	1
Peregrine falcon	Falco peregrinus	2	0
Eurasian coot	Fulica atra	139	11
Dusky moorhen	Gallinula tenebrosa	66	5
Magpie-lark	Grallina cyanoleuca	27	2
Common name	Species	How many birds did you see?	% Frequency
Black-winged stilt	Himantopus himantopus	23	2
Welcome swallow	Hirundo neoxena	20	2
<b>Rakali (not bird – is Native Water Rat)</b>	<b>Hydromys chrysogaster</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
White-plumed honeyeater	Lichenostomus penicillatus	15	1
Singing honeyeater	Lichenostomus virescens	2	0
Pink eared duck	Malacorhynchus membranaceus	48	4
Superb fairywren	Malurus cyaneus	64	5
Little pied cormorant	Microcarbo melanoleucos	11	1

Nankeen night heron	Nycticorax caledonicus	1	0
Crested pigeon	Ocyphaps lophotes	12	1
House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	15	1
Australian pelican	Pelecanus conspicillatus	7	1
Little black cormorant	Phalacrocorax sulcirostris	18	1
New Holland Honeyeater	Phylidonyris novaehollandiae	35	3
Hoary-headed grebe	Poliiocephalus poliocephalus	34	3
Western swamphen	Porphyrio porphyrio	77	6
Willie Wagtail	Rhipidura leucophrys	8	1
Spotted dove	Spilopelia chinensis	31	2
Common Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	17	1
Australasian grebe	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae	36	3
Australian white ibis	Threskiornis moluccus	35	3
<b>Common name</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>How many birds did you see?</b>	<b>% Frequency</b>
Black-tailed nativehen	Tribonyx ventralis	8	1
Common blackbird	Turdus merula	11	1
Masked lapwing	Vanellus miles	3	0
Silvereye	Zosterops lateralis	12	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1316</b>	



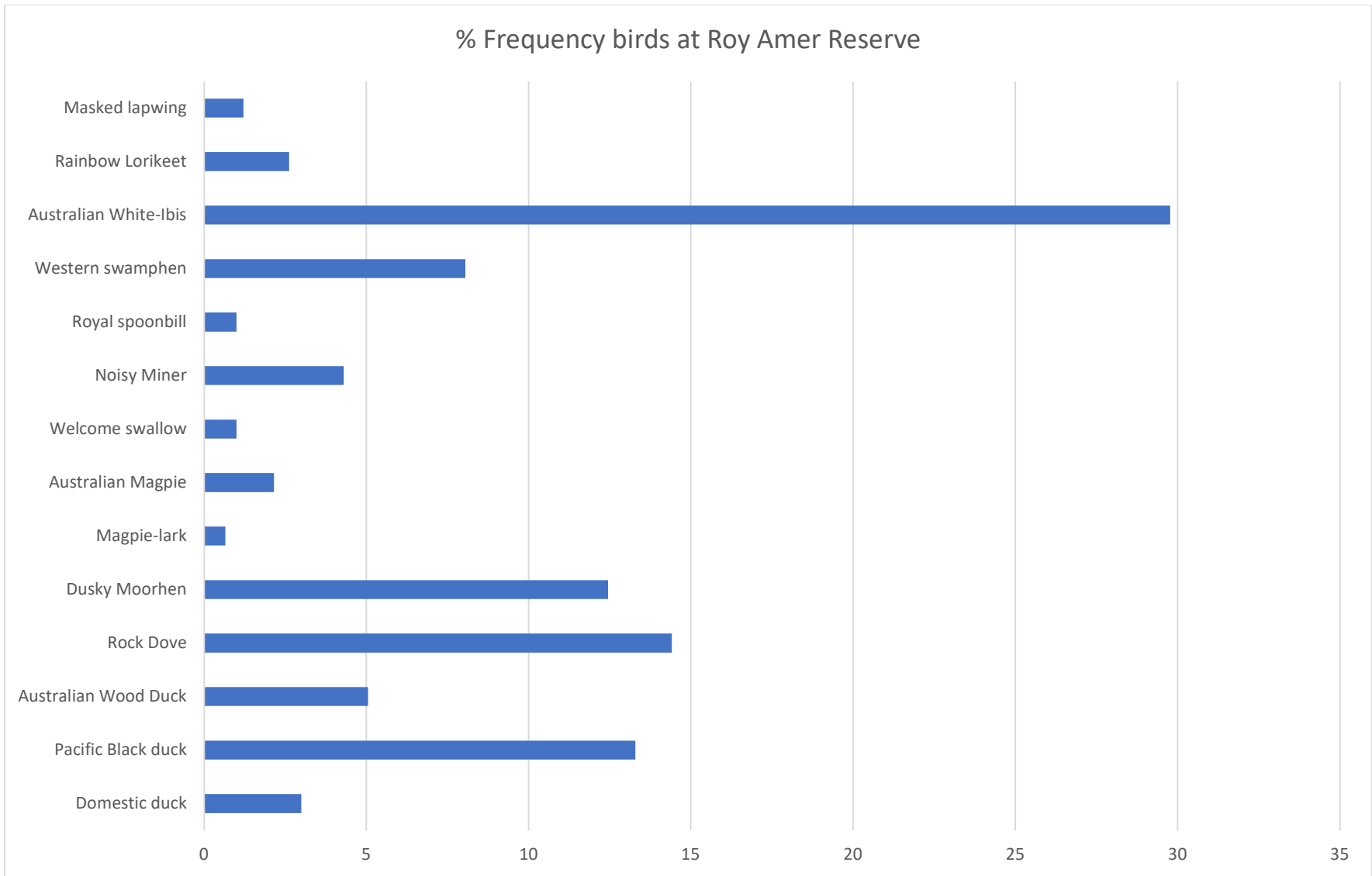
The above chart indicates that **Grey Teal** are the most observed species at Barker Inlet North Wetland (36%) and falls within Large frequency category, followed by Chestnut teal (12%), and thirdly Black-winged Stilt and Silver Gull (7%). Complete Barker Inlet North Wetland observation species list is below:

