

Aussie Backyard Bird Count 2018 Results:

City of Boroondara

Emu Package



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1. Introduction

1.1 Aussie Backyard Bird Count (ABBC)

In 2014, as part of BirdLife Australia's National Bird Week celebrations, BirdLife Australia ran the first ever Aussie Backyard Bird Count — now one of the largest citizen science projects of this nature in Australia. The Aussie Backyard Bird Count provides an opportunity for everyone — from school children, senior citizens, families and community groups — to become citizen scientists for one week every October. With over 90% of Australians living in urban environments with often limited opportunities to experience nature, the Aussie Backyard Bird Count is a great way to get outside and connect with nature.

The data collected by these citizen scientists plays a vital role in providing important information to BirdLife Australia. We know more about our threatened birds than we do about our common backyard birds and the Aussie Backyard Bird Count helps to fill this knowledge gap, as well as increasing our understanding of Australian bird species that live where people live. The Aussie Backyard Bird Count also helps raise the profile of bird species throughout Australia, highlighting their importance and promoting a national passion for Australian birds.

Each year this natural passion is confirmed, with the Aussie Backyard Bird Count attracting significant interest from the public eager to be involved and help contribute to our growing knowledge of Australian birds. Public involvement continues to increase each year the Aussie Backyard Bird Count is run, with the number of birds counted also significantly increasing each year. Additionally, involvement by local councils increases year-on-year with more bird-focused events being held during Bird Week, improving the awareness and importance of local birds within their communities. And with the release of lesson plans which encourages students to participate both at school and at home, the number of schools participating in the Aussie Backyard Bird Count continues to grow.

The national focus on birds is extremely important with data showing Australian backyards have been shrinking since the 1990s, and populations of some of our most familiar birds like the Laughing Kookaburra, have also declined. While data collected from the Aussie Backyard Bird Count is currently only a baseline, results from the past five years show that Australian backyards — in all their shapes and sizes — continue to attract a range of birds, giving us hope that even as the iconic Aussie backyard shrinks, many native birds can and do remain. Results from the Aussie Backyard Bird Count support the decline in Kookaburra numbers over the years while aggressive species such as the Noisy Miner appear to be increasing. With growing national and international concern for the welfare of these iconic Australian birds, citizen science projects such as the ABBC can help provide an insight into how Aussie birds are faring and results can help formulate subsequent management decisions.

1.2 Birds in Backyards (BIBY)

Urbanisation is one of the most dramatic and rapidly expanding forms of man-made change to our landscapes. As our urban habitats change, our bird life does as well. The loss of urban bird diversity has both ecological and human/cultural consequences. With over 90% of Australians living in urban and regional centres, for many people, the only place where they connect with the natural world is in their own backyards. The Birds in Backyards Program (BIBY) builds knowledge, skills and practical support to develop action-oriented responses to the decline of bird diversity. BIBY began in 1998 and celebrated its 20th year as a national citizen science program in 2018. Underpinned by bird monitoring and habitat assessments, BIBY encourages people to take conservation action for birds wherever they enjoy them – home, school, work, or local parks and reserves. There have been exciting changes recently – a new framework and program objectives are seeing BIBY work with stakeholders towards an Urban Bird Conservation Action Plan – a tool to develop focussed strategies and projects to conserve Australia’s urban birds and measure our success. In 2017, our surveys joined BirdLife Australia’s data portal Birdata and have now joined the Birdata App as well. This survey data is used to inform policies, best practice guidelines, and provide advocacy for threatened species. We want people taking action for birds, informed by their own data.

The ultimate goal of BIBY is a diverse urban native bird community, achieved by behavioural change through action research, education for sustainability and advocacy. Through our dedicated citizen scientists and our partners, BIBY empowers people to make changes at all levels (from individuals in a patch to government at landscape scales) to create and maintain habitat for birds. Local councils can partner with BIBY to achieve education and conservation outcomes for our urban birds – let’s get our communities taking action together!

2. 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count Statistics

The following statistics relate to the City of Boroondara region during the Aussie Backyard Bird Count that ran from the 22nd to 28th October 2018:

- 263 observers participated in the bird count, submitting 504 checklists
- Submitted checklists ranged from between 1 and 14 per registered user (average of 2.4 per registered user)
- The combined duration that observers surveyed over was 157 hours and 14 minutes
- The number of birds recorded ranged from 1 to 373 per registered user, with an average of 44 birds recorded per registered user
- A total of 9,119 individual birds were observed and recorded during bird week (Figure 1, Table 1)
- 74 bird species were recorded (Table 1)
- The reporting rate for species (percentage of surveys a species was detected in) ranged from 0.20% to 58.93% (Table 1). Species which had lots of individuals detected but were associated with a low reporting rate indicates that multiple birds were detected within single surveys (i.e. seen in large flocks).
- 28 registered schools (kindergarten to high school) participated in the Aussie Backyard Bird Count within Victoria which comprised of 279 participants submitting 86 checklists totalling 2,954 birds counted representing 103 bird species

Table 1: The complete species list, number of individuals observed and reporting rate within the City of Boroondara boundaries during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count.

Bird Species	Count	Reporting rate (%)	Bird Species	Count	Reporting rate (%)
Rainbow Lorikeet	1740	58.93	White-browed Scrubwren	17	1.19
Noisy Miner	1597	54.96	Laughing Kookaburra	16	2.18
Common Myna*	841	43.65	Silvereye	16	1.59
Australian Magpie	821	53.37	White-plumed Honeyeater	12	1.39
Little Raven	665	40.08	Eastern Spinebill	11	1.79
Spotted Dove*	530	37.70	Long-billed Corella	9	0.40
Red Wattlebird	472	32.54	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	9	0.79
Rock Dove*	358	16.47	Grey Teal	8	0.60
Little Wattlebird	233	21.23	New Holland Honeyeater	8	0.99
Common Blackbird*	187	22.62	Common Greenfinch*	7	0.79
Pied Currawong	129	10.71	Gang-gang Cockatoo	7	0.60
Welcome Swallow	123	7.94	Grey Fantail	7	1.19
Magpie-lark	117	12.90	Little Corella	7	0.79
Pacific Black Duck	104	4.96	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	7	0.40
Brown Thornbill	93	8.73	Little Black Cormorant	6	0.20
Crested Pigeon	88	7.14	Grey Currawong	5	0.79
Australian Wood Duck	87	2.98	Little Pied Cormorant	5	0.99
Galah	79	4.56	Masked Lapwing	5	0.79
Grey Butcherbird	77	10.12	Sacred Kingfisher	5	0.40
Musk Lorikeet	58	3.77	Australian King-Parrot	4	0.60
Common Starling*	51	4.17	Domestic Duck*	4	0.20
Red-rumped Parrot	51	1.79	Nankeen Night-Heron (NT)	4	0.79
Eastern Rosella	48	4.37	Purple Swamphen	4	0.40
Dusky Moorhen	43	2.98	Brown-headed Honeyeater	3	0.40
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	40	3.37	Great Cormorant	3	0.60
Eurasian Coot	34	0.99	Yellow Thornbill	3	0.40
Bell Miner	33	2.18	Blue-billed Duck (EN)	2	0.20
Silver Gull	26	1.39	Chestnut Teal	2	0.20
House Sparrow*	25	2.38	Domestic Goose*	2	0.20
Tawny Frogmouth	25	2.98	Little Lorikeet	2	0.40
Australian White Ibis	21	2.38	Song Thrush*	2	0.40
Crimson Rosella	20	1.39	Australasian Pipit	1	0.20
Dusky Woodswallow	20	1.19	Australian Reed-Warbler	1	0.20
Spotted Pardalote	20	2.78	Black Swan	1	0.20
Superb Fairy-wren	19	1.19	Brown Falcon	1	0.20
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	18	1.19	Golden Whistler	1	0.20
Willie Wagtail	18	1.98	White-faced Heron	1	0.20

* Introduced species; NT = Near Threatened; EN = Endangered (DSE, 2013; BirdLife Australia, 2018).

3. Distribution Map

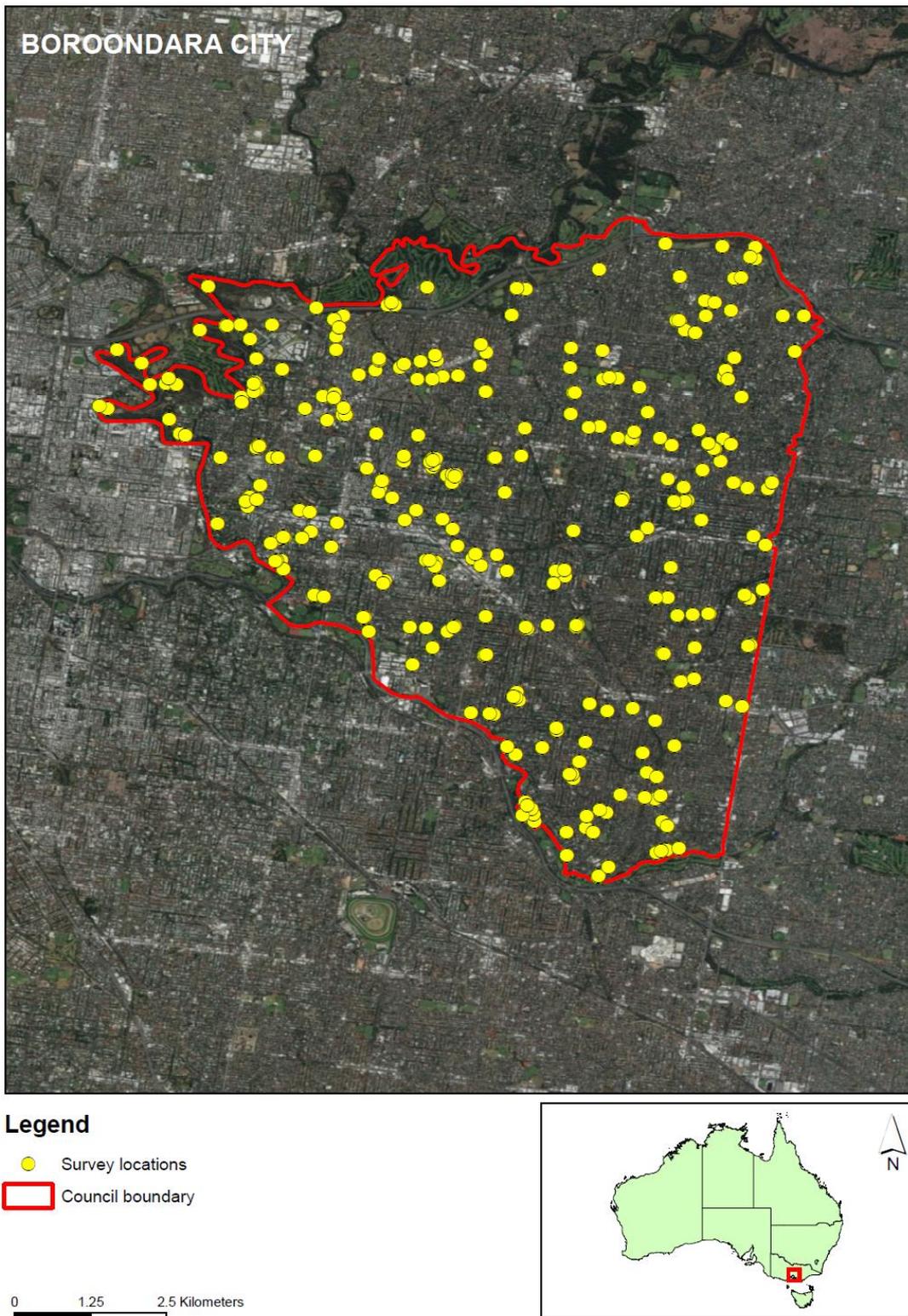


Figure 1: Bird observations recorded within the City of Boroondara boundaries during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count. Bird observations recorded in a single survey overlap as they have the same GPS co-ordinates.

4. Species List: Least Common

The least commonly observed bird species recorded within the City of Boroondara boundaries all corresponded to one single observation and included:

- Australasian Pipit
- Australian Reed-warbler
- Black Swan
- Brown Falcon
- Golden Whistler
- White-faced Heron

All of the least commonly detected birds are native to Australia and are considered to have secure populations within Victoria.

Three of the least commonly detected species are associated with water habitats, while one is a raptor. The behaviours and habitat requirements of these species may account for the single observations recorded during bird week, especially if the majority of surveys are occurring in people's backyards.

5. Species List: Most Common

The ten most commonly observed bird species recorded within the City of Boroondara boundaries ranged from 1,740 to 187 observations and consisted of both native and introduced species (Figure 2). All ten species are considered to have secure populations within Victoria.

Of the top ten species, two species, Rainbow Lorikeet and Australian Magpie, were in the top three species counted within Victoria during the Aussie Backyard Bird Count (Figure 1; Appendix 1). The number of individuals observed within the City of Boroondara represented 4.7% and 2.3% respectively of the total number of birds recorded for each species within the entire state. The Rainbow Lorikeet, which was the most commonly observed species within the City of Boroondara during bird week, was also the most frequently counted bird nationally (Figure 1; Appendix 1). The Noisy Miner, which was the second most commonly counted species within the City of Boroondara was also the second most commonly recorded species nationally (Figure 1; Appendix 1). Overall, five of the most commonly detected bird species in the City of Boroondara were in the top ten most commonly recorded species nationwide (Appendix 1).