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>How many birds did you see?</b>	<b>% Frequency</b>
Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	5	0
Chestnut teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>	290	12
Grey teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	834	36
Australasian shoveler	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	20	1
Pacific black duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	50	2
Eastern Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	10	0
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	8	0
Silver Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	166	7
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	29	1
Little raven	<i>Corvus mellori</i>	18	1
Black swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	91	4
Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	6	0
White-faced heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	13	1
Black-shouldered kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	1	0
Black-fronted dotterel	<i>Elsayornis melanops</i>	1	0
Red-kneed dotterel	<i>Erythronyctes alba</i>	19	1
Nankeen kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	1	0
Eurasian coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	130	6
<b>Common name</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>How many birds did you see?</b>	<b>% Frequency</b>
Dusky moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	7	0
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	23	1
Black-winged stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	160	7
Welcome swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	16	1
Singing honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	30	1
Pink-eared duck	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	12	1
Superb fairywren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	1	0
Little pied cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	21	1



Crested pigeon	Ocyphaps lophotes	6	0
House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	56	2
Australian pelican	Pelecanus conspicillatus	15	1
Little black cormorant	Phalacrocorax sulcirostris	11	0
Royal spoonbill	Platalea regia	16	1
Hoary-headed grebe	Poliiocephalus poliocephalus	19	1
Western swamphen	Porphyrio porphyrio	3	0
Australian Crake	Porzana fluminea	1	0
Grey fantail	Rhipidura albiscapa	2	0
Willie Wagtail	Rhipidura leucophrys	16	1
Spotted dove	Spilopelia chinensis	7	0
Common Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	64	3
Australasian grebe	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae	1	0
<b>Common name</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>How many birds did you see?</b>	<b>% Frequency</b>
Australian Shelduck	Tadorna tadornoides	38	2
Australian white ibis	Threskiornis moluccus	87	4
Common Greenshank	Tringa nebularia	15	1
Common blackbird	Turdus merula	2	0
Masked lapwing	Vanellus miles	9	0
Silvereye	Zosterops lateralis	12	1
Total	45	2342	





The above chart indicates that **Australian White Ibis** are the most observed species at Roy Amer Reserve (30%) and falls within Large frequency category, followed by Rock Dove (14%), and thirdly Pacific Black duck (13%). **318 out of 318** Australian White Ibis was found in Pond A (where the island is located). Complete Roy Amer Reserve observation species list is below:

Common name	Species	How many birds did you see?	% Frequency
Domestic duck	Anas platyrhynchos domesticus	29	3
Pacific Black duck	Anas superciliosa	142	13
Australian Wood Duck	Chenonetta jubata	54	5
Rock Dove	Columba livia	154	14
White-faced heron	Egretta novaehollandiae	1	0
Galah	Eolophus roseicapilla	4	0
Eurasian coot	Fulica atra	5	0
Dusky Moorhen	Gallinula tenebrosa	133	12
Magpie-lark	Grallina cyanoleuca	7	1
Australian Magpie	Gymnorhina tibicen	23	2
Welcome swallow	Hirundo neoxena	8	1
Little Raven	Little Raven	3	0
Noisy Miner	Manorina melanocephala	46	4
Crested pigeon	Ocyphaps lophotes	5	0
Royal spoonbill	Platalea regia	7	1
Western swamphen	Porphyrio porphyrio	86	8
Australasian grebe	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae	2	0
Australian White-Ibis	Threskiornis molucca	318	30
Common name	Species	How many birds did you see?	% Frequency
Rainbow Lorikeet	Trichoglossus haematodus	28	3
Masked lapwing	Vanellus miles	13	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1068</b>	

**A summary of observations and commentary made by the volunteers at some bird survey sites (main points of interest) and future recommendations**

## **River Torrens Pittman Park**

*River running steadily. A shower of rain kept birds well hidden. No New Holland Honeyeaters seen at all. One unidentified Raptor was disturbing the birds during most of the survey time in Transect A and B. Cockatiel seen, obviously an escapee (Kate Buckley, 31<sup>st</sup> March).*

**It is recommended that future revegetation projects or planting infills along the River Torrens consider plant species that encourage the smaller birds, such as the New Holland Honeyeaters and Fairy Wrens to roost, feed and nest and that are well established before (or if) the removal of Black Berry bushes.**

**Working with other River Torrens Management Partners to monitor the success of weed and rubbish maintenance regimes carried out along the Riverbanks.**

**Also, maintenance and monitor if there is any breeding activity within the Musk Lorikeet nest boxes and Boobook Owl boxes that were installed in September 2022 by Council.**

## **Folland Park Heritage Reserve**

*Noisy Miners dominating in numbers (Heath Hunter, 2/3/2023) - **unusual***

*Koala observed in park near southern gate - probably released by humans (Heath Hunter, 21/5/2023)*

**It is recommended that our field team follow-up the location and movement of Koala that was observed in Folland Park and make sure it is relocated by experts if necessary.**

## Magazine Creek Wetlands

*Water levels higher than expected except at the junction of the wetland and Gillman Road where there was a large amount of mud exposed and some interesting birds, Black Fronted Dotterels (2) and Red Kneed Dotterel (1) but no migratory shorebirds. Other highlights were two pairs of Black Shouldered Kites at almost opposite ends of the wetland, one pair hunting the other resting, and a pair of Sacred Kingfishers not a bird I have seen often (one record Oct 2020). 36 species were seen in total. (Chris Evans, 4/3/2023).*

*Water levels very low at the start of Whicker Road with a lot of exposed mud which was being investigated by a large number of species including some not often seen. For example Australian Spotted Crake and Wood Sandpiper. The number of species of ducks present has also increased from previous visits, Pink-eared ducks, Blue-winged Shoveler and Hardhead were present in double figures for the first time for a while and quite large numbers of both species of grebes and dotterels were present in much greater numbers than previous visits. Large numbers of Little Black Cormorants (one flock of 29 and another of 20 were present although one a single Little Pied Cormorant), and a very large flock of Little Corellas (in excess of 200) flew over from the grain silos. Surprisingly not a single species of raptor was observed. 46 species were observed in total the second highest total recorded in 40 surveys. (Chris Evans, 24/3/2023).*

*Water levels quite high after the rain. Wind increased during time of count. 39 species were observed including the not often species seen: Peregrine Falcon (second observation since June 2020), Brown Goshawk (2 relatively recent observations Nov 2022 and now today), Black-tailed Native Hen (very irregular occurrences), and Black-Faced Cuckoo Shrike (occurs in autumn if present). It was good to see a party of White-winged Fairy Wrens again as only observed twice in past six visits whereas before they were seen every visit in several different territories. (Chris Evans, 15/4/2023).*

## **Barker Inlet South Wetlands**

*28 species were seen, highlights being a Musk Duck (uncommon) and a pair of Peregrine Falcons not seen for a few years. (Chris Evans, 6-03-2023).*