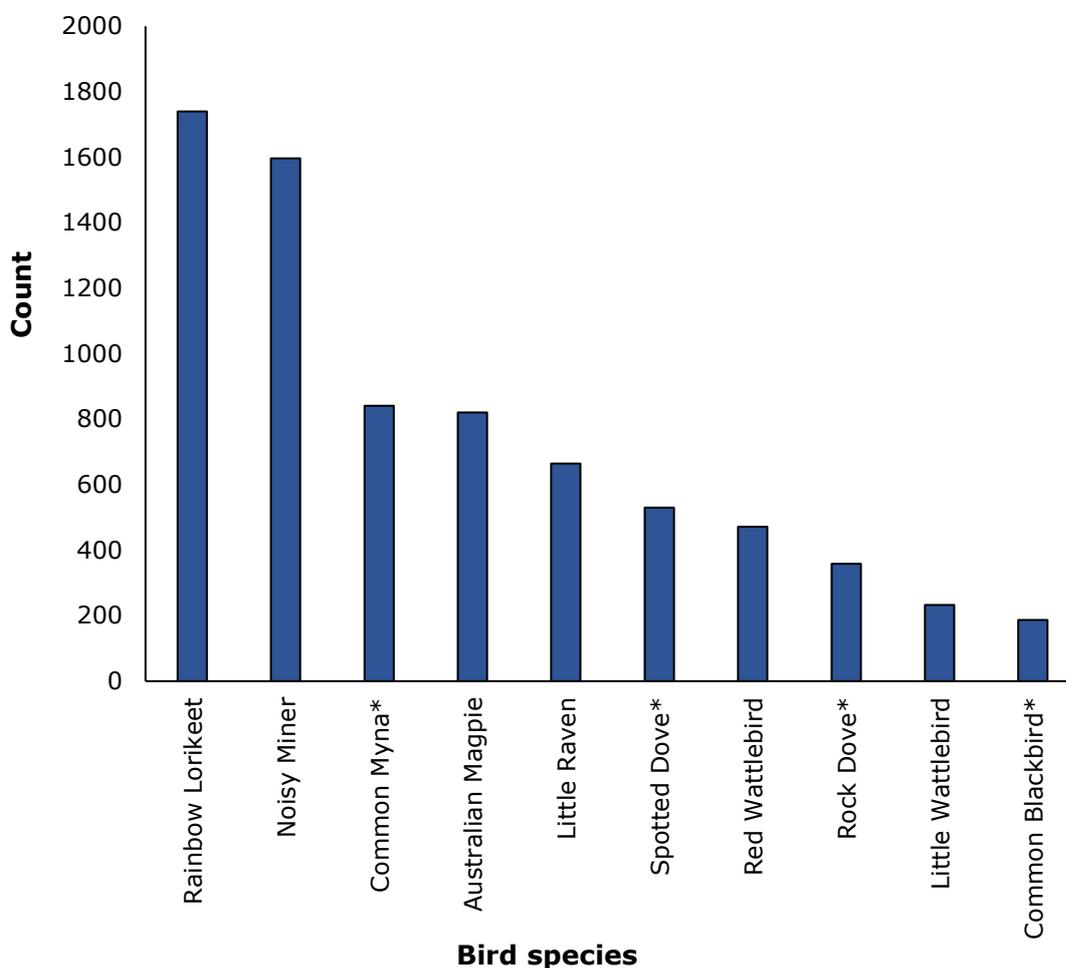


Figure 2: The ten most commonly observed bird species within the City of Boroondara boundaries during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count. * indicates introduced species.

All but two of the ten most commonly detected species recorded within the City of Boroondara boundaries had higher reporting rates compared to the Victorian reporting rates for the species (Figure 3). The Australian Magpie and Common Blackbird were detected in a higher proportion of surveys within Victoria (Figure 3). All ten species had higher reporting rates than the national reporting rates (Figure 3). Of interest, three of the four introduced bird species were recorded in higher proportions of surveys within the City of Boroondara boundaries than in Victorian and national surveys (Figure 3). The Rainbow Lorikeet, Noisy Miner and Australian Magpie were detected in over half of the surveys conducted within the City of Boroondara boundaries during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count.

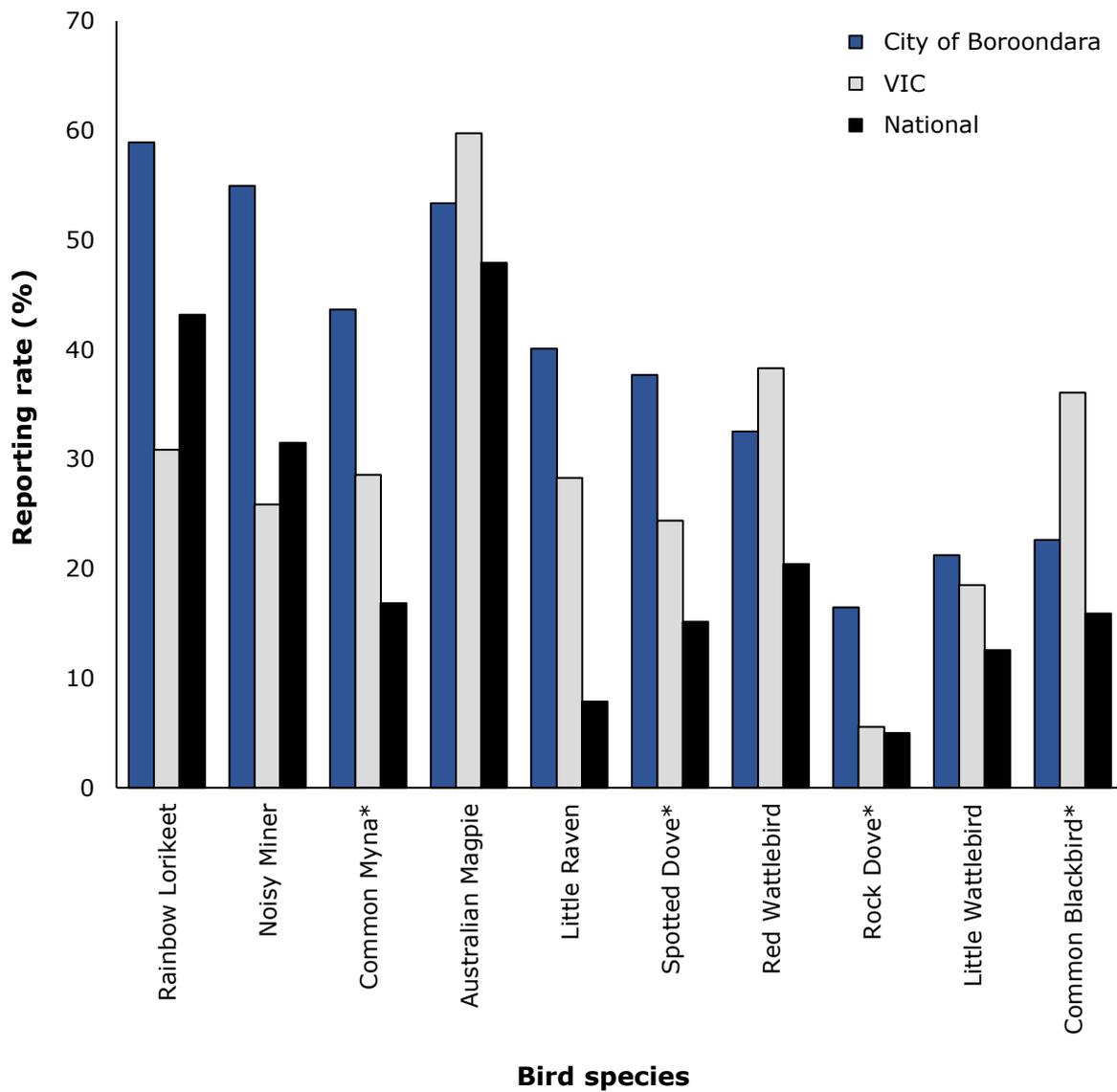


Figure 3: Comparison between the reporting rates of the top ten counted species during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count within the City of Boroondara boundaries, Victoria and nationally. * indicates introduced species.

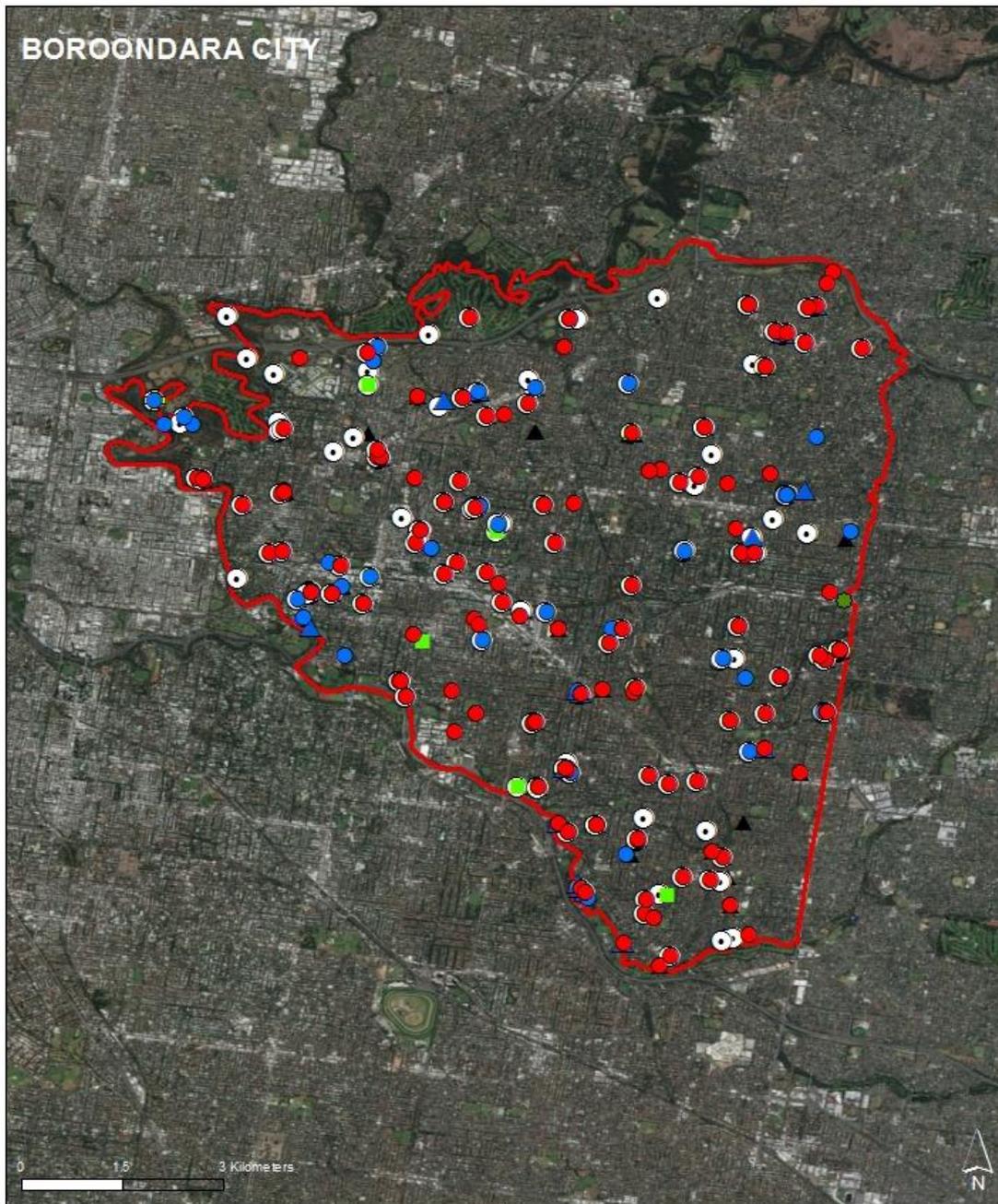
6. Introduced Species

Ten introduced bird species were observed and recorded within the City of Boroondara boundaries during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count (Table 2, Figure 4). Introduced species were observed all throughout the council's boundaries (Figures 4, 5). The majority of the recorded introduced species overlapped in their distribution, however, the Domestic Duck and Domestic Goose were both recorded in the same survey located in Kew and likely represents pet animals (Figure 4). The highest concentrations of introduced species occurred in Kew (439) and Hawthorn (395; Figure 5).

The Common Myna was the most commonly recorded introduced species within the City of Boroondara (Table 2). The number of individuals counted for this species were nearly double that of the counts for the second most commonly detected introduced species, the Spotted Dove (Table 2). Of the introduced species detected, the Common Myna was recorded in the most surveys, being recorded in over 40% of all the surveys conducted in the City of Boroondara (Table 2). A high bird count relative to surveys conducted indicates that observers encounter multiple individuals either throughout the duration of the survey period or all together (e.g. in a flock; Table 2).

Table 2: Survey statistics for the introduced bird species recorded within the City of Boroondara boundaries during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count.

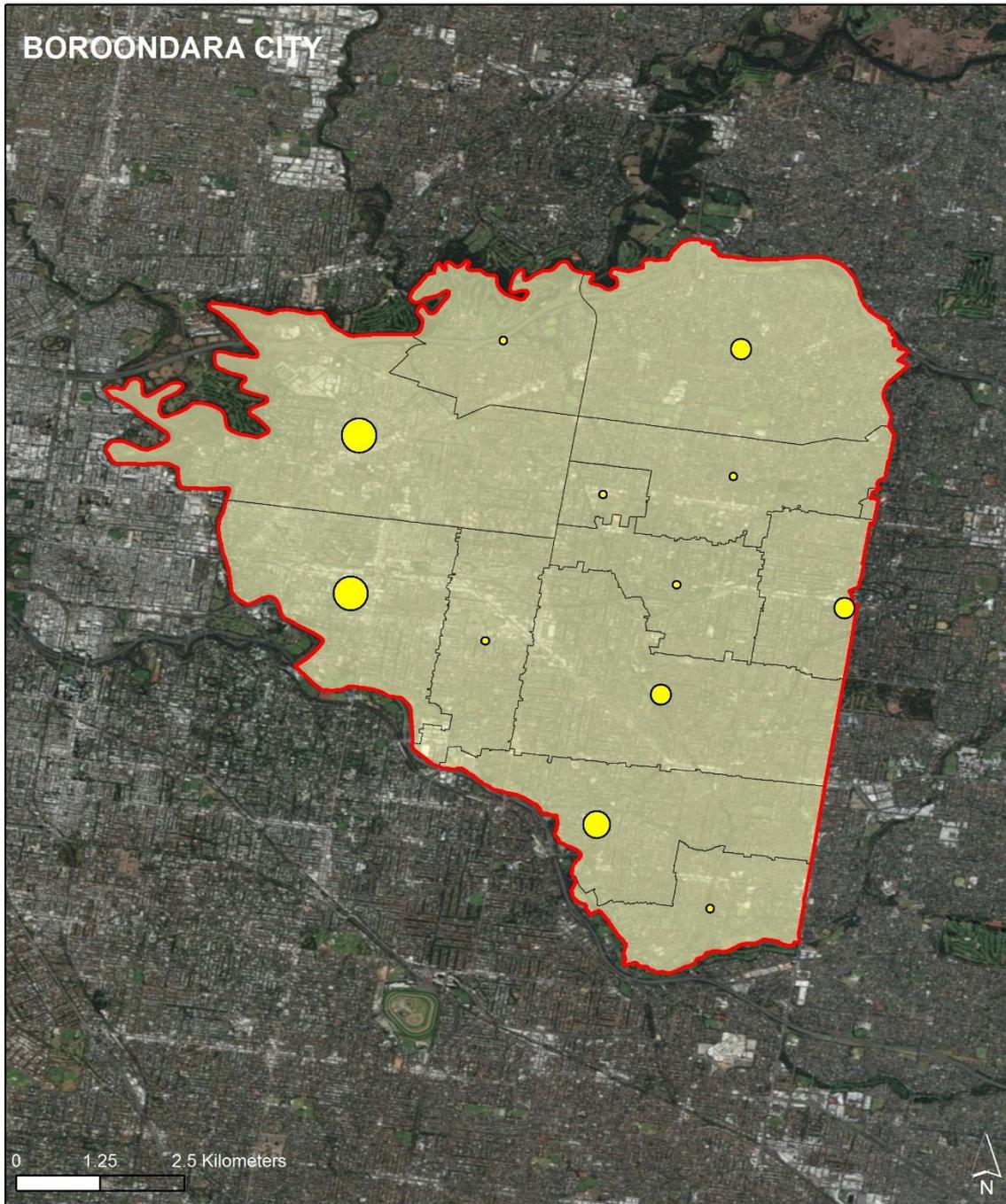
Species	Count	Proportion of total count (%)	Number of surveys detected in	Reporting rate (%)
Common Myna	841	9.22	220	43.65
Spotted Dove	530	5.81	190	37.7
Rock Dove	358	3.93	83	16.47
Common Blackbird	187	2.05	114	22.62
Common Starling	51	0.56	21	4.17
House Sparrow	25	0.27	12	2.38
Common Greenfinch	7	0.08	4	0.79
Domestic Duck	4	0.04	1	0.2
Domestic Goose	2	0.02	1	0.2
Song Thrush	2	0.02	2	0.4



Legend

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|
| ▲ Common Blackbird | □ Domestic Duck | ▲ Song Thrush |
| ● Common Greenfinch | □ Domestic Goose | ● Spotted Dove |
| ○ Common Myna | ■ House Sparrow | |
| ▲ Common Starling | ● Rock Dove | |

Figure 4: Distribution of the introduced bird species recorded within the City of Boroondara boundaries (red line) during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count. Bird observations recorded in a single survey overlap as they have the same GPS coordinates.



Legend

- 1 - 105
- 106 - 161
- 162 - 272
- 273 - 439

Figure 5: Number of introduced birds recorded per suburb within the City of Boroondara boundaries (red line) during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count.