*Overcast, drizzly day with no wind. Highlight was seeing **two Rakali** in quite two separated locations (C & K) along with a Nankeen night heron. 39 species were seen in total including several rarely sighted species: Pink-eared Duck, Australian Shoveler, and Nankeen Night Heron. (Chris Evans, 26-03-2023).*

*Water levels were very high and stormwater drains still had water flowing into and out of the wetlands. 35 species were seen with the following highlights close views of a **Rakali** close to the bank and then better views as it swam across to the opposite bank. Quadrant A had **over 80 Coots** present, as well as **25 Pink-eared Ducks**, not a commonly observed duck species for this wetland. (Chris Evans, 16-04-2023).*

**Over the last few years there have been several sightings of Rakali (native water rat) and we will be sending the observations to Adelaide University Rakali research project.**

## **Barker Inlet North Wetlands**

*Very different from last visit, large numbers of waterfowl and other wetland species were present in the SE ponds which appeared to have quite high water levels. Also more birds than usual present in the channel next to Bicycle path on the eastern boundary. Highlights were **6 Sharp-tailed Sandpipers** in various stages of breeding plumage. 35 species were seen, with most species in far greater number than in the previous 4 surveys (but not sure of the explanation), however observed small fish jumping out of the water in the channel trying to escape hunting Little Black Cormorants. (Chris Evans, 5-03-2023).*

*Water levels very low, particularly in the two eastern ponds. North-eastern pond had very large areas of mud exposed, and little ponded water. 29 species were seen in total. **21 Australian Shelduck** were seen which is a relatively high number as was the **11 Common Greenshanks** (previous highest number this summer was 4). (Chris Evans, 25-03-2023).*

*Overcast day with some light showers. 35 species were sighted. Black swan numbers (77) and Coot numbers were very high (98) including two Coot flocks of 40 and 50 on two different ponds. It was interesting to see some bush birds at the top of the wetland, **Brown Thornbill and Grey Fan Tail are not often observed and were seen in a mixed flock with Silvereyes feeding.** (Chris Evans, 19-04-2023).*

**It is recommended that future wetland water regime, maintenance and revegetation projects consider the current roosting, feeding, and nesting habitat value and favorable water regimes to provide for the above species that are not observed as often. There will be new tidal gates built by the end of 2022-23 financial year so will be interesting to see how certain species adapt to new water regimes and if we gain new species from changing water levels overtime?**

## **Roy Amer Reserve**

*The bird life is at a low ebb at the moment. Over the past two days have seen a White Faced Heron they are occasional visitors to the wetlands. **Algae bloom** is still an issue in the southern lake and it tends to drift with the prevailing winds. I suspect it is blue green algae (Gerry Kandelaars, 4-03-2023).*

*The bird life at Roy Amer is at a low ebb with the Ibis number being the lowest I have seen since 2006/2007, when the first appeared in numbers at Roy Amer (Gerry Kandelaars, 31-03-2023).*



*The Ibis appear to be getting ready to breed although the numbers are still down. I've included a Heron and Coot I saw this morning. I also heard a Kookaburra and Crow this morning but did not actually sight them. It is very hard to quantify the Lorikeets both Rainbow and Musk as they are well camouflaged and move quickly. (Gerry Kandelaars, 22-04-2023).*

*Distinctive algal smell south east drain area. Bird life very quiet. (Gerry Kandelaars, 1-05-2023).*

*Bird life very quiet. Ibis numbers still relatively low but nesting has commenced Purple Swamp hen have quite a few young as do the Moor hens but their young are older. (Gerry Kandelaars, 17-05-2023).*

**It is recommended that we continue monitor numbers of Australian White Ibis within Pond A and record numbers of increase and decline and note if new species are approaching this habitat in non-breeding times. It will be important provide these observations to Green Adelaide ecologist who are undertaking more in-depth studies in relation to Australian White Ibis local migration and breeding habits and help Council manage the ecology of the wetlands at Roy Amer.**

If you want to find out more information about these sites and other monitoring records please go to the Atlas of Living Australia "Port Adelaide Enfield Flora & Fauna Monitoring Project": <https://biocollect.ala.org.au/acsa/project/index/48c922f3-bca2-4c63-bcc4-90c2b1d857c9>

To find out more about these bird surveys and trends in more detail from previous seasons, please email request at: [environment@cityofpae.sa.gov.au](mailto:environment@cityofpae.sa.gov.au).

Stay tuned for the next project bird report summary from Winter 2023.