7. Native Species of Management Concern

Numerous Australian bird species associated with water and wetland habitats are threatened due to the continual loss and degradation of wetlands through practices such as water diversion, river regulation, clearing of land and changes in salinity (BirdLife Australia, 2019). Threatened water bird species detected within the City of Boroondara boundaries during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count (Table 3; Figure 6) include:

- Blue-billed Duck (Endangered) – two individuals were detected in Ashburton
- Nankeen Night-Heron (Near Threatened) – four individuals were counted in Balwyn North (2 surveys), Glen Iris and Hawthorn

Table 3: Survey statistics for the threatened bird species recorded within the City of Boroondara boundaries during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count.

Species	Count	Number of surveys detected in	Reporting rate (%)
Blue-billed Duck (EN)	2	1	0.20
Nankeen Night-Heron (NT)	4	4	0.79



Legend

- Blue-billed Duck
- ★ Nankeen Night-Heron

Figure 6: Distribution of the threatened bird species within the City of Boroondara boundaries (red line) during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count. Bird observations that recorded in a single survey overlap as they have the same GPS co-ordinates.

8. Species-specific results

8.1 Common Myna

During the 2018 ABBC, 841 Common Mynas were counted within the City of Boroondara boundaries making them 3rd most frequently encountered bird species in the region. Nationally, Common Mynas were in the top ten species most frequently counted during bird week (Appendix 1). The total number observed has increased during the ABBC over the last three years as well as individuals being reported in more surveys (Figures 7, 8). However, standardised count results indicate that Common Mynas have been reported at a similar rate across the last three Aussie Backyard Bird Counts, with higher counts in 2018 likely to be due to increased participation by the public during bird week (Appendix 2). Common Mynas were detected in 220 surveys which has increased since 2016 (Figure 7).

The reporting rate of Common Mynas within the City of Boroondara boundaries was 43.65% with only one bird being recorded in the majority of surveys that included Common Mynas (Table 1). This was higher than the reporting rate for the species in 2017 (39.84%) but lower than in 2016 (50.56%). The 2018 reporting rate is higher than the Victorian reporting rate for the species (28.58%) indicating that Common Mynas were observed in a higher proportion of surveys within the City of Boroondara compared to the entire state.

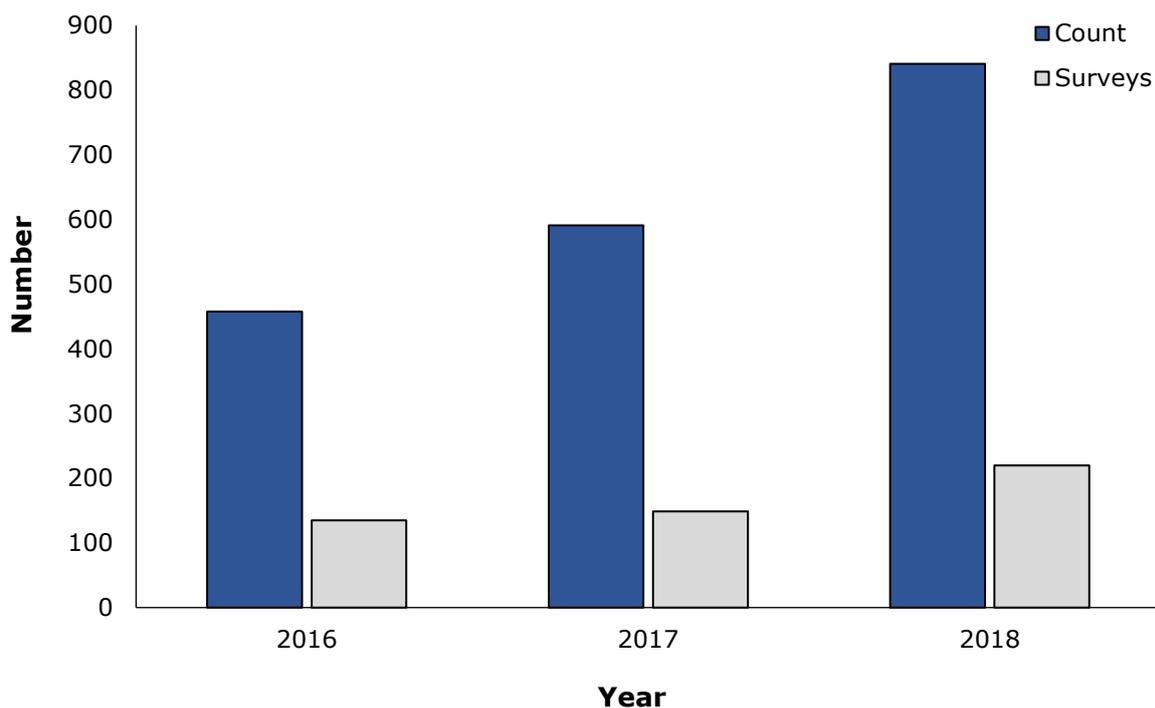


Figure 7: Comparison of the number of Common Mynas counted and the number of surveys Common Mynas were detected in over the last three Aussie Backyard Bird Counts.

Common Mynas were observed throughout all of the Council's LGA (Figure 8). The highest number of Common Mynas occurred in Hawthorn (192 birds) followed by Kew (171 birds).



Figure 8: Distribution of Common Mynas within the City of Boroondara boundaries (red line) during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count. Bird observations recorded in a single survey overlap as they have the same GPS co-ordinates.

8.2 Noisy Miner

Noisy Miners were the second most frequently encountered bird species within the City of Boroondara boundaries during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count, with 1,597 individuals being counted. Noisy Miners were also the second most frequently counted bird species nationally during bird week. The total number observed has increased during the ABBC over the last three years as well as individuals being reported in more surveys (Figures 9, 10). Standardised results indicate the number of individuals recorded within surveys has been variable over the last three years, with the lowest number of individuals being recorded in 2016, with a substantial increase occurring in 2017 and numbers decreasing slightly in 2018 (Appendix 2). Noisy Miners were detected in 227 surveys which has increased since 2016 (Figure 9).

The reporting rate of Noisy Miners within the City of Boroondara boundaries was 54.96% (Table 1). This was higher than the reporting rate for the species over the last two years (50.53% in 2017 and 38.95% in 2016). The 2018 reporting rate is lower than the Victorian reporting rate for the species (25.88%) indicating that Noisy Miners were observed in a higher proportion of surveys throughout the entire state.

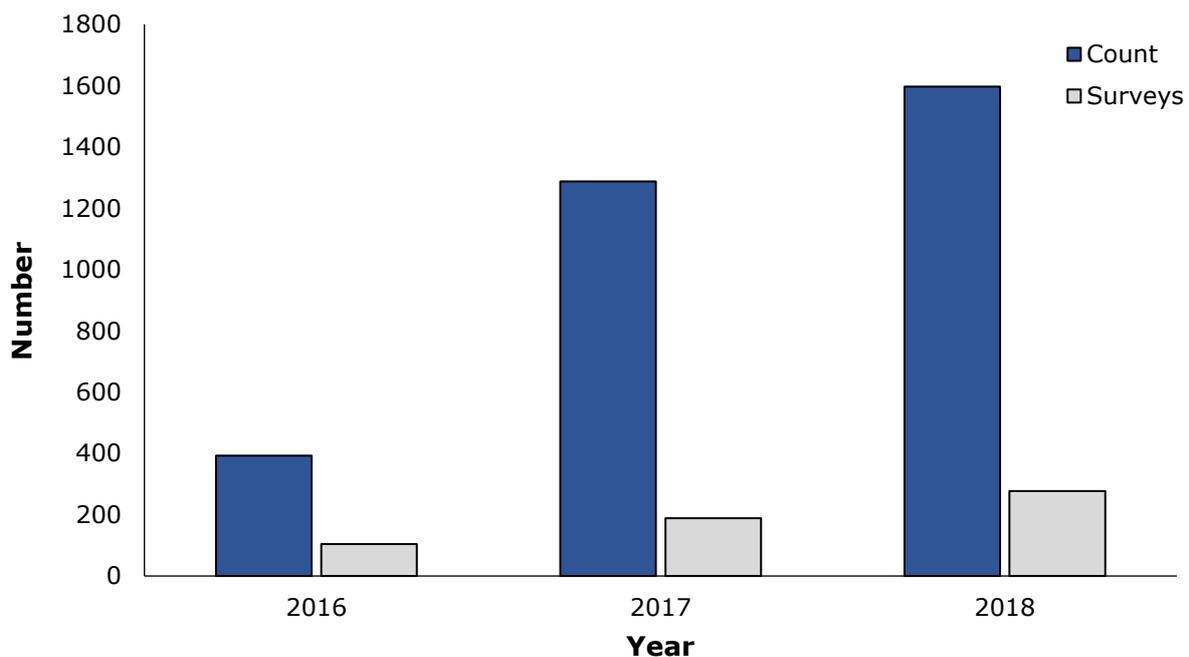


Figure 9: Comparison of the number of Noisy Miners counted and the number of surveys Noisy Miners were detected in over the last three Aussie Backyard Bird Counts.

Noisy Miners were observed throughout all of the Council's LGA (Figure 10). The highest number of Noisy Miners occurred in Kew (619 birds) followed by Balwyn North (235 birds).



Figure 10: Distribution of Noisy Miners within the City of Boroondara boundaries (red line) during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count. Bird observations recorded in a single survey overlap as they have the same GPS co-ordinates.

8.3 Superb Fairy-wren

Nineteen Superb Fairy-wrens were counted within the City of Boroondara boundaries during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count making them 35th most frequently encountered bird species in the region. The total number observed has varied across the last three weeks with the highest number of individuals being recorded in 2016 and the lowest in 2017 (Figures 11 12). Standardised count results indicate that counts of Superb Fairy-wrens have declined since 2016 (Appendix 2). Superb Fairy-wrens were detected in six surveys in 2018 which is similar to in 2016 and 2017 (Figure 11).

The reporting rate of Superb Fairy-wrens within the City of Boroondara boundaries was 1.19% (Table 1). This was lower than the reporting rate for the species in both 2017 (1.87%) and 2016 (1.87%). The 2018 reporting rate is lower than the Victorian reporting rate for the species (18.26%) indicating that Superb Fairy-wrens were observed in a higher proportion of surveys throughout the entire state.

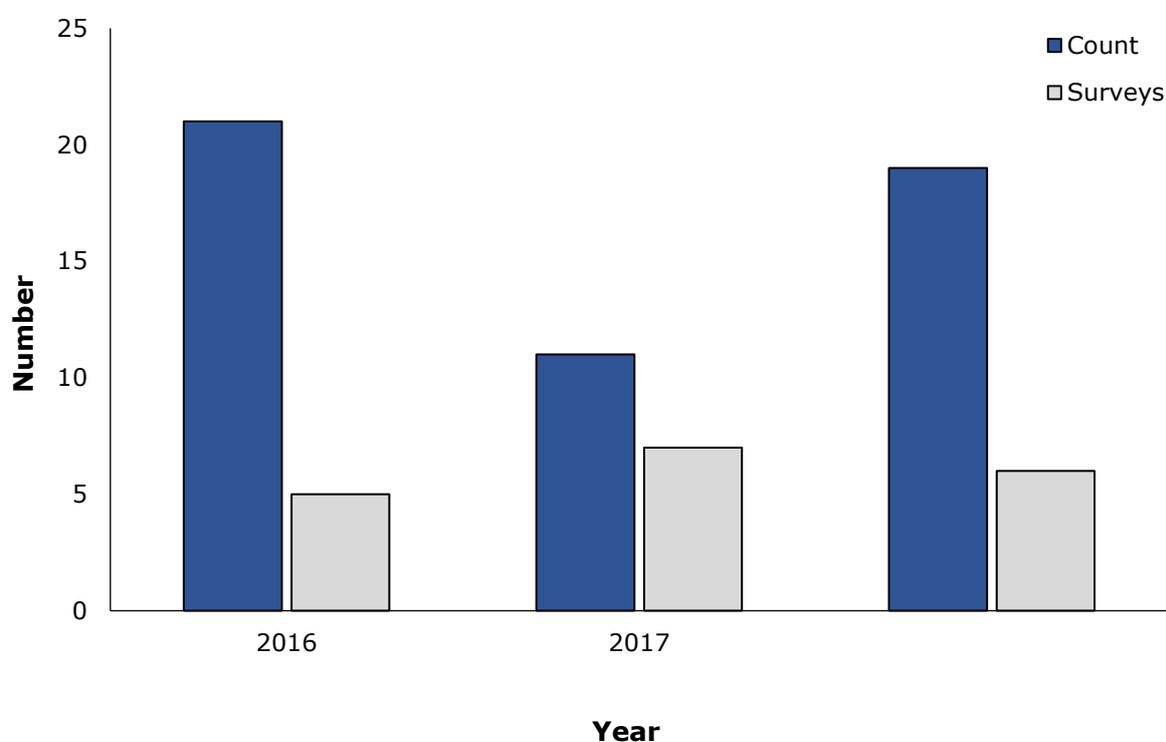


Figure 11: Comparison of the number of Superb Fairy-wrens counted and the number of surveys Superb Fairy-wrens were detected in over the last three Aussie Backyard Bird Counts.

The six observations of Superb Fairy-wrens occurred in Ashburton (2 surveys), Canterbury, Glen Iris, Hawthorn and Kew East (Figure 12). The highest number of Superb Fairy-wrens were recorded in Ashburton (6 birds).

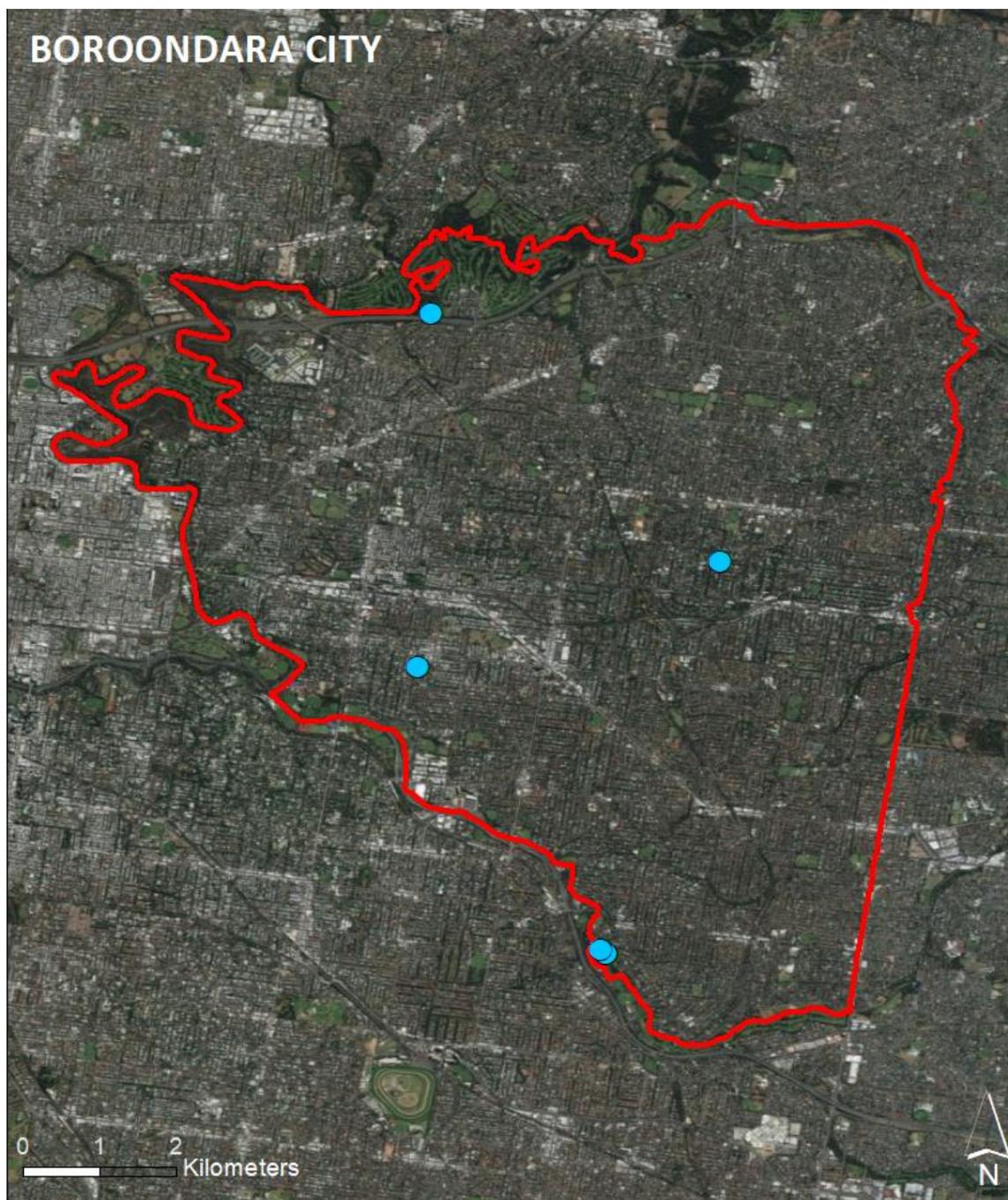


Figure 12: Distribution of Superb Fairy-wrens within the City of Boroondara boundaries (red line) during the 2018 Aussie Backyard Bird Count. Bird observations recorded in a single survey overlap as they have the same GPS co-ordinates.

9. Data Limitations

An annual backyard bird survey occurring in gardens across Australia has the potential to be an extremely valuable monitoring tool for Australian bird species and communities. Over years, data collected from regions can be used to detect population trends for target species (both native and introduced), for different species guilds and for bird communities within specific areas. For example, detection of regional and/or national changes in the abundance and distribution of species especially those of management concern, such as downward trends of native species, or upward trends of pest species. Subsequent management actions can therefore be implemented in response to the survey results.

However, some caution must be taken when interpreting the results from such a survey. The backyards that are surveyed will not constitute a random selection of backyards across Australia. Previous analyses of surveys of a similar nature have suggested that participants are more likely to be interested in birds and have more 'bird-friendly' gardens than the country as a whole (Dunn et al., 2005; Spurr, 2012). If this is correct, the number of birds reported from surveyed backyards could be higher than the average number present within a typical Australian backyard. Additionally, bird species that are more likely to utilise habitat associated with backyard gardens are more likely to be recorded, thus represented, in the dataset than species that are specialised to other habitat types such as forests or water bodies. The lack of presence of these species within the dataset does not imply low abundance or scarce distribution but rather their specific habitat was not represented in the survey.

The number of counted birds may also be over-inflated due to the potential for observers to count the same bird/s multiple times during their 20 minute survey period. Furthermore, some regions may have small sample sizes, with some areas being under-represented (or not represented at all) which will influence data interpretation and population trends within an area and across the country. Survey results are also subject to temporal biases and only provide information of bird communities within a one-week period during spring. Hence, the Aussie Backyard Bird Count survey can be said to monitor population and distribution trends within the backyards of participants during the particular time period, but results may not necessarily be applicable to Australia as a whole, or to the entire region specifically being analysed.

Furthermore, the GPS co-ordinates of surveys may not be completely accurate due to numerous factors. User error may occur when selecting their location through the app, as the placement of the survey flag may not precisely fall on their true location. However, the submitted co-ordinates will provide the general location where the survey occurred. Excluding user error, the accuracy of the GPS coordinates should fall within 5-50 metres as the app waits for up to 20 seconds to obtain an accurate GPS fix. If a GPS fix can't be found within this time, less accurate coordinates may be recorded. Being indoors, near tall buildings and heavy cloud cover can all lead to obtaining a poor GPS fix, or no GPS at all. Having Wi-Fi on and being near a Wi-Fi hotspot can give a fast, accurate result in the majority of cases, but occasionally this can also result in an inaccurate point in the case of a moving Wi-Fi hotspot. Most of the time this is not a problem, or will be picked up by the user when they are looking at the map. If the app can't get a GPS fix and can't use Wi-Fi then it will fall back to using mobile towers, which can reduce accuracy to 1 km or more. The accuracy when submitting surveys on the website is much less predictable than the app. Most computers do not have a GPS so co-ordinates are reliant on either Wi-Fi or the IP address. Wi-Fi can be quite accurate, but IP address-based locations are not – only identifying which city you live in.

The skill and experience of observers conducting backyard surveys in correctly identifying birds will vary and also influence the validity of the survey results. The ABBC app provided the first instance of minimising incorrect species identifications by clearly indicating to the user if a species that they had selected to include on their checklist was “unlikely based on survey location”. Once the survey data was collected in the BirdLife Australia office, data was further vetted based on species distribution information. While every effort was undertaken to vet the survey data of mis-identified birds, it is still probable that some mis-identifications will be included in the dataset and caution is needed when analysing the results. However, a previous study has implied that identification of species occurring in participants backyards are more likely to be correct as these species are familiar to the observer and are likely to be relatively common species (Cannon, 1999).

10. What Birds in Backyards (BIBY) Can Offer

We are fortunate in Australia to have such a diverse and colourful range of native birds that live amongst us in the urban landscape. These birds provide an opportunity for people to appreciate and connect with wildlife on a daily basis and increasingly, research is linking biodiversity with a person’s quality of life. In Britain, bird life is so valued that the UK government uses information about their wild birds as a measure of the health of the environment as a whole. This environmental indicator is published alongside more familiar economic and social indicators and reinforces the point that the maintenance of biodiversity is a key part of sustainability.

But our urban bird communities in Australia are changing. Small birds, like Spinebills and Fairy-wrens, were once more common in parks or gardens are now disappearing and being replaced by large and aggressive species like the Noisy Miner and Pied Currawong. Changes in our gardening practices and increasing urbanisation seem to be largely responsible for this – the simplification of our gardens and the loss of shrubs has removed important food, shelter and nesting locations. If vegetation in gardens could be managed to promote a diversity of native bird species, it will provide a valuable secondary habitat for conserving native bird populations, particularly as natural habitat continues to be destroyed. In the urban landscape, engaging with the wider community is necessary in order to turn around this habitat loss and provides a unique opportunity to engage large numbers of the general community actively in the conservation of biodiversity.

Birds in Backyards (BIBY) encourages people to learn in their own space in order to establish an initial connection with the natural world in a somewhat unnatural setting. It is not simply about providing people with information about birds in their local area, but it is about building on that initial interest and encouraging people to learn more and then take action for birds. The program takes a three-pronged approach: LEARN about Aussie birds, PARTICIPATE in surveying, and CREATE habitat and change.

BIBY can work with your council to provide resources or collaborate on projects. For example:

- Hard copy materials such as A4 Backyard Birds of... posters (that can be made available in 6 languages), bookmarks, bird trading cards, gardening advice brochures
- Train the trainer workshops and associated materials or direct public workshops
- Ongoing monitoring programs for participants via our Backyard Bird surveys with feedback provided
- Children's engagement activities and school resources – ask us about our Birds in Schools programs. Options available from fully supported to teacher-delivered

For more information, please contact Birds in Backyards Program Manager

Dr. Holly Parsons
holly.parsons@birdlife.org.au

11. References

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12. Appendix 1 – 2018 ABBC Results



birds are in our nature



76 918
people participated

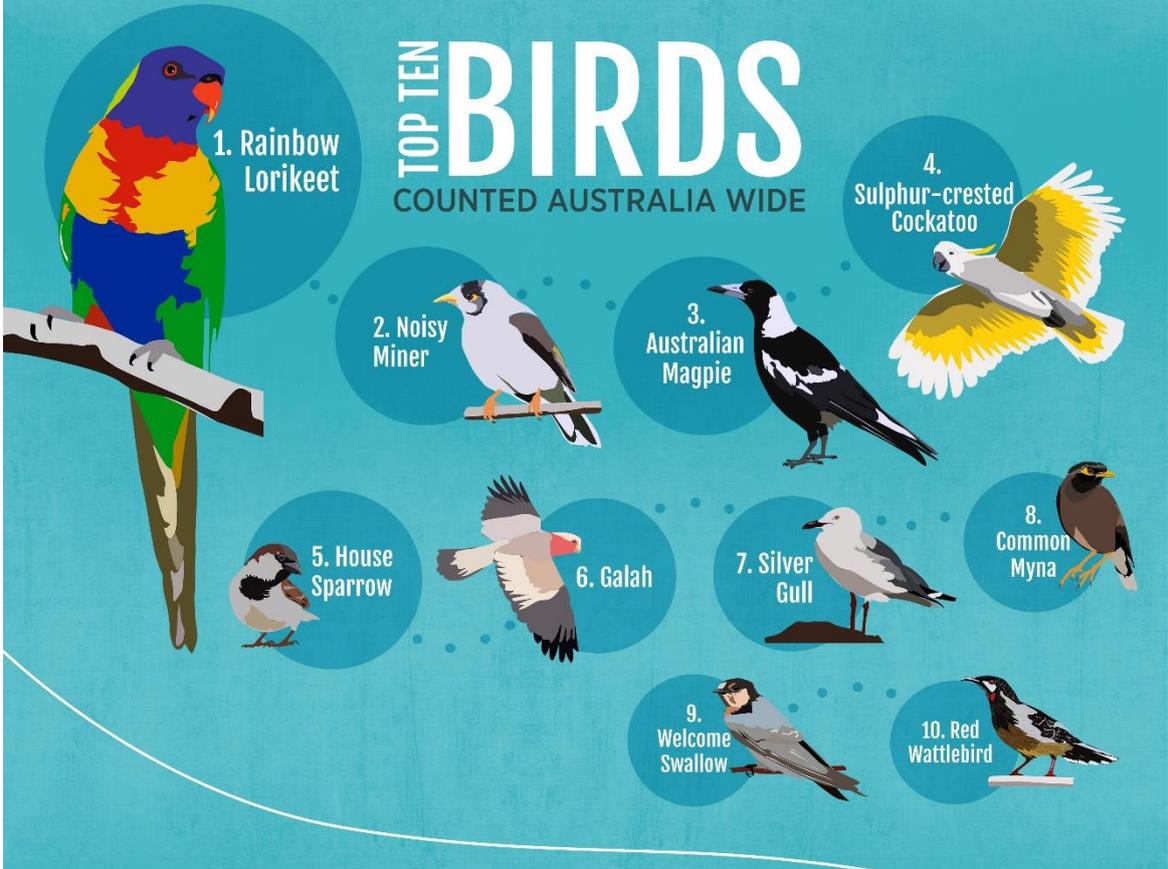
386 schools



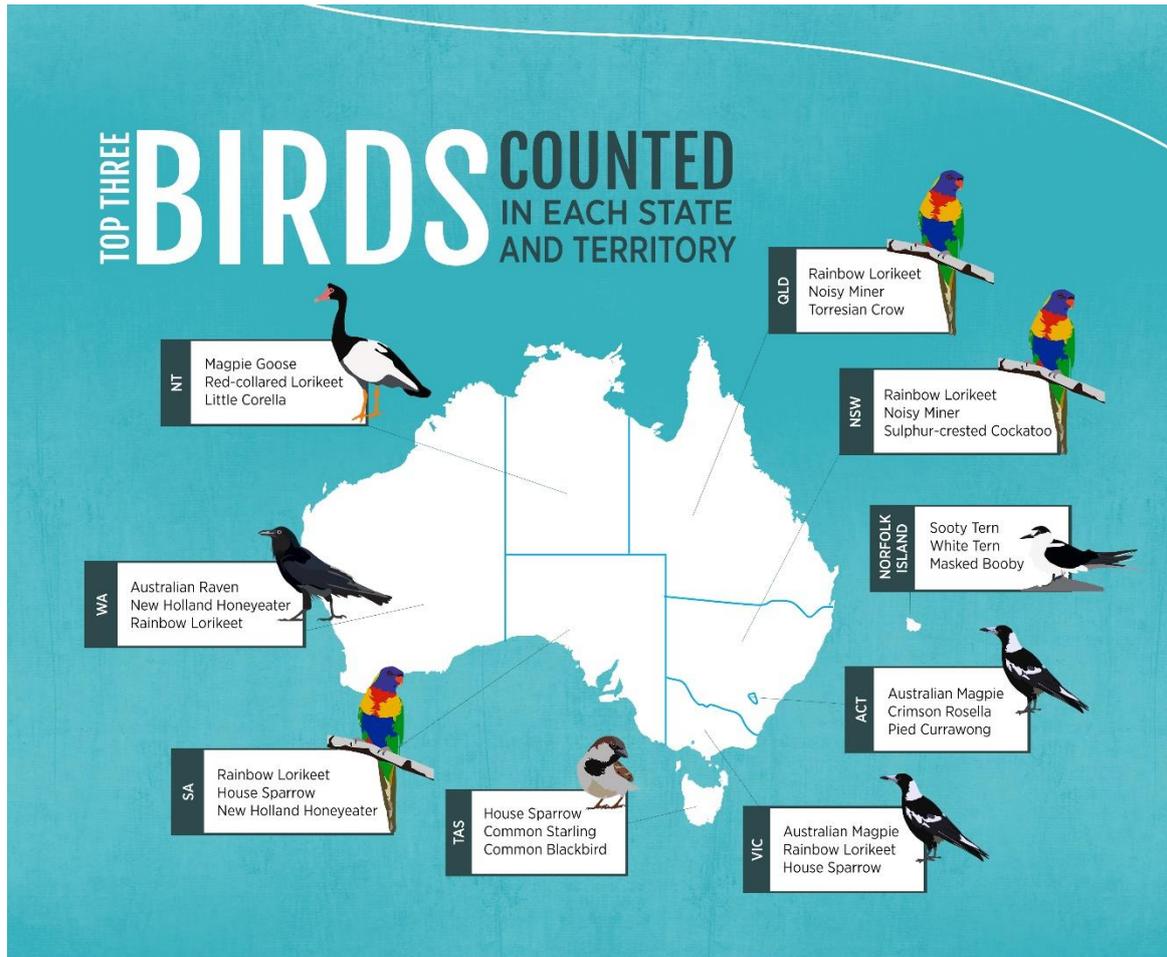
84 039
CHECKLISTS
SUBMITTED

TOP TEN BIRDS
COUNTED AUSTRALIA WIDE

- 1. Rainbow Lorikeet**
- 2. Noisy Miner**
- 3. Australian Magpie**
- 4. Sulphur-crested Cockatoo**
- 5. House Sparrow**
- 6. Galah**
- 7. Silver Gull**
- 8. Common Myna**
- 9. Welcome Swallow**
- 10. Red Wattlebird**



TOP THREE BIRDS COUNTED IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY



Join us for next year's Aussie Backyard Bird Count
21-27 OCTOBER 2019



birds are in our nature

12. Appendix 2 – Standardised counts

The below table compares the standardised counts of the selected bird species within Section 8 of the report within the City of Boroondara boundaries over the last three Aussie Backyard Bird Counts.

Year	Common Myna	Noisy Miner	Superb Fairy-wren
2016	3.39	3.78	4.20
2017	3.97	6.81	1.57
2018	3.82	5.77	3.17